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Capa: Macho de papa-formiga-do-sincorá *(Formicivora grantsaui)*, uma nova espécie ameaçada descrita em 2007 a batizada en homenagem a Rolf Grantsau, ornitólogo pioneiro no Brasil e cujo obituário é aqui publicado. Esta espécie pertence à família Thamnophilidae, grupo alvo de uma extensa série de estudos cobrindo de comportamento a sistemática conduzida por mais de 40 anos por Edwin O. Willis, cujo obituário é também publicado neste volume. A Lista comentada das aves do Brasil publicada neste volume é dedicada a Rolf Grantsau e Edwin O. Willis, em tributo aos seus legados ornitológicos. Foto: Ciro Albano.

Cover: Male Sincora Antwren *(Formicivora grantsaui)*, a threatened new species described in 2007 and named after Rolf Grantsau, a pioneering ornithologist in Brazil whose obituary is published herein. This species belongs to the Thamnophilidae family, a group targeted by an extensive series of studies ranging from behavior to systematics carried out for over 40 years by Edwin O. Willis, whose obituary is also published in this volume. We dedicate the new Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Brazil published in this volume to Rolf Grantsau and Edwin O. Willis, therefore honoring their ornithological legacies. Photo: Ciro Albano.

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Preface

Without any doubt, 2015 will be a year to be remembered in Brazilian ornithology. We have lost two of our long time colleagues, pioneers who fulfilled their ornithological carriers in Brazil at a time when only a few ornithologists were active in the country: Rolf Grantsau and Edwin O. Willis. These unique individuals were, foremost, active field ornithologists who contributed tremendously to Brazilian ornithology, as their obituaries published herein demonstrate.

On another regretful note, even though it was actually published in December 2014, the implications of the revised Brazilian list of threatened species were "digested" only in 2015. And this list came with some very bad news: three endemic Brazilian bird species restricted to the northeastern Atlantic Forest in the "Pernambuco Area of Endemism", were officially declared extinct: the Pernambuco Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium mooreorum*), the Alagoas Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor novaesi*), and the recently described Cryptic Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes mazarbarnetti*).

If we are to truly understand the impacts of the loss, fragmentation and degradation of the biosphere then we need to accurately describe the planet's biodiversity. Even though the losses of Rolf and Ed Willis, as well as those of no less than three endemic species of birds are a major blow to ornithology and avian conservation, we cannot give up on the remaining near 2,000 species of Brazilian birds still in need of protection.

To accomplish these goals, synthetic works such as checklists play a particularly important role by providing an overall perspective on species' diversity and their basic knowledge within a given geographical or geopolitical area.

The Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee has been in charge of issuing updated checklists of bird species occurring in Brazil since 2005. Since then, advances in systematics and new taxonomic discoveries have continuously changed the sequence, names, and groupings of several avian taxa ranging from orders to species. Often times, these changes were so dramatic that users frequently lost track of where to find the taxa they were looking for and the reasons why these changes occurred in the first place. In fact, the supporting information behind changes associated with every edition of the Checklist of the Birds of Brazil never figured within the actual checklist, but could be obtained indirectly only through the committee's web page. Another shortcoming was that the origin of many recently "split" species could not be easily tracked down because subspecific taxa were not listed in the Checklist. As a rule, subspecies compilations are usually found in older, frequently major pre-internet taxonomic publications, now freely available online as bulky PDFs, which still makes the retrieval of any particular name a comparatively lengthy process.

To counter all these shortcomings, the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee embarked on a new project to compile a checklist of all currently valid avian taxa occurring in Brazil (including subspecies) based on multiple sources. At the same time, a synthesis on the systematic and taxonomic status of each taxon was provided whenever judged appropriate, particularly in instances of moderate to significant changes in the recent past, as well as if changes were anticipated for the near future. That these systematic and taxonomic notes are backed up by the appropriate literature makes the process of tracking down and following up taxonomic changes through time more straightforward.

The result of this multi-author project magnificently led by Vítor Q. Piacentini, the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee coordinator, is published herein. Vítor's careful and critical review of the nomenclatural, systematic and taxonomic literature set the standards for all remaining authors dealing with the taxonomic groups under their care. Special thanks go to Alexander C. Lees for overseeing the translation of many parts and critically revising the English text of this entire volume.

Hopefully, 2015 won't be known in Brazilian ornithology only because of unfortunate events. The newly published Annotated Checklist of the Birds of Brazil is finally out, and we hope that it will be of value to conservation efforts in Brazil. In fact, the associated notes provide a "road map" highlighting systematic and taxonomic research gaps which, if filled appropriately, could lead to the recognition and even the discovery of new species which will be future targets of conservation assessments.

We dedicate this updated and enlarged Checklist to Rolf Grantsau and Ed Willis, therefore honoring their ornithological legacies, which were instrumental for the consolidation of the Checklist in itself. We hope that the knowledge summarized herein will allow for a more efficient conservation of the Brazilian avifauna, and that the sad stories of extinction in the "Pernambuco Area of Endemism" will not be repeated in other parts of the country.

Alexandre Aleixo
Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi / Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação,
EDITOR IN CHIEF

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Obituary: Dr. Edwin O'Neill Willis (1935-2015)

José Ragusa-Netto[1,2]

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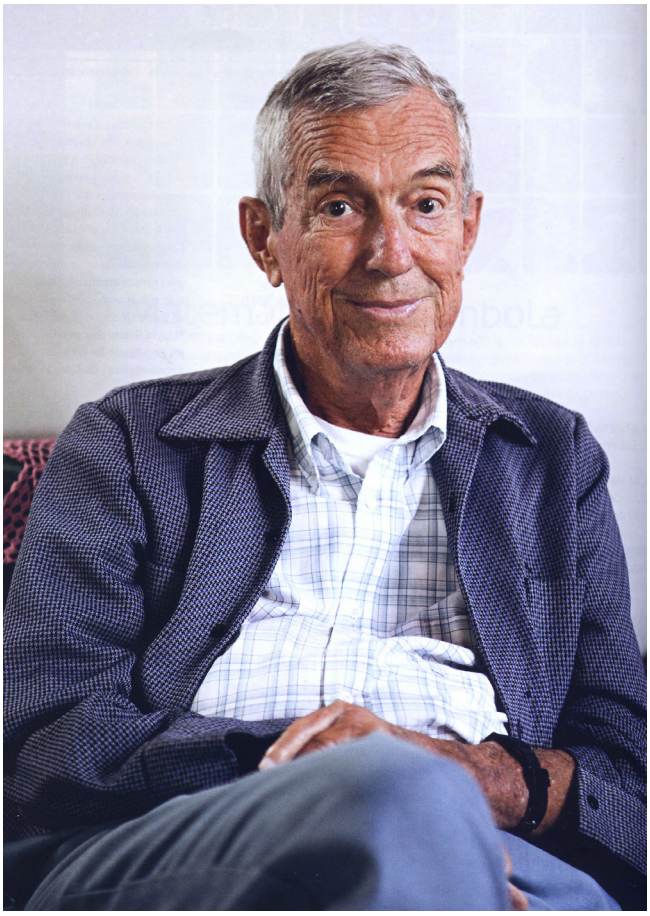
A citizen and a professional without peer. In 1982, while still an undergraduate, I had the privilege of meeting and becoming a student of Professor Willis. From that point on I have had the good fortune to follow and admire his dedication and enthusiasm that he applied to his ornithological studies. For Professor Willis, even taking a moment to observe the day-to-day lives of the commonest birds was cause for great personal satisfaction, that is, he was always interested and always felt that he had something to learn about these fascinating animals. This obsession started very early in his backyard in and around his home in Russellville, Alabama in the United States. As a boy he did not stop at simply watching birds, but always took care to write about his observations. Such precocity and seriousness with which he executed these first studies resulted, at the tender age of just 14, in his first publication on the group (Fall field trip to St. Francis Sanctuary. Maryland Birdlife 5: 66, 1949), clear evidence of his vocation for these studies which would continue throughout his life. On this journey his training began with a degree in Biology from the Virginia Polytechnic Institute (1956); then an MSc in Zoology from the University of Louisiana (1958); a doctorate in zoology from the University of California - Berkeley (1964) and postdoctoral position at the American Museum of Natural History (1966). The period he spent collecting data for his MSc thesis "*The foraging behavior of ant-tanagers in British Honduras*" in 1957 in Belize was likely sacramental for his later dedication to Neotropical birds in general, and his studies of ant-following birds in particular. Later, his research would take him to countries such as Panama, Trinidad, Guyana, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, in addition to many studies in Brazil, particularly in the Atlantic Forest and Amazon. Later on he expanded the geographical scope of his studies to broaden the synthesis on the behavior of army ant followers by carrying out research from east to west in the Afrotropics. Basically, if there existed places where birds follow army ants, Professor Willis was there to investigate and clarify the nature of these interesting relationships and he became a global authority on the subject. His name is honored in the English common name of *Cercomacra laeta* – Willis's Antbird and in the generic name *Willisornis*, which is applied to two species – Common Scale-backed Antbird (*W. poecilonota*) and Xingu Scale-backed Antbird (*W. vidua*) which were subject to his seminal studies.



Edwin O. Willis during an interview for the "Ciência Hoje" magazine. Photo from Y. Oniki archives.

It is important to note that his work on army ant followers was not his only research avenue. Professor Willis was one of the pioneers to work on avian responses to habitat loss, degradation and fragmentation. These interests intensified, especially after 1982, when he returned to Brazil and became professor at the Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP) in Rio Claro. At UNESP he devoted himself to these and other studies until he retired in 2005, but this did not mark the end of his career in science, which he continued through the Instituto de Estudos da Natureza founded by him and his wife; the renowned researcher Dr. Yoshika Oniki Willis. His work on land-use change was not confined to forest

remnants in São Paulo, but also extended north to Bahia and, above all, Espirito Santo. His primary concern was of the risk of the extinction of the region's rare and endemic species, and the replacement of these over time by generalist species, due to the strong area and edge effects in the few remaining forest fragments. His work has been extremely important in proving an evidence-based baseline for conservation practitioners for medium and long term monitoring. His findings always emphasized the pressing need to protect the most sensitive remnants and the unique biota they host.

Among the books he authored, there is perhaps most famously "*Aves do Estado de São Paulo*" co-authored with his wife. This work dealt with 770 bird species recorded across several decades in numerous expeditions to all corners of the state. The thoroughness and care with which all the information was distilled musters a profound admiration for his unstinting professionalism and drive for scientific legitimacy. This voluminous work will only become more important in the future given the widespread loss of native vegetation across much of the state. Another concern of Professor Willis was to see greater visibility for Brazilian ornithological research, much of which is important, but poorly accessible. To overcome these limitations him and his wife compiled the "*Bibliografia das Aves do Brasil: 1500 – 2002*", which was published in 2002. These are but two of his many contributions to the natural sciences throughout his extensive career which stretch to 237 scientific articles (many of which were published in *The Auk*, *Condor* and the *Wilson Bulletin*), six books, 15 book chapters and seven full papers in conference proceedings. Besides working as a professor at UNESP he also spent time as a visiting fellow at San Diego State College, Washington University, Oberlin College, Princeton University, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, and the University of Miami. This trajectory across many important higher education institutions left a mark on him and instilled a responsibility as extremely dedicated lecturer on vertebrate zoology and animal behavior. His work with and influence on graduate students was no less dedicated and, besides teaching a field ornithology discipline, he trained many MSc and PhD students who are now spread throughout Brazil, many continuing their ornithology work, especially in public institutions. It also merits noting the affection and value that he regarded local environmental knowledge which he sought in the many expeditions that made in Brazil and across the world. He always took extensive notes with great interest and curiosity when talking to local people and hearing what they had to say about nature in general and birds in particular. At the end of an exhausting day of work collecting data, he always took the time to record this information in his diaries, which contained all the important information about his day's research spent away from home. Many of these anecdotal observations have been preserved for posterity in his extensive bibliography. Professor Willis leaves us nostalgic and grateful for his invaluable scientific contributions and teaching of ornithology, not forgetting to mention his broader efforts in nature conservation and above all his exemplary perseverance, without ever losing either his enthusiasm or his good mood! We wish all the comfort and consolation to his wife Yoshika Oniki Willis and daughter Michelle.

The complete list of E. O. Willis' publications in chronological order is followed:

1949. Fall field trip to St. Francis Sanctuary. *Maryland Birdlife* 5: 66.

1951. A nesting study of Purple Grackles at Middle River, Maryland. *Maryland Birdlife* 7: 3-7.

1952. Summary of Maryland nesting records, 1951. *Maryland Birdlife* 8: 35-43.

1954a. Summary of Maryland nest records, 1952. *Maryland Birdlife* 10(1):2-10.

1954b. Summary of Maryland nest records, 1953. *Maryland Birdlife* 10(2/3): 27-36.

1954c. Pasture with stream (Winter Bird Census 16). *Audubon Field Notes* 8: 279-280.

1954d. Stubble fields (strip cropped). (Winter Bird Census 17). *Audubon Field Notes* 8: 280.

1955a. Maryland nest summary for 1954. *Maryland Birdlife* 11(2): 3-11.

1955b. Pasture with stream (Winter Bird Census 17). *Audubon Field Notes* 9: 299.

1955c. Stubble fields (strip cropped). (Winter Bird Census 18). *Audubon Field Notes* 9: 299-300.

1956a. Pasture with stream (Winter Bird Census 15). *Audubon Field Notes* 10: 293-294.

1956b. Stubble fields (strip cropped). (Winter Bird Census 16). *Audubon Field Notes* 10: 294.

1960a. Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers, Tawny-crowned Greenlets and forest flocks. *Wilson Bulletin* 72: 105-106.

1960b. A study of the foraging behavior of two species of ant-tanagers. *Auk* 77: 150-170.

1960c. Ivory-billed Woodhewer feeds on mud flat. *Auk* 77: 354-355.

1960d. Voice, courtship, and territorial behavior of ant-tanagers in British Honduras. *Condor* 62: 73-87.

1961a. Prairie Warbler off the Pacific coast of Guatemala. *Condor* 63: 419.

1961b. A study of nesting ant-tanagers in British Honduras. *Condor* 63: 479-503.

1962a. Another nest of *Pitangus lictor*. *Auk* 79: 111.

1962b. An analysis of testosterone-induced crowing in young domestic cockerels. *Animal Behavior* 10: 48-54. (P. Marler, M. Kreith & E.O. Willis).

1963. Is the Zone-tailed Hawk a mimic of the Turkey Vulture? *Condor* 65: 313-317.

1966a. Ecology and behavior of the Crested Ant-Tanager. *Condor* 68: 56-71.

1966b. A prey capture by the Zone-tailed Hawk. *Condor* 68: 104-105.

1966c. Notes on a display and nest of the Club-winged Manakin. *Auk* 83: 475-476.

1966d. Competitive exclusion and birds at fruiting trees in western Colombia. *Auk* 83: 479-480.

1966e. The role of migrant birds at swarms of army ants. *Living Bird* 5: 187-231.

1966f. Interspecific competition and the foraging behavior of Plain-brown Woodcreepers. *Ecology* 47: 667-672.

1967. The behavior of Bicolored Antbirds. *Univ. Calif. Publs. in Zoology* 79: 1-132.

1968a. Taxonomy and behavior of Pale-faced Antbirds. *Auk* 85: 253-264.

1968b. Studies of the behavior of Lunulated and Salvin's Antbirds. *Condor* 70: 128-148.

1969a. Szasz on battered children. *Atlantic Monthly*, Jan., p. 36.

1969b. The Writing on the Wall. Voice of the People, Post-Intelligencer, Seattle. Saturday, 4 January, no. 106 (4):6.

1969c. On the behavior of five species of *Rhegmatorhina*, ant-following antbirds of the Amazon basin. *Wilson Bulletin* 81: 363-395.

1969d. Review, Alexander F. Skutch "Life Histories of Central American Highland Birds". *Auk* 86: 363-365.

1970. Review of Robert E. Ricklefs' "An analysis of nesting mortality in birds". *Auk* 87: 826-828.

1972a. Breeding of the White-plumed Antbird (*Pithys albifrons*). *Auk* 89: 192-193.

1972b. The behavior of Plain-brown Woodcreepers, *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*. *Wilson Bulletin* 84: 377-420.

1972c. The behavior of Spotted Antbirds. *A. O. U. Monographs* 10: 1-162.

1972d. Do birds flock in Hawaii, a land without predators? *California Birds* 3(1): 1-8.

1972e. Taxonomy, ecology and behavior of the Sooty Ant-Tanager and other ant-tanagers. *Am. Mus. Novitates* 2480: 1-38.

1972f. Studies of ant-following birds north of the eastern Amazon. *Acta Amazônica* 2: 127-151 (Y. Oniki & E.O. Willis).

1972g. Ecology and nesting behavior of the Chestnut-backed Antbird, *Myrmeciza exsul*. *Condor* 74: 87-98 (E.O. Willis & Y. Oniki).

1973a. Survival rates for visited and unvisited nests of Bicolored Antbirds. *Auk* 90: 263-267.

1973b. Local distribution of mixed flocks in Puerto Rico. *Wilson Bulletin* 85: 75-77.

1973c. Social behaviour, animal. Encyclopaedia Britannica 15th ed., 16: 933-946.

1973d. The behavior of Ocellated Antbirds. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 144: 1-57.

1974a. Populations and local extinctions of birds on Barro Colorado Island, Panama. *Ecological Monographs* 44: 153-169.

1974b. Review, Alan J. Feduccia, "Evolutionary Trends in the neotropical Ovenbirds and Woodhewers". *Wilson Bulletin* 86(4): 487-489.

1975. Applied biogeography. Pp. 522-534, M.L. Cody & J. Diamond, eds., *Ecology and Evolution of Communities*, Belknap Press of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. (E. O. Wilson & E. O. Willis).

1976a. A possible reason for mimicry of a bird-eating hawk by an insect-eating kite. *Auk* 93: 841-842.

1976b. Similarity of a tanager (*Orchesticus abeillei*) and an ovenbird (*Philydor rufus*): a possible case of mimicry. *Ciência e Cultura* 28: 1492-1493.

1976c. Effects of a cold wave on an Amazonian avifauna in the upper Paraguay drainage, western Mato Grosso, with comments on oscine-suboscine relationships. *Acta Amazônica* 6: 379-394.

1976d. Seasonal changes in the invertebrate litter fauna on Barro Colorado Island, Panama. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 36: 643-657.

1976e. Similarity of a tyrant flycatcher and a silky-flycatcher: not all character convergence is competitive mimicry. *Condor* 78: 553.

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1978b. Birds and army ants. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 9: 243-263 (E.O. Willis & Y. Oniki).

1978c. On the clubbing strategies of tropical trees: do they bop the opposition? *Evolutionary Theory* 3: 300.

1978d. Woodcreepers, Pp. 167-168, C. J. O. Harrison, ed., Bird Families of the World. Elsevier, Lausanne, Switzerland.

1978e. Antbirds, Pp. 170-172, C. J. O. Harrison, ed., Bird Families of the World. Elsevier, Lausanne, Switzerland.

1979a. Comportamento e ecologia da mãe-de-taóca, *Phlegopsis nigromaculata* (D'Orbigny & Lafresnaye)(Aves, Formicariidae). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 39(1): 117-159.

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1979d. Behavior and ecology of two forms of White-chinned Woodcreepers (*Dendrocincla merula*, Dendrocolaptidae) in Amazonia. *Papéis Avulsos Zool.*, S. Paulo 33(2): 27-66.

1979e. A revised list of birds of Barro Colorado Island, Panama. *Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology* 291: 1-31 (E.O. Willis & E. Eisenmann).

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1982h. Poblaciones y extinciones de aves em la isla de Barro Colorado em Panama. Pp. 131-153, G. A. de Alba & R.W. Rubinoff, eds., Evolucion em los Tropicos, STRI, Panama, 291 pp.

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1982m. Ground-cuckoos (Aves, Cuculidae) as army ant followers. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 42: 753-756.

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1983f. Forest-falcons, hawks, and a pygmy-owl as ant-followers. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 43: 23-28 (E.O. Willis, D. Wechsler & F.G. Stiles).

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Obituary: Rolf Karl Heinz Grantsau (1928-2015)[1]

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Rolf Karl Heinz Grantsau was born on 25 March 1928 in Kiel, Germany, and died in São Paulo, Brazil, on 25 June 2015. He was married to Ilse Grantsau, whom usually helped review Rolf's papers and books. Ilse's support allowed Rolf to fulfill his ornithological dreams. They had two children: Marion Grantsau Engelbrecht, born in Germany, and Ingo Grantsau, born in Brazil.

Since an early age, Rolf was very interested in nature and wildlife, a taste he acknowledged to having earned from his father. His formal education in school was impaired by the outbreak of World War II. After the war ended, he begun to work in the Zoological Institute, University of Kiel, where he took courses on taxidermy and scientific illustration. He also undertook the Zoology course, but, having been unable to finish High School, he could not receive an official degree. In the University of Kiel he befriended the ornithologists Hans-Wilhelm and Maria Koepcke, who invited Rolf to move to Peru to study birds. He gave up this plan to marry Ilse in 1957. A couple of years later he was invited to work for the well-known "Vogelwarte Helgoland" (Heligoland Bird Observatory) banding birds on the island of Heligoland, moving his whole family there in the process.

After about two and a half years on Helgoland, Rolf decided to pursue one of his dreams: to study either birds of paradise or hummingbirds. He even owned a small boat named "Kolibri" (hummingbird) in Germany. Rolf had studied ornithology with the renowned Erwin Stresemann, so the presence of another of Stresemann's students in Brazil – Helmut Sick – helped Rolf decide to immigrate with his family to South America.

He arrived in Sao Paulo in 1962 and soon began to study hummingbird taxonomy. But his interests in the natural world went far beyond birds. Rolf was a true naturalist. In Brazil he also studied and collected mammals, reptiles, insects, orchids, carnivorous plants, lichens, etc. Rolf worked for a German car factory as an illustrator and so most of his research was undertaken in his "free" time. Nonetheless, he manage to travel to many places around the country. In the 1980s he travelled twice to Antarctica and even wrote an unpublished book on "the fauna of Antarctica", ranging from marine crustaceans, through

Rolf Gratsau at the Museu de Zoologia of Universidade de São Paulo in February 2009 (photo: Fabio Schunck).

fish, to birds. All animals were presented with illustrations and keys to identification, all produced by himself. Unfortunately, for financial reasons, he never managed to get it published. Many of the new species he found there (e.g. fish) were later described by other researchers. Over the years, Rolf also produced other unpublished books, such as "Bats of Brazil", "Dendrobatid frogs of Brazil", and so one. In his last years, he was producing a book on moths and a new monograph on hummingbirds. He even learned, at the age of 80, to work on Photoshop, and so he developed a new way to produce bird illustrations: he would take photographs of study skins from several

[1] Adapted, with permission, from the obituary published by P.C. Lima (2015. *Atualidades Ornitológicas* 185:40).

positions and later paste them all to create a "live" hummingbird. An example of his "photo art", as he would call it, can be seen in Cavarzere *et al.* (2014). He would happily show the hundreds of plates he had produced, including pictures of nests and eggs took by himself, to any person who visited him.

He published four main books: *Os beija-flores do Brasil* (1988), which is also available in German (Die Kolibris Brasiliens); *As cobras venenosas do Brasil* (1991), which is the base for the revised and amplified *Serpentes peçonhentas do Brasil* (2013); and the 2 volume *Guia completo para identificação das aves do Brasil* (2010). All the books feature his own illustrations.

Rolf's drawings also appear in many papers and books by other researchers. He has contributed to many scientific institutions, such as the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo and Instituto Butantan, and took part in the project and creation of the *Museu de História Natural* of CETREL, Bahia. He was awarded the titles of Honorary Associate of the *Centro de Estudos Ornigológicos* (São Paulo) as well as Honorary Member of the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee (CBRO). In 2007, Rolf Grantsau's career was celebrated at Avistar, the Brazilian birdwatching fair.

Rolf described the following bird taxa:

Augastes scutatus ilseae 1967 (Trochilidae)
Phaethornis maranhaoensis 1968 (Trochilidae)
Threnetes loehkeni 1969 (Trochilidae)
Eupetonema macroura cyanoviridis 1988 (Trochilidae)
Hylocharis cyanus griseiventris 1988 (Trochilidae)
Phaethornis ochraceiventris camargoi 1988 (Trochilidae)
Phaethornis pretrei minor 1988 (Trochilidae)
Amazona kawalli 1989, with Hélio Camargo (Psittacidae)
Charadrius wilsonia brasiliensis 2008, with P.C. Lima (Charadriidae)
Caprimulgus longirostris pedrolimai 2008 (Caprimulgidae)
Thalurania furcata rupicola 2010 (Trochilidae)
Sakesphoroides 2010 (Thamnophilidae)
Dacnis lineata albirostris 2010 (Thraupidae)
Dacnis flaviventer orientalis 2010 (Thraupidae)

Rolf Grantsau is honored in the names of three species: the sundew (carnivorous plant) *Drosera grantsaui* Rivadavia 2003, the longhorn beetle *Gnomidolon grantsaui* Martins 1967, and the Sincora Antrwren, *Formicivora grantsaui* Gonzaga et al. 2007.

His knowledge was impressive and he could easily discuss identification issues and taxonomy of almost any organism. More importantly, Rolf was always ready to help and teach others who asked for his advice or opinion. But he was very devoted to discipline and, if people applied a method different from his, he would often think it was inadequate. Similarly, he could not accept freely that someone could study an organism without going to the field and observing it in detail. In this sense, and as a classical naturalist, he was especially concerned with molecular-based studies that support so many revolutions in our understanding of bird phylogenetics. All that is expressed in a self-portrait in his most recent book on birds (2010; Figure 1). Thus, seeking to do his work in the best way possible, Rolf was unrelenting to what he would judge as mistakes, even from friends. If anybody made a mistake, the person certainly would hear his famous complaint: "*Assim não dá!* " ["this way it cannot be done"].

We thank our friends J. F. Pacheco and L. F. Figueiredo for helping with the list of Rolf's publications, A. C. Lees for several corrections to the first draft, P. Salviano and H. Palo Jr. kindly allowed publication of material under their care.

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Grantsau, R. 1968. Die Wiederentdeckung der brasilianischen Kolibris *Augastes scutatus* und *Augastes lumachellus*. *Journal für Ornithologie* 109: 434-437.

Grantsau, R. 1969. Uma nova espécie de *Threnetes* (Aves, Trochilidae). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* 22(23): 245-247.

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Grantsau, R. & H. F de A. Camargo. 1989. Nova espécie brasileira de *Amazona* (Aves: Psittacidae). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 49(4): 1017-1020.

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Lima, P. C.; R. Grantsau & T. N. C Lima. 2007. Contribuição do macho de *Phaethornis pretrei pretrei* (Lesson & Delatre, 1839) para o sucesso reprodutivo da subespécie: um ensaio fotográfico. *Atualidades Ornitológicas On-line* 136. [no page numbers]

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Lima, P. C.; R. Grantsau; R. C. R. F. Lima; T. N. C Lima-Neto & L. E. S. Silva. 2010. Ninhos de espécies ameaçadas, endêmicas e outras de comportamento reprodutivo pouco conhecido, na pátria da arara-azul-de-lear (*Anodorhynchus leari*) (Psittaciformes: Psittacidae), destacando-se novos dados sobre o comportamento reprodutivo do besourinho-de-cauda-larga (*Phaethornis gounellei*) (Apodiformes: Trochilidae) a descrição do ninho da choca-do-nordeste (*Sakesphorus cristatus*) (Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae) e do jacucaca (*Penelope jacucaca*) (Galliformes: Cracidae). *Atualidades Ornitológicas On-line* 153: 69-161.

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Grantsau, R. 2013. *Serpentes peçonhentas do Brasil*. São Carlos: Ed. Vento Verde.

Cavarzere V.; L. F. Silveira; M. F. Vasconcelos; R. Grantsau & F.C. Straube F. C. 2014. Taxonomy and biogeography of *Stephanoxis* Simon, 1897 (Aves: Trochilidae). *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* 54: 69–79.

He further published the following popular writings:

Grantsau, R. 1985. *Contopus albogularis* (Berlioz) 1962. *SOBoletim* 5:9.

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Lima, P. C.; R. C. F. R. Lima; S. S. Santos & R. Grantsau. 2002. Os maçaricos da Bahia e a inclusão de uma nova subespécie: *Charadrius wilsonia crassirostris*. Neon – Arte, cultura e entretenimento, Salvador 4(35):26-29.

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FIGURE 1. Rolf's concern with molecular studies being dissociated from fieldwork is fully expressed in this self-portrait: "Which bird is this? The field guide of the future." (reproduced, with permission, from Granstau 2010).

Annotated checklist of the birds of Brazil by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee / Lista comentada das aves do Brasil pelo Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos

CONTENT / CONTEÚDO

Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia, 23(2), 91-298
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INVITED REVIEW

Annotated checklist of the birds of Brazil by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee / Lista comentada das aves do Brasil pelo Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos

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ABSTRACT: Since 2005, the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee (CBRO) has published updated checklists of Brazilian birds almost every year. Herein, we present a completely new and annotated version of our checklist. For the first time, we list all bird subspecies known from Brazil that are currently accepted by at least one key ornithological reference work. The inclusion of the subspecies should be seen as a synthesis, and not as a taxonomic endorsement. As such, we include in the new checklist 1919 avian species, 910 of which are treated as polytypic in reference works (2042 subspecies), totaling 3051 taxa at the species and subspecies level. We anticipate that several of the subspecies included in our list may be subject to future taxonomic upgrades to species status, while others will probably be shown to be invalid in the light of future taxonomic studies. The results highlight Brazil as a megadiverse country and reinforce the need for proper enforcement of political tools, laws and international commitments assumed by the country to preserve its biodiversity.

KEY-WORDS: biodiversity, Neotropical birds, systematics, subspecies, taxonomy.

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INTRODUCTION

Forming almost half of the "Bird Continent" of South America, Brazil vies for the title of the country with the richest avifauna along with Colombia and Peru (the latest statistics put it in second, after Colombia; Remsen *et al.* 2015). Brazil is also the country with the highest number of new species described in the last decade (31; three of them treated as synonyms by CBRO 2014) and also the country with the highest number of globally threatened birds (164; Birdlife International 2015). Given this impressive and imperiled avian biodiversity, it is imperative to maintain an updated list of species based on robust evidence.

The first verifiable record of a Brazilian bird, the Red-and-green Macaw (*Ara chloropterus*; Teixeira & Papávero 2006), was made by Pero Vaz de Caminha, the Portuguese knight who wrote the official report of the discovery of Brazil by the Europenans in April 1500. However, the systematic documentation of the Brazilian avifauna only began with George Marcgrave in the 1630 and '40s, during Johan Maurits van Nassau-Siegen's tenure as the governor of "Dutch Brazil". Even though Marcgrave worked within a geographically restricted area, his studies amounted to the first list of species occurring in the country. During subsequent centuries, the total number of Brazilian birds remained poorly known, without any list covering the whole country. This situation would change only by the end of the 19th Century, when Goeldi (1894:8) presented a total of "*1680 especies de Aves, numero redondo, o que corresponde á metade total das especies neotropicas, e a quasi 1/6 de todas as especies de Aves do globo*", although no source was provided for such numbers [free translation: *1680 bird species, a rounded number that corresponds to half of the Neotropical species and almost 1/6 of all the world's bird species*"].

The first list of the birds of Brazil with its current political borders was that published by Ihering & Ihering (1907). Such cataloging work was later reviewed by Olivério Pinto in the two volumes of his "Catálogos das aves do Brasil" (Pinto 1938, 1944), the first of which was published as a second edition 40 years later (Pinto 1978). In 1985, with the first edition of Helmut Sick's "Ornitologia Brasileira", the country once again had a complete and updated list of its birds (Sick 1985). Sick's work was subsequently re-issued in an English version as well as a second revised Portuguese edition (Sick 1993, 1997). Lastly, we may add the recent book of the naturalist Rolf Grantsau (2010) to the national compilations of Brazilian birds.

In April 1999, the Brazilian Ornithological Committee (CBRO, in Portuguese) was created and set a new mark in Brazilian ornithology. For the first time, a group of people joined forces to work on the occurrence and distribution of the country's bird species. In 2004, the group became an official working group of the Brazilian Ornithological Society (SBO, in Portuguese), and on 1 February 2005, almost six years after its foundation, the CBRO produced the first list of the birds of Brazil based on physical evidence supporting the occurrence of each species in the country (CBRO 2005). In addition to distinguishing Brazilian species in accordance with the availability or lack of physical documentation (respectively the primary and secondary list; see Methods), the CBRO started to incorporate new species and to keep an updated systematic order of its lists following periodical reviews of the recent literature. Thus, 11 versions of the list have been published on-line, with the last one released in early 2014 and including 1901 species (CBRO 2014).

Now, a little over 10 years after the publication of the first edition of the "Lists of birds of Brazil" by the CBRO, we present the most up-to-date compilation of Brazilian birds. This work is based on dozens of scholarly avian studies published during the last two years, including data on distribution, species limits, and phylogenetic relationships of Brazilian birds. Besides the traditional primary and secondary lists, this work now also includes all subspecies of Brazilian birds that are either traditionally accepted or potentially valid, and which are known to occur in the country. We further introduce a formal proposal to change the vernacular Portuguese name of some species and include reference notes to many taxonomic treatments adopted by the CBRO.

METHODS

List of species

The CBRO lists are organized in three main components as follows:

Primary List – this includes species with at least one unequivocal record in Brazil based on physical evidence. Physical evidence is defined as an item available for independent re-assessment, which could be a specimen (complete or partial), a photograph, or an audio or video recording, which unambiguously provides a trustworthy diagnosis of the taxon involved (see also Carlos *et al.* 2010);

Secondary List – this includes species with published records for Brazil, but whose physical evidence is unknown or unavailable. All such species are considered to be of "probable occurrence" in Brazil based on their distributional and dispersal patterns based on physical evidence elsewhere.

Tertiary List – this includes species with published records for Brazil, but with questionable or invalid

physical evidence, and for which their occurrence in the country seems improbable based on current knowledge.

In the current work, we present the consolidated list of birds of Brazil (primary + secondary lists), with those of the secondary list included in brackets. The secondary list can be accessed on its own in the electronic supplement, whereas the tertiary list is available only on the CBRO website (www.cbro.org.br).

This work is an iterative update to the last list published by the CBRO (2014), for which the systematic order is broadly based on the list of birds of South America drawn up by the South American Classification Committee (SACC) of the American Ornithologists' Union – AOU (Remsen *et al.* 2015). We here add all the species recorded recently for the first time in Brazil and whose physical evidence was accepted by the CBRO, as well as those species newly described or else validated as species for which the published data supporting such taxonomic conclusions were judged robust by the "Taxonomic Subcommittee" of the CBRO. The adoption of any taxonomic treatment by CBRO does not necessarily represent unanimous approval by the members of the Taxonomic Subcommittee, but any new taxonomic proposal must be approved by at least 70% of the voting members. Therefore, there are some cases in which one or more of the authors of this list disagree with the adopted treatment. The CBRO follows the General Lineage Species Concept to decide upon species limits (see Aleixo 2007; see also de Queiroz 2005). Whenever new evidence is published implying changes in species level taxonomy, the CBRO seeks to interpret the available data under the background of recent advances on the genetics of speciation, reproductive isolation, directional selection, and hybridization dynamics (Gill 2014). Therefore, the 'null hypothesis' behind CBRO taxonomic decisions at the species level is that put forward by Gill (2014): "Distinct and reciprocally monophyletic sister populations of birds exhibit essential reproductive isolation and would not interbreed freely if they were to occur in sympatry". Some special care is taken not to implement taxonomic changes deemed incomplete or likely temporary given the lack of data on a particular taxon or sets of taxa grouped under any taxonomic rank subject to recent systematic and taxonomic revisions.

The Portuguese vernacular names follow primarily the format of previous issues of the list. However, many names underwent modifications based on input received from users of the list suggesting that some names be shortened, corrected or become closer to truly popular names. Other names are currently under review and additional proposals to change Portuguese names will be presented elsewhere (Straube, Schunck, *et al.*, in prep.). English names follow those of *Clements checklist of Birds of the World – eBird version 2015* (Clements *et al.* 2015), except when we apply different taxonomic treatments for a species/group of species.

We also provide the status of occurrence in Brazil for each species as follows:

R = Resident (available evidence of breeding in the country);

VS = seasonal visitor coming from southern South America;

VN = seasonal visitor coming from the Northern Hemisphere;

VO = seasonal visitor coming from western South America;

VA = vagrant (species with apparently irregular occurrence in Brazil; it may be a regular migrant in neighboring countries, coming from the south [VA(S)], from the north [VA(N)], or from the west [VA(O)], or else as irregular in a wider sense [VA]);

D = status unknown.

Such abbreviations are sometimes combined with the following:

Ex = extinct in Brazil;

ExN = extinct in the wild, survives in captivity;

E = endemic to Brazil;

= status presumed, but not confirmed.

Subspecies

With the goal to identify groups that require a thorough taxonomic revision and taxa/populations that should be included in conservation policies, we provide for the first time a provisional list of the subspecies of Brazilian birds. The inclusion of those subspecies are merely instrumental and **must not be taken as a taxonomic validation** by the CBRO, not to mention that species concepts based on evolutionary lineages (e.g. General Lineage, Phylogenetic, Evolutionary, and allies), such as that adopted by the CBRO, do not recognize subspecific taxa. Thus, subspecies included in the present list are potentially valid taxa occurring in Brazil, given their acceptance by at least one of the following recent reference works: *Clements checklist of Birds of the World – eBird version 2015* (Clements *et al.* 2015); *The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014); *Handbook of the Birds of the World* (Del Hoyo *et al.* 1992-2013; supplemented by the updates in Del Hoyo *et al.* 2014 for the non-Passerines); and *IOC World Bird List 5.3* (Gill & Donsker 2015). We also indicate those subspecies occurring in Brazil delimited by Grantsau (2010), the most recent work on Brazilian birds that deals with subspecies. In a very few cases we also included taxa/subspecies omitted in the reference works without having ever been subject to an explicit and thorough review of

its validity after being originally described (e.g. *Penelope superciliaris cyanosparius*). These cases are indicated by a question mark in the list. A few subspecies commonly cited for Brazil, but whose occurrence in the country seems to be mere extrapolation, are included in brackets, but only if their occurrence agrees with current biogeographic knowledge. Otherwise, they were excluded from our list even if cited by one of the five reference works; we have included explanatory notes in these controversial cases. Exceptions to those criteria of inclusion are the subspecies cited in the above reference works, but which have been formally synonymized in some recent papers that applied species limits directly comparable to those adopted by the CBRO, e.g. some subspecies of *Piculus chrysochloros* and *Schistochlamis ruficapillus*. (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013, Lopes & Gonzaga 2014a).

All subspecies selected were then combined hierarchically under species level taxa recognized by the CBRO, sometimes requiring adjustments whenever the CBRO species level taxonomy differed from that of the reference works. The sequence of the subspecies follows as much as possible the traditional treatment in zoological lists, i.e. taxa listed according to their centers of geographic distributions, from north to south and from west to east. The subspecific names are followed by the acronyms of the reference works that treat them as valid: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, and IOC (respectively for "Clements", "Grantsau" "Howard & Moore", "Handbook" and "IOC").

Additional explanatory notes were included *ad libitum* every time we judged that the taxonomic treatment by the CBRO or the inclusion of any given species in the list deserved a detailed explanation, and for those cases in which the current taxonomic treatment is unsatisfactory and needs revision. As a rule, such notes treat the new occurrences, new taxonomy, and nomenclatural corrections that became available after Sick's (1997) work.

RESULTS

The CBRO recognizes the occurrence of 1919 species in Brazil, 30 of them lacking physical evidence and therefore included in the secondary list. A little less than half of the species (910) have subspecies recognized in at least one of the reference works, many of which (601) are represented in Brazil by more than a single subspecies; this results in a total of 3051 valid or potentially valid distinct taxa/forms (species and subspecies) occurring in Brazil. Furthermore, 33 orders, 103 families and 705 genera are recognized as occurring in the country (see also Appendix 2).

A total of 1692 bird species are known or assumed to be residents (i.e. breeding in the country; 277 of them endemic to Brazil), 120 occur only as visitors, and 66 occur sufficiency infrequently to be regarded as accidentals/vagrants. For the time being we exclude entirely a few species whose occurrence in the country is known to be a result of ship-assistance or deliberate release in the wild, such as *Pycnonotus jocosus* and *Corvus albus* (Silva & Olmos 2007, Serpa 2008, Lima & Kamada 2009). Those species may be regarded as part of the Brazilian avifauna in the future – as introduced species – if they eventually establish stable and self-sustaining populations, such as those currently recognized for *Columba livia*, *Estrilda astrild* and *Passer domesticus*. Lastly, the occurrence status for nine species is unknown.

DISCUSSION

The number of Brazilian birds species recognized by the CBRO continues to grow every year, a trend already evident in previous versions of our lists (see CBRO 2014). The increase of the present list (1919 species) relative to the previous version (CBRO 2014; 1901 spp.) is relatively small, only 0.9%. The increase in the number of species of birds in the last decade (7%) is much lower than that observed for any of the other principal vertebrate groups within Brazil (Table 1), likely because birds are the best known group taxonomically. Yet, we may expect this increasing trend to continue for several years to come, as research on vertebrate taxonomy develops in the "most biodiverse country of the world" (Lewinsohn 2006) and new areas are sampled.

TABLE 1: Increase in the total number of species for the main groups of vertebrates in Brazil in the last decade based on numbers from 2006 compared to most recent compilations.

Vertebrate group	Total of species known		Increase (%)
	In 2006[a]	Most recent	
Fish	3420	3885[b]	13.59
Amphibians	775	1026[c]	32.38
Mammals	541	701[d]	29.57
Reptiles	633	760[e]	20.06
Birds	1793	1919[f]	7.02
Total	7162	8291	15.76

[a] Following Sabino & Prado (2006), except for birds, which follow CBRO (2005);
[b] Buckup *et al.* (2007);
[c] Segalla *et al.* (2014);
[d] Paglia *et al.* (2012);
[e] Costa & Bérnils (2014);
[f] present study.

Most of the species newly added to the present list are already-named taxa recognized as subspecies by most classifications and which were afforded species status after modern systematic works. The "revolution"

in bird taxonomy following quantitative studies of bird vocalizations, especially in the 1980s and onwards, has now received a new (and stronger) validatory wave with the advent in molecular studies. Such technological development has been coupled with easier access to equipment and an increase in the number of ornithologists in Brazilian institutions in the last decades (see Borges 2008). Many more bird populations currently recognized as subspecies may eventually be "upgraded" to full species status with forthcoming studies. However, many others may represent taxonomic artifacts that will be synonymized after careful review, as exemplified by some recent works (e.g. Bolivar-Leguizamon & Silveira 2015).

On the other hand, a few of the species new to the list are species newly described to science. The Brazilian avifauna is still undersampled in some regions that are biologically rich and poorly known, such as Amazonia. The last volume of the "Handbook of the Birds of the World" resulted in the formal description of 15 new species of Amazonian birds that occur in Brazil (Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013). This suggests that even for such a charismatic group as birds, which are relatively easy to find and study, there may as yet be more undescribed species in this biome. Such knowledge gaps may also exist, although not as prominently, in the Atlantic Forest domain, which is considered to be very well sampled and has been the subject of most of the biodiversity research conducted in the country. Despite these efforts however, in 2014 alone, three new bird species endemic to the Atlantic Forest were formally described (see Lees & Pimm 2014).

Many of these recently-described species were assessed in the review of the Red List of Brazilian species, the results of which were released on December 2014 (*Portaria n. 444, de 17 de dezembro de 2014. Diário Oficial da União, N° 245, 18 de dezembro de 2014*). In this context, we further note that Brazil is a signatory of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), having committed to conserve the biodiversity within its territory and prevent the extinction of native species. As such, it is important to enforce some legal tools implemented following this commitment, such as the Biodiversity National Biodiversity Policy (*Política Nacional da Biodiversidade*). One of the fundamental goals in this instrument is to improve knowledge of Brazilian biodiversity – including support for taxonomic research and compilations such as the present list – as well as publicizing such knowledge (Brasil 2002). Therefore, we hope this list of Brazilian birds will be a relevant tool for use by decision-makers, planners, researchers, and society as a whole.

Checklist of birds of Brazil / Lista das aves do Brasil

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
RHEIFORMES Forbes, 1884		
Rheidae Bonaparte, 1849		
***Rhea* Brisson, 1760**		
Rhea americana (Linnaeus, 1758)[1]	ema; Greater Rhea	R
Rhea a. americana (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhea a. intermedia Rothschild & Chubb, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhea a. araneipes Brodkorb, 1938: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
TINAMIFORMES Huxley, 1872		
Tinamidae Gray, 1840		
***Tinamus* Hermann, 1783**		
Tinamus tao Temminck, 1815	azulona; Gray Tinamou	R
Tinamus t. tao Temminck, 1815: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus t. kleei (Tschudi, 1843)[2]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus solitarius (Vieillot, 1819)[3]	macuco; Solitary Tinamou	R
Tinamus major (Gmelin, 1789)[4]	inambu-serra; Great Tinamou	R
Tinamus m. major (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus m. serratus (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus m. olivascens Conover, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus m. peruvianus Bonaparte, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tinamus guttatus Pelzeln, 1863	inambu-galinha; White-throated Tinamou	R
***Crypturellus* Brabourne & Chubb, 1914**		
Crypturellus cinereus (Gmelin, 1789)	inambu-pixuna; Cinereous Tinamou	R
Crypturellus soui (Hermann, 1783)	tururim; Little Tinamou	R
Crypturellus s. soui (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus s. albigularis (Brabourne & Chubb, 1914)[5]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus s. inconspicuus Carriker, 1935[6]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus obsoletus (Temminck, 1815)[7]	inambuguaçu; Brown Tinamou	R

[1] Taxonomic and distributional limits of the taxa require revision.
[2] The forms *T. t. kleei, larensis* and *tao*, which mainly occur south and west of the Amazon river, apparently intergrade, so that the validity of the taxa *T. t. kleei* and *T. t. larensis* (which doesn't occur in Brazil) is very questionable.
[3] Status of the named subspecies of this taxon was reviewed by Amaral & Silveira (2004).
[4] Described forms occuring in Brazil are poorly differentiated and a taxonomic revision is required.
[5] Poorly differentiated from the nominal form.
[6] Specimen from western Acre state (Novaes 1957).
[7] More than one species may be involved (see also Laverda & Cadena 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Crypturellus o. griseiventris (Salvadori, 1895): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus o. hypochraceus (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1938)[8]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus o. obsoletus (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus undulatus (Temminck, 1815)[9]	jaó; Undulated Tinamou	R
Crypturellus u. simplex (Salvadori, 1895): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus u. yapura (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus u. adspersus (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus u. vermiculatus (Temminck, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus u. undulatus (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus strigulosus (Temminck, 1815)	inambu-relógio; Brazilian Tinamou	R
Crypturellus duidae Zimmer, 1938	inambu-de-pé-cinza; Gray-legged Tinamou	R#
Crypturellus erythropus (Pelzeln, 1863)	inambu-de-perna-vermelha; Red-legged Tinamou	R
Crypturellus e. erythropus (Pelzeln, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus noctivagus (Wied, 1820)[10]	jaó-do-sul; Yellow-legged Tinamou	R, E
Crypturellus n. zabele (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus n. noctivagus (Wied, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus atrocapillus (Tschudi, 1844)	inambu-de-coroa-preta; Black-capped Tinamou	R
Crypturellus a. atrocapillus (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus variegatus (Gmelin, 1789)	inambu-anhangá; Variegated Tinamou	R
Crypturellus brevirostris (Pelzeln, 1863)	inambu-carijó; Rusty Tinamou	R
Crypturellus bartletti (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	inambu-anhangaí; Bartlett's Tinamou	R
Crypturellus parvirostris (Wagler, 1827)	inambu-chororó; Small-billed Tinamou	R
Crypturellus tataupa (Temminck, 1815)[11]	inambu-chintã; Tataupa Tinamou	R
Crypturellus t. lepidotus (Swainson, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crypturellus t. tataupa (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Rhynchotus* Spix, 1825**		
Rhynchotus rufescens (Temminck, 1815)	perdiz; Red-winged Tinamou	R
Rhynchotus r. catingae Reiser, 1905[12]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhynchotus r. rufescens (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[8] Correct spelling following David & Gosselin (2002a).

