

**PROPOSAL FOR INCLUSION OF SPECIES ON THE APPENDICES OF THE CONVENTION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF MIGRATORY SPECIES OF WILD ANIMALS**

A. PROPOSAL: Listing of the entire population of *Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus* on Appendix II

B. PROPONENT: Government of Paraguay

C. SUPPORTING STATEMENT

1. Taxon

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|-----|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.1 | Class: | Aves |
| 1.2 | Order: | Passeriformes |
| 1.3 | Family: | Tyrannidae |
| 1.4 | Species: | <i>Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus</i> |
| 1.5 | Common names: | Doradito pardo, Dinelli's Doradito |

2. Biological data

2.1 Distribution

The breeding area of the species seems to be restricted to the north of Argentina (Tucumán, Santiago del Estero, Santa Fe and Córdoba), with winter records in northern Formosa, in Bolivia (two birds collected), and in Paraguay, where there are three records in Región Oriental and four in Región Occidental. The species has not been recorded in Tucumán in the last few years, and is now very scarce in Santa Fe.

2.2 Population

Very little is known about the population density of the species. It is locally common in Córdoba and Santiago del Estero (Argentina), where the largest population at global level concentrates in the Bañados de Figueroa and the Bañados del río Dulce. It is frequent in Santiago del Estero, but no very recent data is available for neighbouring Tucumán. In Paraguay there are very few records, due, partly, perhaps, to the lack of observers in the wintering range. Its total global population is thought to be small (though more than 10.000 individuals), and decreasing.

2.3 Habitat

It inhabits marshes and wetlands, or areas periodically flooded, and near water surfaces. Nests have been found in areas of tall grasslands.

2.4 Migrations

Though the species movements are not well known, available data suggests that it migrates from northern Argentina towards the Chaco in Paraguay and Bolivia, with some excursions east (towards the Región Oriental in Paraguay, for instance).

3. Threat data

The species is classified in the threatened category of UICN, since its small population is decreasing.

3.1 Direct threats to the population

Not known

3.2 Habitat destruction

Conversion of soils for agricultural use poses a threat. Canals might alter wetland constitution in the area of Bañados del Río Dulce and Laguna de Mar Chiquita (Argentina). Desertification in the Paraguayan Chaco diminishes the available habitat.

3.3 Indirect threats

Not known

3.4 Threats connected especially with migrations

The species is threatened by habitat conversion all over its range. It is therefore dependent on conservation actions, both where it nests and where it migrates and winters.

3.5 National and international utilization.

Not known

4. Protection status and needs

4.1 National protection status

In Córdoba (Argentina), the greatest protected area for the species are Parque Nacional Bañados del Río Dulce and Laguna de Mar Chiquita. The Reserva de Recursos Manejados Tinfunqué, in Paraguayan Chaco, may host wintering populations.

4.2 International protection status

The species is not listed in the appendixes to the CMS.

4.3 Additional protection needs

Studies must be made to determine the precise breeding range and to estimate the number of individuals in the sub-populations within that range. More information is also necessary on habitat, food, nesting, and seasonal movements requirements. Such data would allow identification of possible threats that might affect the species' survival.

5. Range States

Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay.

6. Comments from Range States

None

7. Additional remarks

None

8. References

BirdLife International (2000) *Threatened Birds of the World*. Barcelona & Cambridge, UK: Lynx Edicions and BirdLife International.