

# Historical synthesis of the avifauna from the Rio São Francisco basin in Minas Gerais, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** The Rio São Francisco hydrographic basin (SFHB) is the third largest river basin in Brazil and the only totally inserted within the country. The Rio São Francisco crosses the state of Minas Gerais in the direction southwest/north/northeast along *c.* 1,260 km, or about 47% of its total length. From its headwaters in the Serra da Canastra National Park, the river and its tributaries cross three major phytogeographical domains in Minas Gerais: the *cerrado*, the Atlantic Forest and the *caatinga*. This paper presents the avifauna of the upper and middle portions of the Rio São Francisco in Minas Gerais. Our data is the result of several years of field work by the authors, as well as an extensive research of the available literature on the avifauna from the headwaters of the Rio São Francisco, in São Roque de Minas, until the boundaries with the states of Goiás, to the northwest, and Bahia, to the north. We recorded a total of 614 birds in the Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB, included in 73 families and 25 orders. This corresponds to approximately 79% of the birds recorded in Minas Gerais, and approximately 33% of the Brazilian avifauna. We also highlight that 12% of the recorded species are considered threatened or near threatened at the state, national or global levels. The data presented here demonstrates the high importance of the Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB for bird conservation in Brazil.

**KEY-WORDS:** Atlantic Forest; avifauna; *caatinga*; *cerrado*; Minas Gerais; Rio São Francisco.

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## INTRODUCTION

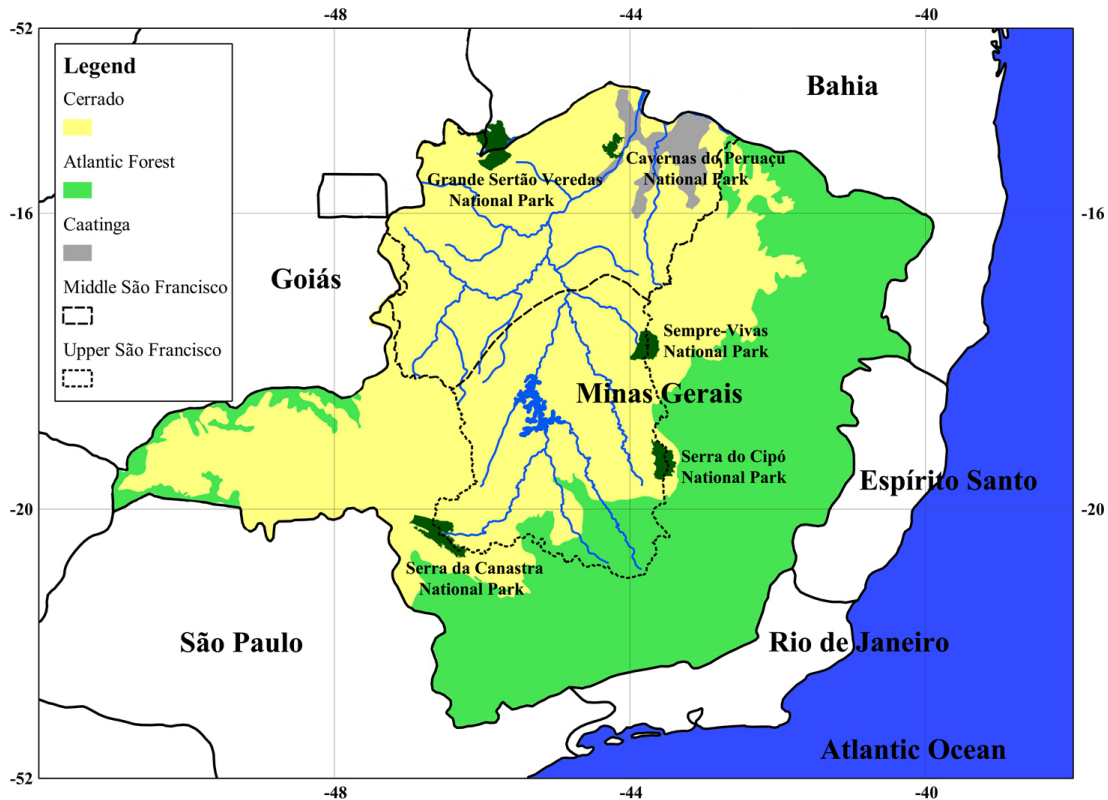
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The Rio São Francisco hydrographic basin (hereafter SFHB) is the third largest river basin in Brazil and the only totally inserted within the country. The Rio São Francisco crosses the state of Minas Gerais in the direction southwest/north/northeast along *c.* 1,260 km, or about 47% of its total length. Of the 36 tributaries of significant size, the main perennial are in Minas Gerais, namely: Paracatu, Urucuia, Carinhanha, Pardo, Grande and das Velhas (CODEVASF 2009, MI 2009).

From its headwaters in the Serra da Canastra National Park, the river and its tributaries cross three major phytogeographical domains in Minas Gerais: the *cerrado*, the Atlantic Forest and the *caatinga*. The *cerrado* occupies the largest area of SFHB in Minas Gerais, with more than 14 million ha, followed by the Atlantic Forest in the southern/southeast portion with approximate 3 million ha, and finally by the *caatinga*, with about 590,000 ha (CODEVASF 2009).

The great diversity of environments of the SFHB aroused the interest of many naturalists, mostly Europeans, which traversed the region making important records about its flora and fauna, especially during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Attention should be paid to the significant contribution of Peter Wilhelm Lund (1801-1880) and Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), responsible for hundreds of bird specimens collected in various localities of the Rio São Francisco basin in Minas Gerais and which are deposited in the Museum of Zoology of the University of Copenhagen (ZMUC), Denmark (Krabbe 2007).

The aim of this work is to present a historical synthesis of the avifauna of the upper and middle portions of the Rio São Francisco in Minas Gerais (according to CODEVASF 2009), from its headwaters, in the Serra da Canastra National Park, until the boundaries with the states of Goiás, to the northwest, and Bahia, to the north (Figure 1).



**FIGURE 1.** Limits of the Rio São Francisco hydrographic basin in Minas Gerais State, Brazil (dotted and dashed lines, with delimitations of the Upper and Middle parts of the basin). The river and its mains tributaries (in blue) and the main fully protected areas (in dark green) are shown.

## METHODS

### Study area

The channel of the Rio São Francisco is located among the crystalline terrains to the east (Espinhaço Range, in Minas Gerais) and the sedimentary plateaus of the “Espigão Mestre” to the west, which is a watershed between the basins of the Tocantins and São Francisco (CODEVASF 2009).

The climate of the São Francisco valley is characterized by regional rainfall. The highest values of annual precipitation are found in the upper São Francisco (ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 mm annually), especially between November and April (CODEVASF 2009). Along the transition from the upper to the middle São Francisco basin in Minas Gerais, these climatic conditions become more characteristic of a tropical semi-arid region, with the mean annual precipitation ranging from 600 to 1,400 mm, which occurs mainly between November and April (CODEVASF 2009). The average annual temperature is 23°C in the upper region, rising to 24°C toward the middle São Francisco (CODEVASF 2009). In some parts of the upper São Francisco, temperatures near 0°C can be recorded, even allowing the formation of frosts during the months from May to September. This occurs in the upper stretches of the Serra da Canastra National Park, which shelters the headwaters of the São Francisco (CODEVASF 2009).