[9] Urgent complex taxonomic revision needed - there's some evidence of intergradation between *C. u. yapura* and *C. u. adspersus*, and the distributional limits of the southern Amazon taxa are poorly known. There's substantial plumage variation (the main reason for several subspecies descriptions) and vocalization patterns are poorly known.

[10] Data yet unpublished (Tomotani & Silveira, in prep.) indicate that both subspecies need full species recognition, *C. noctivagus* and *C. zabele*.

[11] Distributional limits between the nominal form and *C. t. lepidotus* poorly known; validity of the former is questionable.

[12] Taxon known from very few specimens in collections, and may be coming into contact with the nominal form which is expanding it's distribution with land-use change (pasture expansion).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Nothura* Wagler, 1827**		
Nothura boraquira (Spix, 1825)	codorna-do-nordeste; White-bellied Nothura	R
Nothura minor (Spix, 1825)	codorna-mineira; Lesser Nothura	R, E
Nothura maculosa (Temminck, 1815)[13]	codorna-amarela; Spotted Nothura	R
Nothura m. cearensis Naumburg, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nothura m. major (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nothura m. maculosa (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Taoniscus* Gloger, 1842**		
Taoniscus nanus (Temminck, 1815)	codorninha; Dwarf Tinamou	R
ANSERIFORMES Linnaeus, 1758		
Anhimidae Stejneger, 1885		
***Anhima* Brisson, 1760**		
Anhima cornuta (Linnaeus, 1766)	anhuma; Horned Screamer	R
***Chauna* Illiger, 1811**		
Chauna torquata (Oken, 1816)	tachã; Southern Screamer	R
Anatidae Leach, 1820		
Dendrocygninae Reichenbach, 1850		
***Dendrocygna* Swainson, 1837**		
Dendrocygna bicolor (Vieillot, 1816)	marreca-caneleira; Fulvous Whistling-Duck	R
Dendrocygna viduata (Linnaeus, 1766)	irerê; White-faced Whistling-Duck	R
Dendrocygna autumnalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	marreca-cabocla; Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	R
Dendrocygna a. autumnalis (Linnaeus, 1758)[14]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anserinae Vigors, 1825		
***Cygnus* Garsault, 1764**		
Cygnus melancoryphus (Molina, 1782)[15]	cisne-de-pescoço-preto; Black-necked Swan	R
***Coscoroba* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Coscoroba coscoroba (Molina, 1782)	capororoca; Coscoroba Swan	R

[13] Many of the described subspecies are poorly differentiated (including the Brazilian forms *N. m. major* and *N. m. cearensis*)
[14] The name *autumnalis* applies to the southern subspecies, making the name *discolor* (cited in Grantsau 2010) a junior synonym.
[15] Correct spelling *sensu* David & Gosselin (2002a).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Anatinae Leach, 1820		
***Chloephaga* Eyton, 1838**		
Chloephaga picta (Gmelin, 1789)	ganso-de-magalhães; Upland Goose	VA (S)
Chloephaga p. picta (Gmelin, 1789): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Neochen* Oberholser, 1918**		
Neochen jubata (Spix, 1825)[16]	pato-corredor; Orinoco Goose	R
***Cairina* Fleming, 1822**		
Cairina moschata (Linnaeus, 1758)	pato-do-mato; Muscovy Duck	R
***Sarkidiornis* Eyton, 1838**		
Sarkidiornis sylvicola Ihering & Ihering, 1907[17]	pato-de-crista; Comb Duck	R
***Callonetta* Delacour, 1936**		
Callonetta leucophrys (Vieillot, 1816)	marreca-de-coleira; Ringed Teal	R
***Amazonetta* Boetticher, 1929**		
Amazonetta brasiliensis (Gmelin, 1789)[18]	ananaí; Brazilian Teal	R
Amazonetta b. brasiliensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazonetta b. ipecutiri (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Anas* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Anas sibilatrix Poeppig, 1829	marreca-oveira; Chiloe Wigeon	VS#
Anas flavirostris Vieillot, 1816	marreca-pardinha; Yellow-billed Teal	R
Anas f. flavirostris Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas acuta Linnaeus, 1758	arrabio; Northern Pintail	VA (N)
Anas georgica Gmelin, 1789	marreca-parda; Yellow-billed Pintail	R
Anas g. spinicauda Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas bahamensis Linnaeus, 1758	marreca-toicinho; White-cheeked Pintail	R
Anas b. bahamensis Linnaeus, 1758: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas b. rubrirostris Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas versicolor Vieillot, 1816	marreca-cricri; Silver Teal	R
Anas v. versicolor Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas discors Linnaeus, 1766	marreca-de-asa-azul; Blue-winged Teal	VA (N)

[16] Gender agreement following David & Gosselin (2002b).
[17] Previously treated as subspecies of *S. melanotos*, from the Old World, but see Livezey (1997) for full species status.
[18] The form *A. b. ipecutiri* is weakly differentiated from the nominal one, although Nascimento & Antas (1990) observed some morphometric differences.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Anas cyanoptera Vieillot, 1816	marreca-colorada; Cinnamon Teal	VA (S)
Anas c. cyanoptera Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anas platalea Vieillot, 1816	marreca-colhereira; Red Shoveler	VS (R)
***Netta* Kaup, 1829**		
Netta erythrophthalma (Wied, 1833)[19]	paturi-preta; Southern Pochard	R
Netta e. erythrophthalma (Wied, 1833): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Netta peposaca (Vieillot, 1816)	marrecão; Rosy-billed Pochard	VO (R)
***Mergus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Mergus octosetaceus Vieillot, 1817	pato-mergulhão; Brazilian Merganser	R
***Heteronetta* Salvadori, 1865**		
Heteronetta atricapilla (Merrem, 1841)	marreca-de-cabeça-preta; Black-headed Duck	R
***Nomonyx* Ridgway, 1880**		
Nomonyx dominicus (Linnaeus, 1766)[20]	marreca-caucau; Masked Duck	R
***Oxyura* Bonaparte, 1828**		
Oxyura vittata (Philippi, 1860)	marreca-rabo-de-espinho; Lake Duck	VS#
GALLIFORMES Linnaeus, 1758		
Cracidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Penelope* Merrem, 1786**		
Penelope marail (Statius Muller, 1776)	jacumirim; Marail Guan	R
Penelope m. jacupeba Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope m. marail (Statius Muller, 1776)[21]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope superciliaris Temminck, 1815	jacupemba; Rusty-margined Guan	R
? *Penelope s. cyanosparius* Nardelli, 1993[22]: GR		
Penelope s. superciliaris Temminck, 1815: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Penelope s. ochromitra* Spix, 1825[23]		
Penelope s. alagoensis Nardelli, 1993: GR, H&M, HBW		
Penelope s. jacupemba Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope s. major Bertoni, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[19] Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).

[20] Previously treated in *Oxyura;* the inclusion in monotypic genus was proposed by Livezey (1995). Gender agreement following David & Gosselin (2011).

[21] Specimens from northern Amapá state referred to the nominal form (Vaurie 1966).

[22] Taxon described based on captive live specimens, with no further additional information. Race differentiated by dark blue coloration on face. Very few specimens in museums, and studies on the validity of the described forms on the complex are highly necessary. The form *P. s. pseudonyma*, from Canumã rver, near the alleged locality for *P. s. cyanosparius* (Maués) should be investigated.

[23] Considered as an invalid taxon by several recent authors *(e.g.* del Hoyo *et al.* 2015). However, birds of this race have an ochraceous supercilium, and it occurs only in the Caatinga biome. An urgent taxonomic revision is needed.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Penelope jacquacu Spix, 1825	jacu-de-spix; Spix's Guan	R
Penelope j. granti Berlepsch, 1908[24]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope j. orienticola Todd, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope j. jacquacu Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope obscura Temminck, 1815	jacuguaçu ; Dusky-legged Guan	R
Penelope o. bronzina Hellmayr, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope o. obscura Temminck, 1815: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Penelope pileata Wagler, 1830	jacupiranga; White-crested Guan	R, E
Penelope ochrogaster Pelzeln, 1870	jacu-de-barriga-castanha; Chestnut-bellied Guan	R, E
Penelope jacucaca Spix, 1825	jacucaca; White-browed Guan	R, E
***Aburria* Reichenbach, 1853**[25]		
Aburria cumanensis (Jacquin, 1784)	jacutinga-de-garganta-azul; Blue-throated Piping-Guan	R
Aburria c. cumanensis (Jacquin, 1784): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aburria c. grayi (Pelzeln, 1870)[26]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aburria cujubi (Pelzeln, 1858)	cujubi; Red-throated Piping-Guan	R
Aburria c. cujubi (Pelzeln, 1858): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aburria c. nattereri Reichenbach, 1861: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aburria jacutinga (Spix, 1825)	jacutinga; Black-fronted Piping-Guan	R
***Ortalis* Merrem, 1786**		
Ortalis canicollis (Wagler, 1830)	aracuã-do-pantanal; Chaco Chachalaca	R
Ortalis c. pantanalensis Cherrie & Reichenberger, 1921[27]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ortalis guttata (Spix, 1825)	aracuã-pintado; Speckled Chachalaca	R
Ortalis g. guttata (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ortalis g. subaffinis Todd, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ortalis g. remota Pinto, 1964[28]		
Ortalis araucuan (Spix, 1825)	aracuã-de-barriga-branca; East Brazilian Chachalaca	R, E
Ortalis squamata (Lesson, 1829)	aracuã-escamoso; Scaled Chachalaca	R
Ortalis motmot (Linnaeus, 1766)	aracuã-pequeno; Variable Chachalaca	R
Ortalis m. motmot (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[24] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) indicate its occurrence on the Brazil-Venezuela border.

[25] Brazilian species historically treated in *Pipile,* a treatment still followed by some authors. For the synonymization of *Pipile* with *Aburria,* see Frank-Hoeflich *et al.* (2007).

[26] Treated as a full species by HBW.

[27] Taxon poorly differentiated from the nominal form.

[28] Taxon described based on a single specimen. Historically synonimized without a robust analysis. Some individuals rediscovered on the wild, and the disgnostic features suggest the taxon is valid (Silveira *et al.*, in prep.).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Ortalis m. ruficeps (Wagler, 1830)[29]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ortalis superciliaris (Gray, 1867)	aracuã-de-sobrancelhas; Buff-browed Chachalaca	R, E
***Nothocrax* Burmeister, 1856**		
Nothocrax urumutum (Spix, 1825)	urumutum; Nocturnal Curassow	R
***Crax* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Crax alector Linnaeus, 1766	mutum-poranga; Black Curassow	R
Crax a. erythrognatha Sclater & Salvin, 1877[30]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Crax a. alector* Linnaeus, 1766: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Crax globulosa Spix, 1825	mutum-de-fava; Wattled Curassow	R
Crax fasciolata Spix, 1825	mutum-de-penacho; Bare-faced Curassow	R
Crax f. fasciolata Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Crax f. pinima* Pelzeln, 1870[31]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC ? *Crax f. xavieri* Nardelli, 1993[32]: GR		
Crax blumenbachii Spix, 1825	mutum-de-bico-vermelho; Red-billed Curassow	R, E
***Pauxi* Temminck, 1813[33]**		
Pauxi tomentosa (Spix, 1825)	mutum-do-norte; Crestless Curassow	R
Pauxi tuberosa (Spix, 1825)	mutum-cavalo; Razor-billed Curassow	R
Pauxi mitu (Linnaeus, 1766)	mutum-do-nordeste; Alagoas Curassow	R (ExN), E
Odontophoridae Gould, 1844		
***Colinus* Goldfuss, 1820**		
Colinus cristatus (Linnaeus, 1766)	uru-do-campo; Crested Bobwhite	R
Colinus c. sonnini (Temminck, 1815): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Odontophorus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Odontophorus gujanensis (Gmelin, 1789)	uru-corcovado; Marbled Wood-Quail	R
Odontophorus g. medius Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Odontophorus g. gujanensis* (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Odontophorus capueira (Spix, 1825)	uru; Spot-winged Wood-Quail	R
Odontophorus c. plumbeicollis Cory, 1915: CL, GR, H&M, HBW		

[29] Sometimes treated as full species (e.g. IOC, Sick 1997).

[30] Cere coloration (red) appears not to follow any geographic pattern. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) indicate that it occurs on the Brazil-Venezuela border.

[31] Treated as a full species by HBW.

[32] Taxon described based on captive birds, with no further information about the specimens. Thus perhaps of doubtful validity, as it could represent variations of the nominal form, but its geographic distribution indicates the need for further studies.

[33] Brazilian species historically treated as *Mitu,* which is still followed by some authors. For the synonimization of *Mitu* in *Pauxi,* see Frank-Hoeflich *et al.* (2007).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Odontophorus c. capueira (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW		
Odontophorus stellatus (Gould, 1843)	uru-de-topete; Starred Wood-Quail	R
PODICIPEDIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Podicipedidae Bonaparte, 1831		
***Rollandia* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Rollandia rolland (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	mergulhão-de-orelha-branca; White-tufted Grebe	R
Rollandia r. chilensis (Lesson, 1828): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tachybaptus* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Tachybaptus dominicus (Linnaeus, 1766)	mergulhão-pequeno; Least Grebe	R
Tachybaptus d. brachyrhynchus (Chapman, 1899): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Podilymbus* Lesson, 1831**		
Podilymbus podiceps (Linnaeus, 1758)	mergulhão-caçador; Pied-billed Grebe	R
Podilymbus p. antarcticus (Lesson, 1842): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Podicephorus* Bochenski, 1994**		
Podicephorus major (Boddaert, 1783)[34]	mergulhão-grande; Great Grebe	R
Podiceps m. major (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Podiceps* Latham, 1787**		
Podiceps occipitalis Garnot, 1826[35]	mergulhão-de-orelha-amarela; Silvery Grebe	VA (S)
Podiceps o. occipitalis Garnot, 1826: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
PHOENICOPTERIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Phoenicopteridae Bonaparte, 1831		
***Phoenicopterus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Phoenicopterus ruber Linnaeus, 1758	flamingo; American Flamingo	R#
Phoenicopterus chilensis Molina, 1782	flamingo-chileno; Chilean Flamingo	VS
***Phoenicoparrus* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Phoenicoparrus andinus (Philippi, 1854)[36]	flamingo-dos-andes; Andean Flamingo	VA (S)
Phoenicoparrus jamesi (Sclater, 1886)[37]	flamingo-da-puna; James's Flamingo	VA (O)

[34] Sometimes treated as *Podilymbus*, but Bochenski (1994) supports its treatment as a separate genus.
[35] Brazilian records documented in Bornschein *et al.* (2004).
[36] Ghizoni-Jr. & Piacentini (2010) discussed the need to re-evalueate its status in Brazil.
[37] First documented Brazilian record from the state of Acre in April 2005 (Guilherme *et al.* 2005)

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
SPHENISCIFORMES Sharpe, 1891		
Spheniscidae Bonaparte, 1831		
***Aptenodytes* Miller, 1778**		
Aptenodytes patagonicus Miller, 1778[38]	pinguim-rei; King Penguin	VA (S)
***Spheniscus* Brisson, 1760**		
Spheniscus magellanicus (Forster, 1781)	pinguim; Magellanic Penguin	VS
***Eudyptes* Vieillot, 1816**		
Eudyptes chrysolophus (Brandt, 1837)[39]	pinguim-macaroni; Macaroni Penguin	VA (S)
Eudyptes chrysocome (Forster, 1781)	pinguim-de-penacho-amarelo; Southern Rockhopper Penguin	VA (S)
Eudyptes c. chrysocome (Forster, 1781)[40]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
PROCELLARIIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Diomedeidae Gray, 1840		
***Phoebetria* Reichenbach, 1853**[41]		
Phoebetria fusca (Hilsenberg, 1822)	piau-preto; Sooty Albatross	VS
Phoebetria palpebrata (Forster, 1785)	piau-de-costas-claras; Light-mantled Albatross	VS#
***Thalassarche* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Thalassarche chlororhynchos (Gmelin, 1789)[42]	albatroz-de-nariz-amarelo; Yellow-nosed Albatross	VS
Thalassarche melanophris (Temminck, 1828)[43]	albatroz-de-sobrancelha; Black-browed Albatross	VS
Thalassarche chrysostoma (Forster, 1785)	albatroz-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-headed Albatross	VA (S)
Thalassarche cauta (Gould, 1841)[44]	albatroz-arisco; White-capped Albatross	VA (S)
Thalassarche c. cauta (Gould, 1841): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Diomedea* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Diomedea epomophora Lesson, 1825	albatroz-real; Royal Albatross	VS

[38] A summary of Brazilian records is presented in Barquete *et al.* (2006).

[39] Treated as monotypic by most reference works. H&M includes *E. schlegeli* as a subspecies of *E. crysolophus.*

[40] *E. moseleyi* from Tristan da Cunha is considered a full species by some authorities (e.g. the Ornithological Society of New Zealand) which also consider *E. c. filholi* a distinct species, making *E. chrysocome* monotypic (Banks *et al.* 2006, Jouventin *et al.* 2006)

[41] A revision of the Brazilian records of both species was presented by Roos & Piacentini (2003).

[42] The sister-species *T. carteri* from the Indian Ocean occurs in southern Africa but has yet to be documented in Brazil (Carlos 2008).

[43] For the correct spelling, ratified by ICZN, see Voisin & Carlos (2008).

[44] *T. c. steadi* (breeding on Aukland Is., New Zealand) is considered t be a full species by HBW. Birds captured at sea off Uruguay were confirmed as this taxon, which probably also occurs in Brazillian waters (Jimenez *et al.* 2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Diomedea sanfordi Murphy, 1917[45]	albatroz-real-do-norte; Northern Royal Albatross	VS
Diomedea exulans Linnaeus, 1758	albatroz-errante; Wandering Albatross	VS
Diomedea dabbenena Mathews, 1929[46]	albatroz-de-tristão; Tristan Albatross	VS
Procellariidae Leach, 1820		
***Macronectes* Richmond, 1905**		
Macronectes giganteus (Gmelin, 1789)	petrel-grande; Southern Giant-Petrel	VS
Macronectes halli Mathews, 1912	petrel-grande-do-norte; Northern Giant-Petrel	VS
***Fulmarus* Stephens, 1826**		
Fulmarus glacialoides (Smith, 1840)	pardelão-prateado; Southern Fulmar	VS
***Daption* Stephens, 1826**		
Daption capense (Linnaeus, 1758)	pomba-do-cabo; Cape Petrel	VS
Daption c. capense (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lugensa* Mathews, 1942**[47]		
Lugensa brevirostris (Lesson, 1831)[48]	grazina-de-bico-curto; Kerguelen Petrel	VA (S)
***Pterodroma* Bonaparte, 1856**		
[*Pterodroma madeira* Mathews, 1934][49]		
[*Pterodroma deserta* Mathews, 1934][50]		
Pterodroma mollis (Gould, 1844)	grazina-delicada; Soft-plumaged Petrel	VS
[*Pterodroma hasitata* (Kuhl, 1820)][51]		
Pterodroma incerta (Schlegel, 1863)	grazina-de-barriga-branca; Atlantic Petrel	VS
Pterodroma lessonii (Garnot, 1826)	grazina-de-cabeça-branca; White-headed Petrel	VA (S)
Pterodroma macroptera (Smith, 1840)	fura-buxo-de-cara-cinza; Great-winged Petrel	VA (S)
Pterodroma m. macroptera (Smith, 1840)[52]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[45] Previously considered as a subspecies of *D. epomophora*, with which hybrids have been documented (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Photographic record obtained on the coast of Santa Catarina state (Olmos 2002), which was preceded by a specimen from Rio Grande do Sul (Carlos *et al.* 2004).

[46] Previously considered a subspecies of *D. exulans*; breeds only on Gough and Inaccessible Is. Intricate taxonomic historic; for a revision of the Brazilian records, see Neves & Olmos (2001) and Dénes *et al.* (2007).

[47] Monotypic genus for which the validity has been challenged (see Christides & Boules 2008: 90)

[48] Allocated in *Aphrodroma* (Lesson, 1831), also considered monotypic by CL, IOC, SACC and other authorities.

[49] Brazilian occurence (between Ceará and Pernambuco) recorded by geolocators (Zino *et al.* 2011) without a human observation.

[50] Ramirez *et al.* (2013) have shown that Brazil is a key wintering area for this species using geolocator data, there has yet to be a human observation.

[51] Only questionable old sight records; studies with geolocators have not found this species entering Brazilian waters (Simmons *et al.* 2013), however there is a possibility that it may occur in tropical offshore waters north of the Amazon river mouth (Flood & Fisher 2013).

[52] First Brazilian unequivocal specimen documented by Bugoni (2006). HBW considers *P. m. macroptera* (that breed from Tristan da Cunha to the Keguelen and islets outside southwestern Australia) distinct from *P. m. gouldi* (breeding in New Zealand).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pterodroma arminjoniana (Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869)[53]	grazina-de-trindade; Trindade Petrel	R
***Halobaena* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Halobaena caerulea (Gmelin, 1789)	petrel-azul; Blue Petrel	VS
***Pachyptila* Illiger, 1811**[54]		
Pachyptila vittata (Forster, 1777)[55]	faigão-de-bico-largo; Broad-billed Prion	VA (S)
Pachyptila desolata (Gmelin, 1789)[56]	faigão-rola; Antarctic Prion	VS
Pachyptila belcheri (Mathews, 1912)	faigão-de-bico-fino; Slender-billed Prion	VS
***Bulweria* Bonaparte, 1843**		
Bulweria bulwerii (Jardine & Selby, 1828)[57]	alma-negra; Bulwer's Petrel	VN#
***Procellaria* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Procellaria cinerea Gmelin, 1789	pardela-cinza; Gray Petrel	VA (S)
Procellaria aequinoctialis Linnaeus, 1758[58]	pardela-preta; White-chinned Petrel	VS
Procellaria conspicillata Gould, 1844[59]	pardela-de-óculos; Spectacled Petrel	VS
***Calonectris* Mathews & Iredale, 1915**		
Calonectris borealis (Cory, 1881)[60]	cagarra-grande; Cory's Shearwater	VN
Calonectris edwardsii (Oustalet, 1883)[61]	cagarra-de-cabo-verde; Cape Verde Shearwater	VN
***Puffinus* Brisson, 1760**		
Puffinus griseus (Gmelin, 1789)[62]	pardela-escura; Sooty Shearwater	VS
Puffinus tenuirostris (Temminck, 1836)[63]	pardela-de-cauda-curta; Short-tailed Shearwater	VA
Puffinus gravis (O'Reilly, 1818)	pardela-de-barrete; Great Shearwater	VS

[53] Species with light, intermediate and dark morphs described as distinct species (*sandaliata, chionoptera, wilsonii*, etc.). In the Atlantic Ocean, breeds only on Trindade Is.

[54] One specimen from the south shores of São Paulo state in the private collection of Roberto Antonelli might be *P. turtur*, the taxon breeding on the Falklands/Malvinas and South Georgia islands.

[55] A specimen in the FURG collection places it on the Brazilian list (Carlos 2005). There are other described but not currently recognized subspecies; birds in Brazil may be from Gough Is., where two different morphs may represent full species and, as with *Oceanofroma castro,* potential cases of alochronic speciation (Ryan *et al.* 2014).

[56] There are up to six named subspecies which exhibit substantial variation in bill width and wing and tail lenghts. The majority of authorities (IOC, HBW, OSNZ) do not consider them valid until a proper revision of the group is made.

[57] A recent photographic record (Klein *et al.* 2012) represents the first documented record from Brazil.

[58] *P. a. steadi* (not recognized by IOC and HBW) from Antipodes Is. (New Zealand) is bigger and has a tendency to have less white on the chin and different vocalizations. It has been suggested that it occurs in Brazil (Grantsau 2010).

[59] For a review of Brazilian records, see Olmos (2001).

[60] Together with *C. edwardsii*, previously considered a subspecies of *C. diomedea* (Scopoli, 1769) which has yet to be documented in Brazil. The three taxa have distinct morphometrics, genetics, phenology and breeding sites (Gómes-Diaz *et al.* 2006).

[61] For a revision of Brazilian records, see Petry *et al.* (2000) and Lima *et al.* (2002).

[62] Included in *Ardenna* Reichenbach, 1852 (as A. grisea) by Dickinson & Remsen (2013), SACC and HBW together with *P. tenuirostris* and *P. gravis*.

[63] Specimen from Bahia (Souto *et al.* 2008).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Puffinus puffinus (Brünnich, 1764)	pardela-sombria; Manx Shearwater	VN
[*Puffinus assimilis* Gould, 1838]		
Puffinus a. elegans Giglioli & Salvadori, 1869[64]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Puffinus lherminieri Lesson, 1839	pardela-de-asa-larga; Audubon's Shearwater	R
Puffinus l. lherminieri Lesson, 1839[65]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Puffinus l. loyemilleri* Wetmore, 1959][66]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydrobatidae Mathews, 1912		
Oceanitinae Forbes, 1882		
***Fregetta* Bonaparte, 1855**[67]		
Fregetta grallaria (Vieillot, 1818)[68]	painho-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Storm-Petrel	VS
Fregetta g. leucogaster (Gould, 1844)[69]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Fregetta tropica (Gould, 1844)[70]	painho-de-barriga-preta; Black-bellied Storm-Petrel	VS#
Fregetta t. tropica (Gould, 1844)[71]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Oceanites* Keyserling & Blasius, 1840**		
Oceanites oceanicus (Kuhl, 1820)[72]	alma-de-mestre; Wilson's Storm-Petrel	VS
Oceanites o. oceanicus (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Oceanites o. exasperatus Mathews, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pelagodroma* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Pelagodroma marina (Latham, 1790)[73]	calcamar; White-faced Storm-Petrel	VA
Pelagodroma m. hypoleuca (Webb, Berthelot & Moquin-Tandon, 1842) : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydrobatinae Mathews, 1912		
***Oceanodroma* Reichenbach, 1853**		
[*Oceanodroma castro* (Harcourt, 1851)][74]		

[64] Considered full species by HBW. Also see Austin *et al.* (2004)

[65] Fernando de Noronha birds are genetically linked to populations of *P. i. iherminieri* (Austin *et al.* 2004)

[66] Soto & Filippini (2003) suggest that Fernando de Noronha birds belong to this taxon. Austin *et al.* (2004) attest that *loyemilleri* is invalid and Silva e Silva & Olmos (2010) did not found significant morphological differences between individuals of the nominate race and those from Fernando de Noronha.

[67] This genus is in need of broad revision supported by genetic data; the interspeific limits are not clear and some subspecies might deserve full species status.

[68] A photographic record is the first published document for Brazil (Bencke *et al.* 2010).

[69] The white bellied *Fregetta* petrels from the South Atlantic are a controvertial group. *F. g. leucogaster* is the name attributed to birds breeding on Inaccessible and Nightingale Is. (Tristan da Cunha archipelago), which are morphologically distinct from Gough Is. birds (Howell 2010). The latter (*F. g. melanoleuca*) are considered a form of *F. tropica* by IOC.

[70] A review of Brazilian records was presented in Olmos (2000a).

[71] *F. (tropica?) melanoleuca* from Gough Is. is a potential candidate to occur in Brazil, but could only be identifiable from specimens. The nominal form breeds on subantarctic islands.

[72] A transequetorial migrant; both *O. o. oceanicus* from the Cape Horn area and *O. o. exasperatus* from Antarctica and islands South from the Subantactic Convergence occur in Brazil (Grantsau 2010).

[73] One specimen from Bahia (Lima *et al.* 2002).

[74] Included in *Hydrobates* by HBW. "*O. castro*" is a species complex with cryptic forms that evolved by alochronic speciation. Four occur in the Atlantic Ocean: *O. castro* (type locality: Desertas Is., Madeira), *O. monteiroi* (Azores Is.), *O. jabejabe* (Cabo Verde) and an undescribed form (Grant's Storm Petrel). All of them could potentially occur in Brazil.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Oceanodroma leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818)[75]	painho-de-cauda-furcada; Leach's Storm-Petrel	VN
Oceanodroma l. leucorhoa (Vieillot, 1818)[76]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pelecanoididae Gray, 1871		
***Pelecanoides* Lacépède, 1799**		
Pelecanoides magellani (Mathews, 1912)	petrel-mergulhador; Magellanic Diving-Petrel	VA (S)
PHAETHONTIFORMES Sharpe, 1891		
Phaethontidae Brandt, 1840		
***Phaethon* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Phaethon aethereus Linnaeus, 1758	rabo-de-palha; Red-billed Tropicbird	R
Phaethon a. mesonauta Peters, 1930[77]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethon a. aethereus Linnaeus, 1758: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethon rubricauda Boddaert, 1783[78]	rabo-de-palha-de-cauda-vermelha; Red-tailed Tropicbird	VA
Phaethon rubricauda ssp.		
Phaethon lepturus Daudin, 1802	rabo-de-palha-de-bico-laranja; White-tailed Tropicbird	R
Phaethon l. ascensionis (Mathews, 1915): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
CICONIIFORMES Bonaparte, 1854		
Ciconiidae Sundevall, 1836		
***Ciconia* Brisson, 1760**		
Ciconia maguari (Gmelin, 1789)	maguari; Maguari Stork	R
***Jabiru* Hellmayr, 1906**		
Jabiru mycteria (Lichtenstein, 1819)	tuiuiú; Jabiru	R
***Mycteria* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Mycteria americana Linnaeus, 1758	cabeça-seca; Wood Stork	R
SULIFORMES Sharpe, 1891		
Fregatidae Degland & Gerbe, 1867		
***Fregata* Lacépède, 1799**		
Fregata magnificens Mathews, 1914	tesourão; Magnificent Frigatebird	R

[75] Included in *Hydrobates* (as *H. leucorhous*) by HBW.
[76] At least some birds which winter in northeastern Brazil breed on the northeastern coast of North America (Pollet *et al.* 2014), where the nominal form occurs.
[77] Maranhão specimen cited in Blake (1977).
[78] Only documented record was one photographed on the Abrolhos Archipelago (Couto *et al.* 2001), subspecies undetermined.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Fregata minor (Gmelin, 1789)	tesourão-grande; Great Frigatebird	R#
Fregata m. nicolli Mathews, 1914[79]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Fregata ariel (Gray, 1845)	tesourão-pequeno; Lesser Frigatebird	R#
Fregata a. trinitatis Miranda-Ribeiro, 1919[80]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sulidae Reichenbach, 1849		
***Morus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Morus capensis (Lichtenstein, 1823)[81]	atobá-do-cabo; Cape Gannet	VA
Morus serrator (Gray, 1843)	atobá-australiano; Australasian Gannet	VA
***Sula* Brisson, 1760**		
Sula dactylatra Lesson, 1831	atobá-grande; Masked Booby	R
Sula d. dactylatra Lesson, 1831: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sula sula (Linnaeus, 1766)	atobá-de-pé-vermelho; Red-footed Booby	R
Sula s. sula (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sula leucogaster (Boddaert, 1783)	atobá; Brown Booby	R
Sula l. leucogaster (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phalacrocoracidae Reichenbach, 1849		
***Nannopterum* Sharpe, 1899**		
Nannopterum brasilianus (Gmelin, 1789)[82]	biguá; Neotropic Cormorant	R
Nannopterum b. brasilianus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Leucocarbo* Bonaparte, 1856]		
[*Leucocarbo bransfieldensis* (Murphy, 1936)][83]		
Anhingidae Reichenbach, 1849		
***Anhinga* Brisson, 1760**		
Anhinga anhinga (Linnaeus, 1766)	biguatinga; Anhinga	R
Anhinga a. anhinga (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[79] Apparently also present on Santa Helena (Olson 1975), nowadays restricted to Trindade Is. This form was never adequately described or compared to other subspecies of *F. minor*. Currently lies on the brink of extinction.

[80] Miranda-Ribeiro (1919) described this form without proper diagnosis; apparently also occurred on Saint Helena and Fernando de Noronha. Olson (1975) suggested that this form should be considered specifically distinct based on osteological and juvenile plumage differences. One of the most threatened seabirds.

[81] Photograph obtained on the coast of Rio Grande do Sul, see Vooren (2004).

[82] Traditionally treated in *Phalacrocorax*. Kennedy & Spencer (2014) showed that Neotropical species, including Galapagos Is., belong to a distinct clade, deserving recognition as the level of the genus.

[83] Brazilian record based on a ring found on a carcass in the state of Bahia. The carcass was never examined by an ornithologist; although the ring was supposed put on a *L. bransfidensis* on Nelson Is., South Shetlands (Lima *et al.* 2002). Subantarctic cormorants do not migrate and are very sedentary. There is thus the possibility that this anomalous record might relate to a clerical error on the ring record (perhaps it was applied to a *Stercorarius maccormicki*) or a carcass discarded by a passing ship.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
PELECANIFORMES Sharpe, 1891		
Pelecanidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Pelecanus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Pelecanus occidentalis Linnaeus, 1766[84]	pelicano; Brown Pelican	VA (N)
Pelecanus o. carolinensis Gmelin, 1789: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ardeidae Leach, 1820		
***Tigrisoma* Swainson, 1827**		
Tigrisoma lineatum (Boddaert, 1783)	socó-boi; Rufescent Tiger-Heron	R
Tigrisoma l. lineatum (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tigrisoma l. marmoratum (Vieillot, 1817)[85]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tigrisoma fasciatum (Such, 1825)	socó-jararaca; Fasciated Tiger-Heron	R
Tigrisoma f. fasciatum (Such, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Agamia* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Agamia agami (Gmelin, 1789)	garça-da-mata; Agami Heron	R
***Cochlearius* Brisson, 1760**		
Cochlearius cochlearius (Linnaeus, 1766)	arapapá; Boat-billed Heron	R
Cochlearius c. cochlearius (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Zebrilus* Bonaparte, 1855**		
Zebrilus undulatus (Gmelin, 1789)	socoí-zigue-zague; Zigzag Heron	R
***Botaurus* Stephens, 1819**		
Botaurus pinnatus (Wagler, 1829)	socó-boi-baio; Pinnated Bittern	R
Botaurus p. pinnatus (Wagler, 1829): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ixobrychus* Billberg, 1828**		
Ixobrychus exilis (Gmelin, 1789)	socoí-vermelho; Least Bittern	R
Ixobrychus e. erythromelas (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ixobrychus involucris (Vieillot, 1823)	socoí-amarelo; Stripe-backed Bittern	R
***Nycticorax* Forster, 1817**		
Nycticorax nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758)	socó-dorminhoco ; Black-crowned Night-Heron	R
Nycticorax n. hoactli (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nycticorax n. nycticorax (Linnaeus, 1758)[86]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[84] The alleged Brazilian record of *P. thagus* (Patrial *et al.* 2011) has been shown to be fraudulent (cf. WikiAves). Given the absence of unequivocal records, CBRO has removed this species from the Brazl list.

[85] This eastern Brazilian form, occuring outside the Amazon basin, apparently differs from the nominate by size and some diagnostic plumage characters. A revision is needed.

[86] The nominal form from the Old World has been recorded on Fernando de Noronha (Silva e Silva & Olmos 2006).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Nyctanassa* Stejneger, 1887**[87]		
Nyctanassa violacea (Linnaeus, 1758)	savacu-de-coroa; Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	R
Nyctanassa v. cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Butorides* Blyth, 1852**		
Butorides striata (Linnaeus, 1758)[88]	socozinho; Striated Heron	R
Butorides s. striata (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ardeola* Boie, 1822**		
Ardeola ralloides (Scopoli, 1769)[89]	garça-caranguejeira; Squacco Heron	VA (N)
Ardeola ralloides ssp.		
***Bubulcus* Bonaparte, 1855**		
Bubulcus ibis (Linnaeus, 1758)[90]	garça-vaqueira; Cattle Egret	R
Bubulcus i. ibis (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, HBW		
***Ardea* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Ardea cinerea Linnaeus, 1758[91]	garça-moura-europeia; Gray Heron	VA (N)
Ardea c. cinerea Linnaeus, 1758: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Ardea herodias* Linnaeus, 1758]		
Ardea h. occidentalis Audubon, 1835: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ardea cocoi Linnaeus, 1766	garça-moura; Cocoi Heron	R
[*Ardea purpurea* Linnaeus, 1766]		
Ardea p. purpurea Linnaeus, 1766: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ardea alba Linnaeus, 1758	garça-branca; Great Egret	R
Ardea a. egretta Gmelin, 1789: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Syrigma* Ridgway, 1878**		
Syrigma sibilatrix (Temminck, 1824)	maria-faceira; Whistling Heron	R
Syrigma s. sibilatrix (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pilherodius* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Pilherodius pileatus (Boddaert, 1783)	garça-real; Capped Heron	R

[87] Gregory & Dickinson (2012) indicates that *Nyctherodius* has priority over *Nyctanassa;* one petition for the maintenance of the junior synonym will be presented soon (cf. Chesser *et al.* 2013)

[88] Correct grammar *sensu* David & Gosselin (2002b).

[89] Photographic records obtained from 2004 onwards on Fernando de Noronha (Silva e Silva & Olmos 2006). Two subspecies recognized by H&M and HBW, one from Eurasia (nominal) and another from sub-saharan Africa and Madagascar (*A. r. paludivaga* Clancey, 1968). Subspecific status unknown in Brazil since no specimens have been collected.

[90] Considered monotipic by IOC.

[91] Photographic records in Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006) for Fernando de Noronha in 2003.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Egretta* Forster, 1817**		
Egretta tricolor (Statius Muller, 1776)	garça-tricolor; Tricolored Heron	R
Egretta t. tricolor (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Egretta gularis (Bosc, 1792)[92]	garça-negra; Western Reef-Heron	VA (N)
Egretta gularis ssp.		
Egretta garzetta (Linnaeus, 1766)[93]	garça-pequena-europeia; Little Egret	VA (N)
Egretta garzetta ssp.		
Egretta thula (Molina, 1782)	garça-branca-pequena; Snowy Egret	R
Egretta t. thula (Molina, 1782)[94]: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Egretta caerulea (Linnaeus, 1758)	garça-azul; Little Blue Heron	R
Threskiornithidae Poche, 1904		
***Eudocimus* Wagler, 1832**		
Eudocimus ruber (Linnaeus, 1758)	guará; Scarlet Ibis	R
***Plegadis* Kaup, 1829**		
Plegadis chihi (Vieillot, 1817)	caraúna; White-faced Ibis	R
***Cercibis* Wagler, 1832**		
Cercibis oxycerca (Spix, 1825)	trombeteiro; Sharp-tailed Ibis	R#
***Mesembrinibis* Peters, 1930**		
Mesembrinibis cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789)	coró-coró; Green Ibis	R
***Phimosus* Wagler, 1832**		
Phimosus infuscatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)[95]	tapicuru; Bare-faced Ibis	R
Phimosus i. berlepschi Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phimosus i. nudifrons (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phimosus i. infuscatus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Theristicus* Wagler, 1832**		
Theristicus caerulescens (Vieillot, 1817)	curicaca-real; Plumbeous Ibis	R
Theristicus caudatus (Boddaert, 1783)[96]	curicaca; Buff-necked Ibis	R
Theristicus c. caudatus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[92] Photographic record obtained from Atol das Rocas (Fedrizzi *et al.* 2007). Undetermined subspecies, probably the nominal form. The record presented in Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006) refers to a young *Bubulcus ibis*.
[93] Occurrence confirmed by photographic records on the São Pedro e São Paulo Archipelago (Bencke *et al.* 2005), with previous records discussed. Undetermined subspecies, probably the nominal form.
[94] Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and Cements *et al.* (2014) consider it to be a monotypic species.
[95] Main diagnoses of the three forms occuring in Brazil refer to bare part coloration and the amount of glossy feathers on back. Taxonomic revision of the complex is encouraged.
[96] The two forms exclude each other geographicaly in Brazil. A taxonomic revision of the complex is needed.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Theristicus c. hyperorius Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Platalea* Linnaeus, 1758**		
[*Platalea leucorodia* Linnaeus, 1758]		
Platalea ajaja Linnaeus, 1758	colhereiro; Roseate Spoonbill	R
CATHARTIFORMES Seebohm, 1890		
Cathartidae Lafresnaye, 1839		
***Cathartes* Illiger, 1811**		
Cathartes aura (Linnaeus, 1758)	urubu-de-cabeça-vermelha; Turkey Vulture	R
Cathartes a. meridionalis Swann, 1921[97]: H&M, IOC		
Cathartes a. ruficollis Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cathartes burrovianus Cassin, 1845	urubu-de-cabeça-amarela; Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	R
Cathartes b. urubutinga Pelzeln, 1861[98]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cathartes melambrotus Wetmore, 1964	urubu-da-mata; Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	R
***Coragyps* Le Maout, 1853**		
Coragyps atratus (Bechstein, 1793)	urubu; Black Vulture	R
Coragyps a. brasiliensis (Bonaparte, 1850): CL, GR, HBW		
***Sarcoramphus* Duméril, 1805**		
Sarcoramphus papa (Linnaeus, 1758)	urubu-rei; King Vulture	R
[*Vultur* Linnaeus, 1758]		
[*Vultur gryphus* Linnaeus, 1758]		
ACCIPITRIFORMES Bonaparte, 1831		
Pandionidae Bonaparte, 1854		
***Pandion* Savigny, 1809**		
Pandion haliaetus (Linnaeus, 1758)	águia-pescadora; Osprey	VN
Pandion h. carolinensis (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Accipitridae Vigors, 1824		
***Leptodon* Sundevall, 1836**		
Leptodon cayanensis (Latham, 1790)[99]	gavião-gato; Gray-headed Kite	R
Leptodon forbesi (Swann, 1922)	gavião-gato-do-nordeste; White-collared Kite	R, E

[97] Present in South America during the Boreal winter. Wetmore (1964) cites one specimen from Salto Grande, on the Paranapanema river, São Paulo. Differs from *C. a. ruficollis* in being less dark and not having the distinctive yellow-whitish occipital region.

