First record of *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae) for the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil

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Abstract: *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae) is a hummingbird species endemic to Brazil. Although some maps include the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil, within the range of this species, no previous documented records exist. Here, we report six records and material documentation of the occurrence of *L. magnificus* in Santa Catarina.

Key words: Frilled Coquette; geographical distribution; Atlantic Forest; topetinho-vermelho

The Frilled Coquette, *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817) (Aves, Trochilidae), is a small and sexually dimorphic hummingbird species that inhabits secondary forests, edges, gardens and other anthropic areas (Sick 1997). The species is endemic to Brazil (Piacentini et al. 2015), occurring in the Atlantic Forest from Alagoas to Rio Grande do Sul states, in central Cerrado from Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins and Bahia states and in the Caatinga of western Bahia (Sick 1997; Parrini et al. 1999; Crozariol and Leite 2010; Birdlife International 2015). Although some maps (e.g., Van Perlo 2009; Züchner et al. 2013; Birdlife International 2015) include the state of Santa Catarina, southern Brazil, within its distribution range, no documented record exists. Herein, based on six field observations in Itajaí municipality, we provide the first material evidence of the occurrence of *L. magnificus* in Santa Catarina.

Field records were made at the headquarters of Águas do Brilhante Private Reserve (27°02’57.60”S, 048°48’11.84”W; 65 m above sea level), in Itajaí municipality, northeastern Santa Catarina state, Brazil. Second-growth to old-growth lowland Atlantic Forest predominates in the area. Adjacent to this forested area, there is a garden with planted ornamental exotic and native flowers and 20 hummingbird feeders which are filled daily with sweetened water. Hummingbird species present in this area are observed almost daily by MIW.

The first records of the species were from 1–4 August 2015, when a single adult male was observed visiting the feeders. On these occasions some photographs were made with a Canon© EOS 5D Mark III (Figure 1; Weyermanns 2015). Subsequent observations of an adult male, presumably the same individual, were made on 15 September 2015, 25 January, 1 February, 20 March and 9 April 2016. The individual was always

Figure 1. An adult male *Lophornis magnificus* (Vieillot, 1817), 2 August 2015, at the headquarters of Águas do Brilhante Private Reserve, Itajaí, Santa Catarina, Brazil. Photograph by MIW.
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In general the abundances of hummingbirds is highly influenced by constant supply of artificial food resources, such as feeders (Sonne et al. 2016). *Lophornis* species are known to be rare in natural areas throughout their ranges (e.g., Kaehler et al. 2005; Piacentini and Varassin 2007; Vizentin-Bugoni et al. 2014), but slightly higher numbers have been reported around feeders (Sonne et al. 2016). This may be the case for the study area, in which the year-round availability of food resources, both feeders and flowering plants, may have allowed the occurrence of *Lophornis magnificus* in all seasons except spring.

As southern Brazil has been actively surveyed by ornithologists (Bencke et al. 2006) and birdwatchers (see WikiAves, http://www.wikiaves.com.br) and large patches of Atlantic Forest still exist in the region, our records indicate that the species is regionally rare. Finally, new records in southern Brazil may be expected in other areas with constant food supply and concentration of feeders.

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