Of the 503 municipalities of the SFHB, 240 of them (47.7%) are in Minas Gerais, and 203 (84.6%) are fully included within the hydrographic basin (CODEVASF 2009). Fifty-eight municipalities of Minas Gerais, i.e., 28.6% are fully inserted into the “Polígono das Secas”, a region which is subject to critical periods of prolonged drought (CODEVASF 2009).

### Compilation of the avifauna from the SFHB in Minas Gerais

The data presented here is the result of several years of field work (between 1990 and 2012) by the authors in the Rio São Francisco basin in Minas Gerais. We also included in the compilation the species reported in the SFHB in Minas Gerais by Peter Wilhelm Lund and Johannes Theodor Reinhardt, recently reported by Krabbe (2007), and those listed in the summary of historical and systematic ornithology of Minas Gerais (Pinto 1952). We also searched for specimens collected in the SFHB in Minas Gerais, deposited in the following institutions: Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (DZUFMG), Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco (UFPE), Museu de Ciências Naturais da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais (MCNA) and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), the latter based on specimens collected by GAB on an expedition to the municipality

of Jaíba. Additionally, in order to complement the data obtained in the field and museums, we conducted an extensive research on the available literature about the avifauna of the SFHB in Minas Gerais (Willis & Oniki 1991, Whitney *et al.* 1995, Parrini & Pacheco 1997, Sick 1997, Silveira 1998, Anciães *et al.* 2001, Kirwan *et al.* 2001, Kirwan *et al.* 2004, Marini & Lopes 2005, Rodrigues *et al.* 2005, Zorzin *et al.* 2005, Vasconcelos *et al.* 2006, Vasconcelos & D'Angelo-Neto 2007, Dias & Rodrigues 2008, Firme *et al.* 2008, Lopes *et al.* 2008, Vasconcelos *et al.* 2008a, Vasconcelos & Diniz 2008, Faria *et al.* 2009, Moura & Correa 2010, Bessa *et al.* 2011, Lopes *et al.* 2010, Lopes *et al.* 2011, Mazzoni & Perillo 2011, Mazzoni *et al.* 2011, Vasconcelos *et al.* 2011, Mazzoni *et al.* 2012b). We attempted to include all the municipalities embraced by the SFHB in Minas Gerais, for which bird surveys were available. Care was taken for those species recorded in municipalities located in the Espinhaço Range, since this massif represents the watershed between the Rio São Francisco basin, to the west, and Rios Doce, Jequitinhonha and Pardo, to the east. Thus, we discarded those species recorded in this region, for which it was not possible to verify if the record was actually made on the western slope of the Espinhaço Range.

When applicable, the species were classified as endemics to the phytogeographical domains of the Atlantic Forest (Brooks *et al.* 1999, Ridgely *et al.* 2007), the *cerrado* (Silva 1995, Cavalcanti 1999, Silva & Bates 2002), the *caatinga* (Ridgely & Tudor 1989, 1994, Stotz *et al.* 1996, Sick 1997, Olmos *et al.* 2005, Vasconcelos & D'Angelo-Neto 2007, Santos 2008) and the eastern Brazilian mountaintops (Vasconcelos & Rodrigues 2010). The species were also classified concerning their conservation status according to the state (COPAM 2010), national (Silveira & Straube 2008) and global (IUCN 2010) lists of threatened species. The systematic order and scientific names follow the Brazilian Committee of Ornithological Records (CBRO 2011).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Richness of the avifauna in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

Based on our field work, we recorded a total of 548 bird species in the SFHB in Minas Gerais. By assembling this data with the bibliography and museum specimens, a total of 614 bird species was recorded in the basin in Minas Gerais, belonging to 73 families and 25 orders (Appendix). This number corresponds to approximately 79% of the avifauna recorded for the entire state of Minas Gerais (Mattos *et al.* 1993, Vasconcelos *et al.* 2006) and *c.* 33% of the species known to occur in Brazil (CBRO 2011). Amongst the 614 species recorded, 74 (12%)

are framed into a category of threat at state, national or global levels (Silveira & Straube 2008, COPAM 2010, IUCN 2010).

### Questionable records

Of the species mentioned in the bibliography, we list below those considered questionable, and that may be the result of mislabeling or misidentification problems, since their ranges are not known to reach the SFHB in Minas Gerais (these species were marked with \* in the Appendix).

Some species are typical of the Atlantic Forest coastal mountains or of lowland rainforests, as is the case of the Black-capped Screech-Owl (*Megascops atricapilla*), mentioned by Krabbe (2007) based on Lund's records for the following localities: Lagoa Santa, Sete Lagoas, Sumidouro and Curvelo. However, according to this author, there are no specimens deposited in ZMUC, so that this record might have been based merely on Lund's observations, and without a precise identification. If there was collecting, the specimens may have been lost over time, making it impossible to confirm its presence in the study area. There is also the possibility that Lund or some ZMUC's curator made confusion when labeling these specimens, by swapping labels or even annotating as "Lagoa Santa" in the labels of specimens not labeled *in situ*. This may be the case, for example, of *Himantopus mexicanus*, which would have been collected in Lagoa Santa and Sumidouro. Krabbe (2007) points out that the identification of this species is not safe once, according to the author, the collected specimen was lost or the location of the collection is not properly indicated on the label. This situation allows us to consider that perhaps the collected individual belongs to the congeneric species *H. melanurus*, pretty common in the probable collecting site. Nevertheless, the presence of *H. mexicanus* within the limits of the SFHB in Minas Gerais was recently documented by birdwatchers in the municipality of Belo Horizonte (Pedersoli 2012).

Another point that should be noted is that many specimens were collected by Lund during his stay or visit to various points of the Atlantic Forest in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais (Krabbe 2007). Besides that, some species have records cited by Pinto (1952) in localities of the SFHB in Minas Gerais, supposedly collected by both Danish naturalists (Lund and Reinhardt), even though there are no voucher specimens from these regions currently deposited in ZMUC (Krabbe 2007). Therefore, we consider questionable the records of Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*), Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*), Black-capped Becard (*Pachyrhamphus marginatus*), Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus abeillei*), Long-tailed Potoo (*Nyctibius aethereus*), Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*),



Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula*) and Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypodaleus guttatus*). In the particular case of *H. guttatus*, Christiansen & Pitter (1997) report recent observations (from June to November 1987) of this species in the Lagoa Santa region. However, even after several years of efforts in the region's forests, we have never found this typical coastal Atlantic Forest species, and we suggest that the observations of these authors may have been based on a misidentification. The same goes for Wied's Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma aurifrons*), Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) and Olivaceous Flatbill (*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*). This becomes yet clearer when we verify the absence of these species even in areas of Atlantic Forest not far from Lagoa Santa, such as the eastern slope of Serra do Cipó (Rodrigues *et al.* 2011) and the Serra do Caraça (Vasconcelos & Melo-Júnior 2001), which harbours several species endemic to this phytogeographical domain.

In the case of the Purple-winged Ground-Dove (*Claravis geoffroyi*), an Atlantic Forest endemic associated with massive bamboo seeding events (Areta *et al.* 2009), the only available record for the SFHB in Minas Gerais is based on four specimens collected by Lund at Lagoa Santa (Krabbe 2007). Apart from this record, there are reports from old fowlers of northern Minas Gerais about its occurrence, over 60 years ago, in the municipality of Bocaiúva (SDN, based on interviews with locals). Despite the possibility that some bamboo species has seeded in these regions in the past, attracting individuals of the species, we believe some sort of confusion in the labeling has occurred, as mentioned above.

The Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*) was mentioned for Lagoa Santa based on reports from Burmeister, cited by Pinto (1952). There is no mention of collecting specimens, so that this record should be based on a misidentification, since Lagoa Santa is very far from the species known range, besides the fact that the Blue-bellied Parrot has never been found by Lund and/or Reinhardt, who sampled the region quite well (Krabbe 2007).

With respect to dubious records made in *caatinga* or *cerrado* areas of the SFHB in Minas Gerais, the Brown-throated Parakeet (*Aratinga pertinax*), was mentioned by Willis & Oniki (1991) for the municipality of Januária. We believe it is the result of misidentification by the authors, especially due to the lack of proper documentation that supports the occurrence of the species in the region, whose known range is distant thousands of kilometers from the SFHB (Forshaw 2010).

In the case of the Forbes's Blackbird's (*Curaeus forbesi*), published records for the SFHB in northern Minas Gerais (Willis & Oniki 1991, Kirwan *et al.* 2004, Vasconcelos *et al.* 2006), are also probably the result of misidentification. Thus, we agree with Mazzoni *et al.* (2012) that a probable confusion of this species with

the Scarlet-throated Tanager (*Compsothraupis loricata*) might have occurred. The Scarlet-throated Tanager is an atypical Thraupidae much common in northern Minas Gerais and whose behaviour and vocalizations resemble those of some Blackbirds, besides the fact that individuals possessing the scarlet throat (species diagnosis) are very scarce in the SFHB in Minas Gerais.

### Caatinga birds in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

The *caatinga* shelters 22 endemic birds, of which 19 (86%) occur in the SFHB in Minas Gerais (Appendix). According to Machado *et al.* (2005), the White-browed Guan (*Penelope jacucaca*) and the Moustached Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes falcirostris franciscanus*) are considered vulnerable, while the White-browed Antpitta (*Hylopezus ochroleucus*) and the São Francisco Sparrow (*Arremon franciscanus*) are near threatened. Among the *caatinga* and central Brazilian dry forests typical species, the Minas Gerais Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes roquettei*) is critically endangered (Silveira & Straube 2008), the Wagler's Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes wagleri*) is vulnerable (Silveira & Straube 2008) and the Caatinga Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus franciscanus*) are near threatened (IUCN 2010).

### Cerrado birds in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

Twenty (61%) of the 33 endemic *cerrado* birds (Silva 1995, Cavalcanti 1999, Silva & Bates 2002) were recorded in the SFHB in Minas Gerais (Appendix). However, recent analysis (Vasconcelos *et al.* 2003, Lopes 2008, Vasconcelos 2008, Vasconcelos & Rodrigues 2010) showed that four of these species would be better characterized as endemic to the eastern Brazilian mountaintops rather than to the *cerrado* (see below).

One of the most threatened species of the SFHB in Minas Gerais is the Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*), whose distribution in this region is restricted to the upper São Francisco, in the Serra da Canastra. Other threatened species found in this region are the Cock-tailed Tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*), the Sharp-tailed Tyrant (*Culicivora caudacuta*), the Ochre-breasted Pipit (*Anthus nattereri*), the Campo Miner (*Geositta poeciloptera*), the Dwarf Tinamou (*Taoniscus nanus*), the Lesser Nothura (*Nothura minor*) and the Brasília Tapaculo (*Scytalopus novacapitalis*; Silveira 1998).

### Birds from the campos rupestres in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

The *campos rupestres* have a characteristic flora and avifaunal elements strongly associated with this ecosystem. Four bird species found in the SFHB are endemic to the eastern Brazilian mountaintops (Vasconcelos 2008, Vasconcelos & Rodrigues 2010), being found mainly in this type of vegetation, namely: Hyacinth Visorbearer

(*Augastes scutatus*), Cipo Canastero (*Asthenes luizae*), Gray-backed Tachuri (*Polystictus superciliaris*) and Pale-throated Serra-Finch (*Embernagra longicauda*).

In stretches of transitional vegetation between *campos rupestres* and forest edges and second growths (*capoeiras*), especially near the border of the Atlantic Forest, species such as the Serra Antwren (*Formicivora serrana*), the Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*), the Velvety Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) and the Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) are also found. Also, many typical and/or endemic hummingbirds of the Atlantic Forest are found exploiting flowering plants of the *campos rupestres*, as is the case of the Black Jacobin (*Florisuga fusca*), the White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*), the Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) and the Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurynome*).

### Atlantic Forest birds in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

The Atlantic Forest section of the SFHB in Minas Gerais, although representing a lesser extent when compared to the *cerrado* coverage, presents a richer avifauna in terms of endemism. Of the 199 species considered endemic to the Atlantic Forest (Brooks *et al.* 1999), 78 (39%) were recorded in the Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB (Appendix).

It is noteworthy that many mountains act as watershed between the hydrographic basins of the São Francisco and Doce rivers, as in the case of the Serra da Gandarela and the Serra do Cipó, where the limits between the *cerrado* and Atlantic Forest meet (Rodrigues *et al.* 2005, Ribeiro *et al.* 2009). These mountainous areas represent the more inland occurrences of many endemisms of the Atlantic Forest, such as the Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*) and the Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*).

Among the threatened species, we highlight the Marsh Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*), only recently recorded in the SFHB, occurring in the highest parts of the Serra do Cipó, Serra da Canastra (Vasconcelos *et al.* 2008b) and other mountains of the Quadrilátero Ferrífero region.

### Bird conservation in the SFHB in Minas Gerais

The Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB has high importance for the conservation of the Brazilian avifauna, especially because of the huge variety of habitats found throughout its length. The main reason for this is the presence in the basin of three phytogeographic domains (*cerrado*, *caatinga* and Atlantic Forest) and its transitional zones. Also noteworthy is the wide altitudinal variation, of less than 500 m in the Rio São Francisco valley, to over 1,800 m in its southern portion, represented by the higher mountains of the Quadrilátero Ferrífero, such

as the Serras do Batatal and da Piedade. This enormous climatic-vegetational diversity fosters the existence of a high richness of birds, including various endemisms of the three phytogeographic domains mentioned above, besides those species restricted to the *campos rupestres*. Thus, the Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB is unique within the entire Rio São Francisco basin and representative areas of all this vegetational complex should be preserved to maintain and conserve its biodiversity.

The total area of the SFHB corresponds to approximately 64 million hectares. Of this total, circa 23.5 million, or 36% correspond to the Minas Gerais portion (CODEVASF 2010). Over the years, the federal and state governments have been investing in the creation of protected areas (PA's) focused, among other objectives, on the protection and conservation of biological diversity. Recent data (IEF 2010, ICMBio 2010) indicates that 59 protected areas are located within the limits of the SFHB in Minas Gerais, among those of full protection (Parks, Biological Reserves, Ecological Stations, among others) or sustainable use (National or State Forests, Environmental Protection Areas, Natural Monuments, etc.). These 59 PA's cover an approximate total of 2 million hectares, that is, the modest percentage of 8.5% of the entire area of the SFHB in the state of Minas Gerais. Even though the PA's are relatively well distributed among the phytogeographical domains present within the SFHB in the state, this percentage can be considered low, especially if one takes into account the importance that these environments pose to bird conservation in this region. Moreover, protecting areas of notorious importance for the conservation of wildlife, particularly the avifauna, under the tutelage of the law, are means to prevent the overwhelming advance of projects and activities that cause negative impacts on wildlife. Although these projects are important to meet the demands of the country in terms of wealth and jobs generation, they are known to have strong and irreversible negative impacts on biodiversity. In this sense, efforts directed not only to the creation but also to promote the land regularization and development of management plans for the existing protected areas are necessary. The mountaintops in the eastern SFHB, and the *veredas* and oxbow lakes, permanent or temporary, in the west, are known as places of genuine importance to the birds that use them, whether in the whole or part of their life cycles. Refined field studies on the diversity of birds, prioritizing areas as suggested by Drummond *et al.* (2005), should be seen as a priority by environmental agencies at both federal and state levels. These studies must be associated with policies that allow the identification, creation and effective implementation of protected areas, preferably those fully protected. Therefore, some regions should receive special attention from the governments to increase the knowledge of the local avifauna, and hence subsidize policies of creation and regulation of fully