[98] Commonly misspelled *urubitinga.*

[99] Treated as polytypic in many reference works, but see Dénes *et al.* (2011).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Chondrohierax* Lesson, 1843**		
Chondrohierax uncinatus (Temminck, 1822)	caracoleiro; Hook-billed Kite	R
Chondrohierax u. uncinatus (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Elanoides* Vieillot, 1818**		
Elanoides forficatus (Linnaeus, 1758)	gavião-tesoura; Swallow-tailed Kite	R
Elanoides f. forficatus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elanoides f. yetapa (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Gampsonyx* Vigors, 1825**		
Gampsonyx swainsonii Vigors, 1825	gaviãozinho; Pearl Kite	R
Gampsonyx s. leonae Chubb, 1918: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gampsonyx s. swainsonii Vigors, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Elanus* Savigny, 1809**		
Elanus leucurus (Vieillot, 1818)	gavião-peneira; White-tailed Kite	R
Elanus l. leucurus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Harpagus* Vigors, 1824**		
Harpagus bidentatus (Latham, 1790)	gavião-ripina; Double-toothed Kite	R
Harpagus b. bidentatus (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Harpagus diodon (Temminck, 1823)	gavião-bombachinha; Rufous-thighed Kite	R
***Circus* Lacépède, 1799**		
Circus cinereus Vieillot, 1816	gavião-cinza; Cinereous Harrier	R
Circus buffoni (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-do-banhado; Long-winged Harrier	R
***Milvus* Lacépède, 1799**		
Milvus migrans (Boddaert, 1783)[100]	milhafre-preto; Black Kite	VA (N)
Milvus m. migrans (Boddaert, 1783): CL, HBW, IOC		
***Accipiter* Brisson, 1760**		
Accipiter poliogaster (Temminck, 1824)	tauató-pintado; Gray-bellied Hawk	R
Accipiter superciliosus (Linnaeus, 1766)	tauató-passarinho; Tiny Hawk	R
Accipiter s. superciliosus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Accipiter striatus Vieillot, 1808	tauató-miúdo; Sharp-shinned Hawk	R
Accipiter s. erythronemius (Kaup, 1850)[101]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[100] Recently recorded in Brazil (Nunes *et al.* 2015).
[101] Treated as a full species by the IOC.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Accipiter bicolor (Vieillot, 1817)	gavião-bombachinha-grande; Bicolored Hawk	R
Accipiter b. bicolor (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Accipiter b. guttifer Hellmayr, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Accipiter b. pileatus (Temminck, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ictinia* Vieillot, 1816**		
Ictinia mississippiensis (Wilson, 1811)	sovi-do-norte; Mississippi Kite	VN
Ictinia plumbea (Gmelin, 1788)	sovi; Plumbeous Kite	R
***Busarellus* Lesson, 1843**		
Busarellus nigricollis (Latham, 1790)	gavião-belo; Black-collared Hawk	R
Busarellus n. nigricollis (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Busarellus n. leucocephalus (Vieillot, 1816)[102]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Rostrhamus* Lesson, 1830**		
Rostrhamus sociabilis (Vieillot, 1817)	gavião-caramujeiro; Snail Kite	R
Rostrhamus s. sociabilis (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Helicolestes* Bangs & Penard, 1918**		
Helicolestes hamatus (Temminck, 1821)	gavião-do-igapó; Slender-billed Kite	R
***Geranospiza* Kaup, 1847**		
Geranospiza caerulescens (Vieillot, 1817)	gavião-pernilongo; Crane Hawk	R
Geranospiza c. caerulescens (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geranospiza c. gracilis (Temminck, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geranospiza c. flexipes Peters, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Buteogallus* Lesson, 1830**		
Buteogallus schistaceus (Sundevall, 1850)[103]	gavião-azul; Slate-colored Hawk	R
Buteogallus aequinoctialis (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-caranguejeiro; Rufous Crab Hawk	R
[*Buteogallus anthracinus* (Deppe, 1830)]		
Buteogallus a. anthracinus (Deppe, 1830): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Heterospizias* Sharpe, 1874**		
Heterospizias meridionalis (Latham, 1790)[104]	gavião-caboclo; Savanna Hawk	R
***Amadonastur* Amaral, Sheldon, Gamauf, Haring, Riesing, Silveira & Wajntal, 2009**		
Amadonastur lacernulatus (Temminck, 1827)[105]	gavião-pombo-pequeno; White-necked Hawk	R, E

[102] Occurrence in Brazil *fide* Belton (1984).
[103] Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[104] Some authors place this and the following species in *Buteogallus*.
[105] Formerly placed in the genus *Leucopternis*, but see Amaral *et al*. (2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Urubitinga* Lafresnaye, 1842**		
Urubitinga urubitinga (Gmelin, 1788)[106]	gavião-preto; Great Black Hawk	R
Urubitinga u. urubitinga (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Urubitinga coronata (Vieillot, 1817)[107]	águia-cinzenta; Crowned Eagle	R
***Rupornis* Kaup, 1844**[108]		
Rupornis magnirostris (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-carijó; Roadside Hawk	R
Rupornis m. magnirostris (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rupornis m. occiduus Bangs, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rupornis m. saturatus (Sclater & Salvin, 1876): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rupornis m. nattereri (Sclater & Salvin, 1869): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rupornis m. magniplumis (Bertoni, 1901): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rupornis m. pucherani Verreaux & Verreaux, 1855[109]: CL		
***Parabuteo* Ridgway, 1874**		
Parabuteo unicinctus (Temminck, 1824)	gavião-asa-de-telha; Harris's Hawk	R
Parabuteo u. unicinctus (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Parabuteo leucorrhous (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)[110]	gavião-de-sobre-branco; White-rumped Hawk	R
***Geranoaetus* Kaup, 1844**[111]		
Geranoaetus albicaudatus (Vieillot, 1816)	gavião-de-rabo-branco; White-tailed Hawk	R
Geranoaetus a. colonus (Berlepsch, 1892): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geranoaetus a. albicaudatus (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geranoaetus melanoleucus (Vieillot, 1819)	águia-serrana ; Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	R
Geranoaetus m. melanoleucus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Geranoaetus polyosoma* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)]		
***Pseudastur* Gray, 1849**[112]		
Pseudastur albicollis (Latham, 1790)	gavião-branco; White Hawk	R
Pseudastur a. albicollis (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pseudastur polionotus (Kaup, 1847)	gavião-pombo; Mantled Hawk	R

[106] Formerly placed in the genus *Buteogallus,* but see Amaral *et al.* (2009).
[107] Formerly placed in its own genus, *Harpyhaliaetus*, but see *et al.* (2009).
[108] Historically also placed in the genus *Buteo.*
[109] Occurrence in Brazil *fide* Belton (1994).
[110] Formerly placed in the genera *Buteo* and *Percnohierax*.
[111] Species of this genus have been placed in *Buteo*, but see Amaral *et al.* (2009).
[112] Formerly placed in *Leucopternis*, but see Amaral *et al.* (2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Leucopternis* Kaup, 1847**		
Leucopternis melanops (Latham, 1790)	gavião-de-cara-preta; Black-faced Hawk	R
Leucopternis kuhli Bonaparte, 1850	gavião-vaqueiro; White-browed Hawk	R
***Buteo* Lacépède, 1799**		
Buteo nitidus (Latham, 1790)[113]	gavião-pedrês; Gray-lined Hawk	R
Buteo n. nitidus (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Buteo n. pallidus (Todd, 1915): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Buteo platypterus (Vieillot, 1823)	gavião-de-asa-larga; Broad-winged Hawk	VN
Buteo p. platypterus (Vieillot, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Buteo brachyurus Vieillot, 1816	gavião-de-cauda-curta; Short-tailed Hawk	R
Buteo b. brachyurus Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Buteo swainsoni Bonaparte, 1838	gavião-papa-gafanhoto; Swainson's Hawk	VN
Buteo albonotatus Kaup, 1847	gavião-urubu; Zone-tailed Hawk	R
***Morphnus* Dumont, 1816**		
Morphnus guianensis (Daudin, 1800)	uiraçu; Crested Eagle	R
***Harpia* Vieillot, 1816**		
Harpia harpyja (Linnaeus, 1758)	gavião-real; Harpy Eagle	R
***Spizaetus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Spizaetus tyrannus (Wied, 1820)	gavião-pega-macaco; Black Hawk-Eagle	R
Spizaetus t. serus Friedmann, 1950: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Spizaetus t. tyrannus (Wied, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Spizaetus melanoleucus (Vieillot, 1816)	gavião-pato; Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	R
Spizaetus ornatus (Daudin, 1800)	gavião-de-penacho; Ornate Hawk-Eagle	R
Spizaetus o. ornatus (Daudin, 1800): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
EURYPYGIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Eurypygidae Selby, 1840		
***Eurypyga* Illiger, 1811**		
Eurypyga helias (Pallas, 1781)	pavãozinho-do-pará; Sunbittern	R
Eurypyga h. helias (Pallas, 1781): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[113] Formerly placed in its own genus, *Asturina*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
GRUIFORMES Bonaparte, 1854		
Aramidae Bonaparte, 1852		
***Aramus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Aramus guarauna (Linnaeus, 1766)	carão; Limpkin	R
Aramus g. guarauna (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psophiidae Bonaparte, 1831		
***Psophia* Linnaeus, 1758**[114]		
Psophia napensis Sclater & Salvin, 1873	jacamim-do-napo; Napo Trumpeter	R
Psophia crepitans Linnaeus, 1758	jacamim-de-costas-cinzentas; Gray-winged Trumpeter	R
Psophia ochroptera Pelzeln, 1857	jacamim-de-costas-amarelas; Yellow-winged Trumpeter	R, E
Psophia leucoptera Spix, 1825	jacamim-de-costas-brancas; Pale-winged Trumpeter	R
Psophia viridis Spix, 1825	jacamim-de-costas-verdes; Green-winged Trumpeter	R, E
Psophia dextralis Conover, 1934	jacamim-de-costas-marrons; Brown-winged Trumpeter	R, E
Psophia interjecta Griscom & Greenway, 1937[115]	jacamim-do-xingu; Xingu Trumpeter	R, E
Psophia obscura Pelzeln, 1857	jacamim-de-costas-escuras; Dark-winged Trumpeter	R, E
Rallidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Coturnicops* Gray, 1855**		
Coturnicops notatus (Gould, 1841)	pinto-d'água-carijó; Speckled Rail	R
***Micropygia* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Micropygia schomburgkii (Schomburgk, 1848)[116]	maxalalagá; Ocellated Crake	R
Micropygia s. schomburgkii (Schomburgk, 1848): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Micropygia s. chapmani (Naumburg, 1930): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Rallus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Rallus longirostris Boddaert, 1783	saracura-matraca; Mangrove Rail	R
Rallus l. crassirostris Lawrence, 1871: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Aramides* Pucheran, 1845**		
Aramides ypecaha (Vieillot, 1819)	saracuruçu; Giant Wood-Rail	R
Aramides mangle (Spix, 1825)	saracura-do-mangue; Little Wood-Rail	R

[114] *Psophia* species follow Ribas *et al.* (2012) [but see note in *P. interjecta*]

[115] Recognized by Ribas *et al.* (2012) based on genetic data, but Oppenheimer & Silveira (2009) challenge its validity based on plumage characteristics.

[116] Authorship corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014) based on Dickinson & Remsem (2013:151).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Aramides cajaneus (Statius Muller, 1776)[117]	saracura-três-potes; Gray-necked Wood-Rail	R
Aramides c. cajaneus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aramides c. avicenniae Stotz, 1992[118]: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aramides calopterus Sclater & Salvin, 1878	saracura-de-asa-vermelha; Red-winged Wood-Rail	R#
Aramides saracura (Spix, 1825)	saracura-do-mato; Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	R
***Amaurolimnas* Sharpe, 1893**		
Amaurolimnas concolor (Gosse, 1847)	saracura-lisa; Uniform Crake	R
Amaurolimnas c. castaneus (Pucheran, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Anurolimnas* Sharpe, 1893**		
Anurolimnas castaneiceps (Sclater & Salvin, 1869)	saná-de-cabeça-castanha; Chestnut-headed Crake	R#
Anurolimnas c. castaneiceps (Sclater & Salvin, 1869): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Laterallus* Gray, 1855**		
Laterallus viridis (Statius Muller, 1776)	saná-castanha; Russet-crowned Crake	R
Laterallus v. viridis (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Laterallus fasciatus (Sclater & Salvin, 1868)[119]	saná-zebrada; Black-banded Crake	R
Laterallus melanophaius (Vieillot, 1819)	saná-parda; Rufous-sided Crake	R
Laterallus m. oenops (Sclater & Salvin, 1880): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Laterallus m. melanophaius (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Laterallus exilis (Temminck, 1831)	saná-do-capim; Gray-breasted Crake	R
Laterallus jamaicensis (Gmelin, 1789)	saná-preta; Black Rail	R
Laterallus jamaicensis ssp.		
Laterallus leucopyrrhus (Vieillot, 1819)	saná-vermelha; Red-and-white Crake	R
Laterallus xenopterus Conover, 1934	saná-de-cara-ruiva; Rufous-faced Crake	D
***Porzana* Vieillot, 1816**		
Porzana flaviventer (Boddaert, 1783)	saná-amarela; Yellow-breasted Crake	R
Porzana f. flaviventer (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Porzana spiloptera Durnford, 1877	saná-cinza; Dot-winged Crake	R
***Mustelirallus* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Mustelirallus albicollis (Vieillot, 1819)[120]	saná-carijó; Ash-throated Crake	R

[117] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2011).
[118] Taxon recognized by Marcondes & Silveira (2015) as a full species. CBRO chose not to adopt this treatment until additional data are available.
[119] Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[120] Formerly placed in *Porzana*, but see Garcia *et al.* (2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Mustelirallus a. typhoeca (Peters, 1932)[121]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mustelirallus a. albicollis (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Neocrex* Sclater & Salvin, 1868**		
Neocrex erythrops (Sclater, 1867)	turu-turu; Paint-billed Crake	R
Neocrex e. olivascens Chubb, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Crex* Bechstein, 1803**		
Crex crex (Linnaeus, 1758)[122]	codornizão; Corn Crake	VA (N)
***Pardirallus* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Pardirallus maculatus (Boddaert, 1783)	saracura-carijó; Spotted Rail	R
Pardirallus m. maculatus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pardirallus nigricans (Vieillot, 1819)	saracura-sanã; Blackish Rail	R
Pardirallus n. nigricans (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pardirallus sanguinolentus (Swainson, 1838)	saracura-do-banhado; Plumbeous Rail	R
Pardirallus s. zelebori (Pelzeln, 1865): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pardirallus s. sanguinolentus (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Gallinula* Brisson, 1760**		
Gallinula galeata (Lichtenstein, 1818)	galinha-d'água ; Common Gallinule	R
Gallinula g. galeata (Lichtenstein, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gallinula angulata Sundevall, 1850[123]	galinha-d'água-pequena ; Lesser Moorhen	VA
***Porphyriops* Pucheran, 1845**		
Porphyriops melanops (Vieillot, 1819)	galinha-d'água-carijó ; Spot-flanked Gallinule	R
Porphyriops m. melanops (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Porphyrio* Brisson, 1760**		
Porphyrio martinicus (Linnaeus, 1766)[124]	frango-d'água-azul; Purple Gallinule	R
Porphyrio flavirostris (Gmelin, 1789)	frango-d'água-pequeno; Azure Gallinule	R
***Fulica* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Fulica armillata Vieillot, 1817	carqueja-de-bico-manchado; Red-gartered Coot	R
Fulica rufifrons Philippi & Landbeck, 1861	carqueja-de-escudo-vermelho; Red-fronted Coot	R
Fulica leucoptera Vieillot, 1817	carqueja-de-bico-amarelo; White-winged Coot	R

[121] Name *olivacea* Vieillot may apply to this taxon.
[122] The picture in Burgos & Olmos (2013) was taken on 28 November 2012 on Fernando de Noronha.
[123] Specimen collected on the São Pedro e São Paulo archipelago on 10 January 2005 (Bencke *et al*. 2005). Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[124] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2011).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Heliornithidae Gray, 1840		
***Heliornis* Bonnaterre, 1791**		
Heliornis fulica (Boddaert, 1783)	picaparra; Sungrebe	R
CHARADRIIFORMES Huxley, 1867		
Charadrii Huxley, 1867		
Charadriidae Leach, 1820		
***Vanellus* Brisson, 1760**		
Vanellus cayanus (Latham, 1790)	mexeriqueira; Pied Lapwing	R
Vanellus chilensis (Molina, 1782)	quero-quero; Southern Lapwing	R
Vanellus c. cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Vanellus c. lampronotus (Wagler, 1827): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pluvialis* Brisson, 1760**		
Pluvialis dominica (Statius Muller, 1776)[125]	batuiruçu; American Golden-Plover	VN
Pluvialis squatarola (Linnaeus, 1758)	batuiruçu-de-axila-preta; Black-bellied Plover	VN
Pluvialis s. cynosurae (Thayer & Bangs, 1914)[126]: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Charadrius* Linnaeus, 1758**[127]		
Charadrius semipalmatus Bonaparte, 1825	batuíra-de-bando; Semipalmated Plover	VN
Charadrius wilsonia Ord, 1814	batuíra-bicuda; Wilson's Plover	R
Charadrius w. wilsonia Ord, 1814: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Charadrius w. cinnamominus (Ridgway, 1919): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Charadrius w. crassirostris Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, IOC		
Charadrius collaris Vieillot, 1818	batuíra-de-coleira; Collared Plover	R
Charadrius falklandicus Latham, 1790	batuíra-de-coleira-dupla; Two-banded Plover	VS (R)
Charadrius modestus Lichtenstein, 1823	batuíra-de-peito-tijolo; Rufous-chested Dotterel	VS
***Oreopholus* Jardine & Selby, 1835**		
Oreopholus ruficollis (Wagler, 1829)	batuíra-de-papo-ferrugíneo; Tawny-throated Dotterel	VS
Oreopholus r. ruficollis (Wagler, 1829): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Haematopodidae Bonaparte, 1838		
***Haematopus* Linnaeus, 1758**		

[125] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2000).

[126] According to Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998), only this Nearctic subspecies winters in South America.

[127] Records of *C. melodus* for Brazil are misidentifications. The voucher specimens are actually *C. semipalmatus* (Naka, pers. obs.). The species is therefore transferred to the tertiary CBRO list.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Haematopus palliatus Temminck, 1820	piru-piru; American Oystercatcher	R
Haematopus p. palliatus Temminck, 1820: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Recurvirostridae Bonaparte, 1831		
***Himantopus* Brisson, 1760**		
Himantopus mexicanus (Statius Muller, 1776)	pernilongo-de-costas-negras; Black-necked Stilt	R
Himantopus melanurus Vieillot, 1817	pernilongo-de-costas-brancas; White-backed Stilt	R
Burhinidae Mathews, 1912		
***Burhinus* Illiger, 1811**		
Burhinus bistriatus (Wagler, 1829)	téu-téu-da-savana; Double-striped Thick-knee	R
Burhinus b. vocifer (L'Herminier, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chionidae Lesson, 1828		
***Chionis* Forster, 1788**		
Chionis albus (Gmelin, 1789)[128]	pomba-antártica; Snowy Sheathbill	VS#
Scolopaci Steijneger, 1885		
Scolopacidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Gallinago* Brisson, 1760**		
Gallinago paraguaiae (Vieillot, 1816)	narceja; South American Snipe	R
Gallinago p. paraguaiae (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gallinago undulata (Boddaert, 1783)	narcejão; Giant Snipe	R
Gallinago u. undulata (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gallinago u. gigantea (Temminck, 1826): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Limnodromus* Wied, 1833**		
Limnodromus griseus (Gmelin, 1789)	maçarico-de-costas-brancas; Short-billed Dowitcher	VN
Limnodromus g. griseus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Limosa* Brisson, 1760**		
Limosa haemastica (Linnaeus, 1758)	maçarico-de-bico-virado; Hudsonian Godwit	VN
Limosa lapponica (Linnaeus, 1758)[129]	fuselo; Bar-tailed Godwit	VA (N)
Limosa l. lapponica (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Limosa fedoa* (Linnaeus, 1758)]		

[128] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2002b).

[129] Photographic record obtained in Fernando de Noronha in December 2004, published by Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006), considered to be the nominal taxon by Girão *et al.* (2006).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Numenius* Brisson, 1760**		
Numenius borealis (Forster, 1772)	maçarico-esquimó; Eskimo Curlew	VN (Ex)
Numenius hudsonicus Latham, 1790[130]	maçarico-de-bico-torto; American Whimbrel	VN
Numenius h. hudsonicus Latham, 1790: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Numenius phaeopus (Linnaeus, 1758)[131]	maçarico-galego; Eurasian Whimbrel	VA (N)
Numenius p. phaeopus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Bartramia* Lesson, 1831**		
Bartramia longicauda (Bechstein, 1812)	maçarico-do-campo; Upland Sandpiper	VN
***Xenus* Kaup, 1829**		
Xenus cinereus (Guldenstadt, 1774)[132]	maçarico-tereque; Terek Sandpiper	VA (N)
***Actitis* Illiger, 1811**		
Actitis macularius (Linnaeus, 1766)[133]	maçarico-pintado; Spotted Sandpiper	VN
***Tringa* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Tringa solitaria Wilson, 1813	maçarico-solitário; Solitary Sandpiper	VN
Tringa s. cinnamomea (Brewster, 1890): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tringa s. solitaria Wilson, 1813: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tringa melanoleuca (Gmelin, 1789)	maçarico-grande-de-perna-amarela; Greater Yellowlegs	VN
Tringa semipalmata (Gmelin, 1789)	maçarico-de-asa-branca; Willet	VN
Tringa s. inornata (Brewster, 1887): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tringa s. semipalmata (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tringa flavipes (Gmelin, 1789)	maçarico-de-perna-amarela; Lesser Yellowlegs	VN
[*Tringa totanus* (Linnaeus, 1758)]		
Tringa totanus ssp.		
***Arenaria* Brisson, 1760**		
Arenaria interpres (Linnaeus, 1758)	vira-pedras; Ruddy Turnstone	VN
Arenaria i. morinella (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Calidris* Merrem, 1804**		
Calidris canutus (Linnaeus, 1758)	maçarico-de-papo-vermelho; Red Knot	VN
Calidris c. rufa (Wilson, 1813): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[130] Formerly treated within *N. phaeopus* of the Old World, but see Johnsen *et al.* (2010) and Sangster *et al.* (2011) for its treatment at the species level.
[131] Specimen obtained in Fernando de Noronha in 1973, assigned to the nominal Eurasian subspecies (Olson 1981).
[132] Photographic record obtained in Paraty, RJ, on November 2nd. 2005, published by White *et al.* (2006).
[133] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2002b).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Calidris alba (Pallas, 1764)	maçarico-branco; Sanderling	VN
Calidris a. rubida (Gmelin, 1789): H&M, HBW, IOC		
Calidris pusilla (Linnaeus, 1766)	maçarico-rasteirinho; Semipalmated Sandpiper	VN
Calidris minutilla (Vieillot, 1819)	maçariquinho; Least Sandpiper	VN
Calidris fuscicollis (Vieillot, 1819)	maçarico-de-sobre-branco; White-rumped Sandpiper	VN
Calidris bairdii (Coues, 1861)	maçarico-de-bico-fino; Baird's Sandpiper	VN
Calidris melanotos (Vieillot, 1819)	maçarico-de-colete; Pectoral Sandpiper	VN
Calidris himantopus (Bonaparte, 1826)	maçarico-pernilongo; Stilt Sandpiper	VN
Calidris subruficollis (Vieillot, 1819)[134]	maçarico-acanelado; Buff-breasted Sandpiper	VN
Calidris pugnax (Linnaeus, 1758)[135]	combatente; Ruff	VA (N)
***Phalaropus* Brisson, 1760**		
Phalaropus tricolor (Vieillot, 1819)	pisa-n'água; Wilson's Phalarope	VN#
Phalaropus fulicarius (Linnaeus, 1758) [136]	falaropo-de-bico-grosso; Red Phalarope	VA (N)
Thinocoridae Sundevall, 1836		
***Thinocorus* Eschscholtz, 1829**		
Thinocorus rumicivorus Eschscholtz, 1829[137]	agachadeira-mirim; Least Seedsnipe	VA (S)
Thinocorus r. rumicivorus Eschscholtz, 1829: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Jacanidae Chenu & Des Murs, 1854		
***Jacana* Brisson, 1760**		
Jacana jacana (Linnaeus, 1766)	jaçanã; Wattled Jacana	R
Jacana j. jacana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Jacana j. peruviana Zimmer, 1930: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rostratulidae Mathews, 1914		
***Nycticryphes* Wetmore & Peters, 1923**		
Nycticryphes semicollaris (Vieillot, 1816)	narceja-de-bico-torto; South American Painted-Snipe	R
Glareolidae Brehm, 1831		
***Glareola* Brisson, 1760**		

[134] Formerly placed in *Tryngites*, but see Gibson & Baker (2012) and Banks (2012).
[135] Formerly placed in *Philomachus*, but see Gibson & Baker (2012) and Banks (2012). Occurrence confirmed by pictures taken in Belo Horizonte, MG; the first one on 24 February 2013 (Dias *et al*. 2013).
[136] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2002a).
[137] Occurrence confirmed by pictures taken in Ubatuba, SP; the first one on 21 April 2012 (Castro *et al*. 2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Glareola pratincola (Linnaeus, 1766)[138]	perdiz-do-mar; Collared Pratincole	VA
Glareola pratincola ssp.		
Lari Sharpe, 1891		
Stercorariidae Gray, 1870		
***Stercorarius* Brisson, 1760**		
Stercorarius skua (Brünnich, 1764)	mandrião-grande; Great Skua	VN
Stercorarius chilensis Bonaparte, 1857	mandrião-chileno; Chilean Skua	VS
Stercorarius maccormicki Saunders, 1893	mandrião-do-sul; South Polar Skua	VS
Stercorarius antarcticus (Lesson, 1831)	mandrião-antártico; Brown Skua	VS
Stercorarius a. antarcticus (Lesson, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Stercorarius a. hamiltoni (Hagen, 1952): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Stercorarius a. lonnbergi (Mathews, 1912): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Stercorarius pomarinus (Temminck, 1815)	mandrião-pomarino; Pomarine Jaeger	VN
Stercorarius parasiticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	mandrião-parasítico; Parasitic Jaeger	VN
Stercorarius longicaudus Vieillot, 1819[139]	mandrião-de-cauda-comprida; Long-tailed Jaeger	VN
Stercorarius longicaudus ssp.		
Laridae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Xema* Leach, 1819**		
Xema sabini (Sabine, 1819)[140]	gaivota-de-sabine; Sabine's Gull	VA (N)
***Chroicocephalus* Eyton, 1836**		
Chroicocephalus maculipennis (Lichtenstein, 1823)	gaivota-maria-velha; Brown-hooded Gull	R
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus (Vieillot, 1818)	gaivota-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-hooded Gull	R
Chroicocephalus c. cirrocephalus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Leucophaeus* Bruch, 1853**		
Leucophaeus atricilla (Linnaeus, 1758)	gaivota-alegre; Laughing Gull	VN
Leucophaeus a. atricilla (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leucophaeus pipixcan (Wagler, 1831)[141]	gaivota-de-franklin; Franklin's Gull	VA (N)

[138] Photographic record obtained on Atol das Rocas, on 9 March 1990, published by Soto & Filippini (2003). Subspecies not assigned. Species identity questioned by the SACC. A paper in preparation concerning a record from 2015 in Ceará, will eliminate these uncertainties.

[139] Photographic record obtained in Ilha Comprida on November 27th, 1994 (Olmos 2000b) is the first document published for Brazil.

[140] A photographic record obtained in Praia do Cassino, RS on November 16th, 2009 was published by Parrini & Carvalho (2009).

[141] A photographic record obtained off the coast of São Paulo on September 7th, 2002 (Almeida 2003) was the first documented record for Brazil.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Larus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Larus atlanticus Olrog, 1958	gaivota-de-rabo-preto; Olrog's Gull	VS
[*Larus delawarensis* Ord, 1815]		
Larus dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823	gaivotão; Kelp Gull	R
Larus d. dominicanus Lichtenstein, 1823: CL, HBW, IOC		
Larus fuscus Linnaeus, 1758[142]	gaivota-da-asa-escura; Lesser Black-backed Gull	VA (N)
Larus f. graellsii Brehm, 1857: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sternidae Vigors, 1825		
***Anous* Stephens, 1826**		
Anous stolidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	trinta-réis-escuro; Brown Noddy	R
Anous s. stolidus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anous minutus Boie, 1844	trinta-réis-preto; Black Noddy	R
Anous m. atlanticus (Mathews, 1912): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Gygis* Wagler, 1832**		
Gygis alba (Sparrman, 1786)	grazina; White Tern	R
Gygis a. alba (Sparrman, 1786): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Onychoprion* Wagler, 1832**		
Onychoprion fuscatus (Linnaeus, 1766)	trinta-réis-das-rocas; Sooty Tern	R
Onychoprion f. fuscatus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sternula* Boie, 1822**		
Sternula antillarum Lesson, 1847	trinta-réis-miúdo; Least Tern	R
Sternula a. athalassos (Burleigh & Lowery, 1942): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sternula a. antillarum* Lesson, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sternula superciliaris (Vieillot, 1819)	trinta-réis-pequeno; Yellow-billed Tern	R
***Phaetusa* Wagler, 1832**		
Phaetusa simplex (Gmelin, 1789)	trinta-réis-grande; Large-billed Tern	R
Phaetusa s. chloropoda (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, HBW *Phaetusa s. simplex* (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, HBW		
***Gelochelidon* Brehm, 1830**		
Gelochelidon nilotica (Gmelin, 1789)	trinta-réis-de-bico-preto; Gull-billed Tern	R
Gelochelidon n. aranea (Wilson, 1814): CL *Gelochelidon n. gronvoldi* (Mathews, 1912): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[142] A photographic record obtained in Aracati, CE on November 15th, 2005 was published by Girão *et al.* (2006). Birds were assigned to *L. f. graellsii* by Almeida *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Chlidonias* Rafinesque, 1822**		
Chlidonias leucopterus (Temminck, 1815)[143]	trinta-réis-negro-de-asa-branca; White-winged Tern	VA (N)
Chlidonias niger (Linnaeus, 1758)	trinta-réis-negro; Black Tern	VN
Chlidonias n. surinamensis (Gmelin, 1789)[144]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sterna* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Sterna hirundo Linnaeus, 1758	trinta-réis-boreal; Common Tern	VN
Sterna h. hirundo Linnaeus, 1758: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sterna dougallii Montagu, 1813	trinta-réis-róseo; Roseate Tern	VN
Sterna d. dougallii Montagu, 1813: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sterna paradisaea Pontoppidan, 1763	trinta-réis-ártico; Arctic Tern	VN
Sterna hirundinacea Lesson, 1831	trinta-réis-de-bico-vermelho; South American Tern	R
Sterna vittata Gmelin, 1789	trinta-réis-antártico; Antarctic Tern	VA (S)
Sterna vittata ssp.		
Sterna trudeaui Audubon, 1838	trinta-réis-de-coroa-branca; Snowy-crowned Tern	R
***Thalasseus* Boie, 1822**		
Thalasseus acuflavidus (Cabot, 1847)	trinta-réis-de-bando; Cabot's Tern	R
Thalasseus a. acuflavidus (Cabot, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thalasseus a. eurygnathus* (Saunders, 1876): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalasseus maximus (Boddaert, 1783)	trinta-réis-real; Royal Tern	R
Thalasseus m. maximus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rynchopidae Bonaparte, 1838		
***Rynchops* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Rynchops niger Linnaeus, 1758	talha-mar; Black Skimmer	R
Rynchops n. cinerascens Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Rynchops n. intercedens* Saunders, 1895: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
COLUMBIFORMES Latham, 1790		
Columbidae Leach, 1820		
***Columbina* Spix, 1825**		
Columbina passerina (Linnaeus, 1758)	rolinha-cinzenta; Common Ground-Dove	R
Columbina p. griseola Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[143] A photographic record obtained in Lagoa do Peixe National Park, RS on November 20th, 2008 was published by Aldabe *et al.* (2010).
[144] The nominal subspecies is also expected to occur in Brazil.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Columbina minuta (Linnaeus, 1766)	rolinha-de-asa-canela; Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	R
Columbina m. minuta (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Columbina talpacoti (Temminck, 1810)[145]	rolinha; Ruddy Ground-Dove	R
Columbina t. rufipennis (Bonaparte, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Columbina t. talpacoti* (Temminck, 1810): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Columbina squammata (Lesson, 1831)	fogo-apagou; Scaled Dove	R
Columbina s. squammata (Lesson, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Columbina picui (Temminck, 1813)	rolinha-picuí; Picui Ground-Dove	R
Columbina p. strepitans Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Columbina p. picui* (Temminck, 1813): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Columbina cyanopis (Pelzeln, 1870)	rolinha-do-planalto; Blue-eyed Ground-Dove	R, E
***Claravis* Oberholser, 1899**		
Claravis pretiosa (Ferrari-Perez, 1886)	pararu-azul; Blue Ground-Dove	R
Claravis geoffroyi (Temminck, 1811)[146]	pararu-espelho; Purple-winged Ground-Dove	R
***Uropelia* Bonaparte, 1855**		
Uropelia campestris (Spix, 1825)[147]	rolinha-vaqueira; Long-tailed Ground-Dove	R
Uropelia c. campestris (Spix, 1825): GR, HBW *Uropelia c. figginsi* Oberholser, 1931: GR, HBW		
***Columba* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Columba livia Gmelin, 1789	pombo-doméstico; Rock Pigeon	R
Columba l. livia Gmelin, 1789: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Patagioenas* Reichenbach, 1853**[148]		
Patagioenas speciosa (Gmelin, 1789)	pomba-trocal; Scaled Pigeon	R
Patagioenas picazuro (Temminck, 1813)	asa-branca; Picazuro Pigeon	R
Patagioenas p. marginalis (Naumburg, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Patagioenas p. picazuro* (Temminck, 1813): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas maculosa (Temminck, 1813)	pomba-do-orvalho; Spot-winged Pigeon	R
Patagioenas m. maculosa (Temminck, 1813): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas fasciata (Say, 1823)[149]	pomba-de-coleira; Band-tailed Pigeon	R#

[145] Date corrected form the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[146] The priority of the species name *geoffroyi* over *godefrida* was only clarified by David *et al.* (2010)
[147] Treated as monotypic by CL, H&M and the IOC
[148] Formerly placed in *Columba*, but see Johnson *et al.* (2000, 2001)
[149] Del Hoyo *et al.* (2014) treat the group albilinea of South and Central Americas as a separate species from *P. fasciata*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Patagioenas f. roraimae (Chapman, 1929)[150]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas cayennensis (Bonnaterre, 1792)	pomba-galega; Pale-vented Pigeon	R
Patagioenas c. andersoni (Cory, 1915): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas c. cayennensis (Bonnaterre, 1792): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas c. sylvestris (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas plumbea (Vieillot, 1818)	pomba-amargosa; Plumbeous Pigeon	R
Patagioenas p. pallescens (Snethlage, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas p. baeri (Hellmayr, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas p. plumbea (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas p. wallacei (Chubb, 1917): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas subvinacea (Lawrence, 1868)	pomba-botafogo; Ruddy Pigeon	R
Patagioenas s. ogilviegranti (Chubb, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas s. purpureotincta (Ridgway, 1888): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Patagioenas s. recondita (Todd, 1937): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Zenaida* Bonaparte, 1838**		
Zenaida auriculata (Des Murs, 1847)	avoante; Eared Dove	R
Zenaida a. jessieae Ridgway, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zenaida a. marajoensis Berlepsch, 1913: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zenaida a. noronha Sharpe, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zenaida a. chrysauchenia Reichenbach, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zenaida a. stenura Bonaparte, 1855: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Leptotila* Swainson, 1837**		
Leptotila verreauxi Bonaparte, 1855	juriti-pupu; White-tipped Dove	R
Leptotila v. brasiliensis (Bonaparte, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila v. approximans Cory, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila v. decipiens (Salvadori, 1871): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila v. chalcauchenia Sclater & Salvin, 1870: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila rufaxilla (Richard & Bernard, 1792)	juriti-de-testa-branca; Gray-fronted Dove	R
Leptotila r. dubusi Bonaparte, 1855[151]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila r. rufaxilla (Richard & Bernard, 1792): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila r. bahiae Berlepsch, 1885: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Leptotila r. reichenbachii Pelzeln, 1870: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Geotrygon* Gosse, 1847**		
[*Geotrygon saphirina* Bonaparte, 1855]		
Geotrygon s. saphirina Bonaparte, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[150] HBW erroneously assign *P. fasciata albilinea* as occurring in Brazil and omits the presence of *P. fasciata roraimae*

[151] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) questioned the validity of this subspecies based on specimens from the Brazil-Venezuela border. On the other hand, Johnson & Weckstein (2011), based on a sample from Peru, found it to be closer to *L. plumbeiceps* and *L. cassini* than to *L. rufaxilla.* The taxonomic and geographic limits of the whole complex need a thorough review.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Geotrygon violacea (Temminck, 1809)	juriti-vermelha; Violaceous Quail-Dove	R
Geotrygon v. violacea (Temminck, 1809): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geotrygon montana (Linnaeus, 1758)	pariri; Ruddy Quail-Dove	R
Geotrygon m. montana (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
OPISTHOCOMIFORMES Sclater, 1880		
Opisthocomidae Swainson, 1837		
***Opisthocomus* Illiger, 1811**		
Opisthocomus hoazin (Statius Muller, 1776)	cigana; Hoatzin	R
CUCULIFORMES Wagler, 1830		
Cuculidae Leach, 1820		
Cuculinae Leach, 1820		
***Coccycua* Lesson, 1830**		
Coccycua minuta (Vieillot, 1817)[152]	chincoã-pequeno; Little Cuckoo	R
Coccycua m. minuta (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Micrococcyx* (Ridgway 1912)**		
[*Micrococcyx pumilus* (Strickland, 1852)]		
Micrococcyx cinereus (Vieillot, 1817)	papa-lagarta-cinzento; Ash-colored Cuckoo	R
***Piaya* Lesson, 1830**		
Piaya cayana (Linnaeus, 1766)	alma-de-gato; Squirrel Cuckoo	R
Piaya c. cayana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piaya c. obscura* Snethlage, 1908: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piaya c. hellmayri* Pinto, 1938: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piaya c. pallescens* (Cabanis & Heine, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piaya c. cabanisi* Allen, 1893: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piaya c. macroura* Gambel, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piaya melanogaster (Vieillot, 1817)	chincoã-de-bico-vermelho; Black-bellied Cuckoo	R
***Coccyzus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Coccyzus melacoryphus Vieillot, 1817	papa-lagarta; Dark-billed Cuckoo	R
Coccyzus americanus (Linnaeus, 1758)	papa-lagarta-de-asa-vermelha; Yellow-billed Cuckoo	VN
Coccyzus a. americanus (Linnaeus, 1758): H&M		

[152] Historically also placed in *Piaya*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Coccyzus euleri Cabanis, 1873	papa-lagarta-de-euler; Pearly-breasted Cuckoo	R
Coccyzus minor (Gmelin, 1788)	papa-lagarta-do-mangue; Mangrove Cuckoo	R
Coccyzus erythropthalmus (Wilson, 1811)[153]	papa-lagarta-de-bico-preto; Black-billed Cuckoo	VA (N)
Crotophaginae Swainson, 1837		
***Crotophaga* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Crotophaga major Gmelin, 1788	anu-coroca; Greater Ani	R
Crotophaga ani Linnaeus, 1758	anu-preto; Smooth-billed Ani	R
***Guira* Lesson, 1830**		
Guira guira (Gmelin, 1788)	anu-branco; Guira Cuckoo	R
Taperinae Verheyen, 1956		
***Tapera* Thunberg, 1819**		
Tapera naevia (Linnaeus, 1766)	saci; Striped Cuckoo	R
Tapera n. naevia (Linnaeus, 1766): CL		
***Dromococcyx* Wied, 1832**		
Dromococcyx phasianellus (Spix, 1824)	peixe-frito; Pheasant Cuckoo	R
Dromococcyx pavoninus Pelzeln, 1870	peixe-frito-pavonino; Pavonine Cuckoo	R
Neomorphinae Shelley, 1891		
***Neomorphus* Gloger, 1827**		
Neomorphus geoffroyi (Temminck, 1820)[154]	jacu-estalo; Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo	R
Neomorphus g. australis Carriker, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Neomorphus g. amazonicus* Pinto, 1964: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Neomorphus g. geoffroyi* (Temminck, 1820)[155]: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Neomorphus g. dulcis* Snethlage, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Neomorphus squamiger Todd, 1925	jacu-estalo-escamoso; Scaled Ground-Cuckoo	R, E
Neomorphus rufipennis (Gray, 1849)	jacu-estalo-de-asa-vermelha; Rufous-winged Ground-Cuckoo	R
Neomorphus pucheranii (Deville, 1851)	jacu-estalo-de-bico-vermelho; Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo	R
Neomorphus p. pucheranii (Deville, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Neomorphus p. lepidophanes* Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[153] The first Brazilian specimen was collected in the upper Juruá river on February 28th, 1992 (Whittaker & Oren 1999). The spelling "erythrophthalmus" is considered an unjustifiable amendment (Knox *et al.* 2008).
[154] More than one species may be involved in this complex.
[155] For the correct application of the name *geoffroyi*, see Pinto (1964) and Raposo *et al.* (2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
STRIGIFORMES Wagler, 1830		
Tytonidae Mathews, 1912		
***Tyto* Billberg, 1828**		
Tyto furcata (Temminck, 1827)[156]	suindara; American Barn Owl	R
Tyto f. hellmayri Griscom & Greenway, 1937: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Tyto f. tuidara (Gray, 1828): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Strigidae Leach, 1820		
***Megascops* Kaup, 1848**		
Megascops choliba (Vieillot, 1817)	corujinha-do-mato; Tropical Screech-Owl	R
Megascops c. duidae (Chapman, 1929)[157]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Megascops c. cruciger (Spix, 1824)[158]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Megascops c. decussatus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Megascops c. choliba (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Megascops c. uruguaii (Hekstra, 1982): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Megascops watsonii (Cassin, 1849)	corujinha-orelhuda; Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	R
Megascops usta (Sclater, 1858)[159]	corujinha-relógio; Austral Screech-Owl	R
Megascops atricapilla (Temminck, 1822)	corujinha-sapo; Black-capped Screech-Owl	R
Megascops sanctaecatarinae (Salvin, 1897)	corujinha-do-sul; Long-tufted Screech-Owl	R
Megascops guatemalae (Sharpe, 1875)	corujinha-de-roraima; Vermiculated Screech-Owl	R#
Megascops g. roraimae (Salvin, 1897)[160]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lophostrix* Lesson, 1836**		
Lophostrix cristata (Daudin, 1800)	coruja-de-crista; Crested Owl	R
Lophostrix c. cristata (Daudin, 1800): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pulsatrix* Kaup, 1848**		
Pulsatrix perspicillata (Latham, 1790)	murucututu; Spectacled Owl	R
Pulsatrix p. perspicillata (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pulsatrix p. pulsatrix (Wied, 1820)[161]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana (Bertoni & Bertoni, 1901)	murucututu-de-barriga-amarela; Tawny-browed Owl	R

[156] CBRO follows Wink *et al.* (2008) in separating the American group *furcata* from *Tyto alba* from the Old World.

[157] Specimens obtained in 1954 came from the summit of 'Cerro de La Neblina', *i.e.* from the Brazil-Venezuela border (Phelps & Phelps 1965).

[158] The use of *cruciger* instead of '*crucigera*' follows David & Gosselin (2011) conclusions.

[159] Considered a subspecies of *M. watsonii* by some authors; its treatment as a full species follows Wink *et al.* (2008). Dantas *et al.* (citation now available) recovered both *M. watsonii* and *M. usta* as paraphyletic, highlighting the urgent need to a taxonomic review of the *M. watsonii-usta* complex.

[160] Treated as a full species by the IOC; considered a subspecies of *M. vermiculatus* by some authors (Dantas *et al.* 2015).

[161] Treated as a full species by König *et al.* (1999).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Bubo* Duméril, 1805**		
Bubo virginianus (Gmelin, 1788)	jacurutu; Great Horned Owl	R
Bubo v. nacurutu (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Bubo v. deserti Reiser, 1905[162]: H&M, HBW		
***Strix* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Strix hylophila Temminck, 1825	coruja-listrada; Rusty-barred Owl	R
Strix virgata (Cassin, 1849)[163]	coruja-do-mato; Mottled Owl	R
[*Strix v. macconnelli* (Chubb, 1916)]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Strix v. superciliaris (Pelzeln, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Strix v. borelliana (Bertoni, 1901): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Strix huhula Daudin, 1800[164]	coruja-preta; Black-banded Owl	R
Strix h. huhula Daudin, 1800: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Strix h. albomarginata (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Glaucidium* Boie, 1826**		
Glaucidium hardyi Vielliard, 1990	caburé-da-amazônia; Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	R
Glaucidium mooreorum Silva, Coelho & Gonzaga, 2002[165]	caburé-de-pernambuco; Pernambuco Pygmy-Owl	R, E
Glaucidium minutissimum (Wied, 1830)[166]	caburé-miudinho; Least Pygmy-Owl	R
Glaucidium brasilianum (Gmelin, 1788)	caburé; Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	R
Glaucidium b. phaloenoides (Daudin, 1800)[167]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glaucidium b. ucayalae Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glaucidium b. brasilianum (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Athene* Boie, 1822**		
Athene cunicularia (Molina, 1782)	coruja-buraqueira; Burrowing Owl	R
Athene c. minor (Cory, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Athene c. grallaria (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Athene c. cunicularia (Molina, 1782): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[162] Frequently omitted by some reference works.

[163] Often placed in the genus *Ciccaba*.

[164] Often placed in the genus *Ciccaba*.

[165] Taxon described from the "Centro Pernambuco" (Silva *et al*. 2002) based on two specimens obtained in 1980. König & Weick (2005) consider *Strix minutissima* Wied (= *Glaucidium minutissimum*) applicable to this taxon, however SACC and CBRO refute this proposition.

[166] *Glaucidium sicki* König & Weick, 2005 (type locality: Santa Catarina) is considered a synonym.

[167] Specimens from Sipaliwini, Surinam were assigned to this taxon (Renssen 1974). Records obtained at the Surinam-Brazil border (Mittermeier *et al*. 2010) and in Amapá (Silva *et al*. 1997) are equally attributable to it. For the spelling see David & Dickinson (2015).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Aegolius* Kaup, 1829**		
Aegolius harrisii (Cassin, 1849)	caburé-acanelado; Buff-fronted Owl	R
[*Aegolius h. harrisii* (Cassin, 1849)][168]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aegolius h. iheringi (Sharpe, 1899): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Asio* Brisson, 1760**		
Asio clamator (Vieillot, 1808)[169]	coruja-orelhuda; Striped Owl	R
Asio c. clamator (Vieillot, 1808): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Asio c. midas (Schlegel, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Asio stygius (Wagler, 1832)	mocho-diabo; Stygian Owl	R
Asio s. stygius (Wagler, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Asio flammeus (Pontoppidan, 1763)	mocho-dos-banhados; Short-eared Owl	R
Asio f. suinda (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
STEATORNITHIFORMES Sharpe, 1891		
Steatornithidae Bonaparte, 1842		
***Steatornis* Humboldt, 1814**		
Steatornis caripensis Humboldt, 1817	guácharo; Oilbird	R
NYCTIBIIFORMES Yuri, Kimball, Harshman, Bowie, Braun, Chojnowski, Hackett, Huddleston, Moore, Reddy, Sheldon, Steadman, Witt & Braun, 2013		
Nyctibiidae Chenu & Des Murs, 1851		
***Nyctibius* Vieillot, 1816**		
Nyctibius grandis (Gmelin, 1789)	urutau-grande; Great Potoo	R
Nyctibius g. grandis (Gmelin, 1789): H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctibius aethereus (Wied, 1820)[170]	urutau-pardo; Long-tailed Potoo	R
Nyctibius a. longicaudatus (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctibius a. aethereus (Wied, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctibius griseus (Gmelin, 1789)	urutau; Common Potoo	R
Nyctibius g. griseus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctibius leucopterus (Wied, 1821)	urutau-de-asa-branca; White-winged Potoo	R
Nyctibius bracteatus Gould, 1846	urutau-ferrugem; Rufous Potoo	R

[168] Records from the Pico da Neblina National Park in February 1985 at the border with Venezuela (Willard *et al.* 1991, Hilty 2003).
[169] Sometimes placed in the genera *Pseudoscops or Rhinoptynx*.
[170] This subspecies (with *chocoensis*) may merit recognition as a separate species (Whittaker & Oren 1999, Holyoak 2001).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
CAPRIMULGIFORMES Ridgway, 1881		
Caprimulgidae Vigors, 1825		
***Nyctiphrynus* Bonaparte, 1857**		
Nyctiphrynus ocellatus (Tschudi, 1844)	bacurau-ocelado; Ocellated Poorwill	R
Nyctiphrynus o. ocellatus (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Nyctiphrynus o. brunnescens* Griscom & Greenway, 1937[171]: GR		
***Antrostomus* Bonaparte, 1838**[172]		
Antrostomus rufus (Boddaert, 1783)	joão-corta-pau; Rufous Nightjar	R
Antrostomus r. rufus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Antrostomus r. rutilus Burmeister, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Antrostomus sericocaudatus Cassin, 1849	bacurau-rabo-de-seda; Silky-tailed Nightjar	R
Antrostomus s. mengeli (Dickerman, 1975): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Antrostomus s. sericocaudatus Cassin, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lurocalis* Cassin, 1851**		
Lurocalis semitorquatus (Gmelin, 1789)[173]	tuju; Short-tailed Nighthawk	R
Lurocalis s. semitorquatus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lurocalis s. nattereri (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Nyctiprogne* Bonaparte, 1857**		
Nyctiprogne leucopyga (Spix, 1825)[174]	bacurau-de-cauda-barrada; Band-tailed Nighthawk	R
? *Nyctiprogne l. latifascia* Friedmann, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctiprogne l. exigua Friedmann, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctiprogne l. leucopyga (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctiprogne l. majuscula Pinto & Camargo, 1952: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctiprogne vielliardi (Lencioni-Neto, 1994)	bacurau-do-são-francisco; Bahian Nighthawk	R, E
***Nyctidromus* Gould, 1838**		
Nyctidromus nigrescens (Cabanis, 1849)[175]	bacurau-de-lajeado; Blackish Nightjar	R
Nyctidromus albicollis (Gmelin, 1789)	bacurau; Common Pauraque	R
Nyctidromus a. albicollis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nyctidromus a. derbyanus Gould, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[171] Usually omitted from reference works; Peters (1940) synonymized it without any analysis.

