Documented records of two migratory bird species in the State of Pernambuco, North-East Brazil

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The bird migration in the State of Pernambuco is a well documented phenomenon with some studies in the coastal region (Azevedo-Júnior, 1992, 1999; Azevedo-Júnior et al., 2001; Azevedo-Júnior and Larrazábal, 2002; Telino-Júnior et al., 2003) and in the *Caatinga* domain (Pereira and Azevedo-Júnior, 2013). In Pernambuco there are records of birds that perform Nearctic and Austral migration (Azevedo-Júnior and Larrazábal, 2002). Now we are reporting information about two documented records of two migratory bird species of the family Turdidae in the State of Pernambuco.

Veery *Catharus fuscescens* (Stephens, 1818)

It occurs and breeds on North American continent, migrating to South America from September to April (Collar, 2005). In Brazil most of the records are concentrated in the North region, but there are also records in the Central-West, South-East, and South region (Remsen Junior, 2001; Collar, 2005; Kaminski, 2011). In Pernambuco State, there was no mention of this species, but it was photographed in the neighboring State of Alagoas in the Ecological Station of Murici, in January 2011 (Pereira et al., 2012). One individual was photographed by ACQ in the west of State of Pernambuco, in an area of open *caatinga* vegetation, near the village of Bom Jardim, municipality of Petrolina (9°21'S; 41°30'W), on November 29th 2015 (Figures 1a and b; WA1937544 and WA1937546).

Yellow-legged Thrush *Turdus flavipes* Vieillot, 1818

This species occurs in eastern Brazil, from State of Paraíba to State of Rio Grande do Sul (Sick, 1997), however, during the austral winter and fall it leaves the

most northern regions of the Atlantic Forest (Sick, 1997; Collar, 2005). Therefore, it is considered an Austral migrant (Stotz et al., 1996), although Alves (2007) mentioned that it performs altitudinal or large-scale displacements. In the State of Pernambuco there are few records: Usina Sacramento, municipality of Água Preta, in which many individuals were observed and had their voices tape-recorded (Roda and Carlos, 2003); Mata de Duas Bocas, Usina Cucaú/Usina Santo André, municipality of Tamandaré, in which an individual was observed in September 2004 (Roda, 2004); and in the Pedra Danta/Frei Caneca Private Reserve, in the municipalities of Jaqueira and Lagoa dos Gatos, but the date and the amount of individuals has not been specified (Pongiluppi et al., 2016). One individual was captured and photographed, in the Ecological Station of Tapacurá (8°03'S; 35°13'W), municipality of São Lourenço da Mata, on June 28th 2016 (Figure 2). Then, this is the first photographic record of the species in the State of Pernambuco.

The Veery probably does not have many records due to discrete behavior and not sing in their wintering area (Ridgely and Tudor, 2009). Yellow-legged Thrush is also shy and it is a forest bird, registered mainly by its voice, or observed when it feeds on fruits (Sick, 1997; Ridgely and Tudor, 2009). Papers that published the records of these and others birds that perform migrations or displacements in the region are very important, given the need to know more about them, as their possible routes, environments, and subsequently draw up conservation plans (see Alves, 2007).

Figure 1. (a) and (b) Veery *Catharus fuscescens* photographed near the village of Bom Jardim, municipality of Petrolina, State of Pernambuco (Figures 1a and 1b; WA1937544 and WA1937546) (Photo by A.C. Queiroz).

Figure 2. Yellow-legged Thrush *Turdus flavipes* photographed in the Ecological Station of Tapacurá, municipality of São Lourenço da Mata, State of Pernambuco (Photo by J.L. Souza).

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