protected areas in the Minas Gerais portion of the SFHB. Some examples are: the Serra da Gandarela, located in the southern Espinhaço Range and classified in the Atlas for Biodiversity Conservation in Minas Gerais (Drummond *et al.* 2005) as of "Extreme Biological Importance"; unique environments such as the mountaintops of the Central Espinhaço and the foothills of the Serra do Cabral, both categorized as of "Special Biological Significance"; the mosaics of oxbow lakes and veredas at the regions of João Pinheiro, Vazante and Brasilândia de Minas, along the upper/middle Rio Paracatu, also considered as "Extreme Biological Importance".

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## APPENDIX:

## Birds recorded in the Minas Gerais portion of the Rio São Francisco hydrographic basin.

*Taxon:* (MA) Atlantic Forest endemic species; (CE) *cerrado* endemic species; (CAA) *caatinga* endemic species; (TM) Eastern Brazilian mountaintops endemic species; (\*) Records considered doubtful for the SFHB in Minas Gerais (see Results and Discussion).

*Status:* (Vu<sup>a</sup>) Species categorized as “vulnerable” in the Brazilian national list of threatened species (Silveira and Straube 2008); (Cr<sup>a</sup>) Species categorized as “critically endangered” in the Brazilian national list of threatened species (Silveira and Straube 2008); (Vu<sup>b</sup>) Species categorized as “vulnerable” in the list of threatened species of the Minas Gerais State (COPAM 2010); (En<sup>b</sup>) Species categorized as “endangered” in the list of threatened species of Minas Gerais State; (Cr<sup>b</sup>) Species categorized as “critically endangered” in the list of threatened species of the Minas Gerais State (COPAM 2010); (Nt<sup>c</sup>) Species categorized as “near threatened” in the global list (IUCN 2010); (Vu<sup>c</sup>) Species categorized as “vulnerable” in the global list (IUCN 2010); (En<sup>c</sup>) Species categorized as “endangered” in the global list (IUCN 2010); (Cr<sup>c</sup>) Species categorized as “critically endangered” in the global list (IUCN 2010).

*Authors:* Data collected in the field by the authors between the years 1990 and 2012.

*DZUFMG:* Specimens deposited in the Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.

*UFPE:* Specimens deposited in the Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco.

*MCNA:* Specimens deposited in the Museu de Ciências Naturais da PUC Minas.

*MZUSP:* Specimens deposited in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, collected by GAB in the Jaíba/MG region.

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Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<b>Rheidae</b>								
<i>Rhea americana</i>	Greater Rhea	R, Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					15, 27
<b>Tinamidae</b>								
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	Brown Tinamou		X					15, 27
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou		X					27
<i>Crypturellus noctivagus</i>	Yellow-legged Tinamou		X					27, 30
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Tinamou		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Tataupa Tinamou		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	Red-winged Tinamou		X	X				27, 30
<i>Nothura boraquira</i>	White-bellied Nothura		X	X		X		30
<i>Nothura minor</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Lesser Nothura	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>						7, 15
<i>Nothura maculosa</i>	Spotted Nothura		X					15, 30
<i>Taoniscus nanus</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Dwarf Tinamou	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>						7
<b>Anhimidae</b>								
<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Horned Screamer		X					27
<b>Anatidae</b>								
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck		X					
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck		X					27, 30
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck		X	X				27, 30
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck		X					27, 30
<i>Sarkidiornis sylvicola</i>	Comb Duck		X					30
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Teal		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	White-checked Pintail							26
<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	Southern Pochard		X					



Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Mergus octosetaceus</i>	Brazilian Merganser	Cr <sup>a</sup> , Cr <sup>b</sup> , Cr <sup>c</sup>	X					7
<i>Nomonyx dominica</i>	Masked Duck		X					15, 26, 27, 30
<b>Cracidae</b>								
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>	Rusty-margined Guan		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Penelope obscura</i>	Dusky-legged Guan		X	X				
<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Chestnut-bellied Guan	Vu <sup>a</sup> , Cr <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					27
<i>Penelope jacucaca</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	White-browed Guan	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X	X				5
<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Bare-faced Curassow	En <sup>b</sup>	X					27
<b>Odontophoridae</b>								
<i>Odontophorus capueira</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Spot-winged Wood-Quail	En <sup>b</sup>	X					15, 27
<b>Podicipedidae</b>								
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe		X	X				15, 30
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Pied-billed Grebe		X					15, 30
<b>Ciconiidae</b>								
<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	Maguari Stork							11, 15, 27
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru	En <sup>b</sup>	X					15, 27
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	Vu <sup>b</sup>	X					27, 30
<b>Phalacrocoracidae</b>								
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant		X	X				15, 30
<b>Anhingidae</b>								
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga		X	X				15, 30
<b>Ardeidae</b>								
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger-Heron		X					15, 30
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron		X					15, 30
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern			X				17
<i>Ixobrychus involucris</i>	Stripe-backed Bittern		X					8
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron		X	X				15, 30
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron		X	X				15, 30
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		X	X				30
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron		X					15, 30
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret		X					15, 30
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Whistling Heron		X					30
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron		X					15, 30
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret		X					15, 30
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron		X					8, 30
<b>Threskiornithidae</b>								
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced Ibis							15, 27
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis		X					
<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Bare-faced Ibis		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Buff-necked Ibis		X					15, 27
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	Vu <sup>b</sup>	X					27, 30
<b>Cathartidae</b>								
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture		X					30
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture		X					15, 27, 30
<b>Pandionidae</b>								
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey		X					30
<b>Accipitridae</b>								
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Gray-headed Kite		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Chondrobierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite		X					
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite		X					15, 27
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite		X					27, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Harpagus diodon</i>	Rufous-thighed Kite							26
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Gray-bellied Hawk	Cr <sup>b</sup>						13
<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	Tiny Hawk							15
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk							3, 27, 30
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Bicolored Hawk		X			X		27
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite							4
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite		X	X				15, 27
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk		X					30
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i>	Savanna Hawk		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Amadonastur lacernulatus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-necked Hawk	Vu <sup>a</sup> , Cr <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>						13
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i>	Great Black-Hawk		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Urubitinga coronata</i>	Crowned Eagle	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , En <sup>c</sup>	X					
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	Harris's Hawk		X			X		7, 30
<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle		X					
<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Gray Hawk		X					30
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk		X	X				30
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk		X					30
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	Cr <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>						27
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle	En <sup>b</sup>	X					27
<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	En <sup>b</sup>	X					5
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	En <sup>b</sup>	X					15, 27, 30
<b>Falconidae</b>								
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Southern Caracara		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara		X	X				15, 30
<i>Herpetotheres cachimans</i>	Laughing Falcon		X					27, 30
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest-Falcon		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest-Falcon		X					15, 27
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Orange-breasted Falcon	Cr <sup>b</sup>						12
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Aplomado Falcon		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon		X					
<b>Aramidae</b>								
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin		X					27, 30
<b>Rallidae</b>								
<i>Micropygia schomburgkii</i>	Ocellated Crake	En <sup>b</sup>	X					5, 23
<i>Aramides ypecaha</i>	Giant Wood-Rail		X					9, 27, 30
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Gray-necked Wood-Rail		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Aramides saracura</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail		X					15, 27
<i>Laterallus viridis</i>	Russet-crowned Crake		X			X		
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Rufous-sided Crake		X	X				27, 30
<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	Gray-breasted Crake			X				17
<i>Laterallus leucopyrrhus</i>	Red-and-white Crake		X					
<i>Laterallus xenopterus</i>	Rufous-faced Crake	Vu <sup>c</sup>	X	X				5
<i>Porzana flaviventer</i>	Yellow-breasted Crake							15, 27
<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	Ash-throated Crake		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	Paint-billed Crake		X			X		12, 30
<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	Blackish Rail		X					15, 27, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>	Plumbeous Rail							26
<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	Common Gallinule		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Gallinula melanops</i>	Spot-flanked Gallinule							26
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>	Azure Gallinule							5, 15, 27
<b>Cariamidae</b>								
<i>Cariama cristata</i>	Red-legged Seriema		X	X				15, 27, 30
<b>Charadriidae</b>								
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied Lapwing		X					15, 27
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover							15, 26, 27
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover		X	X				15, 27
<b>Recurvirostridae</b>								
<i>Himantopus mexicanus*</i>	Black-necked Stilt							15
<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>	White-backed Stilt		X					27, 30
<b>Scolopacidae</b>								
<i>Gallinago paraguaiiae</i>	South American Snipe		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Gallinago undulata</i>	Giant Snipe		X			X		27
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper					X		15, 27
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper		X					30
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs		X					30
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper		X					30
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper							15
<b>Jacanidae</b>								
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana		X	X				15, 30
<b>Sternidae</b>								
<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern		X					15, 27
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern		X					27, 30
<b>Rynchopidae</b>								
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer		X					27
<b>Columbidae</b>								
<i>Columbina minuta</i>	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove		X	X				7, 30
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground-Dove		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Scaled Dove		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Columbina picui</i>	Picui Ground-Dove		X	X				2, 3, 9, 16, 17, 30
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground-Dove		X					9, 15, 27, 30
<i>Claravis geoffroyi*</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Purple-winged Ground-Dove	Cr <sup>a,b,c</sup>						15, 27
<i>Uropelia campestris</i>	Long-tailed Ground-Dove		X	X	X			15, 27
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Pigeon		X					
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon		X					
<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	Picazuro Pigeon		X			X		27, 30
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon		X					15, 27
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared Dove		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove		X	X				15, 27
<b>Psittacidae</b>								
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Hyacinth Macaw	Cr <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>c</sup>						27
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	Vu <sup>b</sup>	X					27
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red-and-green Macaw	Cr <sup>b</sup>	X					



Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red-bellied Macaw		X					
<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					15, 27, 30
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered Macaw		X					27
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	Blue-crowned Parakeet							25
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Parakeet		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Aratinga auricapillus</i>	Golden-capped Parakeet	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					15, 27, 30
<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Peach-fronted Parakeet		X	X	X	X		2, 27, 30
<i>Aratinga pertinax</i> *	Brown-throated Parakeet							2
<i>Aratinga cactorum</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Cactus Parakeet		X	X	X			27, 30
<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Maroon-bellied Parakeet		X					15, 27
<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Blue-winged Parrotlet		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Yellow-faced Parrot	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					9, 16
<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	Scaly-headed Parrot		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Parrot		X					
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Blue-fronted Parrot		X					27, 30
<i>Triclaria malachitacea</i> * <sup>MA</sup>	Blue-bellied Parrot	Cr <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>						27
<b>Cuculidae</b>								
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo		X	X		X	X	15, 30
<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo		X	X				9, 30
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo		X	X				30
<i>Coccyzus euleri</i>	Pearly-breasted Cuckoo		X					5, 30
<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Greater Ani		X					30
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani		X	X				15, 30
<i>Guira guira</i>	Guira Cuckoo		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Striped Cuckoo		X	X		X		2, 15, 27, 30
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo		X					15, 21, 27
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Cuckoo		X					
<b>Tytonidae</b>								
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl		X			X		15, 30
<b>Strigidae</b>								
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Megascops atricapilla</i> * <sup>MA</sup>	Black-capped Screech-Owl							15
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl		X					27
<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	Great Horned Owl		X	X				
<i>Strix hylophila</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rusty-barred Owl	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					
<i>Strix virgata</i>	Mottled Owl		X					15, 27
<i>Strix hubula</i>	Black-banded Owl		X	X				14, 15, 27
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Asio clamator</i>	Striped Owl		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Asio stygius</i>	Stygian Owl		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl		X					30
<b>Nyctibiidae</b>								
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo			X				15, 16, 27
<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i> *	Long-tailed Potoo							15, 27
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo		X	X				30
<b>Caprimulgidae</b>								
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill		X					15, 27
<i>Anurostomus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	Short-tailed Nighthawk		X					30
<i>Hydropsalis vielliardi</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Bahian Nighthawk	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					5, 30
<i>Hydropsalis albicollis</i>	Pauraque		X	X		X		15, 27, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Hydropsalis parvula</i>	Little Nightjar		X	X				30
<i>Hydropsalis birundinacea</i>	Pygmy Nightjar		X					4
<i>Hydropsalis anomala</i>	Sickle-winged Nightjar	Vu <sup>b</sup> , Ne <sup>c</sup>		X				7, 15, 27
<i>Hydropsalis longirostris</i>	Band-winged Nightjar		X	X				
<i>Hydropsalis maculicauda</i>	Spot-tailed Nightjar		X					7
<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>	Scissor-tailed Nightjar		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>	Least Nighthawk		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>	Nacunda Nighthawk		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk		X	X				27
<b>Apodidae</b>								
<i>Cypseloides fumigatus</i>	Sooty Swift		X	X				7
<i>Cypseloides senex</i>	Great Dusky Swift		X	X				
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>	Biscutate Swift		X					15, 30
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Gray-rumped Swift							3
<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	Sick's Swift		X			X		30
<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift		X					
<b>Trochilidae</b>								
<i>Anopetia gounellei</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Broad-tipped Hermit		X	X		X		5, 30
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit		X	X				15
<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>	Planalto Hermit		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Scale-throated Hermit		X	X		X		
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	Gray-breasted Sabrewing		X	X		X		30
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Aphantochroa cirrochloris</i>	Sombre Hummingbird		X	X				5, 15, 27, 30
<i>Florisuga fusca</i>	Black Jacobin		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>	White-vented Violetear		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird		X	X				9, 27, 30
<i>Lophornis magnificus</i>	Frilled Coquette		X					7, 15, 27
<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>	Glittering-bellied Emerald		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Violet-capped Woodnymph		X	X		X		27
<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>	Gilded Hummingbird		X					
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-throated Hummingbird		X	X		X		
<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>	White-tailed Goldenthrout		X	X				15, 27
<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>	Versicolored Emerald		X			X		9, 15, 30
<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Glittering-throated Emerald		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Amazilia lactea</i>	Sapphire-spangled Emerald		X	X		X		2, 15, 27
<i>Clytolaema rubricauda</i> <sup>* MA</sup>	Brazilian Ruby							27
<i>Augastes scutatus</i> <sup>TM</sup>	Hyacinth Visorbearer		X	X		X		
<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy							15, 27
<i>Heliactin bilophus</i>	Horned Sungem		X	X		X		15
<i>Heliomaster squamosus</i>	Stripe-breasted Starthroat		X	X				15, 30
<i>Heliomaster furcifer</i>	Blue-tufted Starthroat		X			X		5, 30
<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	Amethyst Woodstar		X					15, 27, 30
<b>Trogonidae</b>								
<i>Trogon surrucuna</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Surucua Trogon		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon							3
<b>Alcedinidae</b>								
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher		X	X		X		15, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<b>Momotidae</b>								
<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rufous-capped Motmot		X	X		X		15, 27
<b>Galbulidae</b>								
<i>Jacamaralcyon tridactyla</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Three-toed Jacamar	Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					27
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Bucconidae</b>								
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	White-eared Puffbird		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>	Spot-backed Puffbird		X	X		X	X	27, 30
<i>Malacoptila striata</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Crescent-chested Puffbird		X					15
<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>	Rusty-breasted Nunlet		X	X			X	9, 15, 27, 30
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird		X					
<b>Ramphastidae</b>								
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco Toucan		X	X				15, 27
<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Red-breasted Toucan			X				7, 15, 27
<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i> <sup>* MA</sup>	Spot-billed Toucanet							15, 27
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari		X					15, 27
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	En <sup>b</sup>	X					27
<b>Picidae</b>								
<i>Picumnus pygmaeus</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Spotted Piculet		X	X		X	X	27, 30
<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	White-barred Piculet		X			X		15, 27
<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	White-wedged Piculet		X					15
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	White Woodpecker		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>	Yellow-fronted Woodpecker							15, 27
<i>Veniliornis maculifrons</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Yellow-eared Woodpecker		X					15, 27
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little Woodpecker		X	X		X	X	27, 30
<i>Veniliornis mixtus</i>	Checkered Woodpecker		X	X				2, 5, 15, 23, 27
<i>Piculus flavigula</i> <sup>*</sup>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker							15, 27
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker		X	X				30
<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	Green-barred Woodpecker		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Campo Flicker		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	Blond-crested Woodpecker		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Campephilus robustus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Robust Woodpecker		X					27
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker		X	X				15, 27, 30
<b>Thamnophilidae</b>								
<i>Myrmorchilus strigilatus</i>	Stripe-backed Antbird		X	X		X		2, 30
<i>Myrmeciza loricata</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-bibbed Antbird		X					
<i>Formicivora serrana</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Serra Antwren		X					15, 27
<i>Formicivora melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Antwren		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Formicivora rufa</i>	Rusty-backed Antwren		X			X		27
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Plain Antwren		X	X				15, 27
<i>Herpsilochmus sellowi</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Caatinga Antwren	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		5, 30
<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Antwren		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Large-billed Antwren		X	X				9
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren		X					
<i>Sakesphorus cristatus</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Silvery-cheeked Antshrike		X	X		X		6, 30
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike		X					
<i>Thamnophilus capistratus</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Caatinga Antshrike		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antshrike		X	X				7, 15, 27
<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>	Planalto Slaty-Antshrike		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	Variable Antshrike		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Hypodaedaleus guttatus</i> <sup>* MA</sup>	Spot-backed Antshrike							15, 27



Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Mackenziaena leachii</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Large-tailed Antshrike		X					
<i>Mackenziaena severa</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Tufted Antshrike		X					
<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-shouldered Fire-eye		X	X		X		5, 15, 27
<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Ferruginous Antbird		X					
<i>Drymophila rubricollis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Bertoni's Antbird		X	X		X		10
<i>Drymophila ochropyga</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Ochre-rumped Antbird	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X				
<i>Drymophila malura</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Dusky-tailed Antbird		X					7
<b>Melanopareiidae</b>								
<i>Melanopareia torquata</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Collared Crescentchest		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Conopophagidae</b>								
<i>Conopophaga lineata</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rufous Gnateater		X	X		X		27, 30
<b>Grallariidae</b>								
<i>Hylopezus ochroleucus</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	White-browed Antpitta	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X				5, 30
<b>Rhinocryptidae</b>								
<i>Eleoscytalopus indigoticus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-breasted Tapaculo	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		
<i>Scytalopus petrophilus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rock Tapaculo		X	X				
<i>Scytalopus novacapitalis</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Brasilia Tapaculo	Vu <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					
<i>Scytalopus iraiensis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Marsh Tapaculo	En <sup>c</sup>	X					
<b>Formicariidae</b>								
<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i> <sup>*</sup>	Short-tailed Antthrush							15
<i>Chamaeza meruloides</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Such's Antthrush		X					
<b>Scleruridae</b>								
<i>Sclerurus scansor</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser		X					15, 27
<i>Geositta poeciloptera</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Campo Miner	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					5, 15, 27
<b>Dendrocolaptidae</b>								
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper		X	X		X	X	27, 30
<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Lesser Woodcreeper		X	X		X		
<i>Campylorhynchus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill		X	X				27, 30
<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Scaled Woodcreeper		X	X		X		30
<i>Lepidocolaptes wagleri</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Wagler's Woodcreeper	Vu <sup>a</sup>	X	X		X		9
<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>	Planalto Woodcreeper		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Xiphocolaptes falcirostris</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Moustached Woodcreeper	Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					27
<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>	White-throated Woodcreeper		X	X				9, 27, 30
<b>Furnariidae</b>								
<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Streaked Xenops		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>	Point-tailed Palmcreeper		X					
<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	Wing-banded Hornero		X	X				27, 30
<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Pale-legged Hornero		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Rufous Hornero		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper		X			X		27, 30
<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-eyed Foliage-gleaner		X			X		15, 27
<i>Hylocryptus rectirostris</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaner		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Megaxenops paraguayae</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Great Xenops		X	X				30
<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-collared Foliage-gleaner		X					
<i>Philydor lichtensteini</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner		X					
<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner		X			X		15, 27
<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>	Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner		X	X				
<i>Syndactyla dimidiata</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Russet-mantled Foliage-gleaner	En <sup>b</sup>	X					
<i>Pseudoseisura cristata</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Caatinga Cacholote		X	X				30
<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted Thornbird		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	Greater Thornbird		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Orange-eyed Thornbird		X	X				