[172] The *Antrostomus* species have been historically placed in *Camprimulgus*, but see Han *et al.* (2010) and Sigurdsson & Cracraft (2014).

[173] Vocal differences suggest that more than one species may be involved.

[174] Molecular data (Sigurdsson & Cracraft 2014) have showed that at least two species are involved, a conclusion already suspected based on voice. Nonetheless, based on the original ilustration of Spix (1825; the type is lost *fide* Hellmayr 1906), the bird commonly referred to as *latifascia* is actually the true *leucopyga,* leaving the question open as to the correct name to apply to the second species - the one sister to *N. vielliardi* in Sigurdsson & Cracraft (2014).

[175] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus*, sometimes also in *Nyctipolus*. Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Nyctidromus hirundinaceus (Spix, 1825)[176]	bacurauzinho-da-caatinga; Pygmy Nightjar	R, E
Nyctidromus h. cearae (Cory, 1917): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Nyctidromus h. hirundinaceus* (Spix, 1825): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Nyctidromus h. vielliardi* (Ribon, 1995): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hydropsalis* Wagler, 1832**		
Hydropsalis parvula (Gould, 1837)[177]	bacurau-chintã; Little Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis whitelyi (Salvin, 1885)[178]	bacurau-dos-tepuis; Roraiman Nightjar	R#
Hydropsalis anomala (Gould, 1838)[179]	curiango-do-banhado; Sickle-winged Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis candicans (Pelzeln, 1867)[180]	bacurau-de-rabo-branco; White-winged Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis roraimae (Chapman, 1929)[181]	bacurau-de-roraima; Tepui Nightjar	R#
Hydropsalis longirostris (Bonaparte, 1825)[182]	bacurau-da-telha; Band-winged Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis l. pedrolimai (Grantsau, 2008): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis l. longirostris* (Bonaparte, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydropsalis maculicaudus (Lawrence, 1862)[183]	bacurau-de-rabo-maculado; Spot-tailed Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789)[184]	bacurau-de-cauda-branca; White-tailed Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis c. cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydropsalis climacocerca (Tschudi, 1844)	acurana; Ladder-tailed Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis c. climacocerca (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis c. schomburgki* Sclater, 1866: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis c. pallidior* Todd, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis c. intercedens* Todd, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis c. canescens* Griscom & Greenway, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydropsalis torquata (Gmelin, 1789)[185]	bacurau-tesoura; Scissor-tailed Nightjar	R
Hydropsalis t. torquata (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hydropsalis t. furcifer* (Vieillot, 1817)[186]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hydropsalis forcipata (Nitzsch, 1840)[187]	bacurau-tesourão; Long-trained Nightjar	R

[176] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus,* sometimes also in *Nyctipolus.*
[177] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus,* sometimes also in *Setopagis.*
[178] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus,* sometimes also in *Setopagis.*
[179] Historically treated as *Eleothreptus.*
[180] Formerly treated as *Eleothreptus*, also placed in *Caprimulgus*.
[181] The treatment of *H. roraimae* as a species distinct from *H. longirostris* is supported by vocal and genetic differences (Cleere 2010, Sigurdsson & Cracraft 2014).
[182] Formerly placed in *Caprimulgus,* also in *Systellura.*
[183] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus,* spelled "maculicauda" in CBRO (2014), but names ending in -cauda/caudus are invariable and therefore maintain the original spelling (David & Gosselin 2002a).
[184] Historically placed in *Caprimulgus*.
[185] For the use of the epithet *torquata* instead of *brasiliana*, see Pacheco & Whitney (1998).
[186] Gender agreement according to David & Gosselin (2002a).
[187] Formerly placed in its own genus, *Macropsalis*, but see Han *et al.* (2010) and Sigurdson & Cracraft (2014). For the use of the epithet *forcipata* instead of *creagra*, see Pacheco & Whitney (1998) and Pacheco *et al.* (2002).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Nannochordeiles* Hartert, 1896**		
Nannochordeiles pusillus (Gould, 1861)[188]	bacurauzinho; Least Nighthawk	R
Nannochordeiles p. septentrionalis Hellmayr, 1908: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nannochordeiles p. esmeraldae (Zimmer & Phelps, 1947): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nannochordeiles p. xerophilus (Dickerman, 1988): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nannochordeiles p. novaesi (Dickerman, 1988): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nannochordeiles p. saturatus (Pinto & Camargo, 1957): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nannochordeiles p. pusillus (Gould, 1861): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Podager* Wagler, 1832**		
Podager nacunda (Vieillot, 1817)[189]	corucão; Nacunda Nighthawk	R
Podager n. minor Cory, 1915: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Podager n. nacunda (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Chordeiles* Swainson, 1832**		
Chordeiles minor (Forster, 1771)[190]	bacurau-norte-americano; Common Nighthawk	VN
Chordeiles m. minor (Forster, 1771): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chordeiles m. chapmani Coues, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chordeiles rupestris (Spix, 1825)	bacurau-da-praia; Sand-colored Nighthawk	R
Chordeiles r. rupestris (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chordeiles acutipennis (Hermann, 1783)	bacurau-de-asa-fina; Lesser Nighthawk	R
Chordeiles a. acutipennis (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
APODIFORMES Peters, 1940		
Apodidae Olphe-Galliard, 1887		
***Cypseloides* Streubel, 1848**		
Cypseloides cryptus Zimmer, 1945	taperuçu-de-mento-branco; White-chinned Swift	R
[*Cypseloides niger* (Gmelin, 1789)][191]		
[*Cypseloides lemosi* Eisenmann & Lehmann, 1962]		
Cypseloides fumigatus (Streubel, 1848)	taperuçu-preto; Sooty Swift	R
Cypseloides senex (Temminck, 1826)	taperuçu-velho; Great Dusky Swift	R
***Streptoprocne* Oberholser, 1906**		
Streptoprocne phelpsi (Collins, 1972)	taperuçu-dos-tepuis; Tepui Swift	R#

[188] Vocal differences suggest that more than one species may be involved, although the current number of taxa is probably over estimated.
[189] The inclusion of *Podager* in *Chordeiles* makes the name *minor* Cory pre-occupied; Agne & Pacheco (2011) proposed a substitute name.
[190] Grantsau (2010) cites *C. m. panamensis* for Brazil, but see Holyoak (2001) for recognizing only two subspecies in present in South America.
[191] Occurrence in Brazil detected by geolocators (Beason *et al.* 2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Streptoprocne zonaris (Shaw, 1796)	taperuçu-de-coleira-branca; White-collared Swift	R
Streptoprocne z. albicincta (Cabanis, 1862): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Streptoprocne z. zonaris (Shaw, 1796): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Streptoprocne biscutata (Sclater, 1866)	taperuçu-de-coleira-falha; Biscutate Swift	R
Streptoprocne b. seridoensis Sick, 1991: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Streptoprocne b. biscutata (Sclater, 1866): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Chaetura* Stephens, 1826**		
Chaetura spinicaudus (Temminck, 1839)	andorinhão-de-sobre-branco; Band-rumped Swift	R
Chaetura s. spinicaudus (Temminck, 1839)[192]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chaetura s. aethalea Todd, 1937[193]: CL, GR		
Chaetura cinereiventris Sclater, 1862[194]	andorinhão-de-sobre-cinzento; Gray-rumped Swift	R
Chaetura c. occidentalis Berlepsch & Taczanowski, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chaetura c. sclateri Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chaetura c. cinereiventris Sclater, 1862: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chaetura egregia Todd, 1916	taperá-de-garganta-branca; Pale-rumped Swift	R
[*Chaetura pelagica* (Linnaeus, 1758)]		
Chaetura chapmani Hellmayr, 1907	andorinhão-de-chapman; Chapman's Swift	R
Chaetura viridipennis Cherrie, 1916	andorinhão-da-amazônia; Amazonian Swift	R
Chaetura meridionalis Hellmayr, 1907[195]	andorinhão-do-temporal; Sick's Swift	R
Chaetura brachyura (Jardine, 1846)	andorinhão-de-rabo-curto; Short-tailed Swift	R
Chaetura b. brachyura (Jardine, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chaetura b. cinereocauda (Cassin, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Aeronautes* Hartert, 1892**		
Aeronautes montivagus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	andorinhão-serrano; White-tipped Swift	R#
Aeronautes m. tatei (Chapman, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tachornis* Gosse, 1847**		
Tachornis squamata (Cassin, 1853)[196]	andorinhão-do-buriti; Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	R
Tachornis s. squamata (Cassin, 1853): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tachornis s. semota (Riley, 1933): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[192] The Atlantic Forest populations, sometimes placed under the nominal taxon, possibly represent a distinct taxon (Piacentini, in prep.).
[193] Marin (2000) does not consider the plumage differences between populations as having taxonomic value and synonymizes this subspecies without arguments.
[194] More than one species may be involved in this complex. *C. c. guianensis* may occur in northern Roraima.
[195] Historically treated as a subspecies of *C. andrei.*
[196] Historically placed in its own genus, *Reinarda.*

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Panyptila* Cabanis, 1847**		
Panyptila cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789)	andorinhão-estofador; Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	R
Panyptila c. cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789)[197]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trochilidae Vigors, 1825		
Phaethornithinae Jardine, 1833		
***Ramphodon* Lesson, 1830**		
Ramphodon naevius (Dumont, 1818)	beija-flor-rajado; Saw-billed Hermit	R, E
***Glaucis* Boie, 1831**		
Glaucis dohrnii (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1852)	balança-rabo-canela; Hook-billed Hermit	R, E
Glaucis hirsutus (Gmelin, 1788)	balança-rabo-de-bico-torto; Rufous-breasted Hermit	R
Glaucis h. hirsutus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Threnetes* Gould, 1852**		
Threnetes leucurus (Linnaeus, 1766)[198]	balança-rabo-de-garganta-preta; Pale-tailed Barbthroat	R
Threnetes l. cervinicauda Gould, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Threnetes l. leucurus* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Threnetes l. medianus* Hellmayr, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Threnetes niger (Linnaeus, 1758)	balança-rabo-escuro; Sooty Barbthroat	R
Threnetes n. loehkeni Grantsau, 1969[199]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Anopetia* Simon, 1918**		
Anopetia gounellei (Boucard, 1891)[200]	rabo-branco-de-cauda-larga; Broad-tipped Hermit	R, E
***Phaethornis* Swainson, 1827**		
Phaethornis squalidus (Temminck, 1822)	rabo-branco-pequeno; Dusky-throated Hermit	R, E
Phaethornis maranhaoensis Grantsau, 1968[201]	rabo-branco-do-maranhão; Maranhao Hermit	R, E
Phaethornis rupurumii Boucard, 1892	rabo-branco-do-rupununi; Streak-throated Hermit	R
Phaethornis r. rupurumii Boucard, 1892: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis r. amazonicus* Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis aethopygus Zimmer, 1950[202]	rabo-branco-do-tapajós; Tapajos Hermit	R, E
Phaethornis idaliae (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1856)	rabo-branco-mirim; Minute Hermit	R, E

[197] H&M and HBW treat this species as monotypic.
[198] Birds treated as *T. l. rufigastra* by Guilherme (2012) and illustrated in Guilherme (2009) are apparently the southern population of *T. l. leucurus* (Piacentini, pers. obs.; see also Hellmayr 1929a).
[199] May be best treated as a full species. Treated as a subspecies of *T. leucurus* by HBW, but see Vielliard (1994).
[200] The assignment of *gounellei* to a genus other than *Phaethornis* needs revision.
[201] Validity not recognized by reference works, which include it in *P. nattereri*.
[202] Historically treated as a subspecies of *P. longuemareus* (*e.g.* Sick 1997) or as a hybrid, but see Piacentini *et al.* (2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Phaethornis nattereri Berlepsch, 1887	besourão-de-sobre-amarelo; Cinnamon-throated Hermit	R
Phaethornis griseogularis Gould, 1851	rabo-branco-de-garganta-cinza; Gray-chinned Hermit	R#
Phaethornis g. griseogularis Gould, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis ruber (Linnaeus, 1758)[203]	rabo-branco-rubro; Reddish Hermit	R
Phaethornis r. episcopus Gould, 1857: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis r. ruber* (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis r. nigricinctus* Lawrence, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis r. pygmaeus* (Spix, 1825)[204]: GR		
Phaethornis subochraceus Todd, 1915	rabo-branco-de-barriga-fulva; Buff-bellied Hermit	R
Phaethornis augusti (Bourcier, 1847)	rabo-branco-cinza-claro; Sooty-capped Hermit	R
Phaethornis a. incanescens (Simon, 1921)[205]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis pretrei (Lesson & Delattre, 1839)[206]	rabo-branco-acanelado; Planalto Hermit	R
Phaethornis eurynome (Lesson, 1832)	rabo-branco-de-garganta-rajada; Scale-throated Hermit	R
Phaethornis e. eurynome (Lesson, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis e. paraguayensis* Bertoni & Bertoni, 1901[207]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis hispidus (Gould, 1846)	rabo-branco-cinza; White-bearded Hermit	R
Phaethornis philippii (Bourcier, 1847)	rabo-branco-amarelo; Needle-billed Hermit	R
Phaethornis bourcieri (Lesson, 1832)[208]	rabo-branco-de-bico-reto; Straight-billed Hermit	R
Phaethornis b. bourcieri (Lesson, 1832): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis b. major* Hinkelmann, 1989: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis superciliosus (Linnaeus, 1766)[209]	rabo-branco-de-bigodes; Long-tailed Hermit	R
Phaethornis s. moorei Lawrence, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis s. superciliosus* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis s. ochraceiventris* Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phaethornis s. insignis* Todd, 1937: GR *Phaethornis s. muelleri* Hellmayr, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaethornis malaris (Nordmann, 1835)	besourão-de-bico-grande; Great-billed Hermit	R
Phaethornis margarettae Ruschi, 1972	rabo-branco-de-margarette; Margaretta's Hermit	R, E

[203] Multiple species involved. The application of the name *ruber* needs correction (Piacentini & Silveira, in prep.).

[204] The split of the Atlantic populations as a separate taxon is not endorsed by other reference works.

[205] May be a full species.

[206] Includes *P. p. minor* Grantsau, whose validity is not endorsed by large series (Piacentini, pers. obs.).

[207] Distinction of *P. e. paraguayensis*, based on size, is highly questionable.

[208] More than one species may be involved.

[209] Biogeographic pattern and apparent ocurrence of hybrids in the upper Negro and Teles Pires rivers suggest that the Amazonian forms are better assigned to the *superciliosus* complex, *P. malaris* remaining monotypic (Piacentini, 2011). Several species are involved in this group (Piacentini & Silveira, in prep.).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Phaethornis m. camargoi Grantsau, 1988[210]: GR		
Phaethornis m. margarettae Ruschi, 1972: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trochilinae Vigors, 1825		
***Doryfera* Gould, 1847**		
Doryfera johannae (Bourcier, 1847)	bico-de-lança; Blue-fronted Lancebill	R#
Doryfera j. guianensis (Boucard, 1893): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Campylopterus* Swainson, 1827**		
Campylopterus largipennis (Boddaert, 1783)[211]	asa-de-sabre-cinza; Gray-breasted Sabrewing	R
Campylopterus l. largipennis (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylopterus l. obscurus Gould, 1848: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylopterus l. aequatorialis Gould, 1861: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylopterus l. diamantinensis Ruschi, 1963: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylopterus hyperythrus Cabanis, 1848	asa-de-sabre-canela; Rufous-breasted Sabrewing	R#
Campylopterus duidae Chapman, 1929	asa-de-sabre-de-peito-camurça; Buff-breasted Sabrewing	R#
Campylopterus d. duidae Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Eupetomena* Gould, 1853**		
Eupetomena macroura (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-tesoura; Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	R
Eupetomena m. macroura (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eupetomena m. simoni Hellmayr, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eupetomena m. cyanoviridis Grantsau, 1988[212]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Aphantochroa* Gould, 1853**		
Aphantochroa cirrochloris (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-cinza; Sombre Hummingbird	R
***Florisuga* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Florisuga mellivora (Linnaeus, 1758)	beija-flor-azul-de-rabo-branco; White-necked Jacobin	R
Florisuga m. mellivora (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Florisuga fusca (Vieillot, 1817)[213]	beija-flor-preto; Black Jacobin	R
***Colibri* Spix, 1824**		
Colibri delphinae (Lesson, 1839)[214]	beija-flor-marrom; Brown Violetear	R
Colibri d. delphinae (Lesson, 1839): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colibri d. greenewalti (Ruschi, 1962): GR		

[210] Probably a separate species. Synonimization by Hilkelmann & Schuchman (1997), after examining only two specimens of *P. m. camargoi* and none of *P. m. margarettae*, cannot be accepted.
[211] More than one species may be involved.
[212] Taxon without a pattern of geographic distribution and, therefore, questionable.
[213] Historically assigned to its own genus, *Melanotrochilus*.
[214] Reference works treat *C. delphinae* as monotypic, contra Vielliard (1994).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Colibri coruscans (Gould, 1846)	beija-flor-violeta; Sparkling Violetear	R#
Colibri c. germanus (Salvin & Godman, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colibri serrirostris (Vieillot, 1816)	beija-flor-de-orelha-violeta; White-vented Violetear	R
***Anthracothorax* Boie, 1831**		
Anthracothorax viridigula (Boddaert, 1783)	beija-flor-de-veste-verde; Green-throated Mango	R
Anthracothorax nigricollis (Vieillot, 1817)	beija-flor-de-veste-preta; Black-throated Mango	R
***Avocettula* Reichenbach, 1849**		
Avocettula recurvirostris (Swainson, 1822)	beija-flor-de-bico-virado; Fiery-tailed Awlbill	R
***Topaza* Gray, 1840**		
Topaza pella (Linnaeus, 1758)[215]	beija-flor-brilho-de-fogo; Crimson Topaz	R
Topaza p. pella (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Topaza p. microrhyncha Butler, 1926: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Topaza p. smaragdulus (Bosc, 1792): H&M, HBW, IOC		
Topaza pyra (Gould, 1846)	topázio-de-fogo; Fiery Topaz	R
Topaza p. pyra (Gould, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Chrysolampis* Boie, 1831**		
Chrysolampis mosquitus (Linnaeus, 1758)	beija-flor-vermelho; Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	R
***Stephanoxis* Simon, 1897**[216]		
Stephanoxis lalandi (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-de-topete-verde; Green-crowned Plovercrest	R, E
Stephanoxis loddigesii (Gould, 1831)	beija-flor-de-topete-azul; Violet-crowned Plovercrest	R
***Lophornis* Lesson, 1829**[217]		
Lophornis ornatus (Boddaert, 1783)	beija-flor-de-leque-canela; Tufted Coquette	R
Lophornis gouldii (Lesson, 1832)	topetinho-do-brasil-central; Dot-eared Coquette	R
Lophornis magnificus (Vieillot, 1817)	topetinho-vermelho; Frilled Coquette	R, E
Lophornis chalybeus (Temminck, 1821)[218]	topetinho-verde; Festive Coquette	R
Lophornis c. verreauxii Bourcier, 1853[219]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lophornis c. chalybeus (Temminck, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[215] The limits and diagnosis of the taxa need revision. More than one taxon may be present in southern Amazonia (Grantsau, pers com).
[216] The two species of *Stephanoxis* were treated as subspecies for most of the 20th century, but see Cavarzere *et al.* (2014).
[217] *Lophornis* is masculine, thus the correct speling of the specific names are *ornatus*, *magnificus*, *chalybeus* and *pavoninus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
[218] Authorship and date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[219] Treated as full species by HBW.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Lophornis pavoninus Salvin & Godman, 1882	topetinho-pavão; Peacock Coquette	R#
Lophornis p. pavoninus Salvin & Godman, 1882[220]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Discosura* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Discosura langsdorffi (Temminck, 1821)	rabo-de-espinho; Black-bellied Thorntail	R
Discosura l. melanosternon (Gould, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Discosura l. langsdorffi (Temminck, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Discosura longicaudus (Gmelin, 1788)	bandeirinha; Racket-tailed Coquette	R
***Chlorestes* Reichenbach, 1854**		
Chlorestes notata (Reich, 1793)[221]	beija-flor-de-garganta-azul; Blue-chinned Sapphire	R
Chlorestes n. notata (Reich, 1793): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorestes n. puruensis (Riley, 1913): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Chlorostilbon* Gould, 1853**		
Chlorostilbon mellisugus (Linnaeus, 1758)	esmeralda-de-cauda-azul; Blue-tailed Emerald	R
Chlorostilbon m. subfurcatus Berlepsch, 1887: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorostilbon m. mellisugus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorostilbon m. phoeopygus (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorostilbon lucidus (Shaw, 1812)[222]	besourinho-de-bico-vermelho; Glittering-bellied Emerald	R
Chlorostilbon l. pucherani (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1848): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorostilbon l. lucidus (Shaw, 1812): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorostilbon l. berlepschi Pinto, 1938: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Thalurania* Gould, 1848**		
Thalurania furcata (Gmelin, 1788)[223]	beija-flor-tesoura-verde; Fork-tailed Woodnymph	R
Thalurania f. orenocensis Hellmayr, 1921[224]: H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. fissilis Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. nigrofasciata (Gould, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. jelskii Taczanowski, 1874: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. simoni Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. boliviana Boucard, 1894[225]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. balzani Simon, 1896: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. furcata (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thalurania f. furcatoides Gould, 1861: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[220] *L. p. duidae* potentially occurs in the Pico da Neblina National Park region.
[221] The record of *C. notata obsoleta* for Brazil (Ruschi 1961), accepted by Pinto (1978), is based on a skin of *Amazilia tobaci* cf. *caurensis* from Venezuela, obtained by Ruschi in an exchange (Vielliard 1994).
[222] Historically treated as *C. aureoventris,* but see Pacheco & Whitney (2006) and Piacentini & Pacheco (2014).
[223] More than one species may be involved, apparently polyphyletic (see McGuire *et al*. 2014).
[224] Recently recorded in Brazil (Piacentini *et al.* in prep.).
[225] Recently reported to occur in Brazil in the state of Acre (Guilherme 2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Thalurania f. baeri Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thalurania f. eriphile* (Lesson, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thalurania f. rupicola* Grantsau, 2010[226]: GR		
Thalurania watertonii (Bourcier, 1847)	beija-flor-de-costas-violetas; Long-tailed Woodnymph	R, E
Thalurania glaucopis (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-de-fronte-violeta; Violet-capped Woodnymph	R
***Hylocharis* Boie, 1831**		
Hylocharis sapphirina (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-safira; Rufous-throated Sapphire	R
Hylocharis cyanus (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-roxo; White-chinned Sapphire	R
Hylocharis c. viridiventris Berlepsch, 1880: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylocharis c. rostrata* Boucard, 1895: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylocharis c. conversa* Zimmer, 1950: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylocharis c. cyanus* (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylocharis c. griseiventris* Grantsau, 1988: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylocharis chrysura (Shaw, 1812)	beija-flor-dourado; Gilded Hummingbird	R
***Chrysuronia* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Chrysuronia oenone (Lesson, 1832)	beija-flor-de-cauda-dourada; Golden-tailed Sapphire	R#
Chrysuronia o. oenone (Lesson, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Chrysuronia o. josephinae* (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1848): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Leucochloris* Reichenbach, 1854**		
Leucochloris albicollis (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-de-papo-branco; White-throated Hummingbird	R
***Polytmus* Brisson, 1760**		
Polytmus guainumbi (Pallas, 1764)	beija-flor-de-bico-curvo; White-tailed Goldenthroat	R
Polytmus g. guainumbi (Pallas, 1764): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Polytmus g. thaumantias* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polytmus theresiae (Maia, 1843)[227]	beija-flor-verde; Green-tailed Goldenthroat	R
Polytmus t. theresiae (Maia, 1843): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Polytmus t. leucorrhous* Sclater & Salvin, 1867: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Leucippus* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Leucippus chlorocercus Gould, 1866	beija-flor-pintado; Olive-spotted Hummingbird	R
***Amazilia* Lesson, 1843[228]**		
Amazilia chionogaster (Tschudi, 1845)	beija-flor-verde-e-branco; White-bellied Hummingbird	R#
Amazilia c. hypoleuca (Gould, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[226] Recently described based on different colour of the undertail coverts in relation to *T. f. eriphile*.
[227] Variability of the species raises questions about the validity of *P. t. leucorrhous* (see Zimmer, 1950).
[228] Limits of species and genera of the group requires urgent revaluation (McGuire *et al.*, 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Amazilia leucogaster (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-de-barriga-branca; Plain-bellied Emerald	R
Amazilia l. leucogaster (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia l. bahiae (Hartert, 1899): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia versicolor (Vieillot, 1818)[229]	beija-flor-de-banda-branca; Versicolored Emerald	R
Amazilia v. millerii (Bourcier, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia v. nitidifrons (Gould, 1860): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia v. versicolor (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia v. kubtchecki Ruschi, 1959: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia rondoniae Ruschi, 1982[230]	beija-flor-de-cabeça-azul; Blue-green Emerald	R, E
Amazilia brevirostris (Lesson, 1829)[231]	beija-flor-de-bico-preto; White-chested Emerald	R
Amazilia b. brevirostris (Lesson, 1829): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia fimbriata (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-de-garganta-verde; Glittering-throated Emerald	R
Amazilia f. alia Zimmer, 1950: GR		
Amazilia f. fimbriata (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia f. laeta (Hartert, 1900): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia f. nigricauda (Elliot, 1878)[232]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia f. tephrocephala (Vieillot, 1818)[233]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia lactea (Lesson, 1832)	beija-flor-de-peito-azul; Sapphire-spangled Emerald	R
Amazilia l. lactea (Lesson, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia l. bartletti (Gould, 1866)[234]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazilia viridigaster (Bourcier, 1843)	beija-flor-de-barriga-verde; Green-bellied Hummingbird	R#
Amazilia v. cupreicauda Salvin & Godman, 1884[235]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Heliodoxa* Gould, 1850**		
Heliodoxa rubricauda (Boddaert, 1783)[236]	beija-flor-rubi; Brazilian Ruby	R, E
Heliodoxa xanthogonys Salvin & Godman, 1882	brilhante-veludo; Velvet-browed Brilliant	R#
[*Heliodoxa x. willardi* Weller & Renner, 2001][237]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Heliodoxa x. xanthogonys Salvin & Godman, 1882: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Heliodoxa schreibersii (Bourcier, 1847)	brilhante-de-garganta-preta; Black-throated Brilliant	R#
Heliodoxa s. schreibersii (Bourcier, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[229] More than one species may be involved.
[230] Treated as a subspecies by the reference works.
[231] The use of the name *brevirostris* for the black billed birds of the Guiana Shield is highly questionable.
[232] Treated as a full species by Grantsau (2010).
[233] Treated as a full species by Grantsau (2010).
[234] Treated as full species by HBW.
[235] Treated as full species by HBW.
[236] Formerly placed in its own genus, *Clytolaema*, but see McGuire *et al.* (2014).
[237] Its ocurrence on the Brazilian side of the Pico da Neblina National Park requires confirmation.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Heliodoxa aurescens (Gould, 1846)[238]	beija-flor-estrela; Gould's Jewelfront	R
***Augastes* Gould, 1849**		
Augastes scutatus (Temminck, 1824)[239]	beija-flor-de-gravata-verde; Hyacinth Visorbearer	R, E
Augastes s. scutatus (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Augastes s. ilseae Grantsau, 1967: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Augastes s. soaresi Ruschi, 1963: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Augastes lumachella (Lesson, 1838)	beija-flor-de-gravata-vermelha; Hooded Visorbearer	R, E
***Heliothryx* Boie, 1831**		
Heliothryx auritus (Gmelin, 1788)[240]	beija-flor-de-bochecha-azul; Black-eared Fairy	R
Heliothryx a. auritus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Heliothryx a. phainolaemus Gould, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Heliothryx a. auriculatus (Nordmann, 1835): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Heliactin* Boie, 1831**		
Heliactin bilophus (Temminck, 1820)[241]	chifre-de-ouro; Horned Sungem	R
***Heliomaster* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Heliomaster longirostris (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)	bico-reto-cinzento; Long-billed Starthroat	R
Heliomaster l. longirostris (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Heliomaster squamosus (Temminck, 1823)	bico-reto-de-banda-branca; Stripe-breasted Starthroat	R, E
Heliomaster furcifer (Shaw, 1812)	bico-reto-azul; Blue-tufted Starthroat	R
***Calliphlox* Boie, 1831**		
Calliphlox amethystina (Boddaert, 1783)	estrelinha-ametista; Amethyst Woodstar	R
TROGONIFORMES A. O. U., 1886		
Trogonidae Lesson, 1828		
***Trogon* Brisson, 1760**		
Trogon melanurus Swainson, 1838	surucuá-de-cauda-preta; Black-tailed Trogon	R
Trogon m. eumorphus Zimmer, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon m. melanurus Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon viridis Linnaeus, 1766	surucuá-de-barriga-amarela; Green-backed Trogon	R
Trogon v. viridis Linnaeus, 1766: CL		

[238] Historically placed in its own genus, *Polyplancta*, but see McGuire *et al.* (2014).
[239] Subspecies validity is highly questionable.
[240] The identity of the subspecies of the populations of the Pernambuco Center require revision. They may constitute a distinct taxon (Piacentini, pers. obs.).
[241] Formerly named *H. cornuta*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Trogon v. melanopterus Swainson, 1838[242]: CL		
Trogon ramonianus Deville & DesMurs, 1849[243]	surucuá-pequeno; Amazonian Trogon	R
Trogon r. ramonianus Deville & Des Murs, 1849 : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon r. crissalis (Cabanis & Heine, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon surrucura Vieillot, 1817	surucuá-variado; Surucua Trogon	R
Trogon s. aurantius Spix, 1824[244]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon s. surrucura Vieillot, 1817: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon violaceus Gmelin, 1788	surucuá-violáceo; Guianan Trogon	R
Trogon curucui Linnaeus, 1766	surucuá-de-barriga-vermelha; Blue-crowned Trogon	R
Trogon c. peruvianus Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon c. curucui Linnaeus, 1766: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon c. behni Gould, 1875: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon rufus Gmelin, 1788	surucuá-dourado; Black-throated Trogon	R
Trogon r. rufus Gmelin, 1788: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon r. sulphureus Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon r. amazonicus Todd, 1943: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon r. chrysochloros Pelzeln, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon collaris Vieillot, 1817	surucuá-de-coleira; Collared Trogon	R
Trogon c. collaris Vieillot, 1817: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon c. castaneus Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon c. eytoni (Frazer, 1857)[245]: CL		
Trogon personatus Gould, 1842	surucuá-mascarado; Masked Trogon	R#
[*Trogon p. duidae* Chapman, 1929]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Trogon p. roraimae (Chapman, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pharomachrus* de la Llave, 1832**		
Pharomachrus pavoninus (Spix, 1824)	quetzal-pavão; Pavonine Quetzal	R
CORACIIFORMES Forbes, 1844		
Alcedinidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Megaceryle* Kaup, 1848**		
Megaceryle torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	martim-pescador-grande; Ringed Kingfisher	R
Megaceryle t. torquata (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[242] *Trogon viridis melanopterus* from eastern Brazil is not regarded as a valid taxon by multiple sources (IOC, Grantsau 2010, HBW, H&M, but see Clements), allegedly due to a lack of morphometric diagnosability (HBW). However, apparently no phylogenetic study has sampled this taxon (Dacosta & Klicka 2008).

[243] *Trogon ramonianus* was treated as a subspecies of *Trogon violaceus* until very recently, but is now accepted as a valid species based on the results of Dacosta & Klicka (2008).

[244] Treated as full species by HBW.

[245] *Trogon collaris eytoni* from eastern Brazil is not regarded as a valid taxon by multiple sources (IOC, Grantsau 2010, HBW, H&M, but see Clements). However, apparently no phylogenetic study has sampled this taxon (Dacosta & Klicka 2008).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Chloroceryle* Kaup, 1848**		
Chloroceryle amazona (Latham, 1790)	martim-pescador-verde; Amazon Kingfisher	R
Chloroceryle aenea (Pallas, 1764)	martim-pescador-miúdo; American Pygmy Kingfisher	R
Chloroceryle a. aenea (Pallas, 1764): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chloroceryle americana (Gmelin, 1788)	martim-pescador-pequeno; Green Kingfisher	R
Chloroceryle a. americana (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chloroceryle a. mathewsii Laubmann, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chloroceryle inda (Linnaeus, 1766)	martim-pescador-da-mata; Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	R
Chloroceryle i. inda (Linnaeus, 1766): H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotidae Gray, 1840		
***Electron* Gistel, 1848**		
Electron platyrhynchum (Leadbeater, 1829)	udu-de-bico-largo; Broad-billed Motmot	R
Electron p. orienticola Oberholser, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Electron p. chlorophrys Miranda-Ribeiro, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Baryphthengus* Cabanis & Heine, 1860**		
Baryphthengus martii (Spix, 1824)	juruva-ruiva; Rufous Motmot	R
Baryphthengus m. martii (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Baryphthengus ruficapillus (Vieillot, 1818)	juruva; Rufous-capped Motmot	R
***Momotus* Brisson, 1760**		
Momotus momota (Linnaeus, 1766)	udu; Amazonian Motmot	R
Momotus m. microstephanus Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. momota (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. ignobilis Berlepsch, 1889: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. simplex Chapman, 1923: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. cametensis Snethlage, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. parensis Sharpe, 1892: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. marcgravianus Pinto & Camargo, 1961: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Momotus m. pilcomajensis Reichenow, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
GALBULIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Galbulidae Vigors, 1825		
***Galbalcyrhynchus* Des Murs, 1845**		
Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis Des Murs, 1845	ariramba-vermelha; White-eared Jacamar	R
Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus Goeldi, 1904	ariramba-castanha; Purus Jacamar	R

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Brachygalba* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Brachygalba albogularis (Spix, 1824)	agulha-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Jacamar	R
Brachygalba lugubris (Swainson, 1838)[246]	ariramba-preta; Brown Jacamar	R
Brachygalba l. lugubris (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Brachygalba l. obscuriceps* Zimmer & Phelps, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Brachygalba l. naumburgae* Chapman, 1931[247]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Brachygalba l. phaeonota* Todd, 1943[248]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Brachygalba l. melanosterna* Sclater, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Jacamaralcyon* Lesson, 1830**		
Jacamaralcyon tridactyla (Vieillot, 1817)[249]	cuitelão; Three-toed Jacamar	R, E
***Galbula* Brisson, 1760**		
Galbula albirostris Latham, 1790[250]	ariramba-de-bico-amarelo; Yellow-billed Jacamar	R
Galbula a. chalcocephala Deville, 1849[251]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Galbula a. albirostris* Latham, 1790: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula cyanicollis Cassin, 1851[252]	ariramba-da-mata; Blue-cheeked Jacamar	R
Galbula ruficauda Cuvier, 1816[253]	ariramba ; Rufous-tailed Jacamar	R
Galbula r. ruficauda Cuvier, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Galbula r. rufoviridis* Cabanis, 1851[254]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Galbula r. heterogyna* Todd, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula galbula (Linnaeus, 1766)[255]	ariramba-de-cauda-verde; Green-tailed Jacamar	R
Galbula tombacea Spix, 1824	ariramba-de-barba-branca; White-chinned Jacamar	R
Galbula t. tombacea Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Galbula t. mentalis* Todd, 1943: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula cyanescens Deville, 1849	ariramba-da-capoeira; Bluish-fronted Jacamar	R

[246] Unpublished data indicate that, as currently defined, *B. lugubris* is paraphyletic with respect to *B. albogularis* (Witt 2004). Therefore, more than a single species may be involved.

[247] Along with subspecies *melanosterna* formely treated as a separate species from *B. lugubris* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Further research is necessary to clarify inter-specific limits in the polytypic *B. lugubris*.

[248] Originally described as a separate species and known only from the type locality, but taxonomic status not completely understood yet (Tobias *et al.* 2002).

[249] Unpublished data indicate a sister relationship to the genus *Brachygalba* (Witt 2004).

[250] Previously treated as conspecific with *G. cyanicollis*, but Haffer (1974) provided evidence for treating them as separate species, which is highly supported by molecular data of two yet unpublished studies (Witt 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, in prep.).

[251] Treated as a separate species by del Hoyo *et al.* (2014) and this is supported by molecular data from two yet unpublished studies, which show *G. a. chalcocephala* to be more closely related to *G. cyanicollis* than to *G. a. albirostris* (Witt 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, in prep.).

[252] Previously treated as conspecific with *G. albirostris*, but Haffer (1974) provided evidence for treating them as separate species, which is highly supported by molecular data of two yet unpublished studies (Witt, 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, in prep.). Probably more than a single species is involved (Tobias *et al.* 2002, Sardelli & Aleixo, in prep.)

[253] Unpublished data indicate that, as currently defined, *G. ruficauda* is polyphyletic (Witt 2004). Therefore, more than a single species is involved.

[254] Sometimes treated as a separate species from *G. ruficauda* along with *G. r. heterogyna* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Unpublished data (Witt 2004) support this and recovered *rufoviridis* and *heterogyna* as phylogenetically closer to *G. tombacea* and *G. cyanescens* than to the nominate *G. ruficauda*. Further studies are necessary to better delimit inter-specific limits in the polytypic *G. ruficauda*.

[255] Along with *G. ruficauda, G. cyanescens, G. tombacea*, and *G. pastazae* thought to form a species complex (Tobias *et al.* 2002), which is supported by yet unpublished molecular data (Witt 2004).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Galbula chalcothorax Sclater, 1855[256]	ariramba-violácea; Purplish Jacamar	R
Galbula leucogastra Vieillot, 1817[257]	ariramba-bronzeada; Bronzy Jacamar	R
Galbula dea (Linnaeus, 1758)[258]	ariramba-do-paraíso; Paradise Jacamar	R
Galbula d. dea (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula d. amazonum (Sclater, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula d. brunneiceps (Todd, 1943): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Galbula d. phainopepla (Todd, 1943): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Jacamerops* Lesson, 1830**		
Jacamerops aureus (Statius Muller, 1776)[259]	jacamaraçu; Great Jacamar	R
Jacamerops a. aureus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Jacamerops a. ridgwayi Todd, 1943: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Jacamerops a. isidori Deville, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Bucconidae Horsfield, 1821		
***Notharchus* Cabanis & Heine, 1863**		
Notharchus hyperrhynchus (Sclater, 1856)[260]	macuru-de-testa-branca ; White-necked Puffbird	R
Notharchus h. hyperrhynchus (Sclater, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Notharchus h. paraensis Sassi, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Notharchus macrorhynchos (Gmelin, 1788)	macuru-de-pescoço-branco; Guianan Puffbird	R
Notharchus swainsoni (Gray, 1846)[261]	macuru-de-barriga-castanha; Buff-bellied Puffbird	R
Notharchus ordii (Cassin, 1851)	macuru-de-peito-marrom; Brown-banded Puffbird	R
Notharchus tectus (Boddaert, 1783)	macuru-pintado; Pied Puffbird	R
Notharchus t. picatus (Sclater, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Notharchus t. tectus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Bucco* Brisson, 1760**		
Bucco macrodactylus (Spix, 1824)[262]	rapazinho-de-boné-vermelho; Chestnut-capped Puffbird	R
Bucco m. macrodactylus (Spix, 1824): H&M		

[256] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *G. leucogastra* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Unpublished data support its treatment as a separate species (Witt 2004; Fernandes *et al.* unpubl. data).

[257] May include more than a single species (Fernandes *et al.* unpubl. data).

[258] Deep genetic divergences were found between Guianan and other south-bank Amazonian populations (Witt 2004), suggesting that more than a single species may be involved.

[259] Deep genetic divergences were found between *aureus, ridgwayi,* and *isidori* (Witt 2004, Tavares *et al.* 2011), suggesting that more than a single species may be involved.

[260] Formerly treated as a subspecies of *N. macrorhynchos*, but morphological differences significant (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). In contrast, genetic differences comparatively smaller than in other puffbird species complexes (Witt 2004).

[261] Formerly treated as a subspecies of *N. macrorhynchos*, but morphological differences significant (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). In contrast, genetic differences comparatively smaller than in other puffbird species complexes (Witt 2004).

[262] Also treated in the genus *Cyphos* or else in *Argicus* (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014, Penhallurick 2008, Rasmussen & Collar 2002). Indeed, the genus *Bucco* was recovered as polyphyletic by an as yet unpublished molecular study (Witt 2004), supporting the treatment of macrodactylus in a separate genus.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Bucco tamatia Gmelin, 1788[263]	rapazinho-carijó; Spotted Puffbird	R
Bucco t. pulmentum Sclater, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Bucco t. tamatia* Gmelin, 1788: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Bucco t. hypnaleus* (Cabanis & Heine, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Bucco capensis Linnaeus, 1766	rapazinho-de-colar; Collared Puffbird	R
***Nystalus* Cabanis & Heine, 1863**		
Nystalus obamai Whitney, Piacentini, Schunck, Aleixo, Sousa, Silveira & Rêgo, 2013[264]	rapazinho-estriado-do-oeste; Western Striolated-Puffbird	R
Nystalus striolatus (Pelzeln, 1856)	rapazinho-estriado-de-rondônia; Natterer's Striolated Puffbird	R
Nystalus torridus Bond & Meyer de Schauensee, 1940[265]	rapazinho-estriado-do-leste; Eastern Striolated-Puffbird	R, E
Nystalus chacuru (Vieillot, 1816)	joão-bobo; White-eared Puffbird	R
Nystalus c. uncirostris (Stolzmann, 1926): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Nystalus c. chacuru* (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nystalus maculatus (Gmelin, 1788)	rapazinho-dos-velhos; Spot-backed Puffbird	R, E
Nystalus striatipectus (Sclater, 1854)[266]	rapazinho-do-chaco; Chaco Puffbird	R
***Malacoptila* Gray, 1841**		
Malacoptila fusca (Gmelin, 1788)[267]	barbudo-pardo; White-chested Puffbird	R
[*Malacoptila f. venezuelae* Phelps & Phelps, 1947] *Malacoptila f. fusca* (Gmelin, 1788)		
Malacoptila semicincta Todd, 1925[268]	barbudo-de-coleira; Semicollared Puffbird	R
Malacoptila striata (Spix, 1824)	barbudo-rajado; Crescent-chested Puffbird	R, E
Malacoptila s. minor Sassi, 1911[269]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Malacoptila s. striata* (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Malacoptila rufa (Spix, 1824)[270]	barbudo-de-pescoço-ferrugem; Rufous-necked Puffbird	R
Malacoptila r. rufa (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[263] Also treated in the genus *Nystactes* (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). Indeed, the genus Bucco was recovered as polyphyletic by an as yet unpublished molecular study (Witt 2004), supporting the treatment of *tamatia* in a separate genus. An as yet different unpublished molecular study showed that *B. tamatia* may constitute more than a single species (Almeida *et al.* in prep.).

[264] Recently described species and formerly regarded as a western Amazonian population of *N. striolatus*, from which it differ vocally and genetically (Whitney *et al.* 2013a). Treated as a subspecies by some works (SACC 2015, HBW).

[265] Still regarded by some authors as an eastern Amazonian subspecies of *N. striolatus* (SACC 2015, HBW), but shown to differ vocally and genetically (Whitney *et al.* 2013a).

[266] Until recently treated as a subspecies of *N. maculatus*, but see Silva (1991) for splitting these taxa.

[267] Signficant genetic divergences were recovered between the western and eastern populations of *M. fusca* (Ferreira *et al.* in prep.), suggesting that the taxon *venezuelae* is valid and not a synonymous of *fusca* as speculated by Rasmussen & Collar (2002). Restall *et al.* (2006) recognize two forms in *M. fusca*.

[268] Formerly treated as a subspecies of *M. fusca*, but has been shown to diverge genetically to a significant extent (Ferreira *et al.* in prep.). A strongly supported sister relatioship between *M. fusca* and *M. semicincta* support their treatment as a species complex (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).

[269] Split recently from the nominate striata based on plumage characters (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). Molecular data fully supported the evolutionary independence of minor as a distinct species level taxon (Ferreira *et al.* in prep.).

[270] Deep genetic divergences were recovered among populations of *M. rufa*, indicating that more than a single species is involved (Ferreira *et al.* in prep.).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Malacoptila r. brunnescens Zimmer, 1931[271]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Micromonacha* Sclater, 1881**		
Micromonacha lanceolata (Deville, 1849)	macuru-papa-mosca; Lanceolated Monklet	R
***Nonnula* Sclater, 1854**		
Nonnula rubecula (Spix, 1824)[272]	macuru; Rusty-breasted Nunlet	R
Nonnula r. tapanahoniensis Mees, 1968: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. interfluvialis Parkes, 1970: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. simulatrix Parkes, 1970: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. cineracea Sclater, 1881: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. simplex Todd, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. rubecula (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula sclateri Hellmayr, 1907[273]	freirinha-amarelada; Fulvous-chinned Nunlet	R
Nonnula ruficapilla (Tschudi, 1844)	freirinha-de-coroa-castanha; Rufous-capped Nunlet	R
Nonnula r. ruficapilla (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. inundata Novaes, 1991: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula r. nattereri Hellmayr, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nonnula amaurocephala Chapman, 1921	freirinha-de-cabeça-castanha; Chestnut-headed Nunlet	R, E
***Monasa* Vieillot, 1816**		
Monasa atra (Boddaert, 1783)	chora-chuva-de-asa-branca; Black Nunbird	R
Monasa nigrifrons (Spix, 1824)	chora-chuva-preto; Black-fronted Nunbird	R
Monasa n. nigrifrons (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Monasa morphoeus (Hahn & Küster, 1823)[274]	chora-chuva-de-cara-branca; White-fronted Nunbird	R
Monasa m. peruana Sclater, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Monasa m. rikeri Ridgway, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Monasa m. morphoeus (Hahn & Küster, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Monasa flavirostris Strickland, 1850	chora-chuva-de-bico-amarelo; Yellow-billed Nunbird	R
***Chelidoptera* Gould, 1837**		
Chelidoptera tenebrosa (Pallas, 1782)	urubuzinho; Swallow-winged Puffbird	R
Chelidoptera t. tenebrosa (Pallas, 1782): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chelidoptera t. brasiliensis Sclater, 1862: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[271] Genetic data support the treatment of *brunnescens* as a separate species level taxon (Ferreira *et al.* in prep.).
[272] Probably more than a single species is involved (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).
[273] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *N. brunnea* (Rasmussen & Collar 2002), but evolutionary independence based on yet unpublished molecular data consistent with their treatment as separate species (Witt 2004).
[274] More than a single species may be involved (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
PICIFORMES Meyer & Wolf, 1810		
Capitonidae Bonaparte, 1838		
***Capito* Vieillot, 1816**		
Capito aurovirens (Cuvier, 1829)	capitão-de-coroa; Scarlet-crowned Barbet	R
Capito dayi Cherrie, 1916	capitão-de-cinta; Black-girdled Barbet	R
Capito brunneipectus Chapman, 1921	capitão-de-peito-marrom; Brown-chested Barbet	R, E
Capito niger (Statius Muller, 1776)	capitão-de-bigode-carijó; Black-spotted Barbet	R
Capito auratus (Dumont, 1816)[275]	capitão-de-fronte-dourada; Gilded Barbet	R
Capito a. aurantiicinctus Dalmas, 1900: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. auratus (Dumont, 1805): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. orosae Chapman, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. amazonicus Deville & Des Murs, 1849 : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. nitidior Chapman, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. hypochondriacus Chapman, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capito a. insperatus Cherrie, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Eubucco* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Eubucco richardsoni (Gray, 1846)	capitão-de-bigode-limão; Lemon-throated Barbet	R
Eubucco r. nigriceps Chapman, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eubucco r. aurantiicollis Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eubucco r. purusianus Gyldenstolpe, 1951: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eubucco tucinkae (Seilern, 1913)	capitão-de-colar-amarelo; Scarlet-hooded Barbet	R#
Ramphastidae Vigors, 1825		
***Ramphastos* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Ramphastos toco Statius Muller, 1776	tucanuçu; Toco Toucan	R
Ramphastos t. toco Statius Muller, 1776: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos t. albogularis Cabanis, 1862: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos tucanus Linnaeus, 1758[276]	tucano-de-papo-branco; White-throated Toucan	R
Ramphastos t. tucanus Linnaeus, 1758: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos t. cuvieri Wagler, 1827[277]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos vitellinus Lichtenstein, 1823[278]	tucano-de-bico-preto; Channel-billed Toucan	R

[275] Probably more than a single species is involved (see Armenta *et al.* 2005).
[276] Limits among *R. tucanus* subspecies are not entirely clear and more than a single species may be involved (see Weckstein 2005 and Patané *et al.* 2009).
[277] Treated as full species by HBW.
[278] Limits among *R. vitellinus* subspecies are not entirely clear and more than a single species may be involved (see Weckstein 2005 and Patané *et al.* 2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Ramphastos v. culminatus Gould, 1833[279]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos v. vitellinus Lichtenstein, 1823: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos v. ariel Vigors, 1826[280]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphastos dicolorus Linnaeus, 1766	tucano-de-bico-verde; Red-breasted Toucan	R
***Aulacorhynchus* Gould, 1835**		
Aulacorhynchus atrogularis (Sturm & Sturm, 1841)[281]	tucaninho-de-nariz-amarelo; Black-throated Toucanet	R#
Aulacorhynchus a. dimidiatus Ridgway, 1886: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aulacorhynchus whitelianus (Salvin & Godman, 1882)[282]	tucaninho-verde; Tepui Toucanet	R#
Aulacorhynchus w. duidae Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Aulacorhynchus w. whitelianus Salvin & Godman, 1882: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Selenidera* Gould, 1837**		
Selenidera piperivora (Linnaeus, 1758)[283]	araçari-negro; Guianan Toucanet	R
Selenidera reinwardtii (Wagler, 1827)	saripoca-de-coleira; Golden-collared Toucanet	R
Selenidera r. reinwardtii (Wagler, 1827): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Selenidera r. langsdorffii (Wagler, 1827)[284]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Selenidera nattereri (Gould, 1836)	saripoca-de-bico-castanho; Tawny-tufted Toucanet	R
Selenidera gouldii (Natterer, 1837)[285]	saripoca-de-gould; Gould's Toucanet	R
Selenidera maculirostris (Lichtenstein, 1823)	araçari-poca; Spot-billed Toucanet	R
***Pteroglossus* Illiger, 1811**		
Pteroglossus bailloni (Vieillot, 1819)[286]	araçari-banana; Saffron Toucanet	R
Pteroglossus viridis (Linnaeus, 1766)	araçari-miudinho; Green Aracari	R
Pteroglossus inscriptus Swainson, 1822	araçari-de-bico-riscado; Lettered Aracari	R
Pteroglossus i. inscriptus Swainson, 1822: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pteroglossus i. humboldti Wagler, 1827[287]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pteroglossus bitorquatus Vigors, 1826	araçari-de-pescoço-vermelho; Red-necked Aracari	R
Pteroglossus b. sturmii Natterer, 1843[288]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[279] Treated as full species by HBW.
[280] Treated as full species by HBW.
[281] Split recently from *A. prasinus* based on morphological and molecular data (Navarro-Sigüenza *et al.* 2001, Puebla-Olivares *et al.* 2008).
[282] Split recently from *A. derbianus* based on morphological and molecular data (Bonnacorso *et al.* 2011).
[283] Previously treated as *S. culik*, but see Pacheco & Whitney (2006) and Piacentini *et al.* (2010) for a rationale in favor of *piperivora*. Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[284] Treated as full species by HBW.
[285] The subspecies formerly recognized in *S. gouldii* (*hellmayri* and *baturitensis*) were not considered valid by Novaes & Lima (1991) based on morphological data.
[286] Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Baillonius,* but molecular studies (*e.g.*, Patel *et al.* 2011) recovered this taxon within *Pteroglossus as sister to P. viridis and P. inscriptus.*
[287] Treated as full species by HBW.
[288] Treated as full species by HBW.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pteroglossus b. reichenowi Snethlage, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pteroglossus b. bitorquatus* Vigors, 1826: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pteroglossus azara (Vieillot, 1819)	araçari-de-bico-de-marfim; Ivory-billed Aracari	R, E
Pteroglossus flavirostris Fraser, 1841[289]	araçari-de-bico-amarelo; Yellow-billed Aracari	R
Pteroglossus mariae Gould, 1854[290]	araçari-de-bico-marrom; Brown-mandibled Aracari	R
Pteroglossus aracari (Linnaeus, 1758)	araçari-de-bico-branco; Black-necked Aracari	R
Pteroglossus a. atricollis (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pteroglossus a. aracari* (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pteroglossus a. wiedii* Sturm & Sturm, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pteroglossus castanotis Gould, 1834	araçari-castanho; Chestnut-eared Aracari	R
Pteroglossus c. castanotis Gould, 1834: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pteroglossus c. australis* Cassin, 1867: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pteroglossus pluricinctus Gould, 1835	araçari-de-cinta-dupla; Many-banded Aracari	R
Pteroglossus beauharnaisii Wagler, 1831[291]	araçari-mulato; Curl-crested Aracari	R
Picidae Leach, 1820		
***Picumnus* Temminck, 1825**		
Picumnus aurifrons Pelzeln, 1870[292]	picapauzinho-dourado; Bar-breasted Piculet	R
Picumnus a. aurifrons Pelzeln, 1870: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. transfasciatus* Hellmayr & Gyldenstolpe, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. borbae* Pelzeln, 1870: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. wallacii* Hargitt, 1889: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. purusianus* Todd, 1946: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. flavifrons* Hargitt, 1889: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. juruanus* Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Picumnus pumilus Cabanis & Heine, 1863[293]	picapauzinho-do-orinoco; Orinoco Piculet	R#
Picumnus lafresnayi Malherbe, 1862[294]	picapauzinho-do-amazonas; Lafresnaye's Piculet	R
Picumnus l. pusillus Pinto, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Picumnus undulatus Hargitt, 1889[295]	picapauzinho-ondulado; Undulated Piculet	R

[289] Often treated as a subspecies of *P. azara*, but morphological (Haffer 1974) and molecular data (Patel *et al.* 2011) support its recognition as a separate evolutionary species.

[290] Often treated as a subspecies of *P. azara*, but morphological (Haffer 1974) and molecular data (Patel *et al.* 2011) support its recognition as a separate evolutionary species.

[291] Wright (2015) showed evidence to correct the original spelling and date of publication of the name.

[292] Subspecies *borbae* and *juruanus* (red streaked forehead) sometimes treated as a separate species under the nama *P. borbae* (Winkler & Christie 2002).

[293] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *Picumnus lafresnayi*, but both are sympatric in southeast Colombia (Winker & Christie 2002).

[294] Formerly treated as conspecific with *P. pumilus* (Winker & Christie 2002).

[295] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. exilis*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring *P. buffonii* and *P. obsoletus*, the latter occurring only in Venezuela (Rego *et al.* 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Picumnus buffonii Lafresnaye, 1845[296]	picapauzinho-de-costas-pintadas; Buffon's Piculet	R
Picumnus pernambucensis Zimmer, 1947[297]	picapauzinho-de-pernambuco; Pernambuco Piculet	R, E
Picumnus exilis (Lichtenstein, 1823)[298]	picapauzinho-de-pintas-amarelas; Bahia Piculet	R, E
Picumnus spilogaster Sundevall, 1866[299]	picapauzinho-de-pescoço-branco; White-bellied Piculet	R
Picumnus s. spilogaster Sundevall, 1866: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus s. pallidus* Snethlage, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Picumnus pygmaeus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	picapauzinho-pintado; Spotted Piculet	R, E
Picumnus varzeae Snethlage, 1912[300]	picapauzinho-da-várzea; Varzea Piculet	R, E
Picumnus cirratus Temminck, 1825[301]	picapauzinho-barrado; White-barred Piculet	R
Picumnus c. macconnelli Sharpe, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus c. confusus* Kinnear, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus c. cirratus* Temminck, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus c. pilcomayensis* Hargitt, 1891: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Picumnus temminckii Lafresnaye, 1845	picapauzinho-de-coleira; Ochre-collared Piculet	R
Picumnus albosquamatus d'Orbigny, 1840	picapauzinho-escamoso; White-wedged Piculet	R
Picumnus a. albosquamatus d'Orbigny, 1840: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus a. guttifer* Sundevall, 1866[302]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *? Picumnus a. corumbanus* Lima, 1920		
Picumnus fuscus Pelzeln, 1870	picapauzinho-fusco; Rusty-necked Piculet	R
Picumnus rufiventris Bonaparte, 1838	picapauzinho-vermelho; Rufous-breasted Piculet	R
Picumnus r. rufiventris (Bonaparte, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Picumnus r. grandis* Carriker, 1930: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Picumnus fulvescens Stager, 1961[303]	picapauzinho-canela; Tawny Piculet	R, E
Picumnus limae Snethlage, 1924	picapauzinho-da-caatinga; Ochraceous Piculet	R, E
Picumnus nebulosus Sundevall, 1866	picapauzinho-carijó; Mottled Piculet	R
Picumnus castelnau Malherbe, 1862	picapauzinho-creme; Plain-breasted Piculet	R
Picumnus subtilis Stager, 1968	picapauzinho-de-barras-finas; Fine-barred Piculet	R#

[296] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. exilis*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring *P. undulatus* (Rego *et al.* 2014).
[297] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. exilis*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring *P. exilis* (Rego *et al.* 2014).
[298] Formerly regarded as a polytypic species but split into five separate phylogenetic (and possibly biological) species by Rego *et al.* (2014).
[299] Taxonomy confusing and interspecific limits uncertain (Winkler & Christie 2002).
[300] Thought to hybridize with *P. cirratus* (Winkler & Christie 2002), but detailed studies are lacking.
[301] May represent more than a single species, with inferred instances of hybridization with *P. temminckii, P. varzeae*, and *P. albosquamatus* (Winkler & Christie 2002). Thorough taxonomic study badly needed.
[302] Sometimes treated as a separate species, but thought to intergrade with the nominate form via subspecies *corumbanus* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
[303] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *P. limae* (Winkler & Christie 2002).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Melanerpes* Swainson, 1832**		
Melanerpes candidus (Otto, 1796)	pica-pau-branco; White Woodpecker	R
Melanerpes cruentatus (Boddaert, 1783)[304]	benedito-de-testa-vermelha; Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	R
Melanerpes flavifrons (Vieillot, 1818)	benedito-de-testa-amarela; Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	R
Melanerpes cactorum (d'Orbigny, 1839)	pica-pau-de-testa-branca; White-fronted Woodpecker	R
***Veniliornis* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Veniliornis kirkii (Malherbe, 1845)	pica-pau-de-sobre-vermelho; Red-rumped Woodpecker	R#
Veniliornis k. monticola Hellmayr, 1918: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Veniliornis cassini (Malherbe, 1862)[305]	pica-pau-de-colar-dourado; Golden-collared Woodpecker	R
Veniliornis affinis (Swainson, 1821)[306]	picapauzinho-avermelhado; Red-stained Woodpecker	R
Veniliornis a. orenocensis Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis a. hilaris* (Cabanis & Heine, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis a. ruficeps* (Spix, 1824)[307]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis a. affinis* (Swainson, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Veniliornis maculifrons (Spix, 1824)	picapauzinho-de-testa-pintada; Yellow-eared Woodpecker	R, E
Veniliornis passerinus (Linnaeus, 1766)	pica-pau-pequeno; Little Woodpecker	R
Veniliornis p. diversus Zimmer, 1942: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. agilis* (Cabanis & Heine, 1863): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. insignis* Zimmer, 1942: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. tapajozensis* Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. passerinus* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. taenionotus* (Reichenbach, 1854): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis p. olivinus* (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Veniliornis spilogaster (Wagler, 1827)	picapauzinho-verde-carijó; White-spotted Woodpecker	R
Veniliornis mixtus (Boddaert, 1783)[308]	pica-pau-chorão; Checkered Woodpecker	R
Veniliornis m. cancellatus (Wagler, 1829): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Veniliornis m. mixtus* (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Piculus* Spix, 1824**		
Piculus leucolaemus (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845)	pica-pau-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Woodpecker	R

[304] There are significant differences in plumage between populations of *M. cruentatus*, but have been judged just as morphs ("black-headed" and "yellow-tufted") and therefore considered of minor importance and insuficient even for subspecific distinction (Winkler & Christie 2002). However, no phylogeographic study is available.

[305] Possibly conspecific with *V. affinis* (Winkler & Christie 2002), but the only available phylogenetic study does not support this view (Moore *et al.* 2006).

[306] Possibly co-specific with *V. cassini* (Winkler & Christie 2002), but the only available phylogenetic study does not support this view (Moore *et al.* 2006).

[307] Has been treated as a separate species by Cory (1919).

[308] Formerly placed in the genus *Picoides,* but shown by Moore *et al.* (2006) to actually belong in *Veniliornis* with high statistical support.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Piculus flavigula (Boddaert, 1783)	pica-pau-bufador; Yellow-throated Woodpecker	R
Piculus f. flavigula (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piculus f. magnus* (Cherrie & Reichenberger, 1921): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piculus f. erythropis* (Vieillot, 1818)[309]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piculus capistratus (Malherbe, 1862)[310]	pica-pau-de-garganta-barrada; Bar-throated Woodpecker	R
Piculus laemostictus Todd, 1937[311]	pica-pau-de-garganta-pintada; Spot-throated Woodpecker	R
Piculus paraensis (Snethlage, 1907)[312]	pica-pau-dourado-de-belém; Belem Woodpecker	R, E
Piculus chrysochloros (Vieillot, 1818)	pica-pau-dourado-escuro; Golden-green Woodpecker	R
Piculus polyzonus (Valenciennes, 1826)[313]	pica-pau-dourado-grande; Atlantic Woodpecker	R, E
Piculus aurulentus (Temminck, 1821)	pica-pau-dourado; White-browed Woodpecker	R
***Colaptes* Vigors, 1825**		
Colaptes rubiginosus (Swainson, 1820)[314]	pica-pau-oliváceo; Golden-olive Woodpecker	R
Colaptes r. guianae (Hellmayr, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colaptes punctigula (Boddaert, 1783)[315]	pica-pau-de-peito-pontilhado; Spot-breasted Woodpecker	R
Colaptes p. punctigula (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Colaptes p. guttatus* (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colaptes melanochloros (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-verde-barrado; Green-barred Woodpecker	R
Colaptes m. melanochloros (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Colaptes m. nattereri* (Malherbe, 1845): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Colaptes m. leucofrenatus* Leybold, 1873[316]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colaptes campestris (Vieillot, 1818)	pica-pau-do-campo; Campo Flicker	R
Colaptes c. campestris (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Colaptes c. campestroides* (Malherbe, 1849)[317]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Celeus* Boie, 1831**		
Celeus torquatus (Boddaert, 1783)	pica-pau-de-coleira; Ringed Woodpecker	R
Celeus t. torquatus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[309] It may represent a separate species given significant plumage differences (Winkler & Christie 2002).

[310] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. chrysochloros*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent intergradation with the neighboring *P. laemostictus* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013).

[311] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. chrysochloros*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring *P. capistratus* and *P. chrysochloros* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013). The same work also proposed the synomization of *P. c. hypochryseus* with *P. laemostictus*.

[312] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. chrysochloros*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring *P. laemostictus* and *P. chrysochloros* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013).

[313] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *P. chrysochloros*, but shown to constitute a taxon with diagnostic characters and no apparent hybridization with the neighboring "nominate" *P. chrysochloros* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013).

[314] Formerly placed in the genus *Piculus,* but shown to be nested in *Colaptes* with high statistical support (Moore *et al.* 2011).

[315] Molecular data from Moore *et al.* (2011) challenges the long standing view that *C. punctigula* and *C. melanochloros* are part of a superspecies (Short 1982).

[316] Included based on Belton (1994). This subspecies belongs to the *melanolaimus* group, which is treated as a distinct species by HBW (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014).

[317] Sometimes treated as a separate species based on morphological characters, despite the existence of a purported hybrid zone with the nominate form in Paraguay (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). However, no phylogeographic study has evaluated the degree of evolutionary independence between these taxa.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Celeus t. occidentalis (Hargitt, 1889)[318]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Celeus t. pieteroyensi* Oren, 1992		
Celeus t. tinnunculus (Wagler, 1829)[319]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus galeatus (Temminck, 1822)[320]	pica-pau-de-cara-canela; Helmeted Woodpecker	R
Celeus ochraceus (Spix, 1824)[321]	pica-pau-ocráceo; Ochre-backed Woodpecker	R, E
Celeus flavescens (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-de-cabeça-amarela; Blond-crested Woodpecker	R
Celeus f. intercedens Hellmayr, 1908: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus f. flavescens (Gmelin, 1788)[322]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus elegans (Statius Muller, 1776)	pica-pau-chocolate; Chestnut Woodpecker	R
Celeus e. elegans (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus e. citreopygius Sclater & Salvin, 1867: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus e. jumanus (Spix, 1824)[323]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus lugubris (Malherbe, 1851)[324]	pica-pau-louro; Pale-crested Woodpecker	R
Celeus l. lugubris (Malherbe, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus l. kerri Hargitt, 1891: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus undatus (Linnaeus, 1766)[325]	pica-pau-barrado; Waved Woodpecker	R
Celeus u. undatus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus u. multifasciatus (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus grammicus (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845)[326]	picapauzinho-chocolate; Scale-breasted Woodpecker	R
Celeus g. grammicus (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus g. subcervinus Todd, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus g. latifasciatus Seilern, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus flavus (Statius Muller, 1776)	pica-pau-amarelo; Cream-colored Woodpecker	R
Celeus f. flavus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus f. peruvianus (Cory, 1919): CL, GR, HBW		

[318] Treated as a separate species due to conspicuous morphological differences(del Hoyo *et al.* 2014), but recent molecular study recovered little divergence among populations and this was interpreted as more consistent with subspecific ranking (Benz & Robbins 2011). A more detailed phylogeographic study is desirable to better evaluate inter-specific limits in the polytypic *C. torquatus*.

[319] Treated as a separate species due to conspicuous morphological differences (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014), but genettic differentiation with respect to other taxa grouped under C. torquatus unknown (Benz & Robbins 2011). A more detailed phylogeographic study is desirable to better evaluate inter-specific limits in the polytypic C. torquatus.

[320] Traditionally placed in *Dryocopus*, recently also in *Hylatomus* (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). Nonetheless, two independent molecular works (Benz *et al.* 2015, Lammertink *et al.* 2015) found that it actually belongs in *Celeus* with high statistical support. That matches several morphological features that had already lead to the suggestion of such a close relationship (Short 1982).

[321] Formerly treated as a subspecies of *C. flavescens*, but found to be the sister lineage to the entire *C. flavescens-elegans-lugubris* clade, exhibiting the highest genetic differentiation within it. Morphological differences also consistent with a separate species rank (Benz & Robbins 2011).

[322] Occurrence in Brazil based on Traylor (1958).

[323] This taxon is sometimes treated as a separate species and this seems supported by available molecular data (Benz & Robbins 2011). However, a more detailed phylogeographic study is needed to better evaluate interspecific limits in the polytypic *C. elegans*. Hybridization between *jumanus* and *C. lugubris* in southern Amazonia inferred based on both molecular and morphological data (Winkler & Christie 2002, Benz & Robbins 2011).

[324] Hybridization between *C. elegans jumanus* and *C. lugubris* in southern Amazonia has been inferred based on both molecular and morphological data (Winkler & Christie 2002, Benz & Robbins 2011).

[325] Genetic data indicate that *C. undatus* and *G. grammicus* might constitute a single species (Benz & Robbins 2011) and this has been supported by an yet unpublished phylogeographic study (Souza 2014).

[326] Genetic data indicate that *C. undatus* and *G. grammicus* might constitute a single species (Benz & Robbins 2011) and this has been supported by an yet unpublished phylogeographic study (Souza 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Celeus f. tectricialis (Hellmayr, 1922): CL, GR, HBW		
Celeus f. subflavus Sclater & Salvin, 1877: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus spectabilis Sclater & Salvin, 1880	pica-pau-lindo; Rufous-headed Woodpecker	R#
Celeus s. exsul Bond & Meyer de Schauensee, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Celeus obrieni Short, 1973	pica-pau-do-parnaíba; Kaempfer's Woodpecker	R, E
***Dryocopus* Boie, 1826**		
Dryocopus lineatus (Linnaeus, 1766)[327]	pica-pau-de-banda-branca; Lineated Woodpecker	R
Dryocopus l. lineatus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dryocopus l. erythrops (Valenciennes, 1826)[328]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Campephilus* Gray, 1840**[329]		
Campephilus rubricollis (Boddaert, 1783)	pica-pau-de-barriga-vermelha; Red-necked Woodpecker	R
Campephilus r. rubricollis (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campephilus r. trachelopyrus (Malherbe, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campephilus r. olallae (Gyldenstolpe, 1945): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campephilus robustus (Lichtenstein, 1818)	pica-pau-rei; Robust Woodpecker	R
Campephilus melanoleucos (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-de-topete-vermelho; Crimson-crested Woodpecker	R
Campephilus m. melanoleucos (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campephilus m. cearae (Cory, 1915): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campephilus leucopogon (Valenciennes, 1826)	pica-pau-de-barriga-preta; Cream-backed Woodpecker	R
CARIAMIFORMES Fürbringer, 1888		
Cariamidae Bonaparte, 1850		
***Cariama* Brisson, 1760**		
Cariama cristata (Linnaeus, 1766)	seriema; Red-legged Seriema	R
FALCONIFORMES Bonaparte, 1831		
Falconidae Leach, 1820		
***Daptrius* Vieillot, 1816**		
Daptrius ater Vieillot, 1816	gavião-de-anta; Black Caracara	R
***Ibycter* Vieillot, 1816**		
Ibycter americanus (Boddaert, 1783)	cancão; Red-throated Caracara	R

[327] Sometimes placed in the genus Hylatomus (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014).

[328] Sometimes treated as a separate species, but it has also been suggested that it may only be a morph (Winkler & Christie 2002).

[329] All Brazilian *Campephilus* species sometimes treated in the genus *Phloeoceastes* (Winkler & Christie 2002).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Caracara* Merrem, 1826**[330]		
Caracara cheriway (Jacquin, 1784)	carcará-do-norte; Crested Caracara	R
Caracara plancus (Miller, 1777)	carcará; Southern Caracara	R
***Milvago* Spix, 1824**		
Milvago chimachima (Vieillot, 1816)	carrapateiro; Yellow-headed Caracara	R
Milvago c. cordata Bangs & Penard, 1918: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Milvago c. chimachima* (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Milvago chimango (Vieillot, 1816)	chimango; Chimango Caracara	R
Milvago c. chimango (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Herpetotheres* Vieillot, 1817**		
Herpetotheres cachinnans (Linnaeus, 1758)	acauã; Laughing Falcon	R
Herpetotheres c. cachinnans (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Micrastur* Gray, 1841**		
Micrastur ruficollis (Vieillot, 1817)[331]	falcão-caburé; Barred Forest-Falcon	R
[*Micrastur r. zonothorax* (Cabanis, 1866)]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Micrastur r. concentricus* (Lesson, 1830): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Micrastur r. ruficollis* (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Micrastur gilvicollis (Vieillot, 1817)	falcão-mateiro; Lined Forest-Falcon	R
Micrastur mintoni Whittaker, 2003[332]	falcão-críptico; Cryptic Forest-Falcon	R
Micrastur mirandollei (Schlegel, 1862)	tanatau; Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	R
Micrastur semitorquatus (Vieillot, 1817)	falcão-relógio; Collared Forest-Falcon	R
Micrastur s. semitorquatus (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Micrastur buckleyi Swann, 1919	falcão-de-buckley; Buckley's Forest-Falcon	R
***Falco* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Falco tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758	peneireiro-de-dorso-malhado; Eurasian Kestrel	VA (N)
Falco t. tinnunculus Linnaeus, 1758: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco sparverius Linnaeus, 1758	quiriquiri; American Kestrel	R
Falco s. isabellinus Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Falco s. cinnamominus* Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Falco s. cearae* (Cory, 1915): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[330] Rejecting *Polyborus* in favor of *Caracara*, as defended by Banks & Dove (1992), is strongly subject to question (Piacentini *et al.*, in prep.).
[331] Plumage and voice differences suggest that more than one species may be involved.
[332] Date corrected in comparison to the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Falco columbarius Linnaeus, 1758	esmerilhão; American Merlin	VA (N)
Falco c. columbarius Linnaeus, 1758[333]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco aesalon Tunstall, 1771[334]	esmerilhão-europeu; Eurasian Merlin	VA (N)
Falco a. subaesalon Brehm, 1827: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco rufigularis Daudin, 1800	cauré; Bat Falcon	R
Falco r. rufigularis Daudin, 1800: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco r. ophryophanes (Salvadori, 1895): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco deiroleucus Temminck, 1825	falcão-de-peito-laranja; Orange-breasted Falcon	R
Falco femoralis Temminck, 1822	falcão-de-coleira; Aplomado Falcon	R
Falco f. femoralis Temminck, 1822: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco peregrinus Tunstall, 1771	falcão-peregrino; Peregrine Falcon	VN
Falco p. tundrius White, 1968: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Falco p. anatum Bonaparte, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
PSITTACIFORMES Wagler, 1830		
Psittacidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Anodorhynchus* Spix, 1824**		
Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus (Latham, 1790)	arara-azul; Hyacinth Macaw	R
Anodorhynchus glaucus (Vieillot, 1816)	arara-azul-pequena; Glaucous Macaw	R (Ex)
Anodorhynchus leari Bonaparte, 1856	arara-azul-de-lear; Indigo Macaw	R, E
***Cyanopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Cyanopsitta spixii (Wagler, 1832)	ararinha-azul; Spix's Macaw	R (ExN), E
***Ara* Lacépède, 1799**		
Ara ararauna (Linnaeus, 1758)	arara-canindé; Blue-and-yellow Macaw	R
Ara macao (Linnaeus, 1758)	araracanga; Scarlet Macaw	R
Ara m. macao (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ara chloropterus Gray, 1859	arara-vermelha; Red-and-green Macaw	R
Ara severus (Linnaeus, 1758)	maracanã-guaçu; Chestnut-fronted Macaw	R
***Orthopsittaca* Ridgway, 1912**		
Orthopsittaca manilatus (Boddaert, 1783)	maracanã-do-buriti; Red-bellied Macaw	R

[333] Other North American subspecies may migrate to Brazil.

[334] Usually treated as a subspecies of *F. columbarius*, but see Fuchs *et al.* (2015) for its treatment as full species. A female, captured on board a ship off the coast of Bahia, was the first and only record known for South America.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Primolius* Bonaparte, 1857**		
Primolius maracana (Vieillot, 1816)	maracanã; Blue-winged Macaw	R
Primolius couloni (Sclater, 1876)	maracanã-de-cabeça-azul; Blue-headed Macaw	R
Primolius auricollis (Cassin, 1853)	maracanã-de-colar; Yellow-collared Macaw	R
***Diopsittaca* Ridgway, 1912**		
Diopsittaca nobilis (Linnaeus, 1758)	maracanã-pequena; Red-shouldered Macaw	R
Diopsittaca n. nobilis (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Diopsittaca n. cumanensis (Lichtenstein, 1823)[335]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Diopsittaca n. longipennis Neumann, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Guaruba* Lesson, 1830**		
Guaruba guarouba (Gmelin, 1788)	ararajuba; Golden Parakeet	R, E
***Thectocercus* Ridgway, 1912**[336]		
Thectocercus acuticaudatus (Vieillot, 1818)	aratinga-de-testa-azul; Blue-crowned Parakeet	R
Thectocercus a. haemorrhous (Spix, 1824)[337]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thectocercus a. acuticaudatus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Psittacara* Vigors, 1825**[338]		
Psittacara leucophthalmus (Statius Muller, 1776)	periquitão; White-eyed Parakeet	R
Psittacara l. callogenys (Salvadori, 1891): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psittacara l. leucophthalmus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Aratinga* Spix, 1824**		
Aratinga nenday (Vieillot, 1823)	periquito-de-cabeça-preta; Nanday Parakeet	R
Aratinga auricapillus (Kuhl, 1820)	jandaia-de-testa-vermelha; Golden-capped Parakeet	R, E
Aratinga a. auricapillus (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Aratinga a. aurifrons Spix, 1824: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Aratinga jandaya (Gmelin, 1788)	jandaia; Jandaya Parakeet	R, E
Aratinga solstitialis (Linnaeus, 1766)	jandaia-amarela; Sun Parakeet	R
Aratinga maculata (Statius Muller, 1776)	cacaué; Sulphur-breasted Parakeet	R
Aratinga weddellii (Deville, 1851)	periquito-de-cabeça-suja; Dusky-headed Parakeet	R

[335] Treated as full species by HBW.
[336] Until recently placed in *Aratinga.*
[337] Endemic to Northeastern Brazil, has already been considered a full species (Cory 1918).
[338] Until recently placed in *Aratinga.*

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Eupsittula* Bonaparte, 1853**[339]		
Eupsittula aurea (Gmelin, 1788)	periquito-rei; Peach-fronted Parakeet	R
Eupsittula pertinax (Linnaeus, 1758)[340]	periquito-de-bochecha-parda; Brown-throated Parakeet	R
Eupsittula p. chrysophrys (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Eupsittula p. chrysogenys* (Massena & Souancé, 1854): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Eupsittula p. paraensis* (Sick, 1959): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eupsittula cactorum (Kuhl, 1820)	periquito-da-caatinga; Cactus Parakeet	R, E
Eupsittula c. caixana (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Eupsittula c. cactorum* (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pyrrhura* Bonaparte, 1856**		
Pyrrhura cruentata (Wied, 1820)	tiriba-grande; Ochre-marked Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura devillei (Massena & Souancé, 1854)	tiriba-fogo; Blaze-winged Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura frontalis (Vieillot, 1817)	tiriba; Maroon-bellied Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura f. frontalis (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pyrrhura f. chiripepe* (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura anerythra Neumann, 1927[341]	tiriba-do-xingu; Xingu Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura coerulescens Neumann, 1927[342]	tiriba-pérola; Pearly Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura perlata (Spix, 1824)	tiriba-de-barriga-vermelha; Crimson-bellied Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura molinae (Massena & Souancé, 1854)	tiriba-de-cauda-vermelha; Green-cheeked Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura m. phoenicura (Schlegel, 1864): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pyrrhura m. hypoxantha* (Salvadori, 1899): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura leucotis (Kuhl, 1820)	tiriba-de-orelha-branca; Maroon-faced Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura griseipectus Salvadori, 1900[343]	cara-suja; Gray-breasted Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura pfrimeri Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920	tiriba-de-pfrimer ; Pfrimer's Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura picta (Statius Muller, 1776)	tiriba-de-testa-azul; Painted Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura p. picta (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura lucianii (Deville, 1851)	tiriba-de-deville; Bonaparte's Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura roseifrons (Gray, 1859)	tiriba-de-cabeça-vermelha; Rose-fronted Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura r. roseifrons (Gray, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[339] Until recently placed in *Aratinga.*

[340] More than one species may be involved; the subspecies *paraensis* may deserve recognition as a full species (Collar 1997).

[341] Somenzari & Silveira (2015) present data to treat this taxon as a full species.

[342] The name *P. lepida* is based on a hybrid and, therefore, inapplicable (see Somenzari & Silveira 2015).

[343] Teixeira (1991) defends the adoption of the name *anaca* Gmelin, 1788 for this species. However, more than one species appears to be illustrated under the name *Anaca* in Eckhout's plates.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pyrrhura amazonum Hellmayr, 1906	tiriba-de-hellmayr; Santarem Parakeet	R, E
Pyrrhura a. amazonum Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura a. microtera Todd, 1947: HBW		
Pyrrhura snethlageae Joseph & Bates, 2002	tiriba-do-madeira; Madeira Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura s. lucida Arndt, 2008: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura s. snethlageae Joseph & Bates, 2002: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura egregia (Sclater, 1881)	tiriba-de-cauda-roxa; Fiery-shouldered Parakeet	R#
Pyrrhura e. obscura Zimmer & Phelps, 1946: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura melanura (Spix, 1824)	tiriba-fura-mata; Maroon-tailed Parakeet	R
Pyrrhura m. melanura (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrrhura rupicola (Tschudi, 1844)	tiriba-rupestre; Black-capped Parakeet	R#
Pyrrhura r. sandiae Bond & Meyer de Schauensee, 1944: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Myiopsitta monachus (Boddaert, 1783)	caturrita; Monk Parakeet	R
Myiopsitta m. cotorra (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiopsitta m. monachus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Forpus* Boie, 1858**		
Forpus passerinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	tuim-santo; Green-rumped Parrotlet	R
Forpus p. passerinus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Forpus p. cyanochlorus (Schlegel, 1864): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Forpus p. deliciosus (Ridgway, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Forpus xanthopterygius (Spix, 1824)	tuim; Blue-winged Parrotlet	R
Forpus x. crassirostris (Taczanowski, 1883)[344]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Forpus x. flavissimus* Hellmayr, 1929[345]: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Forpus x. xanthopterygius (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Forpus modestus (Cabanis, 1848)[346]	tuim-de-bico-escuro-do-norte; Schomburgk's Parrotlet	R
Forpus sclateri (Gray, 1859)[347]	tuim-de-bico-escuro; Dusky-billed Parrotlet	R
***Brotogeris* Vigors, 1825**		
Brotogeris tirica (Gmelin, 1788)	periquito-verde; Plain Parakeet	R, E
Brotogeris versicolurus (Statius Muller, 1776)	periquito-da-campina; White-winged Parakeet	R

[344] Smith *et al.* (2012) found genetic evidence for the subspecies *crassirostris* to be treated as a full species, in direct opposition to the morphological data of Bocalini & Silveira (2015).

[345] Bocalini & Silveira (2015) recommend the synonymization of this taxon.

[346] Previously treated as a subspecies of *F. sclateri* (under the name *eidos*), but see Pacheco & Whitney (2006) for the correct use of the names. The treatment of *modestus* as full species and not within *sclateri* follows Smith *et al.* (2012).

[347] Vocal and genetic differences suggest that more than one species may be involved in *F. sclateri* (Smith *et al.* 2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Brotogeris chiriri (Vieillot, 1818)	periquito-de-encontro-amarelo; Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	R
Brotogeris c. chiriri (Vieillot, 1818): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris cyanoptera (Pelzeln, 1870)	periquito-de-asa-azul; Cobalt-winged Parakeet	R
Brotogeris c. cyanoptera (Pelzeln, 1870): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris c. beniensis Gyldenstolpe, 1941[348]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris chrysoptera (Linnaeus, 1766)	periquito-de-asa-dourada; Golden-winged Parakeet	R
Brotogeris c. chrysoptera (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris c. tenuifrons Friedmann, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris c. solimoensis Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris c. tuipara (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris c. chrysosema Sclater, 1864: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris sanctithomae (Statius Muller, 1776)	periquito-testinha; Tui Parakeet	R
Brotogeris s. sanctithomae (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Brotogeris s. takatsukasae Neumann, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Nannopsittaca* Ridgway, 1912**		
Nannopsittaca panychlora (Salvin & Godman, 1883)	periquito-dos-tepuis; Tepui Parrotlet	R#
Nannopsittaca dachilleae O'Neill, Munn & Franke, 1991	periquito-da-amazônia; Amazonian Parrotlet	R#
***Touit* Gray, 1855**		
Touit huetii (Temminck, 1830)	apuim-de-asa-vermelha; Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	R
Touit purpuratus (Gmelin, 1788)	apuim-de-costas-azuis; Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet	R
Touit p. purpuratus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Touit p. viridiceps Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Touit melanonotus (Wied, 1820)	apuim-de-costas-pretas; Brown-backed Parrotlet	R, E
Touit surdus (Kuhl, 1820)	apuim-de-cauda-amarela; Golden-tailed Parrotlet	R, E
***Pionites* Heine, 1890**		
Pionites melanocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758)	marianinha-de-cabeça-preta; Black-headed Parrot	R
Pionites m. melanocephalus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionites m. pallidus (Berlepsch, 1889): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionites leucogaster (Kuhl, 1820)	marianinha-de-cabeça-amarela; White-bellied Parrot	R
Pionites l. xanthomerius (Sclater, 1858): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionites l. xanthurus Todd, 1925[349]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionites l. leucogaster (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[348] Only recently recorded in Brazil, in the state of Acre (Guilherme 2012).

[349] Treated as full species by HBW.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Pyrilia* Bonaparte, 1856**[350]		
Pyrilia vulturina (Kuhl, 1820)	curica-urubu; Vulturine Parrot	R, E
Pyrilia aurantiocephala (Gaban-Lima, Raposo & Höfling, 2002)	papagaio-de-cabeça-laranja; Bald Parrot	R, E
Pyrilia barrabandi (Kuhl, 1820)	curica-de-bochecha-laranja; Orange-cheeked Parrot	R
Pyrilia b. barrabandi (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrilia b. aurantiigena (Gyldenstolpe, 1951): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrilia caica (Latham, 1790)	curica-de-chapéu-preto; Caica Parrot	R
***Pionopsitta* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Pionopsitta pileata (Scopoli, 1769)	cuiú-cuiú; Pileated Parrot	R
***Graydidascalus* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Graydidascalus brachyurus (Kuhl, 1820)	curica-verde; Short-tailed Parrot	R
***Alipiopsitta* Caparroz & Pacheco, 2006**[351]		
Alipiopsitta xanthops (Spix, 1824)	papagaio-galego; Yellow-faced Parrot	R
***Pionus* Wagler, 1832**		
Pionus menstruus (Linnaeus, 1766)	maitaca-de-cabeça-azul; Blue-headed Parrot	R
Pionus reichenowi Heine, 1844	maitaca-de-barriga-azul; Reichenow's Parrot	R, E
Pionus maximiliani (Kuhl, 1820)[352]	maitaca; Scaly-headed Parrot	R
Pionus m. maximiliani (Kuhl, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionus m. siy Souancé, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionus m. melanoblepharus Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pionus fuscus (Statius Muller, 1776)	maitaca-roxa; Dusky Parrot	R
***Amazona* Lesson, 1830**		
Amazona festiva (Linnaeus, 1758)	papagaio-da-várzea; Festive Parrot	R
Amazona f. festiva (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona vinacea (Kuhl, 1820)	papagaio-de-peito-roxo; Vinaceous-breasted Parrot	R
Amazona pretrei (Temminck, 1830)	papagaio-charão; Red-spectacled Parrot	R
Amazona kawalli Grantsau & Camargo, 1989	papagaio-dos-garbes; Kawall's Parrot	R, E
Amazona farinosa (Boddaert, 1783)	papagaio-moleiro; Mealy Parrot	R
Amazona brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1758)	papagaio-de-cara-roxa; Red-tailed Parrot	R, E

[350] Historically placed in *Pionopsitta*.
[351] Historically placed in *Amazona*.
[352] More than one species may be involved (Ribas *et al*. 2007).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Amazona amazonica (Linnaeus, 1766)	curica; Orange-winged Parrot	R
Amazona autumnalis (Linnaeus, 1758)	papagaio-diadema; Red-lored Parrot	R
Amazona a. diadema (Spix, 1824)[353]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona dufresniana (Shaw, 1812)	papagaio-de-bochecha-azul; Blue-cheeked Parrot	D
Amazona rhodocorytha (Salvadori, 1890)	chauá; Red-browed Parrot	R, E
Amazona ochrocephala (Gmelin, 1788)[354]	papagaio-campeiro; Yellow-crowned Parrot	R
Amazona o. ochrocephala (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona o. xantholaema Berlepsch, 1913: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona o. nattereri (Finsch, 1865): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona aestiva (Linnaeus, 1758)	papagaio; Turquoise-fronted Parrot	R
Amazona a. aestiva (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Amazona a. xanthopteryx (Berlepsch, 1896): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Deroptyus* Wagler, 1832**		
Deroptyus accipitrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)	anacã; Red-fan Parrot	R
Deroptyus a. accipitrinus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Deroptyus a. fuscifrons Hellmayr, 1905[355]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Triclaria* Wagler, 1832**		
Triclaria malachitacea (Spix, 1824)	sabiá-cica; Blue-bellied Parrot	R, E
PASSERIFORMES Linnaeus, 1758		
Tyranni Wetmore & Miller, 1926		
Furnariides Sibley, Ahlquist & Monroe, 1988		
Thamnophilida Patterson, 1987		
Thamnophilidae Swainson, 1824		
Euchrepomidinae Bravo, Remsen, Whitney & Brumfield, 2012		
***Euchrepomis* Bravo, Remsen, Whitney & Brumfield, 2012**		
Euchrepomis humeralis (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)	zidedê-de-encontro; Chestnut-shouldered Antwren	R
Euchrepomis h. humeralis (Sclater & Salvin, 1880): IOC		
Euchrepomis h. transfluvialis (Todd, 1927): IOC		
Euchrepomis spodioptila (Sclater & Salvin, 1881)	zidedê-de-asa-cinza; Ash-winged Antwren	R
Euchrepomis s. signata (Zimmer, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[353] Treated as full species separate from *autumnalis* (which would become extraterritorial) by HBW and IOC.
[354] More than one species may be involved (Eberhard & Bermingham 2004).
[355] Collar (1997) suggests that this subspecies, south of the Amazonas river, may deserve recognition as a full species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Euchrepomis s. spodioptila (Sclater & Salvin, 1881): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euchrepomis s. meridionalis (Snethlage, 1925): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmornithinae Sundevall, 1872		
***Myrmornis* Hermann, 1783**		
Myrmornis torquata (Boddaert, 1783)	pinto-do-mato-carijó; Wing-banded Antbird	R
Myrmornis t. torquata (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pygiptila* Sclater, 1858**		
Pygiptila stellaris (Spix, 1825)	choca-cantadora; Spot-winged Antshrike	R
Pygiptila s. occipitalis Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pygiptila s. purusiana Todd, 1927[356]: CL, GR, IOC		
Pygiptila s. stellaris (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilinae Swainson, 1824		
***Microrhopias* Sclater, 1862**		
Microrhopias quixensis (Cornalia, 1849)	papa-formiga-de-bando; Dot-winged Antwren	R
Microrhopias q. intercedens Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microrhopias q. microstictus (Berlepsch, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microrhopias q. bicolor (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microrhopias q. emiliae Chapman, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myrmorchilus* Ridgway, 1909**		
Myrmorchilus strigilatus (Wied, 1831)	tem-farinha-aí; Stripe-backed Antbird	R
Myrmorchilus s. strigilatus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmorchilus s. suspicax Wetmore, 1922: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Neoctantes* Sclater, 1869**		
Neoctantes niger (Pelzeln, 1859)	choca-preta; Black Bushbird	R
***Clytoctantes* Elliot, 1870**		
Clytoctantes atrogularis Lanyon, Stotz & Willard, 1991	choca-de-garganta-preta; Rondonia Bushbird	R, E
***Epinecrophylla* Isler & Brumfield, 2006**[357]		
Epinecrophylla gutturalis (Sclater & Salvin, 1881)	choquinha-de-barriga-parda; Brown-bellied Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla leucophthalma (Pelzeln, 1868)	choquinha-de-olho-branco; White-eyed Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla l. leucophthalma (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Epinecrophylla l. phaeonota (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Epinecrophylla l. sordida (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[356] Synonymized with *stellaris* by Zimmer & Isler 2003.