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Phacellodomus ferrugineigula</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Orange-breasted Thornbird		X					
<i>Anumbius annumbi</i>	Firewood-Gatherer		X	X				
<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>	Chotoy Spinetail		X	X	X	X		5, 27, 30
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Yellow-chinned Spinetail		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Gyalophylax bellmayri</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Red-shouldered Spinetail	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					
<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rufous-capped Spinetail		X	X				
<i>Synallaxis cinerascens</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Gray-bellied Spinetail		X			X		
<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>	Sooty-fronted Spinetail		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail		X			X		
<i>Synallaxis spixi</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Spix's Spinetail		X	X		X		27
<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>	Cinereous-breasted Spinetail							5
<i>Synallaxis scutata</i>	Ochre-cheeked Spinetail		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Asthenes luizae</i> <sup>TM</sup>	Cipo Canastero	Vu <sup>c</sup>	X	X				
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail		X	X				9, 30
<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Pallid Spinetail		X					
<i>Cranioleuca semicinerea</i>	Gray-headed Spinetail		X					
<b>Pipridae</b>								
<i>Neopelma pallescens</i>	Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin		X	X				9, 15, 27
<i>Neopelma aurifrons</i> <sup>*MA</sup>	Wied's Tyrant-Manakin	Vu <sup>c</sup>						29
<i>Neopelma chrysolophum</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin		X					1
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-tailed Manakin							15, 27
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin		X					27
<i>Ilicura militaris</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Pin-tailed Manakin		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Swallow-tailed Manakin		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Antilophia galeata</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Helmeted Manakin		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Tityridae</b>								
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	Whiskered Flycatcher			X				9
<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	Black-tailed Flycatcher		X					2, 30
<i>Schiffornis virescens</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Greenish Schiffornis		X	X				27
<i>Laniisoma elegans</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Shrike-like Cotinga	Vu <sup>b</sup>						19
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra		X					2, 27, 30
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Black-tailed Tityra		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>	Green-backed Becard		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Becard		X					7
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard		X	X		X		30
<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i> <sup>*</sup>	Black-capped Becard							27
<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>	Crested Becard		X	X				9, 15, 30
<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>	White-naped Xenopsaris		X					
<b>Cotingidae</b>								
<i>Procnias nudicollis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Bare-throated Bellbird	En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>						15, 27
<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Red-ruffed Fruitcrow		X					7, 15, 27
<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	Swallow-tailed Cotinga	Vu <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X				
<b>Incertae sedis</b>								
<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	White-throated Spadebill		X	X				15, 27
<b>Rhynchocyclidae</b>								
<i>Mionectes rufiventris</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Gray-hooded Flycatcher		X	X		X		
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher		X	X		X		27, 30
<i>Corythopis delalandi</i>	Southern Antpipit		X			X		15, 27
<i>Phylloscartes eximius</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Southern Bristle-Tyrant	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X			X		7
<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>	Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet		X	X		X		
<i>Phylloscartes roquettei</i>	Minas Gerais Tyrannulet	Cr <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , En <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		5, 27, 30
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i> <sup>*</sup>	Olivaceous Flatbill	En <sup>b</sup>						29
<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>	Yellow-olive Flycatcher		X	X	X	X	X	27, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher		X					
<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody-Flycatcher		X	X		X		30
<i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i>	Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher		X	X				30
<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher		X	X				
<i>Myiornis auricularis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Eared Pygmy-Tyrant		X	X				
<i>Hemitriccus diops</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant		X	X				
<i>Hemitriccus orbitatus</i> <sup>* MA</sup>	Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant	Ntc						29
<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant		X	X				5
<i>Hemitriccus nidipendulus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Hangnest Tody-Tyrant		X					
<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<b>Tyrannidae</b>								
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Cliff Flycatcher		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>	Greater Wagtail-Tyrant		X	X				30
<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Euscarthmus rufomarginatus</i>	Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant	Cr <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>	X					5
<i>Tyranniscus burmeisteri</i>	Rough-legged Tyrannulet		X					
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet		X	X				27, 30
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	Large Elaenia		X	X				15, 30
<i>Elaenia chilensis</i>	Chilean Elaenia			X				27
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia			X				
<i>Elaenia mesoleuca</i>	Olivaceous Elaenia		X					
<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	Plain-crested Elaenia		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia		X	X				15, 27
<i>Elaenia obscura</i>	Highland Elaenia		X	X				15, 27
<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>	Suiriri Flycatcher		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Suiriri islerorum</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Chapada Flycatcher	Vu <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X				5, 15
<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	Gray Elaenia		X	X				2, 27, 30
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Greenish Elaenia		X	X				27, 30
<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Yellow Tyrannulet		X	X				27
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Phyllomyias virescens</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Greenish Tyrannulet		X	X				15
<i>Phyllomyias reiseri</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Reiser's Tyrannulet		X					3
<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	Planalto Tyrannulet		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Culicivora caudacuta</i>	Sharp-tailed Tyrant	Vu <sup>a</sup> , Vu <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X	X				23
<i>Polystictus superciliaris</i> <sup>TM</sup>	Gray-backed Tachuri	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X			X		
<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	Sooty Tyrannulet		X	X				15, 27
<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>	White-crested Tyrannulet		X	X				15
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher		X					
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher		X	X			X	15, 30
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher		X	X		X	X	27, 30
<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	Sirystes		X	X				27, 30
<i>Casiornis rufus</i>	Rufous Casiornis		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Casiornis fuscus</i>	Ash-throated Casiornis		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee		X					
<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	Cattle Tyrant		X	X				30
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher		X					
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30



Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Griseotyrannus</i>	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher		X	X				15, 30
<i>aurantioatrocristatus</i>			X	X				15, 30
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variiegated Flycatcher		X	X		X		27, 30
<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Long-tailed Tyrant		X					15, 30
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Bran-colored Flycatcher		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	Southern Scrub-Flycatcher		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	Black-backed Water-Tyrant		X					30
<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	Masked Water-Tyrant		X	X				30
<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	White-headed Marsh Tyrant		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>	Streamer-tailed Tyrant		X			X		15, 27
<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	Cock-tailed Tyrant	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					15, 27
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher		X	X			X	30
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Tropical Pewee		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Knipolegus cyanirostris</i>	Blue-billed Black-Tyrant		X					27
<i>Knipolegus franciscanus</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Caatinga Black-Tyrant	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X				5, 27, 30
<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>	Crested Black-Tyrant		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Knipolegus nigerrimus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Velvety Black-Tyrant		X	X		X		7
<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>	Yellow-browed Tyrant		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>	Gray Monjita		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Xolmis velatus</i>	White-rumped Monjita		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	White Monjita		X	X				30
<i>Muscipipra vetula</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant		X					27
<b>Vireonidae</b>								
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Hylophilus amaurocephalus</i>	Gray-eyed Greenlet		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Corvidae</b>								
<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Curl-crested Jay		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	Plush-crested Jay		X					7
<i>Cyanocorax cyanopogon</i>	White-naped Jay		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Hirundinidae</b>								
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Blue-and-white Swallow		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Alopocheilidon fucata</i>	Tawny-headed Swallow		X			X		2, 15, 27
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin							5
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Gray-breasted Martin		X					15
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow		X					30
<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	White-rumped Swallow		X			X		27
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow							5
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow		X	X				30
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow		X					5
<b>Troglodytidae</b>								
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	Southern House Wren		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	Sedge Wren		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren		X	X				27, 30
<i>Cantorchilus longirostris</i>	Long-billed Wren		X	X		X		30
<b>Donacobiidae</b>								
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Donacobius		X	X				30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<b>Poliopitidae</b>								
<i>Poliopitila plumbea</i>	Tropical Gnatcatcher		X	X		X		2, 30
<i>Poliopitila dumicola</i>	Masked Gnatcatcher		X	X		X		
<b>Turdidae</b>								
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery			X				20
<i>Turdus flavipes</i>	Yellow-legged Thrush							27
<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Thrush		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Pale-breasted Thrush		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Creamy-bellied Thrush		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Turdus subalaris</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Eastern Slaty Thrush		X			X		30
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Thrush		X	X			X	27, 30
<b>Mimidae</b>								
<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Chalk-browed Mockingbird		X	X	X	X		15, 30
<b>Motacillidae</b>								
<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Yellowish Pipit		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Anthus nattereri</i>	Ochre-breasted Pipit	Vu <sup>a</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup> , En <sup>b</sup>	X					22
<i>Anthus hellmayri</i>	Hellmayr's Pipit		X	X		X		7
<b>Coerebidae</b>								
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<b>Thraupidae</b>								
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator							16
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Grayish Saltator		X	X				30
<i>Saltator similis</i>	Green-winged Saltator		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Saltatricula atricollis</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Black-throated Saltator		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Orchesticus abeillei</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Brown Tanager							
<i>Compothraupis loricata</i>	Scarlet-throated Tanager		X	X		X		2, 30
<i>Nemosia pileata</i>	Hooded Tanager		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Thypopsis sordida</i>	Orange-headed Tanager		X	X			X	15, 27, 30
<i>Pyrrhocomma ruficeps</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Chestnut-headed Tanager							5
<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>	White-rumped Tanager		X	X				15, 27
<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-lined Tanager		X	X		X		7, 15, 27
<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Ruby-crowned Tanager		X	X		X		30
<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Brazilian Tanager							28
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Lanio pileatus</i>	Pileated Finch		X	X	X	X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Lanio cucullatus</i>	Red-crested Finch		X	X				
<i>Lanio penicillata</i>	Gray-headed Tanager		X	X		X		4, 30
<i>Lanio melanops</i>	Black-goggled Tanager		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Gilt-edged Tanager		X	X				
<i>Tangara desmaresti</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Brassy-breasted Tanager		X	X				
<i>Tangara sayaca</i>	Sayaca Tanager		X	X	X	X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Tangara palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Tangara ornata</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Golden-chevroned Tanager		X					27
<i>Tangara preciosa</i>	Chestnut-backed Tanager							24
<i>Tangara cayana</i>	Burnished-buff Tanager		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>	White-banded Tanager	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X		15, 27
<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>	Magpie Tanager		X					15, 27
<i>Schistochlamys melanopsis</i>	Black-faced Tanager		X					15, 27
<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>	Cinnamon Tanager		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Paroaria dominicana</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Red-cowled Cardinal		X	X		X		27, 30
<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	Fawn-breasted Tanager		X	X		X		
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager		X	X		X		15, 30
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager		X	X				30
<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Rufous-headed Tanager		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Chestnut-vented Conebill		X	X				30
<b>Emberizidae</b>								
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Rufous-collared Sparrow		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Grassland Sparrow		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Porphyrospiza caerulescens</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Blue Finch	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		
<i>Haplospiza unicolor</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Uniform Finch		X	X				7
<i>Donacospiza albifrons</i>	Long-tailed Reed Finch		X	X				
<i>Poospiza cinerea</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Cinereous Warbling-Finch	Vu <sup>c</sup>	X	X				15, 27
<i>Sicalis citrina</i>	Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finch		X	X		X		30
<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>	Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch		X			X		
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	Grassland Yellow-Finch		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	Great Pampa-Finch		X					7
<i>Embernagra longicauda</i> <sup>TM</sup>	Pale-throated Serra-Finch	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit		X	X	X	X		15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila frontalis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Buffy-fronted Seedeater	En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>a</sup>	X					
<i>Sporophila falcirostris</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Temminck's Seedeater	En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>a</sup>	X					
<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Seedeater		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	Rusty-collared Seedeater		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Lined Seedeater		X	X		X		30
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Yellow-bellied Seedeater		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila ardesiaca</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Dubois's Seedeater		X					
<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>	Double-collared Seedeater		X	X		X		27, 30
<i>Sporophila albogularis</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	White-throated Seedeater		X					30
<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	White-bellied Seedeater		X					15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila bouvreuil</i>	Capped Seedeater		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Sporophila hypoxantha</i>	Tawny-bellied Seedeater							26
<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	Dark-throated Seedeater		X					30
<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	Rufous-rumped Seedeater							7
<i>Sporophila melanogaster</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Black-bellied Seedeater	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>						7
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	Cr <sup>b</sup>	X					15, 27
<i>Tiaris fuliginosus</i>	Sooty Grassquit		X					
<i>Arremon franciscanus</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Sao Francisco Sparrow	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X		X		30
<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>	Saffron-billed Sparrow		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Charitospiza eucosma</i> <sup>CE</sup>	Coal-crested Finch	Nt <sup>c</sup>	X	X	X	X		15, 27
<i>Coryphospiza melanotis</i>	Black-masked Finch	Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>c</sup>	X					7, 15, 23, 27
<b>Cardinalidae</b>								
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager		X			X		15, 27, 30
<i>Habia rubica</i>	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager		X					
<i>Cyanoloxia moesta</i>	Blackish-blue Seedeater	Vu <sup>b</sup> , Nt <sup>c</sup>						18
<i>Cyanoloxia brissonii</i>	Ultramarine Grosbeak		X	X		X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Cyanoloxia glaucocerulea</i>	Glaucous-blue Grosbeak		X					
<b>Parulidae</b>								
<i>Parula pitayumi</i>	Tropical Parula		X	X				30
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Masked Yellowthroat		X	X				15, 27, 30
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Golden-crowned Warbler		X	X		X		30
<i>Basileuterus hypoleucus</i>	White-bellied Warbler		X	X		X		15, 27
<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>	Flavescent Warbler		X	X		X	X	30
<i>Basileuterus leucoblepharus</i> <sup>MA</sup>	White-browed Warbler		X	X				
<i>Basileuterus leucophrys</i> <sup>CE</sup>	White-striped Warbler		X	X				7

Taxon	Common name	Status	Authors	DZUFMG	UFPE	MCNA	MZUSP	Bibliography
<b>Icteridae</b>								
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola		X	X				15, 27
<i>Procacicus solitarius</i>	Solitary Black Cacique		X					27, 30
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	Red-rumped Cacique		X			X		9, 15
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique		X	X				
<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i>	Variable Oriole		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Icterus jamacaii</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Campo Troupial		X	X	X	X	X	15, 27, 30
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	Chopi Blackbird		X	X	X	X		27, 30
<i>Curaeus forbesi</i> <sup>* MA</sup>	Forbes's Blackbird	Cr <sup>b</sup> , Vu <sup>a</sup> , En <sup>c</sup>						
<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>	Unicolored Blackbird		X	X				
<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>	Chestnut-capped Blackbird		X	X	X	X		30
<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>	Yellow-rumped Marshbird		X			X		15, 27
<i>Agelaioides fringillarius</i> <sup>CAA</sup>	Pale Baywing		X	X		X		30
<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>	Screaming Cowbird		X	X				30
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird		X					
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Sturnella superciliaris</i>	White-browed Blackbird		X	X				30
<b>Fringillidae</b>								
<i>Sporagra magellanica</i>	Hooded Siskin		X					15, 27
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Violaceous Euphonia		X					
<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	Golden-rumped Euphonia		X	X		X		15, 27, 30
<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i> <sup>MA</sup>	Chestnut-bellied Euphonia							15, 27
<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Blue-naped Chlorophonia		X					
<b>Estrildidae</b>								
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill		X	X		X		30
<b>Passeridae</b>								
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow		X			X		27, 30