[357] Historically treated as *Myrmotherula*, but see Isler *et al.* (2006).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Epinecrophylla haematonota (Sclater, 1857)	choquinha-de-garganta-carijó; Napo Stipple-throated Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla pyrrhonota (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	choquinha-do-rio-negro; Negro Stipple-throated Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla amazonica (Ihering, 1905)	choquinha-do-madeira; Madeira Stipple-throated Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla dentei Whitney, Isler, Bravo, Aristizábal, Schunck, Silveira & Piacentini, 2013	choquinha-do-rio-roosevelt; Roosevelt Stipple-throated Antwren	R, E
Epinecrophylla ornata (Sclater, 1853)	choquinha-ornada; Ornate Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla o. atrogularis (Taczanowski, 1874): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Epinecrophylla o. meridionalis* (Zimmer, 1932): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Epinecrophylla o. hoffmannsi* (Hellmayr, 1906): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Epinecrophylla erythrura (Sclater, 1890)	choquinha-de-cauda-ruiva; Rufous-tailed Antwren	R
Epinecrophylla e. erythrura (Sclater, 1890): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Epinecrophylla e. septentrionalis* (Zimmer, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Aprositornis* Isler, Bravo & Brumfield 2013**[358]		
Aprositornis disjuncta (Friedmann, 1945)	formigueiro-de-yapacana; Yapacana Antbird	R
***Ammonastes* Bravo, Isler & Brumfield 2013**[359]		
Ammonastes pelzelni (Sclater, 1890)	formigueiro-de-barriga-cinza; Gray-bellied Antbird	R
***Myrmophylax* Todd, 1927**[360]		
Myrmophylax atrothorax (Boddaert, 1783)	formigueiro-de-peito-preto; Black-throated Antbird	R
Myrmophylax a. atrothorax (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmophylax a. tenebrosa* (Zimmer, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmophylax a. melanura* (Ménétriès, 1835): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmophylax a. obscurata* (Zimmer, 1932): IOC		
***Myrmochanes* Allen, 1889**		
Myrmochanes hemileucus (Sclater & Salvin, 1866)	formigueiro-preto-e-branco; Black-and-white Antbird	R
***Terenura* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Terenura sicki Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1983	zidedê-do-nordeste; Orange-bellied Antwren	R, E
Terenura maculata (Wied, 1831)	zidedê; Streak-capped Antwren	R
***Myrmotherula* Sclater, 1858**[361]		
Myrmotherula brachyura (Hermann, 1783)	choquinha-miúda; Pygmy Antwren	R
Myrmotherula obscura Zimmer, 1932[362]	choquinha-de-bico-curto; Moustached Antwren	R

[358] Historically treated as *Myrmeciza*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).
[359] Historically treated as *Myrmeciza*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).
[360] Historically treated as *Myrmeciza*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).
[361] The genus, as currently defined, is polyphyletic (see Bravo *et al.* 2014).
[362] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *M. ignota* (extraterritorial). Morphological, genetic and vocal (call) differences support its treatment as a full species (see Bravo *et al.* 2014, Isler & Isler 2003).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Myrmotherula ambigua Zimmer, 1932	choquinha-de-coroa-listrada; Yellow-throated Antwren	R
Myrmotherula sclateri Snethlage, 1912	choquinha-de-garganta-amarela; Sclater's Antwren	R
Myrmotherula surinamensis (Gmelin, 1788)	choquinha-estriada; Guianan Streaked-Antwren	R
Myrmotherula multostriata Sclater, 1858	choquinha-estriada-da-amazônia; Amazonian Streaked-Antwren	R
Myrmotherula cherriei Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902	choquinha-de-peito-riscado; Cherrie's Antwren	R
Myrmotherula klagesi Todd, 1927	choquinha-do-tapajós; Klages's Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula axillaris (Vieillot, 1817)	choquinha-de-flanco-branco; White-flanked Antwren	R
Myrmotherula a. melaena (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula a. heterozyga* Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula a. axillaris* (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula a. luctuosa* Pelzeln, 1868[363]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmotherula sunensis Chapman, 1925	choquinha-do-oeste; Rio Suno Antwren	R#
Myrmotherula s. yessupi Bond, 1950[364]: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Myrmotherula minor Salvadori, 1864	choquinha-pequena; Salvadori's Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula longipennis Pelzeln, 1868	choquinha-de-asa-comprida; Long-winged Antwren	R
Myrmotherula l. longipennis Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula l. garbei* Ihering, 1905: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula l. transitiva* Hellmayr, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula l. ochrogyna* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula l. paraensis* (Todd, 1920): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmotherula urosticta (Sclater, 1857)	choquinha-de-rabo-cintado; Band-tailed Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula iheringi Snethlage, 1914	choquinha-de-ihering; Ihering's Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula oreni Miranda, Aleixo, Whitney, Silveira, Guilherme, Santos & Schneider, 2013	choquinha-do-bambu; Bamboo Antwren	R
Myrmotherula heteroptera Todd, 1927	choquinha-do-purus; Purus Antwren	R
Myrmotherula fluminensis Gonzaga, 1988	choquinha-fluminense; Rio de Janeiro Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula unicolor (Ménétriès, 1835)	choquinha-cinzenta; Unicolored Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula snowi Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1985	choquinha-de-alagoas; Alagoas Antwren	R, E
Myrmotherula behni Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890	choquinha-de-asa-lisa; Plain-winged Antwren	R#
Myrmotherula b. yavii Zimmer & Phelps, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula b. inornata* Sclater, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[363] Treated as a full species by IOC and Ridgely & Tudor (2009).

[364] Based on the pattern of markings on the wing coverts of the only Brazilian specimen, the population from the Juruá river is tentatively treated here as *M. s. yessupi*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Myrmotherula menetriesii (d'Orbigny, 1837)	choquinha-de-garganta-cinza; Gray Antwren	R
Myrmotherula m. pallida Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula m. cinereiventris* Sclater & Salvin, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula m. menetriesii* (d'Orbigny, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula m. berlepschi* Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula m. omissa* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmotherula assimilis Pelzeln, 1868	choquinha-da-várzea; Leaden Antwren	R
Myrmotherula a. assimilis Pelzeln, 1868: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmotherula a. transamazonica* Gyldenstolpe, 1951: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Formicivora* Swainson, 1824**		
Formicivora iheringi Hellmayr, 1909	formigueiro-do-nordeste; Narrow-billed Antwren	R, E
Formicivora erythronotos Hartlaub, 1852	formigueiro-de-cabeça-negra; Black-hooded Antwren	R, E
Formicivora grisea (Boddaert, 1783)	papa-formiga-pardo; White-fringed Antwren	R
Formicivora g. grisea (Boddaert, 1783)[365]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Formicivora g. rufiventris* Carriker, 1936[366]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicivora serrana Hellmayr, 1929	formigueiro-da-serra; Serra Antwren	R, E
Formicivora s. serrana (Hellmayr, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Formicivora s. interposita* Gonzaga & Pacheco, 1990: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicivora littoralis Gonzaga & Pacheco, 1990[367]	formigueiro-do-litoral; Restinga Antwren	R, E
Formicivora melanogaster Pelzeln, 1868	formigueiro-de-barriga-preta; Black-bellied Antwren	R
Formicivora m. melanogaster Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Formicivora m. bahiae* Hellmayr, 1909: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicivora rufa (Wied, 1831)	papa-formiga-vermelho; Rusty-backed Antwren	R
Formicivora r. chapmani Cherrie, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Formicivora r. rufa* (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Formicivora r. rufatra* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[368]		
Formicivora grantsaui Gonzaga, Carvalhaes & Buzzetti, 2007	papa-formiga-do-sincorá; Sincora Antwren	R, E
Formicivora paludicola Buzzetti, Belmonte-Lopes, Reinert, Silveira & Bornschein, 2014[369]	bicudinho-do-brejo-paulista; São Paulo Antwren	R, E
Formicivora acutirostris (Bornschein, Reinert & Teixeira, 1995)[370]	bicudinho-do-brejo; Parana Antwren	R, E

[365] *Formicivora grisea deluzae* Ménétries, 1835, from the "Serra dos Órgãos, Rio de Janeiro", sometimes accepted in reference works, is a female of the nominal taxon with a misgiven locality (Hellmayr 1929c, Naumburg 1939, Pacheco 2004).

[366] Borges (2007) assigns the populations of the Jaú river basin (west of the Negro river) to this subspecies.

[367] Firme & Raposo (2011) suggest that this species is not valid, but also consider the possibility that it is an "evolutionary species" or a subspecies of *F. serrana* (treatment adopted by the IOC). The clear inclusion of young and sub adults among the analyzed specimens weakens the results. Considering all these uncertainties, the Taxonomic Nucleus of the CBRO approved the maintenance of the species until more conclusive data are available.

[368] Pinto (1978) considers *F. r. rufatra* valid, but not *F. r. chapmani*. No subsequent authors have revaluated the matter.

[369] The publication, dated December 2013, was released only in 2014, with the final PDF version and register at ZooBank available in March.

[370] Formerly placed in its own genus, *Stymphalornis*, but see Bravo *et al.* (2014) and Buzzetti *et al.* (2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Isleria* Bravo, Chesser & Brumfield, 2012**[371]		
Isleria hauxwelli (Sclater, 1857)	choquinha-de-garganta-clara; Plain-throated Antwren	R
Isleria h. hauxwelli (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Isleria h. hellmayri (Snethlage, 1906): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Isleria h. suffusa (Zimmer, 1932): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Isleria h. clarior (Zimmer, 1932): IOC		
Isleria guttata (Vieillot, 1825)	choquinha-de-barriga-ruiva; Rufous-bellied Antwren	R
***Thamnomanes* Cabanis, 1847**		
Thamnomanes ardesiacus (Sclater & Salvin, 1867)	uirapuru-de-garganta-preta; Dusky-throated Antshrike	R
Thamnomanes a. ardesiacus (Sclater & Salvin, 1867): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes a. obidensis (Snethlage, 1914): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes saturninus (Pelzeln, 1868)	uirapuru-selado; Saturnine Antshrike	R
Thamnomanes s. huallagae (Cory, 1916): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes s. saturninus (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes caesius (Temminck, 1820)	ipecuá; Cinereous Antshrike	R
Thamnomanes c. glaucus Cabanis, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes c. persimilis Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes c. simillimus Gyldenstolpe, 1951: CL, GR, H&M, HBW		
Thamnomanes c. hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes c. caesius (Temminck, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnomanes schistogynus Hellmayr, 1911	uirapuru-azul; Bluish-slate Antshrike	R
Thamnomanes s. schistogynus Hellmayr, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Dichrozona* Ridgway, 1888**		
Dichrozona cincta (Pelzeln, 1868)	tovaquinha; Banded Antbird	R
Dichrozona c. cincta (Pelzeln, 1868): IOC		
Dichrozona c. stellata (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)[372]: IOC		
Dichrozona c. zononota Ridgway, 1888[373]: IOC		
***Rhopias* Cabanis & Heine, 1860**		
Rhopias gularis (Spix, 1825)[374]	choquinha-de-garganta-pintada; Star-throated Antwren	R, E
***Megastictus* Ridgway, 1909**		
Megastictus margaritatus (Sclater, 1855)	choca-pintada; Pearly Antshrike	R

[371] Historically placed in *Myrmotherula,* but see Bravo *et al.* (2012).
[372] Synonymized with *cincta* by Zimmer & Isler 2003.
[373] Synonymized with *cincta* by Zimmer & Isler 2003.
[374] Historically placed in *Myrmotherula,* but see Belmonte-Lopes *et al.* (2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Dysithamnus* Cabanis, 1847**		
Dysithamnus stictothorax (Temminck, 1823)	choquinha-de-peito-pintado; Spot-breasted Antvireo	R, E
Dysithamnus mentalis (Temminck, 1823)	choquinha-lisa; Plain Antvireo	R
Dysithamnus m. spodionotus Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dysithamnus m. emiliae* Hellmayr, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dysithamnus m. affinis* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dysithamnus m. mentalis* (Temminck, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dysithamnus xanthopterus Burmeister, 1856	choquinha-de-asa-ferrugem; Rufous-backed Antvireo	R, E
Dysithamnus plumbeus (Wied, 1831)	choquinha-chumbo; Plumbeous Antvireo	R, E
***Herpsilochmus* Cabanis, 1847**		
Herpsilochmus sellowi Whitney & Pacheco, 2000	chorozinho-da-caatinga; Caatinga Antwren	R, E
Herpsilochmus pileatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	chorozinho-de-boné; Bahia Antwren	R, E
Herpsilochmus atricapillus Pelzeln, 1868	chorozinho-de-chapéu-preto; Black-capped Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus praedictus Cohn-Haft & Bravo, 2013	chorozinho-esperado; Predicted Antwren	R, E
Herpsilochmus stotzi Whitney, Cohn-Haft, Bravo, Schunck & Silveira, 2013	chorozinho-do-aripuanã; Aripuana Antwren	R, E
Herpsilochmus sticturus Salvin, 1885	chorozinho-de-cauda-pintada; Spot-tailed Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus stictocephalus Todd, 1927	chorozinho-de-cabeça-pintada; Todd's Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus Pelzeln, 1868	chorozinho-de-costas-manchadas; Spot-backed Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus roraimae Hellmayr, 1903	chorozinho-de-roraima; Roraiman Antwren	R#
Herpsilochmus r. kathleenae Phelps Jr & Dickerman, 1980 : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Herpsilochmus r. roraimae* Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Herpsilochmus pectoralis Sclater, 1857	chorozinho-de-papo-preto; Pectoral Antwren	R, E
Herpsilochmus longirostris Pelzeln, 1868	chorozinho-de-bico-comprido; Large-billed Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus (Temminck, 1822)	chorozinho-de-asa-vermelha; Rufous-winged Antwren	R
Herpsilochmus r. frater Sclater & Salvin, 1880: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Herpsilochmus r. scapularis* (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Herpsilochmus r. rufimarginatus* (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sakesphorus* Chubb, 1918**		
Sakesphorus canadensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	choca-de-crista-preta; Black-crested Antshrike	R
Sakesphorus c. fumosus Zimmer, 1933: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sakesphorus c. loretoyacuensis* (Bartlett, 1882): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sakesphorus cristatus (Wied, 1831)[375]	choca-do-nordeste; Silvery-cheeked Antshrike	R, E

[375] Grantsau (2010) recommends its assignment to a separate genus, *Sakesphoroides*, based on the anatomical differences of the species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Sakesphorus luctuosus (Lichtenstein, 1823)[376]	choca-d'água; Glossy Antshrike	R, E
***Thamnophilus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Thamnophilus doliatus (Linnaeus, 1764)	choca-barrada; Barred Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus d. doliatus (Linnaeus, 1764): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus d. difficilis* Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus d. radiatus* Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus d. subradiatus* Berlepsch, 1887: IOC *Thamnophilus d. signatus* Zimmer, 1933: IOC		
Thamnophilus capistratus Lesson, 1840	choca-barrada-do-nordeste; Caatinga Antshrike	R, E
Thamnophilus ruficapillus Vieillot, 1816	choca-de-chapéu-vermelho; Rufous-capped Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus r. ruficapillus Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus torquatus Swainson, 1825	choca-de-asa-vermelha; Rufous-winged Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus palliatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	choca-listrada; Chestnut-backed Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus p. palliatus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus p. puncticeps* Sclater, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus p. vestitus* (Lesson, 1830): CL, H&M, HBW		
Thamnophilus schistaceus d'Orbigny, 1835	choca-de-olho-vermelho; Plain-winged Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus s. capitalis Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus s. schistaceus* d'Orbigny, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus s. heterogynus* (Hellmayr, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus s. inornatus* Ridgway, 1888: IOC		
Thamnophilus murinus Sclater & Salvin, 1868	choca-murina; Mouse-colored Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus m. canipennis Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus m. cayennensis* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus m. murinus* Sclater & Salvin, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus cryptoleucus (Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906)	choca-selada; Castelnau's Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus nigrocinereus Sclater, 1855	choca-preta-e-cinza; Blackish-gray Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus n. cinereoniger Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus n. kulczynskii* (Domaniewski & Stolzmann, 1922): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus n. nigrocinereus* Sclater, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus n. tschudii* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus n. huberi* Snethlage, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus punctatus (Shaw, 1809)	choca-bate-cabo; Northern Slaty-Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus p. punctatus (Shaw, 1809): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[376] For the treatment of *S. luctuosus* as a monotypic species see Lopes & Gonzaga (2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Thamnophilus stictocephalus Pelzeln, 1868	choca-de-natterer ; Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus s. stictocephalus Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus sticturus Pelzeln, 1868	choca-da-bolívia; Bolivian Slaty-Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus pelzelni Hellmayr, 1924	choca-do-planalto; Planalto Slaty-Antshrike	R, E
Thamnophilus ambiguus Swainson, 1825	choca-de-sooretama; Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike	R, E
Thamnophilus caerulescens Vieillot, 1816	choca-da-mata; Variable Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus c. paraguayensis Hellmayr, 1904: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus c. gilvigaster* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus c. caerulescens* Vieillot, 1816: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus c. ochraceiventer* Snethlage, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus c. cearensis* (Cory, 1919): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus c. albonotatus* Spix, 1825[377]: IOC *Thamnophilus c. pernambucensis* Naumburg, 1937[378]: IOC		
Thamnophilus aethiops Sclater, 1858[379]	choca-lisa; White-shouldered Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus a. polionotus Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. kapouni* Seilern, 1913: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. juruanus* Ihering, 1905: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. injunctus* Zimmer, 1933: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. punctuliger* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. atriceps* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. incertus* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. distans* Pinto, 1954: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus melanothorax Sclater, 1857	choca-de-cauda-pintada; Band-tailed Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus amazonicus Sclater, 1858	choca-canela; Amazonian Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus a. cinereiceps Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. divaricatus* Mees, 1974: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. amazonicus* Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. obscurus* Zimmer, 1933: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Thamnophilus a. paraensis* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus insignis Salvin & Godman, 1884	choca-de-roraima; Streak-backed Antshrike	R
Thamnophilus i. insignis Salvin & Godman, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thamnophilus divisorius Whitney, Oren & Brumfield, 2004	choca-do-acre; Acre Antshrike	R#
***Cymbilaimus* Gray, 1840**		
Cymbilaimus lineatus (Leach, 1814)	papa-formiga-barrado; Fasciated Antshrike	R

[377] Synonymized with *caerulescens* by Zimmer & Isler 2003.
[378] Synonymized with *cearensis* by Zimmer & Isler 2003.
[379] Molecular data suggest that multiple species are involved (Thom & Aleixo 2014). Presently, it is not possible to apply taxonomic changes due to the existence of yet unnamed taxa.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cymbilaimus l. intermedius Hartert & Goodson, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cymbilaimus l. lineatus (Leach, 1814): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae Gyldenstolpe, 1941	choca-do-bambu; Bamboo Antshrike	R
***Taraba* Lesson, 1831**		
Taraba major (Vieillot, 1816)	choró-boi; Great Antshrike	R
Taraba m. semifasciatus (Cabanis, 1872): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Taraba m. melanurus (Sclater, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Taraba m. borbae (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Taraba m. stagurus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Taraba m. major (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hypoedaleus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Hypoedaleus guttatus (Vieillot, 1816)	chocão-carijó; Spot-backed Antshrike	R
Hypoedaleus g. guttatus (Vieillot, 1816): GR, IOC		
Hypoedaleus g. leucogaster Pinto, 1932[380]: IOC		
***Batara* Lesson, 1831**		
Batara cinerea (Vieillot, 1819)	matracão; Giant Antshrike	R
Batara c. cinerea (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Mackenziaena* Chubb, 1918**		
Mackenziaena leachii (Such, 1825)	borralhara-assobiadora; Large-tailed Antshrike	R
Mackenziaena severa (Lichtenstein, 1823)	borralhara; Tufted Antshrike	R
***Frederickena* Chubb, 1918**		
Frederickena viridis (Vieillot, 1816)	borralhara-do-norte; Black-throated Antshrike	R
Frederickena unduliger (Pelzeln, 1868)[381]	borralhara-ondulada; Undulated Antshrike	R
Frederickena u. diversa Zimmer, 1944: CL		
Frederickena u. unduliger (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Frederickena u. pallida Zimmer, 1944: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Biatas* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Biatas nigropectus (Lafresnaye, 1850)	papo-branco; White-bearded Antshrike	R
***Myrmoderus* Ridgway, 1909[382]**		
Myrmoderus ferrugineus (Statius Muller, 1776)	formigueiro-ferrugem; Ferruginous-backed Antbird	R
Myrmoderus f. ferrugineus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoderus f. elutus (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[380] Synonymized with *guttatus* by Zimmer & Isler 2013.

[381] The occurrence of *F. fulva* in the Western Brazilian Amazon is expected but requires confirmation (see map in Isler *et al.* 2009).

[382] Traditionally placed in *Myrmeciza*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Myrmoderus ruficauda (Wied, 1831)[383]	formigueiro-de-cauda-ruiva; Scalloped Antbird	R, E
Myrmoderus r. soror (Pinto, 1940): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoderus r. ruficauda (Wied 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoderus loricatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	formigueiro-assobiador; White-bibbed Antbird	R, E
Myrmoderus squamosus (Pelzeln, 1868)	papa-formiga-de-grota; Squamate Antbird	R, E
***Hypocnemoides* Bangs & Penard, 1918**		
Hypocnemoides maculicauda (Pelzeln, 1868)	solta-asa; Band-tailed Antbird	R
Hypocnemoides m. maculicauda (Pelzeln, 1868): IOC		
Hypocnemoides m. orientalis Gyldenstolpe, 1941: IOC		
Hypocnemoides melanopogon (Sclater, 1857)	solta-asa-do-norte; Black-chinned Antbird	R
Hypocnemoides m. occidentalis Zimmer, 1932: H&M, IOC		
Hypocnemoides m. melanopogon (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemoides m. minor Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hylophylax* Ridgway, 1909**		
Hylophylax naevius (Gmelin, 1789)	guarda-floresta; Spot-backed Antbird	R
? *Hylophylax n. consobrinus* Todd, 1913[384]		
? *Hylophylax n. obscurus* Todd, 1927[385]		
Hylophylax n. theresae (Des Murs, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophylax n. inexpectatus Carriker, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophylax n. naevius (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophylax n. ochraceus (Berlepsch, 1912): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophylax punctulatus (Des Murs, 1856)	guarda-várzea; Dot-backed Antbird	R
Hylophylax p. punctulatus (Des Murs, 1856): IOC		
Hylophylax p. subochraceus Zimmer, 1934: IOC		
***Sclateria* Oberholser, 1899**		
Sclateria naevia (Gmelin, 1788)	papa-formiga-do-igarapé; Silvered Antbird	R
Sclateria n. naevia (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclateria n. argentata (Des Murs, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclateria n. toddi Hellmayr, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myrmelastes* Sclater, 1858**[386]		
Myrmelastes saturatus (Salvin, 1885)	formigueiro-de-roraima; Roraiman Antbird	R#
Myrmelastes s. obscurus (Zimmer & Phelps, 1946): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[383] Spelled "ruficaudus" in CBRO (2014), but names ending in -cauda/caudus are invariable and, therefore, keep the original spelling (David & Gosselin 2002a).

[384] Fernandes *et al*. (2014) applied this name to some terminal clades in their phylogeographic study, but the validity of the taxon is yet to be thoroughly assessed.

[385] Fernandes *et al*. (2014) applied this name to some terminal clades in their phylogeographic study, but the validity of the taxon is yet to be thoroughly assessed.

[386] *Myrmelastes* species (except *M. hyperythrus*) have been placed in *Schistocichla*, sometimes in *Percnostola*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Myrmelastes schistaceus (Sclater, 1858)	formigueiro-cinza; Slate-colored Antbird	R
Myrmelastes hyperythrus (Sclater, 1855)[387]	formigueiro-chumbo; Plumbeous Antbird	R
Myrmelastes rufifacies (Hellmayr, 1929)	formigueiro-de-cara-ruiva; Rufous-faced Antbird	R, E
Myrmelastes leucostigma (Pelzeln, 1868)	formigueiro-de-asa-pintada; Spot-winged Antbird	R
Myrmelastes l. subplumbeus (Sclater & Salvin, 1880): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmelastes l. leucostigma (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmelastes l. infuscatus (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmelastes humaythae (Hellmayr, 1907)	formigueiro-de-cauda-curta; Humaita Antbird	R
Myrmelastes caurensis (Hellmayr, 1906)	formigueiro-do-caura; Caura Antbird	R#
Myrmelastes c. australis (Zimmer & Phelps, 1947): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myrmeciza* Gray, 1841**		
Myrmeciza longipes (Swainson, 1825)	formigueiro-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Antbird	R
Myrmeciza l. griseipectus Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myrmoborus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Myrmoborus melanurus (Sclater & Salvin, 1866)	formigueiro-de-cauda-preta; Black-tailed Antbird	R#
Myrmoborus lophotes (Hellmayr & Seilern, 1914)	formigueiro-do-bambu; White-lined Antbird	R#
Myrmoborus myotherinus (Spix, 1825)	formigueiro-de-cara-preta; Black-faced Antbird	R
Myrmoborus m. elegans (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. myotherinus (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. incanus Hellmayr, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. ardesiacus Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. proximus Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. ochrolaemus (Hellmayr, 1906): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus m. sororius (Hellmayr, 1910): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus leucophrys (Tschudi, 1844)	papa-formiga-de-sobrancelha; White-browed Antbird	R
Myrmoborus l. leucophrys (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus l. angustirostris (Cabanis, 1848): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus l. griseigula Zimmer, 1932[388]: IOC		
Myrmoborus lugubris (Cabanis, 1847)	formigueiro-liso; Ash-breasted Antbird	R
Myrmoborus l. berlepschi (Hellmayr, 1910): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus l. stictopterus Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus l. femininus (Hellmayr, 1910): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmoborus l. lugubris (Cabanis, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[387] Traditionally placed in *Myrmeciza*, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).

[388] Synonymized with *leucophrys* by Zimmer & Isler 2013

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Pyriglena* Cabanis, 1847**		
Pyriglena leuconota (Spix, 1824)[389]	papa-taoca; White-backed Fire-eye	R
Pyriglena l. similis Zimmer, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pyriglena l. maura* (Ménétriès, 1835): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pyriglena l. interposita* Pinto, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pyriglena l. leuconota* (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyriglena pernambucensis Zimmer, 1931[390]	papa-taoca-de-pernambuco; Pernambuco Fire-eye	R, E
Pyriglena atra (Swainson, 1825)	papa-taoca-da-bahia; Fringe-backed Fire-eye	R, E
Pyriglena leucoptera (Vieillot, 1818)	papa-taoca-do-sul; White-shouldered Fire-eye	R
***Rhopornis* Richmond, 1902**		
Rhopornis ardesiacus (Wied, 1831)	gravatazeiro; Slender Antbird	R, E
***Percnostola* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Percnostola rufifrons (Gmelin, 1789)	formigueiro-de-cabeça-preta; Black-headed Antbird	R
Percnostola subcristata Hellmayr, 1908	formigueiro-de-hellmayr; Hellmayr's Antbird	R, E
Percnostola minor Pelzeln, 1868	formigueiro-de-pelzeln; Amazonas Antbird	R
***Akletos* Dunajewski, 1948**[391]		
Akletos melanoceps (Spix, 1825)	formigueiro-grande; White-shouldered Antbird	R
Akletos goeldii (Snethlage, 1908)	formigueiro-de-goeldi; Goeldi's Antbird	R
***Hafferia* Isler, Bravo & Brumfield, 2013**[392]		
Hafferia fortis (Sclater & Salvin, 1868)	formigueiro-de-taoca; Sooty Antbird	R
Hafferia f. fortis (Sclater & Salvin, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hafferia f. incanescens* (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sciaphylax* Bravo, Isler & Brumfield, 2013**[393]		
Sciaphylax hemimelaena (Sclater, 1857)	formigueiro-de-cauda-castanha; Chestnut-tailed Antbird	R
Sciaphylax pallens (Berlepsch & Hellmayr, 1905)	formigueiro-de-cauda-baia; Eastern White-bellied Antbird	R
***Cercomacra* Sclater, 1858**		
Cercomacra manu Fitzpatrick & Willard, 1990	chororó-de-manu; Manu Antbird	R
Cercomacra brasiliana Hellmayr, 1905	chororó-cinzento; Rio de Janeiro Antbird	R, E

[389] More than one species may be involved (see Maldonado-Coelho *et al.* 2013)
[390] Treated as a subspecies by reference works, but genetic (Maldonado-Coelho *et al.* 2013) and morphological distinction led us to recognize it as a full species.
[391] Traditionally placed in Myrmeciza, but see Isler *et al.* (2013, 2014).
[392] Traditionally placed in Myrmeciza, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).
[393] Traditionally placed in Myrmeciza, but see Isler *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cercomacra cinerascens (Sclater, 1857)	chororó-pocuá; Gray Antbird	R
Cercomacra c. cinerascens (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacra c. immaculata Chubb, 1918: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacra c. sclateri Hellmayr, 1905: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacra c. iterata Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacra melanaria (Ménétriès, 1835)	chororó-do-pantanal; Mato Grosso Antbird	R
Cercomacra ferdinandi Snethlage, 1928	chororó-de-goiás; Bananal Antbird	R, E
Cercomacra carbonaria Sclater & Salvin, 1873	chororó-do-rio-branco; Rio Branco Antbird	R
***Cercomacroides* Tello & Raposo, 2014**[394]		
Cercomacroides nigrescens (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)	chororó-negro; Blackish Antbird	R
Cercomacroides n. approximans (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides n. ochrogyna (Snethlage, 1928): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides fuscicauda (Zimmer, 1931)[395]	chororó-negro-do-acre; Riparian Antbird	R
Cercomacroides laeta (Todd, 1920)	chororó-didi; Willis's Antbird	R, E
Cercomacroides l. waimiri (Bierregaard, Cohn-Haft & Stotz, 1997) : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides l. laeta (Todd, 1920): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides l. sabinoi (Pinto, 1939): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides tyrannina (Sclater, 1855)	chororó-escuro; Dusky Antbird	R
Cercomacroides t. tyrannina (Sclater, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides t. saturatior (Chubb, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cercomacroides serva (Sclater, 1858)	chororó-preto; Black Antbird	R
Cercomacroides s. hypomelaena (Sclater, 1890): IOC		
***Drymophila* Swainson, 1824**		
Drymophila ferruginea (Temminck, 1822)	trovoada; Ferruginous Antbird	R, E
Drymophila rubricollis (Bertoni, 1901)	trovoada-de-bertoni; Bertoni's Antbird	R
Drymophila genei (Filippi, 1847)	choquinha-da-serra; Rufous-tailed Antbird	R, E
Drymophila ochropyga (Hellmayr, 1906)	choquinha-de-dorso-vermelho; Ochre-rumped Antbird	R, E
Drymophila malura (Temminck, 1825)	choquinha-carijó; Dusky-tailed Antbird	R
Drymophila squamata (Lichtenstein, 1823)	pintadinho; Scaled Antbird	R, E
Drymophila s. squamata (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Drymophila s. stictocorypha (Boucard & Berlepsch, 1892): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[394] Previously treated in *Cercomacra,* but see Tello *et al.* (2014).

[395] Traditionally treated as subspecies of *C. nigrescens*, but Mayer *et al.* (2014) present reasons to treat it as a distinct species based on vocal differences.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Drymophila devillei (Menegaux & Hellmayr, 1906)	trovoada-listrada; Striated Antbird	R
Drymophila d. devillei (Ménégaux & Hellmayr, 1906): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Drymophila d. subochracea Chapman, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hypocnemis* Cabanis, 1847**		
Hypocnemis hypoxantha Sclater, 1869	cantador-amarelo; Yellow-browed Antbird	R
Hypocnemis h. hypoxantha Sclater, 1869: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis h. ochraceiventris Chapman, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis subflava Cabanis, 1873	cantador-galego; Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird	R#
Hypocnemis s. collinsi Cherrie, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis cantator (Boddaert, 1783)	cantador-da-guiana; Guianan Warbling-Antbird	R
Hypocnemis c. notaea Hellmayr, 1920: H&M, IOC		
Hypocnemis c. cantator (Boddaert, 1783): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis flavescens Sclater, 1865	cantador-sulfúreo; Imeri Warbling-Antbird	R
Hypocnemis f. flavescens Sclater, 1865: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis f. perflava Pinto, 1966: GR, H&M, IOC		
Hypocnemis peruviana Taczanowski, 1884	cantador-sinaleiro; Peruvian Warbling-Antbird	R
Hypocnemis p. saturata Carriker, 1930: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis p. peruviana Taczanowski, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis ochrogyna Zimmer, 1932	cantador-ocráceo; Rondonia Warbling-Antbird	R
Hypocnemis rondoni Whitney, Isler, Bravo, Aristizábal, Schunck, Silveira, Piacentini, Cohn-Haft & Rêgo, 2013	cantador-de-rondon; Manicore Warbling-Antbird	R, E
Hypocnemis striata (Spix, 1825)	cantador-estriado; Spix's Warbling-Antbird	R, E
Hypocnemis s. implicata Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis s. striata (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hypocnemis s. affinis Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pithys* Vieillot, 1818**		
Pithys albifrons (Linnaeus, 1766)	papa-formiga-de-topete; White-plumed Antbird	R
Pithys a. albifrons (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pithys a. brevibarba Chapman, 1928[396]: IOC		
Pithys a. peruvianus Taczanowski, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Willisornis* Agne & Pacheco, 2007[397]**		
Willisornis poecilinotus (Cabanis, 1847)	rendadinho; Common Scale-backed Antbird	R
Willisornis p. poecilinotus (Cabanis, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Willisornis p. duidae (Chapman, 1923): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[396] Subspecies synonymized with *peruvianus* by Zimmer & Isler (2013).

[397] Previously treated in *Hylophylax*, but Brumfield *et al.* (2007) presented evidence for the treatment as a separate genus (see also Agne & Pacheco 2007).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Willisornis p. griseiventris (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Willisornis p. gutturalis (Todd, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Willisornis vidua (Hellmayr, 1905)	rendadinho-do-xingu; Xingu Scale-backed Antbird	R, E
Willisornis v. nigrigula (Snethlage, 1914): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Willisornis v. vidua (Hellmayr, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Phlegopsis* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Phlegopsis nigromaculata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	mãe-de-taoca; Black-spotted Bare-eye	R
Phlegopsis n. nigromaculata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phlegopsis n. bowmani Ridgway, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phlegopsis n. confinis Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phlegopsis n. paraensis Hellmayr, 1904: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phlegopsis borbae Hellmayr, 1907	mãe-de-taoca-dourada; Pale-faced Bare-eye	R, E
Phlegopsis erythroptera (Gould, 1855)	mãe-de-taoca-avermelhada; Reddish-winged Bare-eye	R
Phlegopsis e. erythroptera (Gould, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phlegopsis e. ustulata Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Gymnopithys* Bonaparte, 1857**		
Gymnopithys leucaspis (Sclater, 1855)	mãe-de-taoca-bochechuda; White-cheeked Antbird	R
Gymnopithys l. lateralis Todd, 1927: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gymnopithys rufigula (Boddaert, 1783)	mãe-de-taoca-de-garganta-vermelha; Rufous-throated Antbird	R
Gymnopithys r. pallidus (Cherrie, 1909): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gymnopithys r. pallidigula Phelps & Phelps, 1947: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gymnopithys r. rufigula (Boddaert, 1783): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Oneillornis* Isler, Bravo & Brumfield, 2014**		
Oneillornis salvini (Berlepsch, 1901)	mãe-de-taoca-de-cauda-barrada; White-throated Antbird	R
Oneillornis s. maculatus (Zimmer, 1937): IOC		
Oneillornis s. salvini (Berlepsch, 1901): IOC		
***Rhegmatorhina* Ridgway, 1888**		
Rhegmatorhina gymnops Ridgway, 1888	mãe-de-taoca-de-cara-branca; Bare-eyed Antbird	R, E
Rhegmatorhina berlepschi (Snethlage, 1907)	mãe-de-taoca-arlequim; Harlequin Antbird	R, E
Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi (Hellmayr, 1907)	mãe-de-taoca-papuda; White-breasted Antbird	R, E
Rhegmatorhina cristata (Pelzeln, 1868)	mãe-de-taoca-cristada; Chestnut-crested Antbird	R
Rhegmatorhina melanosticta (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)	mãe-de-taoca-cabeçuda; Hairy-crested Antbird	R
Rhegmatorhina m. purusiana (Snethlage, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhegmatorhina m. badia Zimmer, 1932: H&M, IOC		

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Melanopareiidae Ericson, Olson, Irested, Alvarenga & Fjeldså, 2010[398]		
***Melanopareia* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Melanopareia torquata (Wied, 1831)	tapaculo-de-colarinho; Collared Crescentchest	R
Melanopareia t. bitorquata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Melanopareia t. rufescens Hellmayr, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Melanopareia t. torquata (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophagidae Sclater & Salvin, 1873		
***Conopophaga* Vieillot, 1816**		
Conopophaga cearae Cory, 1916[399]	chupa-dente-do-nordeste; Ceara Gnateater	R, E
Conopophaga lineata (Wied, 1831)	chupa-dente; Rufous Gnateater	R
Conopophaga l. lineata (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga l. rubecula Neumann, 1931[400]		
Conopophaga l. vulgaris Ménétriès, 1835[401]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga aurita (Gmelin, 1789)[402]	chupa-dente-de-cinta; Chestnut-belted Gnateater	R
Conopophaga a. inexpectata Zimmer, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga a. aurita (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga a. australis Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga a. snethlageae Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga a. pallida Snethlage, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga roberti Hellmayr, 1905	chupa-dente-de-capuz; Hooded Gnateater	R, E
Conopophaga melanogaster Ménétriès, 1835[403]	chupa-dente-grande; Black-bellied Gnateater	R
Conopophaga peruviana Des Murs, 1856	chupa-dente-do-peru; Ash-throated Gnateater	R
Conopophaga melanops (Vieillot, 1818)	cuspidor-de-máscara-preta; Black-cheeked Gnateater	R, E
Conopophaga m. nigrifrons Pinto, 1954: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga m. perspicillata (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopophaga m. melanops (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[398] Although firstly mentioned by Irestedt *et al.* (2002), the name Melanopareiidae was validly introduced only by Ericson *et al.* (2010), who provided all mandatory requirements for family-group names as stated by the ICZN (1999).

[399] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *C. lineata*, but see Batalha-Filho *et al.* (2014).

[400] The taxonomic definition of *C. lineata* by Naumburg (1937), which has been followed by all subsequent authors, is flawed as it included some specimens of *C. cearae* (which the author considered a separate species!). Thus, we recommend a re-evaluation of *C. l. rubecula.*

[401] Vocal differences suggest that more then a single species may be involved, but see Dantas *et al.* (2014). The name *anomala* Bertoni may apply to southern populations.

[402] The great vocal and plumage differences between populations suggest that multiple species are involved.

[403] Sometimes treated in its own genus, *Pseudoconopophaga*, due its larger size.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Furnariida Sibley, Ahlquist & Monroe, 1988		
Grallarioidea Sclater & Salvin, 1873		
Grallariidae Sclater & Salvin, 1873		
***Grallaria* Vieillot, 1816**		
Grallaria varia (Boddaert, 1783)[404]	tovacuçu; Variegated Antpitta	R
Grallaria v. cinereiceps Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Grallaria v. varia* (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Grallaria v. distincta* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Grallaria v. intercedens* Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Grallaria v. imperator* Lafresnaye, 1842: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Grallaria eludens Lowery & O'Neill, 1969	tovacuçu-xodó; Elusive Antpitta	R#
***Hylopezus* Ridgway, 1909**		
Hylopezus macularius (Temminck, 1823)	torom-carijó; Spotted Antpitta	R
Hylopezus dilutus (Hellmayr, 1910)[405]	torom-do-imeri; Zimmer's Antpitta	R
Hylopezus whittakeri Carneiro, Gonzaga, Rêgo, Sampaio, Schneider & Aleixo, 2012	torom-de-alta-floresta; Alta Floresta Antpitta	R, E
Hylopezus paraensis Snethlage, 1910	torom-do-pará; Snethlage's Antpitta	R, E
Hylopezus berlepschi (Hellmayr, 1903)	torom-torom; Amazonian Antpitta	R
Hylopezus b. yessupi (Carriker, 1930): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylopezus b. berlepschi* (Hellmayr, 1903): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylopezus ochroleucus (Wied, 1831)	pompeu ; White-browed Antpitta	R, E
Hylopezus nattereri (Pinto, 1937)[406]	pinto-do-mato; Speckle-breasted Antpitta	R
***Myrmothera* Vieillot, 1816**		
Myrmothera campanisona (Hermann, 1783)[407]	tovaca-patinho; Thrush-like Antpitta	R
Myrmothera c. dissors Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmothera c. campanisona* (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmothera c. minor* (Taczanowski, 1882): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmothera c. subcanescens* Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myrmothera simplex (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	torom-de-peito-pardo; Tepui Antpitta	R#
Myrmothera s. pacaraimae Phelps & Dickerman, 1980: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmothera s. simplex* (Salvin & Godman, 1884): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myrmothera s. duidae* Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[404] Marked differences in plumage suggest that multiple species may be involved.
[405] Treated as a subspecies in the reference works
[406] Historically treated as a subspecies of *H. ochroleucus*, which may not be even closely related (Carneiro *et al.* 2012).
[407] Vocal differences suggest that multiple species are involved

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Rhinocryptidae Wetmore, 1926 (1837)		
Scytalopodinae Müller, 1846		
***Merulaxis* Lesson, 1830**		
Merulaxis ater Lesson, 1830	entufado; Slaty Bristlefront	R, E
Merulaxis stresemanni Sick, 1960	entufado-baiano; Stresemann's Bristlefront	R, E
***Eleoscytalopus* Maurício, Mata, Bornschein, Cadena, Alvarenga & Bonatto, 2008**[408]		
Eleoscytalopus indigoticus (Wied, 1831)	macuquinho; White-breasted Tapaculo	R, E
Eleoscytalopus psychopompus (Teixeira & Carnevalli, 1989)	macuquinho-baiano; Bahia Tapaculo	R, E
***Scytalopus* Gould, 1837**		
Scytalopus gonzagai Maurício, Belmonte-Lopes, Pacheco, Silveira, Whitney & Bornschein, 2014[409]	tapaculo-preto-baiano; Boa Nova Tapaculo	R, E
Scytalopus speluncae (Ménétriès, 1835)[410]	tapaculo-preto; Mouse-colored Tapaculo	R, E
Scytalopus diamantinensis Bornschein, Maurício, Belmonte-Lopes, Mata & Bonatto, 2007	tapaculo-da-chapada-diamantina; Diamantina Tapaculo	R, E
Scytalopus petrophilus Whitney, Vasconcelos, Silveira & Pacheco, 2010[411]	tapaculo-serrano; Rock Tapaculo	R, E
Scytalopus pachecoi Maurício, 2005	tapaculo-ferreirinho; Planalto Tapaculo	R
Scytalopus novacapitalis Sick, 1958	tapaculo-de-brasília; Brasilia Tapaculo	R, E
Scytalopus iraiensis Bornschein, Reinert & Pichorim, 1998	macuquinho-da-várzea; Marsh Tapaculo	R, E
Rhinocryptinae Wetmore, 1926 (1837)		
***Psilorhamphus* Sclater, 1855**		
Psilorhamphus guttatus (Ménétriès, 1835)	tapaculo-pintado; Spotted Bamboowren	R
***Liosceles* Sclater, 1865**		
Liosceles thoracicus (Sclater, 1865)	corneteiro-da-mata; Rusty-belted Tapaculo	R
Liosceles t. dugandi Meyer de Schauensee, 1950: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Liosceles t. thoracicus (Sclater, 1865): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[408] The species in *Eleoscytalopus* were historically treated in *Scytalopus*, but see Maurício *et al.* (2008).

[409] This recently described species has long been included under *S. speluncae*. The proposed English name in its original description, Bahian Mouse-colored Tapaculo (Maurício *et al.* 2014), has not been accepted by Remsen *et al.* (2015) who, on the other hand, accepted an alternative proposal (SACC proposal 662) for a new English name for the taxon: Boa Nova Tapaculo.

[410] The name *Scytalopus speluncae* has been historically attributed to the dark-gray species from the southeastern coastal Brazilian mountains. However, Raposo *et al.* (2006) proposed that this name should be applied to a species that is light-gray with whitish belly and extensive barring, recently named *S. petrophilus* (Whitney *et al.* 2010), and named the dark-gray species as *S. notorius*. Although defended by Raposo *et al.* (2012) and Nemésio *et al.* (2013), this view has been contested by Maurício *et al.* (2010) and Remsen *et al.* (2015). In the present list, we adopt the arguments and the proposals of Maurício *et al.* (2010), Whitney *et al.* (2010) and Remsen *et al.* (2015) of maintaining the name *Scytalopus speluncae* as the valid one for the dark-gray species from the southeastern coastal Brazilian mountains. More than one species is involved (Maurício 2005, Mata *et al.* 2009).

[411] See coments under *S. speluncae*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Furnarioidea Gray, 1840		
Formicariidae Gray, 1840		
***Formicarius* Boddaert, 1783**		
Formicarius colma Boddaert, 1783	galinha-do-mato; Rufous-capped Antthrush	R
Formicarius c. colma Boddaert, 1783: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius c. nigrifrons Gould, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius c. amazonicus Hellmayr, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius c. ruficeps (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius analis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	pinto-do-mato-de-cara-preta; Black-faced Antthrush	R
Formicarius a. zamorae Chapman, 1923: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius a. crissalis (Cabanis, 1861): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius a. analis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius a. paraensis Novaes, 1957: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Formicarius rufifrons Blake, 1957	pinto-do-mato-de-fronte-ruiva; Rufous-fronted Antthrush	R
***Chamaeza* Vigors, 1825**		
Chamaeza campanisona (Lichtenstein, 1823)[412]	tovaca-campainha; Short-tailed Antthrush	R
Chamaeza c. obscura Zimmer & Phelps, 1944[413]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chamaeza c. campanisona (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chamaeza nobilis Gould, 1855[414]	tovaca-estriada; Striated Antthrush	R
Chamaeza n. rubida Zimmer, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chamaeza n. nobilis Gould, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chamaeza n. fulvipectus Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chamaeza meruloides Vigors, 1825	tovaca-cantadora; Such's Antthrush	R, E
Chamaeza ruficauda (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)	tovaca-de-rabo-vermelho; Rufous-tailed Antthrush	R
Scleruridae Swainson, 1827		
***Sclerurus* Swainson, 1827**[415]		
Sclerurus macconnelli Chubb, 1919[416]	vira-folha-de-peito-vermelho; Tawny-throated Leaftosser	R
Sclerurus m. macconnelli Chubb, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus m. bahiae Chubb, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[412] The form *C. c. tshororo* Bertoni, 1901 has been tentatively considered valid by Krabbe & Schulenberg (2003), although they concluded that it "is very like nominate [form], and indeed doubtfully distinct". In fact, there is no known diagnosis for it and most earlier authorities (e.g., Naumburg 1939, Pinto 1978) consider it inseparable from the nominate.

[413] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) point to its occurrence in the Brazil-Venezuela border.

[414] The form *C. n. fulvipectus* differs in plumage color and vocalizations from nominate and other forms, to the point of being considered "possibly a separate species" (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003).

[415] Vocal and plumage differences coupled with the great phylogeographic structure recoverd by molecular data suggest that many of the subspecies listed here must be separate species (d'Horta *et al.* 2013).

[416] Until recently regarded as a subspecies of *S. mexicanus*, but see d'Horta *et al.* (2013). The evidence of the occurrence of *S. peruvianus* in Brasil need to be reviewed, as birds from Acre grouped with *S. macconnelli* in their study, distinct from *S. peruvianus*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Sclerurus rufigularis Pelzeln, 1868	vira-folha-de-bico-curto; Short-billed Leaftosser	R
Sclerurus r. fulvigularis Todd, 1920: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus r. furfurosus Todd, 1948: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus r. brunnescens Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus r. rufigularis Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus caudacutus (Vieillot, 1816)	vira-folha-pardo; Black-tailed Leaftosser	R
Sclerurus c. caudacutus (Vieillot, 1816)[417]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus c. insignis Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus c. brunneus Sclater, 1857: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus c. pallidus Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus c. calligineus Pinto, 1954: GR, H&M		
Sclerurus c. umbretta (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus albigularis Sclater & Salvin, 1869	vira-folha-de-garganta-cinza; Gray-throated Leaftosser	R
Sclerurus a. albicollis Carriker, 1935: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus a. kempffi Kratter, 1997: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sclerurus cearensis Snethlage, 1924[418]	vira-folha-cearense; Ceara Leaftosser	R, E
Sclerurus scansor (Ménétriès, 1835)	vira-folha; Rufous-breasted Leaftosser	R
***Geositta* Swainson, 1837**		
Geositta poeciloptera (Wied, 1830)[419]	andarilho; Campo Miner	R
Geositta cunicularia (Vieillot, 1816)	curriqueiro; Common Miner	R
Geositta c. cunicularia (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocolaptidae Gray, 1840		
Sittasominae Ridgway, 1911		
***Dendrocincla* Gray, 1840**		
Dendrocincla fuliginosa (Vieillot, 1818)	arapaçu-pardo; Plain-brown Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocincla f. ridgwayi Oberholser, 1904: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. phaeochroa Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. neglecta Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. atrirostris (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. fuliginosa (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. rufoolivacea Ridgway, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla f. trumaii Sick, 1950: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[417] The occurrence of this form in Brazil was presented by Schunck *et al.* (2011).

[418] Given reciprocal monophyly and deep evolutionary divergence (d'Horta *et al.* 2011, 2013), we consider *S. cearensis* and *S. scansor* to be distinct species. They differ in voice and plumage, too.

[419] Historically treated also in its own genus, *Geobates.*

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Dendrocincla taunayi Pinto, 1939[420]	arapaçu-pardo-do-nordeste; Pernambuco Woodcreeper	R, E
Dendrocincla turdina (Lichtenstein, 1820)	arapaçu-liso; Plain-winged Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocincla merula (Lichtenstein, 1829)[421]	arapaçu-da-taoca; White-chinned Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocincla m. bartletti Chubb, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. merula (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. obidensis Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. remota Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. olivascens Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. castanoptera Ridgway, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocincla m. badia Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Deconychura* Cherrie, 1891**		
Deconychura longicauda (Pelzeln, 1868)	arapaçu-rabudo; Long-tailed Woodcreeper	R
Deconychura l. longicauda (Pelzeln, 1868)[422]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Deconychura l. connectens Zimmer, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Deconychura l. pallida Zimmer, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Deconychura l. zimmeri Pinto, 1974: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sittasomus* Swainson, 1827**		
Sittasomus griseicapillus (Vieillot, 1818)[423]	arapaçu-verde; Olivaceous Woodcreeper	R
Sittasomus g. amazonus Lafresnaye, 1850: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. axillaris Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. transitivus Pinto & Camargo, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. griseicapillus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. reiseri Hellmayr, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. olivaceus Wied, 1831: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sittasomus g. sylviellus (Temminck, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Certhiasomus* Derryberry, Claramunt, Chesser, Aleixo, Cracraft, Moyle & Brumfield, 2010**[424]		
Certhiasomus stictolaemus (Pelzeln, 1868)	arapaçu-de-garganta-pintada; Spot-throated Woodcreeper	R
Certhiasomus s. clarior (Zimmer, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiasomus s. secundus (Hellmayr, 1904): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiasomus s. stictolaemus (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[420] Formerly regarded as a subspecies of *D. fuliginosa*, but a recent phylogenetic study based on multiple genes recovered it as sister to *D. turdina* (Weir & Price 2011). Vocal differences also support the treatment of *D. taunayi* as a separate species (Marantz *et al.* 2003).

[421] Subspecies *merula* and *obidensis* (from the Guiana shield) may constitute an independent species based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Marantz *et al.* 2003, Weir & Price 2011).

[422] The nominate form is vocally very distinct from all remaining subspecies and may constitute an independent species (Marantz *et al.* 2003). See also Barbosa (2010).

[423] There is extensive vocal and plumage variation among subspecies of *S. griseicapillus* and probably more than a single species is involved (Marantz *et al.* 2003). Amazonian (*S. g. griseicapillus, S. g. amazonus, S. g. transitivus*, and *S. g. axillaris*), northeastern (*S. g. reiseri*), and southeastern Brazilian (*S. g. sylviellus* and *S. g. olivaceus*) subspecies groups may constitute separate species, pending a major taxonomic review. However, extensive vocal differences even within the Amazonian group indicate that several cryptic species may be recognized in the near future.

[424] Until recently, placed in the genus *Deconychura,* which was shown to be paraphyletic by Derryberry *et al.* 2010. *Certhiasomus* is a basal lineage in Dendrocolaptidae with no extant sister taxon (Derryberry *et al.* 2011). More than a single species may be involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Dendrocolaptinae Gray, 1840		
***Glyphorynchus* Wied, 1831**		
Glyphorynchus spirurus (Vieillot, 1819)[425]	arapaçu-bico-de-cunha; Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	R
Glyphorynchus s. albigularis Chapman, 1923[426]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. rufigularis Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. spirurus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. coronobscurus Phelps & Phelps, 1955: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. castelnaudii Des Murs, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. inornatus Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. paraensis Pinto, 1974: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Glyphorynchus s. cuneatus (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Xiphorhynchus* Swainson, 1827**		
Xiphorhynchus atlanticus (Cory, 1916)[427]	arapaçu-rajado-do-nordeste; Northern Lesser Woodcreeper	R, E
Xiphorhynchus fuscus (Vieillot, 1818)[428]	arapaçu-rajado; Lesser Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus f. pintoi Longmore & Silveira, 2005: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus f. tenuirostris (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus f. fuscus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus pardalotus (Vieillot, 1818)	arapaçu-assobiador; Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus p. caurensis Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus p. pardalotus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo (Tschudi, 1844)[429]	arapaçu-de-tschudi; Tschudi's Woodcreeper	R#
Xiphorhynchus c. brevirostris Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus beauperthuysii (Pucheran & Lafresnaye, 1850)[430]	arapaçu-ocelado-do-norte; Northern Ocellated Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus ocellatus (Spix, 1824)[431]	arapaçu-ocelado; Ocellated Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus o. perplexus Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus o. ocellatus (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus elegans (Pelzeln, 1868)[432]	arapaçu-elegante; Elegant Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus e. ornatus Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[425] Significant genetic and vocal differences were found among subspecies of *G. spirurus* (Marks *et al.* 2002, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Fernandes *et al.* 2013), particularly within Amazonia, suggesting that several species may be involved. However, sampling issues have so far prevented a thorough re-evaluation of species limits in this complex.

[426] Only recently documented for Brazil in eastern Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).

[427] Until recently, treated as a subspecies of *X. fuscus*, but morphological and genetic differences support an independent species status (Cabanne *et al.* 2008, 2014).

[428] Until recently placed in the genus *Lepidocolaptes,* but later shown to actually belong to *Xiphorhynchus* (Aleixo 2002, Derryberry *et al.* 2011).

[429] Split recently from *X. ocellatus* based on molecular, morphological, and vocal data (Aleixo 2002, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013).

[430] Split recently from *X. ocellatus* based on molecular, morphological, and vocal data (Aleixo 2002,Marantz *et al.* 2003, Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013). Formerly treated under the name *weddellii,* but see Penhallurick & Aleixo (2008).

[431] Both subspecies of *X. ocellatus* differ vocally and genetically and may represent separate species, pending a more thorough taxonomic revision (Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013).

[432] Until recently, all *X. elegans* subspecies were treated under *X. spixii* but phylogeographic and vocal data support the recognition of the polytypic *X. elegans* as a separate species (Marantz *et al.* 2003, Aleixo 2004).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Xiphorhynchus e. juruanus (Ihering, 1905)[433]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus e. elegans (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus spixii (Lesson, 1830)	arapaçu-de-spix; Spix's Woodcreeper	R, E
Xiphorhynchus obsoletus (Lichtenstein, 1820)[434]	arapaçu-riscado; Striped Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus o. palliatus (Des Murs, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus o. notatus (Eyton, 1852): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus o. obsoletus (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus guttatus (Lichtenstein, 1820)	arapaçu-de-garganta-amarela; Buff-throated Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus g. polystictus (Salvin & Godman, 1883): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus g. connectens Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus g. guttatus (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus guttatoides (Lafresnaye, 1850)[435]	arapaçu-de-lafresnaye; Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper	R
Xiphorhynchus g. vicinalis Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus g. eytoni (Sclater, 1854): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Xiphorhynchus g. gracilirostris* Pinto & Camargo, 1957[436]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus g. dorbignyanus (Pucheran & Lafresnaye, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphorhynchus g. guttatoides (Lafresnaye, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Campylorhamphus* Bertoni, 1901**		
Campylorhamphus falcularius (Vieillot, 1822)	arapaçu-de-bico-torto; Black-billed Scythebill	R
Campylorhamphus multostriatus (Snethlage, 1907)[437]	arapaçu-de-bico-curvo-do-xingu; Snethlage's Scythebill	R, E
Campylorhamphus trochilirostris (Lichtenstein, 1820)[438]	arapaçu-beija-flor; Red-billed Scythebill	R
Campylorhamphus t. notabilis Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. snethlageae Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. major Ridgway, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. trochilirostris (Lichtenstein, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. guttistriatus Pinto & Camargo, 1955: GR, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. devius Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. lafresnayanus (d'Orbigny, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhamphus t. omissus Pinto, 1933: IOC		

[433] Raposo & Höfling (2003) present data supporting the treatment of *X. elegans juruanus* as a separate species, but unlike they state, *X. elegans elegans* and *X. elegans juruanus* are parapatric (not allopatric) and come into contact in the northern Madeira-Purus interfluve, where they apparently intergrade (Haffer 1997, Aleixo pers. obs).

[434] Subspecies of *X. obsoletus* are not genetically divergent and may all constitute taxonomic artifacts (Aleixo 2006).

[435] Split from *X. guttatus* based on molecular data, which showed that the traditional polytypic *X. guttatus* consisted in a paraphyletic species with respect to *X. sussurrans* from northern South America and Central America (Aleixo 2002, Rocha *et al.* 2015)

[436] Rocha *et al.* (2015) proposed to synonymize *X. g. gracilirostris* with *X. g. eytoni* based on molecular data, and both taxa are also morphologically poorly differentiated (Marantz *et al.* 2003). However, those conclusions are based on the populations of "*X. g. gracilirostris*" from Maranhão and Piauí, without having sampled the allopatric forest patches of Serra do Baturité (Ceará); the type locality of *gracilirostris*, and which hosts some endemic bird taxa distinct from the populations in neighboring Piauí and westward (e.g. *Conopophaga* spp., *Myiobius barbatus* sspp.; Piacentini, pers. obs.).

[437] Split recently from *C. procurvoides* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Aleixo *et al.* 2013, Portes *et al.* 2013).

[438] Unpublished data indicate that, as currently defined, *C. trochilirostris* is a polyphyletic species (Portes 2014). Therefore, future studies will likely recognize additional species in *C. trochilirostris*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Campylorhamphus probatus Zimmer, 1934[439]	arapaçu-de-bico-curvo-de-rondônia; Rondonia Scythebill	R, E
Campylorhamphus cardosoi Portes, Aleixo, Zimmer, Whittaker, Weckstein, Gonzaga, Ribas, Bates & Lees, 2013[440]	arapaçu-do-tapajós; Tapajós Scythebill	R, E
Campylorhamphus procurvoides (Lafresnaye, 1850)	arapaçu-de-bico-curvo; Curve-billed Scythebill	R
Campylorhamphus sanus Zimmer, 1934[441]	arapaçu-de-bico-curvo-do-napo; Zimmer's Scythebill	R
Campylorhamphus gyldenstolpei Aleixo, Portes, Whittaker, Weckstein, Gonzaga, Zimmer, Ribas & Bates, 2013[442]	arapaçu-do-tupana; Tupana Scythebill	R
***Drymornis* Eyton, 1852**		
Drymornis bridgesii (Eyton, 1850)	arapaçu-platino; Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper	R
***Dendroplex* Swainson, 1827**		
Dendroplex picus (Gmelin, 1788)[443]	arapaçu-de-bico-branco; Straight-billed Woodcreeper	R
Dendroplex p. picus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendroplex p. duidae* Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendroplex p. peruvianus* Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendroplex p. rufescens* Todd, 1948: IOC *Dendroplex p. bahiae* Bangs & Penard, 1921: IOC		
Dendroplex kienerii (Des Murs, 1855)[444]	arapaçu-ferrugem; Zimmer's Woodcreeper	R, E
***Lepidocolaptes* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Lepidocolaptes souleyetii (Des Murs, 1849)	arapaçu-listrado; Streak-headed Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes s. littoralis (Hartert & Goodson, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lepidocolaptes angustirostris (Vieillot, 1818)[445]	arapaçu-de-cerrado; Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes wagleri (Spix, 1824)[446]	arapaçu-de-wagler; Wagler's Woodcreeper	R, E
Lepidocolaptes squamatus (Lichtenstein, 1822)	arapaçu-escamoso; Scaled Woodcreeper	R, E
Lepidocolaptes falcinellus (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)[447]	arapaçu-escamoso-do-sul; Scalloped Woodcreeper	R

[439] Split recently from *C. procurvoides* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Portes *et al.* 2013).

[440] *Campylorhamphus* populations from the Tapajós - Xingu interfluve were thought to belong to *C. procurvoides multostriatus*, but Portes *et al.* (2013) showed that they actually consitute a cryptic undescribed species based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data which they named *C. cardosoi*.

[441] Split recently from *C. procurvoides* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Aleixo *et al.* 2013).

[442] Amazonian Campylorhamphus populations delimited by the Madeira - Solimões (upper Amazon) and Ucayali rivers were thought to belong to *C. trochilirostris*, but Aleixo *et al.* (2013) showed based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data that they actually consisted on a cryptic and undescribed species allied to the *C. procurvoides* group and named *C. gyldenstolpei*. See also Portes & Aleixo (2009).

[443] Formerly placed in the genus *Xiphorhynchus,* but reinstated as a separate genus based on molecular data (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo *et al.* 2007, Derryberry *et al.* 2011).

[444] Commonly treated as *Xiphorhynchus necopinus*, but subsequent work re-allocated it to the genus *Dendroplex* (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo *et al.* 2007, Derryberry *et al.* 2011) and demonstrated that the name *necopinus* was a junior synonym of *kienerii* (Aleixo & Whitney 2002).

[445] Bolivar-Leguizamon & Silveira (2015) have shown that the extensive variation in plumage among traditionally recognized subpecies was clinal and related to ecoclimatic factors, leading to the synonymization of them all. The pairwise genetic divergences at least between subspecies *bahiae* and *praedatus* are quite low (Marantz *et al.* 2003, Arbelaéz-Cortés *et al.* 2012).

[446] Split from *L. squamatus* based on morphological and genetic data (Silva & Straube 1996, Garcia-Moreno & Silva 1997).

[447] Split from *L. squamatus* based on morphological and genetic data (Silva & Straube 1996, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Arbelaéz-Cortés *et al.* 2012).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Lepidocolaptes albolineatus (Lafresnaye, 1845)	arapaçu-de-listras-brancas; Guianan Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes duidae Zimmer, 1934[448]	arapaçu-do-duida; Duida Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae Rodrigues, Aleixo, Whittaker & Naka, 2013[449]	arapaçu-do-inambari; Inambari Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes fuscicapillus (Pelzeln, 1868)[450]	arapaçu-de-rondônia; Rondonia Woodcreeper	R
Lepidocolaptes layardi (Sclater, 1873)[451]	arapaçu-de-listras-brancas-do-leste; Layard's Woodcreeper	R, E
***Nasica* Lesson, 1830**		
Nasica longirostris (Vieillot, 1818)	arapaçu-de-bico-comprido; Long-billed Woodcreeper	R
***Dendrexetastes* Eyton, 1851**		
Dendrexetastes rufigula (Lesson, 1844)[452]	arapaçu-galinha; Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	R
Dendrexetastes r. devillei (Lafresnaye, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrexetastes r. rufigula* (Lesson, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrexetastes r. moniliger* Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrexetastes r. paraensis* Lorenz Liburnau, 1895: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Dendrocolaptes* Hermann, 1804**		
Dendrocolaptes certhia (Boddaert, 1783)	arapaçu-barrado; Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes radiolatus Sclater & Salvin, 1868[453]	arapaçu-barrado-do-napo; Napo Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes juruanus Ihering, 1905[454]	arapaçu-barrado-do-juruá; Juruá Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes concolor Pelzeln, 1868[455]	arapaçu-concolor; Plain-colored Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes ridgwayi Hellmayr, 1905[456]	arapaçu-barrado-do-tapajós; Ridgway's Woodcreeper	R, E
Dendrocolaptes retentus Batista, Aleixo, Vallinoto, Azevedo, Rêgo, Silveira, Sampaio & Schneider, 2013[457]	arapaçu-barrado-do-xingu; Xingu Woodcreeper	R, E
Dendrocolaptes medius Todd, 1920[458]	arapaçu-barrado-do-leste; Todd's Woodcreeper	R, E

[448] Split from *L. albolineatus* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Rodrigues *et al.* 2013).

[449] Former *L. albolineatus* populations delimited by the Madeira - Solimões (upper Amazon) and Ucayali rivers were thought to belong to *L. albolineatus fuscicapillus*, but Rodrigues *et al.* (2013) showed based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data that they actually consisted a cryptic undesrcibed species which was named *L. fatimalimae*.

[450] Split from *L. albolineatus* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data (Rodrigues *et al.* 2013). Commonly referred to under the name *madeirae*, which is a junior synomyn of *fuscicapillus*.

[451] Split from *L. albolineatus* based on morphological, vocal, and genetic data Rodrigues *et al.* 2013.

[452] More than a single species may be involved (Marantz *et al.* 2003).

[453] Split from *D. certhia* based on morphological and genetic data (Batista *et al.* 2013).

[454] Split from *D. certhia* based on morphological and genetic data (Batista *et al.* 2013).

[455] Split from *D. certhia* based on morphological and genetic data (Batista *et al.* 2013).

[456] Split from *D. certhia* based on morphological and genetic data (Batista *et al.* 2013).

[457] Former *D. certhia* populations from the Xingu-Tocantins interfluve were thought to belong to a hybrid swarm, but Batista *et al.* (2013) showed based on morphological and genetic data that they actually constituted a cryptic undescribed species, which was named *D. retentus*.

[458] Split from *D. certhia* based on morphological and genetic data (Batista *et al.* 2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Dendrocolaptes picumnus Lichtenstein, 1820[459]	arapaçu-meio-barrado; Black-banded Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes p. picumnus Lichtenstein, 1820: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrocolaptes p. validus* Tschudi, 1844: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrocolaptes p. transfasciatus* Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrocolaptes p. pallescens* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi Hellmayr, 1909	arapaçu-marrom; Hoffmanns's Woodcreeper	R, E
Dendrocolaptes platyrostris Spix, 1825[460]	arapaçu-grande; Planalto Woodcreeper	R
Dendrocolaptes p. intermedius Berlepsch, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Dendrocolaptes p. platyrostris* Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Xiphocolaptes* Lesson, 1840**		
Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus (Lesson, 1840)[461]	arapaçu-vermelho; Strong-billed Woodcreeper	R
[*Xiphocolaptes p. neblinae* Phelps & Phelps, 1955]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes p. orenocensis* Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes p. berlepschi* Snethlage, 1908: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes p. paraensis* Pinto, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphocolaptes carajaensis Silva, Novaes & Oren, 2002[462]	arapaçu-do-carajás; Carajas Woodcreeper	R, E
Xiphocolaptes falcirostris (Spix, 1824)	arapaçu-do-nordeste; Moustached Woodcreeper	R, E
Xiphocolaptes f. falcirostris (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes f. franciscanus* Snethlage, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphocolaptes albicollis (Vieillot, 1818)[463]	arapaçu-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Woodcreeper	R
Xiphocolaptes a. bahiae Cory, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes a. villanovae* Lima, 1920: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes a. albicollis* (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xiphocolaptes major (Vieillot, 1818)	arapaçu-do-campo; Great Rufous Woodcreeper	R
Xiphocolaptes m. remoratus Pinto, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xiphocolaptes m. castaneus* Ridgway, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hylexetastes* Sclater, 1889**		
Hylexetastes stresemanni Snethlage, 1925	arapaçu-de-barriga-pintada; Bar-bellied Woodcreeper	R
Hylexetastes s. insignis Zimmer, 1934: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylexetastes s. stresemanni* Snethlage, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hylexetastes s. undulatus* Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[459] More than a single species may be involved (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[460] Cabanne *et al.* (2011) showed that despite significant differences in plumage between the nominate subspecies and *intermedius,* they are nevertheless connected through high rates of gene flow.
[461] More than a single species may be involved (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[462] Alternatively regarded as a subspecies of *X. promeropirhynchus* (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[463] More than a single species may be involved (Marantz *et al.* 2003).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Hylexetastes perrotii (Lafresnaye, 1844)[464]	arapaçu-de-bico-vermelho; Red-billed Woodcreeper	R
Hylexetastes uniformis Hellmayr, 1909[465]	arapaçu-uniforme; Uniform Woodcreeper	R
Hylexetastes brigidai Silva, Novaes & Oren, 1996[466]	arapaçu-de-loro-cinza; Brigida's Woodcreeper	R, E
Xenopidae Bonaparte, 1854		
***Xenops* Illiger, 1811**		
Xenops tenuirostris Pelzeln, 1859	bico-virado-fino; Slender-billed Xenops	R
Xenops t. tenuirostris Pelzeln, 1859: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops t. hellmayri Todd, 1925: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops minutus (Sparrman, 1788)[467]	bico-virado-miúdo; Plain Xenops	R
Xenops m. remoratus Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops m. ruficaudus (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops m. obsoletus Zimmer, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops m. genibarbis Illiger, 1811: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops m. alagoanus Pinto, 1954: GR, H&M		
Xenops m. minutus (Sparrman, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops rutilans Temminck, 1821	bico-virado-carijó; Streaked Xenops	R
Xenops r. purusianus Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops r. chapadensis Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenops r. rutilans Temminck, 1821: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Furnariidae Gray, 1840		
Berlepschiinae Ohlson, Irestedt, Ericson & Fjeldså, 2013		
***Berlepschia* Ridgway, 1887**		
Berlepschia rikeri (Ridgway, 1886)	limpa-folha-do-buriti; Point-tailed Palmcreeper	R
Pygarrhichinae Wolters, 1977		
***Microxenops* Chapman, 1914**		
Microxenops milleri Chapman, 1914[468]	bico-virado-da-copa; Rufous-tailed Xenops	R
Furnariinae Gray, 1840		
***Tarphonomus* Chesser & Brumfield, 2007**		
Tarphonomus certhioides (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	joão-chaquenho; Chaco Earthcreeper	D

[464] Sometimes treated as a polytypic species with taxa *uniformis* and *brigidai* also regarded as subspecies (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[465] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *H. perrotii* (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[466] Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *H. perrotii* (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
[467] Vocal, plumage and genetic differences suggest that multiple species are involved.
[468] Vocal variation suggests that more than a single species is involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Cinclodes* Gray, 1840**		
Cinclodes espinhacensis Freitas, Chaves, Costa, Santos & Rodrigues, 2012[469]	pedreiro-do-espinhaço; Cipo Cinclodes	R, E
Cinclodes pabsti Sick, 1969	pedreiro; Long-tailed Cinclodes	R, E
Cinclodes fuscus (Vieillot, 1818)	pedreiro-dos-andes; Buff-winged Cinclodes	VS
***Furnarius* Vieillot, 1816**		
Furnarius figulus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	casaca-de-couro-da-lama; Wing-banded Hornero	R, E
Furnarius f. pileatus Sclater & Salvin, 1878: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius f. figulus* (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Furnarius leucopus Swainson, 1838[470]	casaca-de-couro-amarelo; Pale-legged Hornero	R
Furnarius l. leucopus Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius l. tricolor* Giebel, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius l. assimilis* Cabanis & Heine, 1859: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius l. araguaiae* Pinto & Camargo, 1952: CL, GR, H&M, HBW		
Furnarius torridus Sclater & Salvin, 1866	joão-de-bico-pálido; Pale-billed Hornero	R
Furnarius minor Pelzeln, 1858	joãozinho; Lesser Hornero	R
Furnarius rufus (Gmelin, 1788)	joão-de-barro; Rufous Hornero	R
Furnarius r. commersoni Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius r. rufus* (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Furnarius r. albogularis* (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Limnornis* Gould, 1839**		
Limnornis curvirostris Gould, 1839	joão-da-palha; Curve-billed Reedhaunter	R
***Phleocryptes* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Phleocryptes melanops (Vieillot, 1817)	bate-bico; Wren-like Rushbird	R
Phleocryptes m. melanops (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lochmias* Swainson, 1827**		
Lochmias nematura (Lichtenstein, 1823)[471]	joão-porca; Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	R
Lochmias n. castanonotus Chubb, 1918: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lochmias n. nematura* (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydorinae Sclater & Salvin, 1873		
***Ancistrops* Sclater, 1862**		
Ancistrops strigilatus (Spix, 1825)	limpa-folha-picanço; Chestnut-winged Hookbill	R

[469] Treated as subspecies in the reference works.

[470] Several subspecies possibly represent valid species; among the Brazilian forms, *tricolor* is sometimes treated as distinct (Remsen 2003).

[471] More than a single species may be involved (Remsen 2003); the subspecies *castanonotus*, assigned to Roraima by Naka *et al.* (2006), may represent a valid species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Clibanornis* Sclater & Salvin, 1873**		
Clibanornis rectirostris (Wied, 1831)	cisqueiro-do-rio; Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaner	R
Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides (Pelzeln, 1859)	cisqueiro; Canebrake Groundcreeper	R
Clibanornis obscurus (Pelzeln, 1859)	barranqueiro-ferrugem; Dusky Foliage-gleaner	R
Clibanornis o. venezuelanus (Zimmer & Phelps, 1947): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Clibanornis watkinsi (Hellmayr, 1912)	barranqueiro-ferrugem-do-acre; Watkins's Foliage-gleaner	R
***Automolus* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Automolus rufipileatus (Pelzeln, 1859)	barranqueiro-de-coroa-castanha; Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus r. consobrinus (Sclater, 1870): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus r. rufipileatus* (Pelzeln, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Automolus melanopezus (Sclater, 1858)	barranqueiro-escuro; Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus cervicalis Sclater, 1889	barranqueiro-pardo-do-norte; Olive-capped Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus c. badius Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus c. cervicalis* Sclater, 1889: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Automolus subulatus (Spix, 1824)	limpa-folha-riscado; Striped Woodhaunter	R
Automolus ochrolaemus (Tschudi, 1844)	barranqueiro-camurça; Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus o. turdinus (Pelzeln, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus o. ochrolaemus* (Tschudi, 1844): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus o. auricularis* Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Automolus infuscatus (Sclater, 1856)	barranqueiro-pardo; Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus i. purusianus Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus i. infuscatus* (Sclater, 1856): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Automolus paraensis Hartert, 1902	barranqueiro-do-pará; Para Foliage-gleaner	R, E
Automolus lammi Zimmer, 1947	barranqueiro-do-nordeste; Pernambuco Foliage-gleaner	R, E
Automolus leucophthalmus (Wied, 1821)	barranqueiro-de-olho-branco; White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	R
Automolus l. leucophthalmus (Wied, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Automolus l. sulphurascens* (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Megaxenops* Reiser, 1905**		
Megaxenops parnaguae Reiser, 1905	bico-virado-da-caatinga; Great Xenops	R, E
***Anabazenops* Lafresnaye, 1840**		
Anabazenops dorsalis (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)	barranqueiro-de-topete; Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner	R
Anabazenops fuscus (Vieillot, 1816)	trepador-coleira; White-collared Foliage-gleaner	R, E

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Anabacerthia* Lafresnaye, 1840**		
Anabacerthia ruficaudata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	limpa-folha-de-cauda-ruiva; Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	R
Anabacerthia r. ruficaudata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anabacerthia r. flavipecta Phelps & Gilliard, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anabacerthia amaurotis (Temminck, 1823)	limpa-folha-miúdo; White-browed Foliage-gleaner	R
Anabacerthia lichtensteini (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)	limpa-folha-ocráceo; Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	R
***Philydor* Spix, 1824**		
Philydor erythrocercum (Pelzeln, 1859)	limpa-folha-de-sobre-ruivo; Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R
Philydor e. lyra Cherrie, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor e. suboles Todd, 1948: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor e. erythrocercum (Pelzeln, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor erythropterum (Sclater, 1856)	limpa-folha-de-asa-castanha; Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	R
Philydor e. erythropterum (Sclater, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor e. diluviale Griscom & Greenway, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor novaesi Teixeira & Gonzaga, 1983	limpa-folha-do-nordeste; Alagoas Foliage-gleaner	R, E
Philydor atricapillus (Wied, 1821)	limpa-folha-coroado; Black-capped Foliage-gleaner	R
Philydor rufum (Vieillot, 1818)	limpa-folha-de-testa-baia; Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	R
Philydor r. chapadense Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor r. rufum (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor r. bolivianum Berlepsch, 1907[472]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Philydor pyrrhodes (Cabanis, 1848)	limpa-folha-vermelho; Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R
***Heliobletus* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Heliobletus contaminatus Pelzeln, 1859[473]	trepadorzinho; Sharp-billed Treehunter	R
Heliobletus contaminatus ssp.		
Heliobletus c. contaminatus Pelzeln, 1859: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Syndactyla* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Syndactyla rufosuperciliata (Lafresnaye, 1832)	trepador-quiete; Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	R
Syndactyla r. rufosuperciliata (Lafresnaye, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Syndactyla r. acrita (Oberholser, 1901): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Syndactyla dimidiata (Pelzeln, 1859)[474]	limpa-folha-do-brejo; Russet-mantled Foliage-gleaner	R

[472] Only recently recorded for Brazil, in the state of Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).

[473] Penhallurick (2011) showed that the name *contaminatus* must be attributed to Pelzeln, 1859, and applies to the southern population, thus rendering *H. c. camargoi* Silva & Stotz as a junior synonym. Nonetheless, the name proposed by Penhallurick to the northern populations dos not follow the ICNZ and is therefore invalid (Piacentini & Pacheco, in prep.).

[474] For the treatment as a monotypic species, see Lopes & Gonzaga (2014b).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Syndactyla roraimae (Hellmayr, 1917)	barranqueiro-de-roraima; White-throated Foliage-gleaner	R#
Syndactyla r. duidae (Chapman, 1939): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Syndactyla r. roraimae* (Hellmayr, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Syndactyla r. urutani* (Phelps & Dickerman, 1980)[475]: H&M, HBW, IOC		
Syndactyla ucayalae (Chapman, 1928)	limpa-folha-de-bico-virado; Peruvian Recurvebill	R
***Cichlocolaptes* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Cichlocolaptes mazarbarnetti Barnett & Buzzetti, 2014	trepador-do-nordeste; Cryptic Treehunter	R, E
Cichlocolaptes leucophrus (Jardine & Selby, 1830)	trepador-sobrancelha; Pale-browed Treehunter	R, E
Cichlocolaptes l. leucophrus (Jardine & Selby, 1830): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Cichlocolaptes l. holti* Pinto, 1941: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxiinae De Selys-Longchamps, 1839 (1836)		
***Leptasthenura* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Leptasthenura platensis Reichenbach, 1853	rabudinho; Tufted Tit-Spinetail	R
Leptasthenura striolata (Pelzeln, 1856)	grimpeirinho; Striolated Tit-Spinetail	R, E
Leptasthenura setaria (Temminck, 1824)	grimpeiro; Araucaria Tit-Spinetail	R
***Spartonoica* Peters, 1950**		
Spartonoica maluroides (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	boininha; Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail	R
***Pseudoseisura* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Pseudoseisura cristata (Spix, 1824)	casaca-de-couro; Caatinga Cacholote	R, E
Pseudoseisura unirufa (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	casaca-de-couro-de-crista-cinza; Rufous Cacholote	R
Pseudoseisura lophotes (Reichenbach, 1853)	coperete; Brown Cacholote	R
Pseudoseisura l. argentina Parkes, 1960: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Phacellodomus* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Phacellodomus rufifrons (Wied, 1821)	joão-de-pau; Rufous-fronted Thornbird	R
Phacellodomus r. specularis Hellmayr, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phacellodomus r. rufifrons* (Wied, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Phacellodomus r. sincipitalis* Cabanis, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phacellodomus sibilatrix Sclater, 1879	tio-tio-pequeno; Little Thornbird	R
Phacellodomus striaticollis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	tio-tio; Freckle-breasted Thornbird	R
Phacellodomus ruber (Vieillot, 1817)	graveteiro; Greater Thornbird	R
Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus (Wied, 1821)	joão-botina-da-mata; Orange-eyed Thornbird	R, E

[475] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) point to its occurrence in the Brazil-Venezuela border.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Phacellodomus ferrugineigula (Pelzeln, 1858)	joão-botina-do-brejo; Orange-breasted Thornbird	R
***Anumbius* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838**		
Anumbius annumbi (Vieillot, 1817)	cochicho; Firewood-Gatherer	R
***Coryphistera* Burmeister, 1860**		
Coryphistera alaudina Burmeister, 1860	corredor-crestudo; Lark-like Brushrunner	R
Coryphistera a. alaudina Burmeister, 1860: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Mazaria* Claramunt, 2014**		
Mazaria propinqua (Pelzeln, 1859)[476]	joão-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Spinetail	R
***Schoeniophylax* Ridgway, 1909**		
Schoeniophylax phryganophilus (Vieillot, 1817)	bichoita; Chotoy Spinetail	R
Schoeniophylax p. phryganophilus (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schoeniophylax p. petersi Pinto, 1949: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Certhiaxis* Lesson, 1844**		
Certhiaxis cinnamomeus (Gmelin, 1788)	curutié; Yellow-chinned Spinetail	R
Certhiaxis c. cinnamomeus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiaxis c. pallidus Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiaxis c. cearensis (Cory, 1916): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiaxis c. russeolus (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Certhiaxis mustelinus (Sclater, 1874)	joão-da-canarana; Red-and-white Spinetail	R
***Synallaxis* Vieillot, 1818**		
Synallaxis hellmayri Reiser, 1905	joão-chique-chique; Red-shouldered Spinetail	R, E
Synallaxis sp. [*cabanisi* sensu Zimmer *et al.* 1997][477]	joão-do-norte; Amazonian Spinetail	R, E
Synallaxis ruficapilla Vieillot, 1819	pichororé; Rufous-capped Spinetail	R
Synallaxis cinerea Wied, 1831[478]	joão-baiano; Bahia Spinetail	R, E
Synallaxis infuscata Pinto, 1950	tatac; Pinto's Spinetail	R, E
Synallaxis cinerascens Temminck, 1823	pi-puí; Gray-bellied Spinetail	R
Synallaxis frontalis Pelzeln, 1859	petrim; Sooty-fronted Spinetail	R

[476] Historically treated in *Synallaxis*, but see Claramunt (2014).

[477] Batalha-Filho *et al.* (2013) showed that the Mato Grosso population reported in the literature as *S. cabanisi* are not directly related to this latter species, but actually represent an yet undescribed species in the *ruficapilla* group (see Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013). Since this population is recognized in several publications and already has its own vernacular name, we keep it in the present list.

[478] Bauernfeind *et al.* (2014) agreed with Whitney & Pacheco (2001) that Wied's name applies to this species (but see also Stopiglia & Raposo 2006, 2008, Aleixo 2008). Its validity was questioned by Stopiglia *et al.* (2013; *contra* Batalha-Filho *et al.* 2013; see also Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Synallaxis albescens Temminck, 1823[479]	uí-pi; Pale-breasted Spinetail	R
Synallaxis a. josephinae Chubb, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis a. inaequalis* Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis a. albescens* Temminck, 1823: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis a. pullata* Ripley, 1955: IOC *Synallaxis a. griseonota* Todd, 1948: CL, IOC		
Synallaxis albigularis Sclater, 1858	joão-de-peito-escuro; Dark-breasted Spinetail	R
Synallaxis a. albigularis Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxis spixi Sclater, 1856	joão-teneném; Spix's Spinetail	R
Synallaxis hypospodia Sclater, 1874	joão-grilo; Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	R
Synallaxis rutilans Temminck, 1823[480]	joão-teneném-castanho; Ruddy Spinetail	R
Synallaxis r. confinis Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis r. dissors* Zimmer, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis r. amazonica* Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis r. rutilans* Temminck, 1823: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis r. omissa* Hartert, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis r. tertia* Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxis cherriei Gyldenstolpe, 1930	puruchém; Chestnut-throated Spinetail	R
Synallaxis c. cherriei Gyldenstolpe, 1930: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxis macconnelli Chubb, 1919	joão-escuro; McConnell's Spinetail	R
Synallaxis m. macconnelli Chubb, 1919: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis m. obscurior* Todd, 1948: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxis gujanensis (Gmelin, 1789)	joão-teneném-becuá; Plain-crowned Spinetail	R
Synallaxis g. gujanensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis g. inornata* Pelzeln, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Synallaxis albilora Pelzeln, 1856	joão-do-pantanal; White-lored Spinetail	R
Synallaxis simoni Hellmayr, 1907	joão-do-araguaia; Araguaia Spinetail	R, E
Synallaxis scutata Sclater, 1859	estrelinha-preta; Ochre-cheeked Spinetail	R
Synallaxis s. scutata Sclater, 1859: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis s. whitii* Sclater, 1881: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Synallaxis s. teretiala* (Oren, 1985): CL, IOC		
Synallaxis kollari Pelzeln, 1856	joão-de-barba-grisalha; Hoary-throated Spinetail	R

[479] The migrant subspecies recorded in western Rio Grande do Sul has no confirmed taxonomic identity and may represent the taxon *australis*, which has not yet been found in Brazil (Bencke *et al.* 2003). According to Remsen (2003), *australis* may represent a distinct species.

[480] The morphologically distinctive subspecies *omissa* possibly represents a valid species (Remsen 2003).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Asthenes* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Asthenes baeri (Berlepsch, 1906)	lenheiro; Short-billed Canastero	R
Asthenes b. baeri (Berlepsch, 1906): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Asthenes luizae Vielliard, 1990	lenheiro-da-serra-do-cipó; Cipo Canastero	R, E
Asthenes pyrrholeuca (Vieillot, 1817)	lenheiro-de-rabo-comprido; Sharp-billed Canastero	VS#
Asthenes moreirae (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1906)	garrincha-chorona; Itatiaia Spinetail	R, E
Asthenes hudsoni (Sclater, 1874)	joão-platino; Hudson's Canastero	D
***Acrobatornis* Pacheco, Whitney & Gonzaga, 1996**		
Acrobatornis fonsecai Pacheco, Whitney & Gonzaga, 1996	acrobata; Pink-legged Graveteiro	R, E
***Metopothrix* Sclater & Salvin, 1866**		
Metopothrix aurantiaca Sclater & Salvin, 1866	joão-folheiro; Orange-fronted Plushcrown	R
***Limnoctites* Hellmayr, 1925**		
Limnoctites rectirostris (Gould, 1839)	arredio-do-gravatá; Straight-billed Reedhaunter	R
***Cranioleuca* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Cranioleuca vulpina (Pelzeln, 1856)	arredio-do-rio; Rusty-backed Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca v. alopecias (Pelzeln, 1859): GR, IOC		
Cranioleuca v. vulpina (Pelzeln, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cranioleuca v. reiseri (Reichenberger, 1922): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cranioleuca vulpecula (Sclater & Salvin, 1866)	arredio-de-peito-branco; Parker's Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca sulphurifera (Burmeister, 1869)	arredio-de-papo-manchado; Sulphur-throated Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca pyrrhophia (Vieillot, 1818)	arredio; Stripe-crowned Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca p. pyrrhophia (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cranioleuca obsoleta (Reichenbach, 1853)	arredio-oliváceo; Olive Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca pallida (Wied, 1831)	arredio-pálido; Pallid Spinetail	R, E
Cranioleuca semicinerea (Reichenbach, 1853)	joão-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-headed Spinetail	R, E
Cranioleuca s. semicinerea (Reichenbach, 1853): CL, GR, IOC		
Cranioleuca s. goyana Pinto, 1936: CL, GR, IOC		
Cranioleuca demissa (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	joão-do-tepui; Tepui Spinetail	R#
Cranioleuca d. demissa (Salvin & Godman, 1884): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cranioleuca d. cardonai Phelps & Dickerman, 1980: H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cranioleuca gutturata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	joão-pintado; Speckled Spinetail	R
Cranioleuca muelleri (Hellmayr, 1911)	joão-escamoso; Scaled Spinetail	R, E

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Thripophaga* Cabanis, 1847**		
Thripophaga macroura (Wied, 1821)	rabo-amarelo; Striated Softtail	R, E
Thripophaga fusciceps Sclater, 1889	joão-liso; Plain Softtail	R
Thripophaga f. obidensis Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Roraimia* Chapman, 1929**		
Roraimia adusta (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	joão-de-roraima; Roraiman Barbtail	R#
Roraimia a. mayri Phelps, 1977[481]: H&M, HBW, IOC		
Roraimia a. adusta (Salvin & Godman, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannides Wetmore & Miller, 1926		
Tyrannida Wetmore & Miller, 1926		
Pipridae Rafinesque, 1815		
Neopelminae Tello, Moyle, Marchese & Cracraft, 2009		
***Neopelma* Sclater, 1861**		
Neopelma pallescens (Lafresnaye, 1853)	fruxu-do-cerradão; Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	R
Neopelma chrysocephalum (Pelzeln, 1868)	fruxu-do-carrasco; Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin	R
Neopelma aurifrons (Wied, 1831)	fruxu-baiano; Wied's Tyrant-Manakin	R, E
Neopelma chrysolophum Pinto, 1944	fruxu; Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin	R, E
Neopelma sulphureiventer (Hellmayr, 1903)	fruxu-de-barriga-amarela; Sulphur-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	R
***Tyranneutes* Sclater & Salvin, 1881**		
Tyranneutes stolzmanni (Hellmayr, 1906)	uirapuruzinho; Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	R
Tyranneutes virescens (Pelzeln, 1868)	uirapuruzinho-do-norte; Tiny Tyrant-Manakin	R
Piprinae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Pipra* Linnaeus, 1764**		
Pipra aureola (Linnaeus, 1758)	uirapuru-vermelho; Crimson-hooded Manakin	R
Pipra a. aureola (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pipra a. borbae Zimmer, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pipra a. aurantiicollis Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pipra a. flavicollis Sclater, 1852: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pipra filicauda Spix, 1825	rabo-de-arame; Wire-tailed Manakin	R
Pipra f. filicauda Spix, 1825: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[481] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) point to its occurrence on the Brazil-Venezuela border.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pipra fasciicauda Hellmayr, 1906	uirapuru-laranja; Band-tailed Manakin	R
Pipra f. calamae Hellmayr, 1910: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pipra f. purusiana* Snethlage, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pipra f. scarlatina* Hellmayr, 1915: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ceratopipra* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Ceratopipra cornuta (Spix, 1825)	dançador-de-crista; Scarlet-horned Manakin	R#
Ceratopipra erythrocephala (Linnaeus, 1758)	cabeça-de-ouro; Golden-headed Manakin	R
Ceratopipra e. erythrocephala (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Ceratopipra e. berlepschi* (Ridgway, 1906): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ceratopipra rubrocapilla (Temminck, 1821)	cabeça-encarnada; Red-headed Manakin	R
Ceratopipra chloromeros (Tschudi, 1844)	dançador-de-cauda-graduada; Round-tailed Manakin	R
***Lepidothrix* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Lepidothrix coronata (Spix, 1825)[482]	uirapuru-de-chapéu-azul; Blue-crowned Manakin	R
Lepidothrix c. carbonata (Todd, 1925): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lepidothrix c. coronata* (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lepidothrix c. caelestipileata* (Goeldi, 1905)[483]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lepidothrix nattereri (Sclater, 1865)	uirapuru-de-chapéu-branco; Snow-capped Manakin	R
Lepidothrix n. gracilis (Hellmayr, 1903): CL, GR, H&M, HBW *Lepidothrix n. nattereri* (Sclater, 1865): CL, GR, H&M, HBW		
Lepidothrix vilasboasi (Sick, 1959)	dançador-de-coroa-dourada; Golden-crowned Manakin	R, E
Lepidothrix iris (Schinz, 1851)	cabeça-de-prata; Opal-crowned Manakin	R, E
Lepidothrix i. eucephala (Todd, 1928)[484]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lepidothrix i. iris* (Schinz, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lepidothrix serena (Linnaeus, 1766)	uirapuru-estrela; White-fronted Manakin	R
Lepidothrix suavissima (Salvin & Godman, 1882)	dançador-do-tepui; Orange-bellied Manakin	R#
***Manacus* Brisson, 1760**		
Manacus manacus (Linnaeus, 1766)[485]	rendeira; White-bearded Manakin	R
Manacus m. interior Chapman, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Manacus m. manacus* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Manacus m. expectatus* Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Manacus m. longibarbatus* Zimmer, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[482] Possibly more than a single species is involved (Kirwan & Green 2011).

[483] Guilherme (2012) refers the population of eastern Acre to *L. c. exquisita* Hellmayr, but that region actually comprises the type locality of *L. c. caelestipileata* (see also Hellmayr 1929b).

[484] It may represent a distinct species (Kirwan & Green 2011).

[485] Many of its subspecies may represent valid species (Kirwan & Green 2011).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Manacus m. purissimus Todd, 1928: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Manacus m. gutturosus (Desmarest, 1806): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Manacus m. purus Bangs, 1899: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Manacus m. subpurus Cherrie & Reichenberger, 1923: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Heterocercus* Sclater, 1862**		
[*Heterocercus aurantiivertex* Sclater & Salvin, 1880]		
Heterocercus flavivertex Pelzeln, 1868	dançarino-de-crista-amarela; Yellow-crowned Manakin	R
Heterocercus linteatus (Strickland, 1850)	coroa-de-fogo; Flame-crowned Manakin	R
***Machaeropterus* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Machaeropterus regulus (Hahn, 1819)	tangará-rajado; Striped Manakin	R, E
Machaeropterus striolatus (Bonaparte, 1838)	tangará-riscado; Western Striped Manakin	R
Machaeropterus s. aureopectus Phelps & Gilliard, 1941[486]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Machaeropterus s. striolatus (Bonaparte, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Machaeropterus pyrocephalus (Sclater, 1852)	uirapuru-cigarra; Fiery-capped Manakin	R
Machaeropterus p. pallidiceps Zimmer, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Machaeropterus p. pyrocephalus (Sclater, 1852): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Dixiphia* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Dixiphia pipra (Linnaeus, 1758)[487]	cabeça-branca; White-crowned Manakin	R
Dixiphia p. pipra (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dixiphia p. microlopha (Zimmer, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dixiphia p. separabilis (Zimmer, 1936): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dixiphia p. cephaleucos (Thunberg, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ilicurinae Prum, 1992		
***Xenopipo* Cabanis, 1847**		
Xenopipo uniformis (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	dançarino-oliváceo; Olive Manakin	R#
Xenopipo u. uniformis (Salvin & Godman, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xenopipo atronitens Cabanis, 1847	pretinho; Black Manakin	R
***Ilicura* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Ilicura militaris (Shaw & Nodder, 1809)	tangarazinho; Pin-tailed Manakin	R, E
***Corapipo* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Corapipo gutturalis (Linnaeus, 1766)	dançarino-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Manakin	R

[486] It may represent a distinct species (Kirwan & Green 2011).

[487] Vocal and morphological differences suggest that more than a single species may be involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Chiroxiphia* Cabanis, 1847**		
Chiroxiphia pareola (Linnaeus, 1766)[488]	tangará-príncipe; Blue-backed Manakin	R
Chiroxiphia p. pareola (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chiroxiphia p. regina Sclater, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chiroxiphia caudata (Shaw & Nodder, 1793)	tangará; Swallow-tailed Manakin	R
***Antilophia* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Antilophia bokermanni Coelho & Silva, 1998	soldadinho-do-araripe; Araripe Manakin	R, E
Antilophia galeata (Lichtenstein, 1823)	soldadinho; Helmeted Manakin	R
Cotingoidea Bonaparte, 1849		
Oxyruncidae Ridgway, 1906 (1831)		
***Oxyruncus* Temminck, 1820**		
Oxyruncus cristatus Swainson, 1821[489]	araponga-do-horto; Sharpbill	R
Oxyruncus c. hypoglaucus (Salvin & Godman, 1883): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Oxyruncus c. phelpsi Chapman, 1939: CL, GR, HBW		
Oxyruncus c. tocantinsi Chapman, 1939: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Oxyruncus c. cristatus Swainson, 1821: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Onychorhynchidae Tello, Moyle, Marchese & Cracraft, 2009		
***Onychorhynchus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1810**		
Onychorhynchus coronatus (Statius Muller, 1776)	maria-leque; Royal Flycatcher	R
Onychorhynchus c. castelnaui Deville, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Onychorhynchus c. coronatus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Onychorhynchus swainsoni (Pelzeln, 1858)	maria-leque-do-sudeste; Atlantic Royal Flycatcher	R, E
***Terenotriccus* Ridgway, 1905**		
Terenotriccus erythrurus (Cabanis, 1847)	papa-moscas-uirapuru; Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	R
Terenotriccus e. venezuelensis Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. erythrurus (Cabanis, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. hellmayri (Snethlage, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. brunneifrons Hellmayr, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. signatus Zimmer, 1939: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. purusianus (Parkes & Panza, 1993): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Terenotriccus e. amazonus Zimmer, 1939: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[488] Vocal and morphological differences suggest that more than a single species may be involved.
[489] Vocal and morphological differences suggest that more than a single species may be involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Myiobius* Gray, 1839**		
Myiobius barbatus (Gmelin, 1789)	assanhadinho; Whiskered Flycatcher	R
Myiobius b. barbatus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius b. amazonicus Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius b. insignis Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius b. mastacalis (Wied, 1821)[490]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius atricaudus Lawrence, 1863[491]	assanhadinho-de-cauda-preta; Black-tailed Flycatcher	R
Myiobius a. adjacens Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius a. connectens Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius a. snethlagei Hellmayr, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiobius a. ridgwayi Berlepsch, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityridae Gray, 1840		
Schiffornithinae Sibley & Ahlquist, 1985		
***Schiffornis* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Schiffornis major Des Murs, 1856	flautim-ruivo; Varzea Schiffornis	R
Schiffornis m. major Des Murs, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schiffornis virescens (Lafresnaye, 1838)	flautim; Greenish Schiffornis	R
Schiffornis turdina (Wied, 1831)	flautim-marrom; Thrush-like Schiffornis	R, E
Schiffornis t. wallacii (Sclater & Salvin, 1867): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schiffornis t. intermedia Pinto, 1954: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schiffornis t. turdina (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schiffornis olivacea (Ridgway, 1906)	flautim-oliváceo; Olivaceus Schiffornis	R
Schiffornis amazonum (Sclater, 1860)	flautim-da-amazônia; Amazonian Schiffornis	R
***Laniocera* Lesson, 1841**		
Laniocera hypopyrra (Vieillot, 1817)	chorona-cinza; Cinereous Mourner	R
***Laniisoma* Swainson, 1832**		
Laniisoma elegans (Thunberg, 1823)	chibante; Shrike-like Cotinga	R, E
Tityrinae Gray, 1840		
***Iodopleura* Lesson, 1839**		
Iodopleura isabellae Parzudaki, 1847	anambé-de-coroa; White-browed Purpletuft	R
Iodopleura i. isabellae Parzudaki, 1847: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Iodopleura i. paraensis Todd, 1950: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		

[490] Sometimes treated as a distinc species (e.g. Ridgely & Tudor 2009).

[491] Stotz *et al.* (1996) suggest that *ridgwayi*, from eastern Brasil, deserves to be treated as a full species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Iodopleura fusca (Vieillot, 1817)	anambé-fusco; Dusky Purpletuft	R
Iodopleura pipra (Lesson, 1831)	anambezinho; Buff-throated Purpletuft	R, E
Iodopleura p. leucopygia Salvin, 1885: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Iodopleura p. pipra (Lesson, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tityra* Vieillot, 1816**		
Tityra inquisitor (Lichtenstein, 1823)	anambé-branco-de-bochecha-parda; Black-crowned Tityra	R
Tityra i. albitorques Du Bus de Gisignies, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra i. erythrogenys (Selby, 1826): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra i. pelzelni Salvin & Godman, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra i. inquisitor (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra cayana (Linnaeus, 1766)	anambé-branco-de-rabo-preto; Black-tailed Tityra	R
Tityra c. cayana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra c. braziliensis (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra semifasciata (Spix, 1825)	anambé-branco-de-máscara-negra; Masked Tityra	R
Tityra s. semifasciata (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tityra s. fortis Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pachyramphus* Gray, 1839**		
Pachyramphus viridis (Vieillot, 1816)	caneleiro-verde; Green-backed Becard	R
Pachyramphus v. griseigularis Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus v. viridis (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus xanthogenys Salvadori & Festa, 1898	caneleiro-de-cara-amarela; Yellow-cheeked Becard	VO#
Pachyramphus x. peruanus Hartert & Goodson, 1917: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus rufus (Boddaert, 1783)	caneleiro-cinzento; Cinereous Becard	R
Pachyramphus r. rufus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus r. juruanus Gyldenstolpe, 1951: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus castaneus (Jardine & Selby, 1827)	caneleiro; Chestnut-crowned Becard	R
Pachyramphus c. saturatus Chapman, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus c. amazonus Zimmer, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus c. castaneus (Jardine & Selby, 1827): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus polychopterus (Vieillot, 1818)	caneleiro-preto; White-winged Becard	R
Pachyramphus p. tristis (Kaup, 1852): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus p. nigriventris Sclater, 1857: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus p. polychopterus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus p. spixii (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus marginatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	caneleiro-bordado; Black-capped Becard	R
Pachyramphus m. nanus Bangs & Penard, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pachyramphus m. marginatus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachyramphus surinamus (Linnaeus, 1766)	caneleiro-da-guiana; Glossy-backed Becard	R
Pachyramphus minor (Lesson, 1830)	caneleiro-pequeno; Pink-throated Becard	R
Pachyramphus validus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	caneleiro-de-chapéu-preto; Crested Becard	R
Pachyramphus v. validus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Xenopsaris* Ridgway, 1891**		
Xenopsaris albinucha (Burmeister, 1869)	tijerila; White-naped Xenopsaris	R
Xenopsaris a. minor Hellmayr, 1920[492]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xenopsaris a. albinucha* (Burmeister, 1869): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cotingidae Bonaparte, 1849		
[Pipreolinae Tello, Moyle, Marchese & Cracraft, 2009]		
[*Pipreola* Swainson, 1838]		
[*Pipreola whitelyi* Salvin & Godman, 1884]		
Rupicolinae Bonaparte, 1853		
***Carpornis* Gray, 1846**[493]		
Carpornis cucullata (Swainson, 1821)	corocoxó; Hooded Berryeater	R, E
Carpornis melanocephala (Wied, 1820)	sabiá-pimenta; Black-headed Berryeater	R, E
***Rupicola* Brisson, 1760**		
Rupicola rupicola (Linnaeus, 1766)	galo-da-serra; Guianan Cock-of-the-rock	R
***Phoenicircus* Swainson, 1832**		
Phoenicircus carnifex (Linnaeus, 1758)	saurá; Guianan Red-Cotinga	R
Phoenicircus nigricollis Swainson, 1832	saurá-de-pescoço-preto; Black-necked Red-Cotinga	R
Phytotominae Swainson, 1837		
***Phytotoma* Molina, 1782**		
Phytotoma rutila Vieillot, 1818	corta-ramos; White-tipped Plantcutter	VA (S)
Phytotoma r. rutila Vieillot, 1818: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Phibalura* Vieillot, 1816**		
Phibalura flavirostris Vieillot, 1816	tesourinha-da-mata; Swallow-tailed Cotinga	R

[492] Its occurrence in Brazil has been omitted in reference works, but see Silva & Oren (1990).

[493] *Carpornis* is feminine, thus the correct speling of the specific names are *cucullata* and *melanocephala* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cephalopterinae Reichenow, 1814		
***Haematoderus* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Haematoderus militaris (Shaw, 1792)	anambé-militar; Crimson Fruitcrow	R
***Querula* Vieillot, 1816**		
Querula purpurata (Statius Muller, 1776)	anambé-una; Purple-throated Fruitcrow	R
***Pyroderus* Gray, 1840**		
Pyroderus scutatus (Shaw, 1792)[494]	pavó; Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	R
Pyroderus s. scutatus (Shaw, 1792): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Perissocephalus* Oberholser, 1899**		
Perissocephalus tricolor (Statius Muller, 1776)	maú; Capuchinbird	R
***Cephalopterus* Saint-Hilaire, 1809**		
Cephalopterus ornatus Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1809	anambé-preto; Amazonian Umbrellabird	R
Cotinginae Bonaparte, 1849		
***Lipaugus* Boie, 1828**		
Lipaugus ater (Ferrusac, 1829)[495]	saudade; Black-and-gold Cotinga	R, E
Lipaugus conditus (Snow, 1980)[496]	saudade-de-asa-cinza; Gray-winged Cotinga	R, E
Lipaugus lanioides (Lesson, 1844)	tropeiro-da-serra; Cinnamon-vented Piha	R, E
Lipaugus streptophorus (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	cricrió-de-cinta-vermelha; Rose-collared Piha	R#
Lipaugus vociferans (Wied, 1820)	cricrió; Screaming Piha	R
***Procnias* Illiger, 1811**		
Procnias albus (Hermann, 1783)	araponga-da-amazônia; White Bellbird	R
Procnias a. albus (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Procnias a. wallacei Oren & Novaes, 1985: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Procnias averano (Hermann, 1783)	araponga-do-nordeste; Bearded Bellbird	R
Procnias a. carnobarba (Cuvier, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Procnias a. averano (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Procnias nudicollis (Vieillot, 1817)	araponga; Bare-throated Bellbird	R

[494] The nominate form, endemic to the Atlantic Forest region, has been regarded as specifically distinct from the allopatric Andean and Tepui forms by Stotz *et al.* (1996), followed by Bencke *et al.* (2006). Preliminary genetic data suggests likewise (Berv & Prum 2014).

[495] Historically treated in the genus *Tijuca* (as *T. atra*), but see Berv & Prum (2014) for its inclusion in *Lipaugus.*

[496] Berv & Prum (2014) did not sample this species, but suggested its inclusion in *Lipaugus* based on the results on *Tijuca atra.* Snow (1980), when originally describring *T. condita*, had already called the attention to the close relationship between *Tijuca* and *Lipaugus*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Cotinga* Brisson, 1760**		
Cotinga maynana (Linnaeus, 1766)	cotinga-azul; Plum-throated Cotinga	R
Cotinga cayana (Linnaeus, 1766)	anambé-azul; Spangled Cotinga	R
Cotinga cotinga (Linnaeus, 1766)	anambé-de-peito-roxo; Purple-breasted Cotinga	R
Cotinga maculata (Statius Muller, 1776)	crejoá; Banded Cotinga	R, E
***Porphyrolaema* Bonaparte, 1854**		
Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema (Deville & Sclater, 1852)	cotinga-de-garganta-encarnada; Purple-throated Cotinga	R
***Gymnoderus* Saint-Hilaire, 1809**		
Gymnoderus foetidus (Linnaeus, 1758)	anambé-pombo; Bare-necked Fruitcrow	R
***Conioptilon* Lowery & O'Neill, 1966**		
Conioptilon mcilhennyi Lowery & O'Neill, 1966	anambé-de-cara-preta; Black-faced Cotinga	R#
***Xipholena* Gloger, 1841**		
Xipholena punicea (Pallas, 1764)	bacacu; Pompadour Cotinga	R
Xipholena lamellipennis (Lafresnaye, 1839)	bacacu-preto; White-tailed Cotinga	R, E
Xipholena atropurpurea (Wied, 1820)	bacacu-de-asa-branca; White-winged Cotinga	R, E
Tyrannoidea Vigors, 1825		
Pipritidae Ohlson, Irestedt, Ericson & Fjeldså, 2013		
***Piprites* Cabanis, 1847**		
Piprites chloris (Temminck, 1822)[497]	papinho-amarelo; Wing-barred Piprites	R
Piprites c. tschudii (Cabanis, 1874): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piprites c. chlorion* (Cabanis, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piprites c. griseicens* Novaes, 1964: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piprites c. boliviana* Chapman, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Piprites c. chloris* (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piprites pileata (Temminck, 1822)	caneleirinho-de-chapéu-preto; Black-capped Piprites	R
Platyrinchidae Bonaparte, 1854		
***Calyptura* Swainson, 1832**		
Calyptura cristata (Vieillot, 1818)	tietê-de-coroa; Kinglet Calyptura	R, E
***Neopipo* Sclater & Salvin, 1869**		
Neopipo cinnamomea (Lawrence, 1869)	enferrujadinho; Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant	R

[497] More than a single species must be involved in this complex. The population recently found in Pernambuco possibly represents an undescribed taxon (Kirwan & Green 2011).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Neopipo c. helenae McConnell, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Neopipo c. cinnamomea (Lawrence, 1869): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Platyrinchus* Desmarest, 1805**		
Platyrinchus saturatus Salvin & Godman, 1882	patinho-escuro; Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	R
Platyrinchus s. saturatus Salvin & Godman, 1882: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus s. pallidiventris Novaes, 1968: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus mystaceus Vieillot, 1818	patinho; White-throated Spadebill	R
Platyrinchus m. ventralis Phelps & Phelps Jr, 1955 : CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus m. duidae Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus m. mystaceus Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus m. bifasciatus Allen, 1889: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus m. cancromus Temminck, 1820: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus m. niveigularis Pinto, 1954: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus coronatus Sclater, 1858	patinho-de-coroa-dourada; Golden-crowned Spadebill	R
Platyrinchus c. gumia (Bangs & Penard, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus c. coronatus Sclater, 1858: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus platyrhynchos (Gmelin, 1788)	patinho-de-coroa-branca; White-crested Spadebill	R
Platyrinchus p. platyrhynchos (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus p. senex Sclater & Salvin, 1880: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus p. nattereri Hartert & Hellmayr, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus p. amazonicus Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Platyrinchus leucoryphus Wied, 1831	patinho-de-asa-castanha; Russet-winged Spadebill	R
Tachurisidae Ohlson, Irestedt, Ericson & Fjeldså, 2013		
***Tachuris* Lafresnaye, 1836**		
Tachuris rubrigastra (Vieillot, 1817)	papa-piri; Many-colored Rush Tyrant	R
Tachuris r. rubrigastra (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhynchocyclidae Berlepsch, 1907		
Incertae sedis		
***Taeniotriccus* Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902**		
Taeniotriccus andrei (Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902)	maria-bonita; Black-chested Tyrant	R
Taeniotriccus a. andrei Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Taeniotriccus a. klagesi Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cnipodectes* Sclater & Salvin, 1873**		
Cnipodectes subbrunneus (Sclater, 1860)	flautim-pardo; Brownish Twistwing	R
Cnipodectes s. minor Sclater, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnipodectes superrufus Lane, Servat, Valqui & Lambert, 2007	flautim-rufo; Rufous Twistwing	R#

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pipromorphinae Wolters, 1977		
***Mionectes* Cabanis, 1844**		
Mionectes amazonus (Todd, 1921)[498]	abre-asa-do-acre; Western McConnell's Flycatcher	R#
Mionectes oleagineus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	abre-asa; Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	R
Mionectes o. chloronotus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. dorsalis* (Phelps & Phelps Jr, 1952) : CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. intensus* (Zimmer & Phelps, 1946): HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. hauxwelli* (Chubb, 1919): HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. maynanus* (Stolzmann, 1926): HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. wallacei* (Chubb, 1919): HBW, IOC *Mionectes o. oleagineus* (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mionectes roraimae Chubb, 1919[499]	abre-asa-do-tepui; Sierra de Lema Flycatcher	R#
Mionectes r. mercedesfosterae Dickerman & Phelps, 1987: IOC *Mionectes r. roraimae* Chubb, 1919: CL, IOC		
Mionectes macconnelli (Chubb, 1919)[500]	abre-asa-da-mata; McConnell's Flycatcher	R
Mionectes m. macconnelli (Chubb, 1919): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mionectes rufiventris Cabanis, 1846	abre-asa-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-hooded Flycatcher	R
***Leptopogon* Cabanis, 1844**		
Leptopogon amaurocephalus Tschudi, 1846[501]	cabeçudo; Sepia-capped Flycatcher	R
Leptopogon a. orinocensis Zimmer & Phelps, 1946: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Leptopogon a. peruvianus* Sclater & Salvin, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Leptopogon a. amaurocephalus* Cabanis, 1846: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Leptopogon a. obscuritergum* Zimmer & Phelps, 1946: IOC		
***Corythopis* Sundevall, 1836**		
Corythopis torquatus Tschudi, 1844	estalador-do-norte; Ringed Antpipit	R
Corythopis t. anthoides (Pucheran, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Corythopis t. torquatus* Tschudi, 1844: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Corythopis delalandi (Lesson, 1830)	estalador; Southern Antpipit	R
***Phylloscartes* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Phylloscartes chapmani Gilliard, 1940[502]	barbudinho-do-tepui; Chapman's Bristle-Tyrant	R#

[498] Historically treated as a subspecies of *M. macconnelli*, but see Miller *et al.* (2008). Here it does not include the southeastern Amazonian populations (east from the Madeira river), commonly refered to under this very name (*amazonus*), which actually represent an as yet undescribed taxon morphologically closer to *M. macconnelli* (Piacentini, in prep.). The occurrence of the true *M. amazonus* in Brazil is supported by a specimen from Acre (Guilherme 2012).

[499] Historically treated as a subspecies of *M. macconnelli*, but see Hilty & Ascanio (2014).

[500] Includes the southeastern Amazonian population (see note under *M. amazonus*).

[501] Vocal differences between populations suggest that more than a single species is involved.

[502] Sometimes treated in a separate genus, *Pogonotriccus*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Phylloscartes c. chapmani (Gilliard, 1940): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phylloscartes c. duidae (Phelps & Phelps, 1951): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phylloscartes eximius (Temminck, 1822)[503]	barbudinho; Southern Bristle-Tyrant	R
Phylloscartes ventralis (Temminck, 1824)	borboletinha-do-mato; Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	R
Phylloscartes v. ventralis (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phylloscartes kronei Willis & Oniki, 1992	maria-da-restinga; Restinga Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes beckeri Gonzaga & Pacheco, 1995	borboletinha-baiana; Bahia Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes virescens Todd, 1925	borboletinha-guianense; Olive-green Tyrannulet	R
Phylloscartes nigrifrons (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	maria-de-testa-preta; Black-fronted Tyrannulet	R#
Phylloscartes ceciliae Teixeira, 1987	cara-pintada; Alagoas Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes roquettei Snethlage, 1928	cara-dourada; Minas Gerais Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes paulista Ihering & Ihering, 1907	não-pode-parar; Sao Paulo Tyrannulet	R
Phylloscartes oustaleti (Sclater, 1887)	papa-moscas-de-olheiras; Oustalet's Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes difficilis (Ihering & Ihering, 1907)	estalinho; Serra do Mar Tyrannulet	R, E
Phylloscartes sylviolus (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)	maria-pequena; Bay-ringed Tyrannulet	R
Rhynchocyclinae Berlepsch, 1907		
***Rhynchocyclus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Rhynchocyclus olivaceus (Temminck, 1820)	bico-chato-grande; Olivaceous Flatbill	R
Rhynchocyclus o. guianensis McConnell, 1911: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhynchocyclus o. sordidus Todd, 1952: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhynchocyclus o. olivaceus (Temminck, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tolmomyias* Hellmayr, 1927**		
Tolmomyias sulphurescens (Spix, 1825)[504]	bico-chato-de-orelha-preta; Yellow-olive Flycatcher	R
Tolmomyias s. duidae Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias s. cherriei (Hartert & Goodson, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias s. insignis Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias s. mixtus Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias s. pallescens (Hartert & Goodson, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias s. sulphurescens (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias assimilis (Pelzeln, 1868)[505]	bico-chato-da-copa; Yellow-margined Flycatcher	R
Tolmomyias a. neglectus Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[503] Sometimes treated in a separate genus, *Pogonotriccus*.
[504] Vocal and plumage differences suggest that multiple species are involved.
[505] Vocal differences between populations suggest that more than a single species is involved (see also Whitney *et al.* 2013b).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Tolmomyias a. examinatus (Chubb, 1920): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias a. assimilis (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias a. paraensis Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias a. calamae Zimmer, 1939[506]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias sucunduri Whitney, Schunck, Rêgo & Silveira, 2013[507]	bico-chato-do-sucunduri; Sucunduri Flycatcher	R, E
Tolmomyias poliocephalus (Taczanowski, 1884)	bico-chato-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-crowned Flycatcher	R
Tolmomyias p. poliocephalus (Taczanowski, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias p. sclateri (Hellmayr, 1903): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias flaviventris (Wied, 1831)	bico-chato-amarelo; Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	R
Tolmomyias f. aurulentus (Todd, 1913): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias f. dissors Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias f. flaviventris (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias f. viridiceps (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)[508]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias f. subsimilis Carriker, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tolmomyias f. collingwoodi (Chubb, 1920): IOC		
Todirostrinae Tello, Moyle, Marchese & Cracraft, 2009		
***Todirostrum* Lesson, 1831**		
Todirostrum maculatum (Desmarest, 1806)	ferreirinho-estriado; Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	R
Todirostrum m. maculatum (Desmarest, 1806): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum m. signatum Sclater & Salvin, 1881: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum m. diversum Zimmer, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum m. annectens Zimmer, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum poliocephalum (Wied, 1831)	teque-teque; Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher	R, E
Todirostrum cinereum (Linnaeus, 1766)	ferreirinho-relógio; Common Tody-Flycatcher	R
Todirostrum c. cinereum (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. coloreum Ridgway, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. cearae Cory, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum pictum Salvin, 1897	ferreirinho-pintado; Painted Tody-Flycatcher	R
Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum Strickland, 1850	ferreirinho-de-sobrancelha; Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	R
Todirostrum c. guttatum Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. neglectum Carriker, 1932: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. chrysocrotaphum Strickland, 1850: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. simile Zimmer, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Todirostrum c. illigeri (Cabanis & Heine, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[506] Described by Zimmer (1939) after comparison to birds from west of the Madeira river, which were erroneously assumed as belonging to the nominate form. Possibly a synonym of *T. a. assimilis* (Piacentini, pers. obs.).
[507] Recently described based on vocal and morphological distinctiveness (Whitney *et al.* 2013b); treated as a subspecies by IOC and H&M.
[508] Treated as a full species by IOC, which subsumes the two following subspecies under it.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Poecilotriccus* Berlepsch, 1884**		
Poecilotriccus albifacies (Blake, 1959)	ferreirinho-de-cara-branca; White-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher	R#
Poecilotriccus capitalis (Sclater, 1857)	maria-picaça; Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher	R
Poecilotriccus senex (Pelzeln, 1868)	maria-do-madeira; Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher	R, E
Poecilotriccus russatus (Salvin & Godman, 1884)	ferreirinho-ferrugem; Ruddy Tody-Flycatcher	R#
Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps (Lafresnaye, 1846)	tororó; Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	R
Poecilotriccus p. plumbeiceps (Lafresnaye, 1846): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus p. cinereipectus (Novaes, 1953): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus fumifrons (Hartlaub, 1853)[509]	ferreirinho-de-testa-parda; Smoky-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	R
Poecilotriccus f. penardi (Hellmayr, 1905): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus f. fumifrons (Hartlaub, 1853): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus latirostris (Pelzeln, 1868)	ferreirinho-de-cara-parda; Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	R
Poecilotriccus l. caniceps (Chapman, 1924): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus l. latirostris (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus l. ochropterus (Allen, 1889): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus l. austroriparius (Todd, 1952): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus l. senectus (Griscom & Greenway, 1937): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus sylvia (Desmarest, 1806)	ferreirinho-da-capoeira; Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	R
Poecilotriccus s. sylvia (Desmarest, 1806): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poecilotriccus s. schulzi (Berlepsch, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiornis* Bertoni, 1901**		
Myiornis auricularis (Vieillot, 1818)[510]	miudinho; Eared Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Myiornis a. cinereicollis (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiornis a. auricularis (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiornis ecaudatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[511]	caçula; Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Myiornis e. miserabilis (Chubb, 1919): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiornis e. ecaudatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hemitriccus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**[512]		
Hemitriccus cohnhafti Zimmer, Whittaker, Sardelli, Guilherme & Aleixo, 2013	maria-sebinha-do-acre; Acre Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus minor (Snethlage, 1907)[513]	maria-sebinha; Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus m. minor (Snethlage, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[509] Specimens from Amapá are here tentatively atributed to *P. f. pennardi*.
[510] Great vocal and morphological variation suggest that more than a single species is involved (Piacentini *et al.*, in prep.).
[511] Sometimes treated in a separate genus, *Perissotriccus*.
[512] Molecular data indicate the genus, as currently defined, is polyphyletic (Ohlson *et al.* 2008, Tello *et al.* 2009).
[513] Genetic (Zimmer *et al.* 2013) and vocal variation suggest that multiple species are involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Hemitriccus m. snethlageae (Snethlage, 1937): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus m. pallens* (Todd, 1925): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus flammulatus Berlepsch, 1901	maria-de-peito-machetado; Flammulated Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus f. flammulatus Berlepsch, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus diops (Temminck, 1822)	olho-falso; Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus obsoletus (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1906)	catraca; Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus o. obsoletus (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus o. zimmeri* Traylor, 1979: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus josephinae (Chubb, 1914)	maria-bicudinha; Boat-billed Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus zosterops (Pelzeln, 1868)	maria-de-olho-branco; White-eyed Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus z. zosterops (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus griseipectus (Snethlage, 1907)[514]	maria-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus g. griseipectus (Snethlage, 1907): CL, GR, IOC *Hemitriccus g. naumburgae* (Zimmer, 1945)[515]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus orbitatus (Wied, 1831)	tiririzinho-do-mato; Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant	R, E
Hemitriccus iohannis (Snethlage, 1907)	maria-peruviana; Johannes's Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus striaticollis (Lafresnaye, 1853)	sebinho-rajado-amarelo; Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus s. griseiceps (Todd, 1925): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus s. striaticollis* (Lafresnaye, 1853): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus nidipendulus (Wied, 1831)	tachuri-campainha; Hangnest Tody-Tyrant	R, E
Hemitriccus n. nidipendulus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus n. paulistus* (Hellmayr, 1914): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	sebinho-de-olho-de-ouro; Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant	R
Hemitriccus m. auyantepui (Gilliard, 1941): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus m. margaritaceiventer* (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Hemitriccus m. wuchereri* (Sclater & Salvin, 1873): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemitriccus inornatus (Pelzeln, 1868)	maria-da-campina; Pelzeln's Tody-Tyrant	R, E
Hemitriccus minimus (Todd, 1925)	maria-mirim; Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	R
Hemitriccus mirandae (Snethlage, 1925)	maria-do-nordeste; Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant	R, E
Hemitriccus kaempferi (Zimmer, 1953)	maria-catarinense; Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant	R, E
Hemitriccus furcatus (Lafresnaye, 1846)	papa-moscas-estrela; Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	R, E

[514] Historically treated as a subspecies of *H. zosterops*, but see Cohn-Haft *et al.* (1997).

[515] Sometimes kept as a subspecies of *H. zosterops* even with the split of *H. griseipectus*, which makes no biogeographic sense.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Atalotriccus* Ridgway, 1905**		
Atalotriccus pilaris (Cabanis, 1847)	maria-de-olho-claro; Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	R#
Atalotriccus p. griseiceps (Hellmayr, 1911): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lophotriccus* Berlepsch, 1884**		
Lophotriccus vitiosus (Bangs & Penard, 1921)	maria-fiteira; Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Lophotriccus v. affinis Zimmer, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lophotriccus v. guianensis Zimmer, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lophotriccus v. congener Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lophotriccus eulophotes Todd, 1925	maria-topetuda; Long-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Lophotriccus galeatus (Boddaert, 1783)	caga-sebinho-de-penacho; Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Tyrannidae Vigors, 1825		
Hirundineinae Tello, Moyle, Marchese & Cracraft, 2009		
***Hirundinea* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837**		
Hirundinea ferruginea (Gmelin, 1788)	gibão-de-couro; Cliff Flycatcher	R
Hirundinea f. ferruginea (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hirundinea f. bellicosa (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaeniinae Cabanis & Heine, 1860[516]		
***Zimmerius* Traylor, 1977**		
Zimmerius chicomendesi Whitney, Schunck, Rêgo & Silveira, 2013	poiaeiro-de-chico-mendes; Chico's Tyrannulet	R, E
Zimmerius acer (Salvin & Godman, 1883)[517]	poiaeiro-da-guiana; Guianan Tyrannulet	R
Zimmerius gracilipes (Sclater & Salvin, 1868)	poiaeiro-de-pata-fina; Slender-footed Tyrannulet	R
Zimmerius g. gracilipes (Sclater & Salvin, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zimmerius g. gilvus (Zimmer, 1941): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Stigmatura* Sclater & Salvin, 1866**		
Stigmatura napensis Chapman, 1926	papa-moscas-do-sertão; Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant	R
Stigmatura n. napensis Chapman, 1926: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Stigmatura n. bahiae Chapman, 1926: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Stigmatura budytoides (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	alegrinho-balança-rabo; Greater Wagtail-Tyrant	R
Stigmatura b. gracilis Zimmer, 1955: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Inezia* Cherrie, 1909**		
Inezia inornata (Salvadori, 1897)	alegrinho-do-chaco; Plain Tyrannulet	VO

[516] Untill recently it comprised about double the number of species (ca. 200), but many of them have been moved to Rhynchocyclidae, Tachurisidae and Fluvicolinae (sensu Ohlson *et al.* 2013).

[517] Previously treated as a subspecies of *Z. gracilipes*. Raised to full species status after Rheindt *et al.* (2008b), though such a treatment had already been postulated by Hellmayr (1927).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Inezia subflava (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	amarelinho; Amazonian Tyrannulet	R
Inezia s. obscura Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Inezia s. subflava (Sclater & Salvin, 1873): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Inezia caudata (Salvin, 1897)[518]	amarelinho-da-amazônia; Pale-tipped Tyrannulet	R
Inezia c. caudata (Salvin, 1897): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Euscarthmus* Wied, 1831**		
Euscarthmus meloryphus Wied, 1831	barulhento; Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Euscarthmus m. meloryphus Wied, 1831: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euscarthmus rufomarginatus (Pelzeln, 1868)[519]	maria-corruíra; Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant	R
Euscarthmus r. rufomarginatus (Pelzeln, 1868): IOC		
Euscarthmus r. savannophilus Mees, 1968: IOC		
***Tyranniscus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Tyranniscus burmeisteri (Cabanis & Heine, 1859)[520]	piolhinho-chiador; Rough-legged Tyrannulet	R
***Ornithion* Hartlaub, 1853**		
Ornithion inerme Hartlaub, 1853	poiaeiro-de-sobrancelha; White-lored Tyrannulet	R
***Camptostoma* Sclater, 1857**		
Camptostoma obsoletum (Temminck, 1824)	risadinha; Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	R
Camptostoma o. napaeum (Ridgway, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Camptostoma o. olivaceum (Berlepsch, 1889): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Camptostoma o. cinerascens (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Camptostoma o. obsoletum (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Elaenia* Sundevall, 1836**		
Elaenia flavogaster (Thunberg, 1822)	guaracava-de-barriga-amarela; Yellow-bellied Elaenia	R
Elaenia f. flavogaster (Thunberg, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaenia spectabilis Pelzeln, 1868	guaracava-grande; Large Elaenia	R
Elaenia ridleyana Sharpe, 1888	cocoruta; Noronha Elaenia	R, E
Elaenia chilensis Hellmayr, 1927[521]	guaracava-de-crista-branca; Chilean Elaenia	VS
Elaenia parvirostris Pelzeln, 1868	tuque-pium; Small-billed Elaenia	R
Elaenia mesoleuca (Deppe, 1830)	tuque; Olivaceous Elaenia	R
Elaenia pelzelni Berlepsch, 1907	guaracava-do-rio; Brownish Elaenia	R

[518] Previously treated as a subspecies of *I. subflava*, but see Zimmer & Whittaker (2000) for support for species status.
[519] Considered monotypic by many works, which consider *E. r. savannophilus* from Suriname as invalid.
[520] Previously included in *Phyllomyias*, which has been shown to be polyphyletic.
[521] Previously treated as a subspecies of *E. albiceps*, but see Rheindt *et al.* (2009).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Elaenia cristata Pelzeln, 1868	guaracava-de-topete-uniforme; Plain-crested Elaenia	R
Elaenia c. alticola Zimmer & Phelps, 1946: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Elaenia c. cristata* Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaenia chiriquensis Lawrence, 1865	chibum; Lesser Elaenia	R
Elaenia c. albivertex Pelzeln, 1868: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaenia ruficeps Pelzeln, 1868	guaracava-de-topete-vermelho; Rufous-crowned Elaenia	R
Elaenia obscura (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	tucão; Highland Elaenia	R
Elaenia o. sordida Zimmer, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaenia dayi Chapman, 1929	guaracava-dos-tepuis; Great Elaenia	R#
Elaenia d. dayi Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Elaenia olivina Salvin & Godman, 1884[522]	guaracava-serrana; Roraiman Elaenia	R#
Elaenia o. olivina Salvin & Godman, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Elaenia o. davidwillardi* Dickerman & Phelps, 1987: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Suiriri* d'Orbigny, 1840**		
Suiriri suiriri (Vieillot, 1818)	suiriri-cinzento; Suiriri Flycatcher	R
Suiriri s. burmeisteri Kirwan, Steinheimer, Raposo & Zimmer, 2014: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Suiriri s. bahiae* (Berlepsch, 1893): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Suiriri s. suiriri* (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Suiriri affinis (Burmeister, 1856)[523]	suiriri-da-chapada; Chapada Flycatcher	R
***Myiopagis* Salvin & Godman, 1888**		
Myiopagis gaimardii (d'Orbigny, 1839)	maria-pechim; Forest Elaenia	R
Myiopagis g. guianensis (Berlepsch, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myiopagis g. gaimardii* (d'Orbigny, 1840): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myiopagis g. subcinerea* Zimmer, 1941: IOC		
Myiopagis caniceps (Swainson, 1835)	guaracava-cinzenta; Gray Elaenia	R
Myiopagis c. cinerea (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myiopagis c. caniceps* (Swainson, 1835): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiopagis flavivertex (Sclater, 1887)	guaracava-de-penacho-amarelo; Yellow-crowned Elaenia	R
Myiopagis viridicata (Vieillot, 1817)	guaracava-de-crista-alaranjada; Greenish Elaenia	R
Myiopagis v. viridicata (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tyrannulus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Tyrannulus elatus (Latham, 1790)	maria-te-viu; Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	R

[522] Previously treated as a subspecies of *E. pallatangae*, but see Rheindt *et al.* (2008a, 2009).

[523] The name *S. affinis* has been widely used to refer to a subspecies of *S. suiriri*, but it actually applies to and has priority over *S. islerorum* (see Kirwan *et al.* 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Capsiempis* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Capsiempis flaveola (Lichtenstein, 1823)	marianinha-amarela; Yellow Tyrannulet	R
Capsiempis f. cerula Wetmore, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capsiempis f. flaveola (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Capsiempis f. amazona Zimmer, 1955: IOC		
***Phaeomyias* Berlepsch, 1902**		
Phaeomyias murina (Spix, 1825)	bagageiro; Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	R
Phaeomyias m. wagae (Taczanowski, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaeomyias m. murina (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phaeomyias m. incomta (Cabanis & Heine, 1859): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Phyllomyias* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Phyllomyias virescens (Temminck, 1824)[524]	piolhinho-verdoso; Greenish Tyrannulet	R
Phyllomyias reiseri Hellmayr, 1905[525]	piolhinho-do-grotão; Reiser's Tyrannulet	R
Phyllomyias fasciatus (Thunberg, 1822)	piolhinho; Planalto Tyrannulet	R
Phyllomyias f. cearae Hellmayr, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phyllomyias f. fasciatus (Thunberg, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phyllomyias f. brevirostris (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Phyllomyias griseiceps (Sclater & Salvin, 1871)	piolhinho-de-cabeça-cinza; Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	R
Phyllomyias g. pallidiceps Zimmer, 1941: IOC		
Phyllomyias griseocapilla Sclater, 1862	piolhinho-serrano; Gray-capped Tyrannulet	R, E
***Mecocerculus* Sclater, 1862**		
Mecocerculus leucophrys (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	alegrinho-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Tyrannulet	R#
Mecocerculus l. roraimae Hellmayr, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Culicivora* Swainson, 1827**		
Culicivora caudacuta (Vieillot, 1818)	papa-moscas-do-campo; Sharp-tailed Tyrant	R
***Polystictus* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Polystictus pectoralis (Vieillot, 1817)	papa-moscas-canela; Bearded Tachuri	R#
Polystictus p. brevipennis (Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polystictus p. pectoralis (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polystictus superciliaris (Wied, 1831)	papa-moscas-de-costas-cinzentas; Gray-backed Tachuri	R, E
***Pseudocolopteryx* Lillo, 1905**		
Pseudocolopteryx sclateri (Oustalet, 1892)	tricolino; Crested Doradito	R

[524] Formerly included also in *Xanthomyias.*
[525] Formerly included also in *Xanthomyias.*

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	tricolino-oliváceo; Subtropical Doradito	VA (O)
[*Pseudocolopteryx dinelliana* Lillo, 1905]		
Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	amarelinho-do-junco; Warbling Doradito	R
***Serpophaga* Gould, 1839**		
Serpophaga hypoleuca Sclater & Salvin, 1866	alegrinho-do-rio; River Tyrannulet	R
Serpophaga h. hypoleuca Sclater & Salvin, 1866: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Serpophaga h. pallida Snethlage, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Serpophaga nigricans (Vieillot, 1817)	joão-pobre; Sooty Tyrannulet	R
Serpophaga subcristata (Vieillot, 1817)	alegrinho; White-crested Tyrannulet	R
Serpophaga s. straminea (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Serpophaga s. subcristata (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Serpophaga griseicapilla Straneck, 2008[526]	alegrinho-trinador; Straneck's Tyrannulet	VO#
Serpophaga munda Berlepsch, 1893[527]	alegrinho-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Tyrannulet	D
Tyranninae Vigors, 1825		
***Attila* Lesson, 1831**		
Attila phoenicurus Pelzeln, 1868	capitão-castanho; Rufous-tailed Attila	R
Attila cinnamomeus (Gmelin, 1789)	tinguaçu-ferrugem; Cinnamon Attila	R
Attila citriniventris Sclater, 1859	tinguaçu-de-barriga-amarela; Citron-bellied Attila	R
Attila bolivianus Lafresnaye, 1848	bate-pára; Dull-capped Attila	R
Attila b. nattereri Hellmayr, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Attila b. bolivianus Lafresnaye, 1848: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Attila rufus (Vieillot, 1819)	capitão-de-saíra; Gray-hooded Attila	R, E
Attila r. hellmayri Pinto, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Attila r. rufus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Attila spadiceus (Gmelin, 1789)	capitão-de-saíra-amarelo; Bright-rumped Attila	R
Attila s. spadiceus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Attila s. uropygiatus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Legatus* Sclater, 1859**		
Legatus leucophaius (Vieillot, 1818)	bem-te-vi-pirata; Piratic Flycatcher	R
Legatus l. leucophaius (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[526] The name *S. griseiceps* Berlioz, from Cochabamba, Bolivia, and sometimes wrongly applied to this species, is a synonym of *S. munda* (Herzog & Mazar-Barnett 2004).
[527] The name *S. griseiceps* Berlioz, from Cochabamba, Bolivia, is a synonym of *S. munda* (Herzog & Mazar-Barnett 2004).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Ramphotrigon* Gray, 1855**		
Ramphotrigon megacephalum (Swainson, 1835)	maria-cabeçuda; Large-headed Flatbill	R
Ramphotrigon m. pectorale Zimmer & Phelps, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphotrigon m. bolivianum Zimmer, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphotrigon m. megacephalum (Swainson, 1835): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphotrigon ruficauda (Spix, 1825)	bico-chato-de-rabo-vermelho; Rufous-tailed Flatbill	R
Ramphotrigon fuscicauda Chapman, 1925	maria-de-cauda-escura; Dusky-tailed Flatbill	R
***Myiarchus* Cabanis, 1844**		
Myiarchus tuberculifer (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	maria-cavaleira-pequena; Dusky-capped Flycatcher	R
Myiarchus t. tuberculifer (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus swainsoni Cabanis & Heine, 1859	irré; Swainson's Flycatcher	R
Myiarchus s. phaeonotus Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus s. pelzelni Berlepsch, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus s. ferocior Cabanis, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus s. swainsoni Cabanis & Heine, 1859: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus ferox (Gmelin, 1789)	maria-cavaleira; Short-crested Flycatcher	R
Myiarchus f. ferox (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus f. australis Hellmayr, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus tyrannulus (Statius Muller, 1776)	maria-cavaleira-de-rabo-enferrujado; Brown-crested Flycatcher	R
Myiarchus t. tyrannulus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiarchus t. bahiae Berlepsch & Leverkühn, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sirystes* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Sirystes albocinereus Sclater & Salvin, 1880[528]	gritador-de-sobre-branco; White-rumped Sirystes	R#
Sirystes subcanescens Todd, 1920[529]	gritador-da-guiana; Todd's Sirystes	R#
Sirystes sibilator (Vieillot, 1818)	gritador; Sibilant Sirystes	R
Sirystes s. sibilator (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sirystes s. atimastus Oberholser, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Rhytipterna* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Rhytipterna simplex (Lichtenstein, 1823)	vissiá; Grayish Mourner	R
Rhytipterna s. frederici (Bangs & Penard, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhytipterna s. simplex (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Rhytipterna immunda (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	vissiá-cantor; Pale-bellied Mourner	R

[528] Previously treated as a subspecies of *S. sibilator*, but Donegan (2013) presented vocal evidence for its treatment as full species.
[529] Previously treated as a subspecies of *S. sibilator*, but Donegan (2013) presented vocal evidence for its treatment as full species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Casiornis* Des Murs, 1856**[530]		
Casiornis rufus (Vieillot, 1816)	maria-ferrugem; Rufous Casiornis	R
Casiornis fuscus Sclater & Salvin, 1873	caneleiro-enxofre; Ash-throated Casiornis	R, E
***Pitangus* Swainson, 1827**		
Pitangus sulphuratus (Linnaeus, 1766)	bem-te-vi; Great Kiskadee	R
Pitangus s. trinitatis Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pitangus s. sulphuratus* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pitangus s. maximiliani* (Cabanis & Heine, 1859): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pitangus s. argentinus* Todd, 1952: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Philohydor* Lanyon, 1984**[531]		
Philohydor lictor (Lichtenstein, 1823)	bentevizinho-do-brejo; Lesser Kiskadee	R
Philohydor l. lictor (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Machetornis* Gray, 1841**[532]		
Machetornis rixosa (Vieillot, 1819)	suiriri-cavaleiro; Cattle Tyrant	R
Machetornis r. rixosa (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiodynastes* Bonaparte, 1857**		
Myiodynastes luteiventris Sclater, 1859	bem-te-vi-de-barriga-sulfúrea; Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	VA (N)
Myiodynastes maculatus (Statius Muller, 1776)	bem-te-vi-rajado; Streaked Flycatcher	R
Myiodynastes m. maculatus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myiodynastes m. solitarius* (Vieillot, 1819)[533]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tyrannopsis* Ridgway, 1905**		
Tyrannopsis sulphurea (Spix, 1825)	suiriri-de-garganta-rajada; Sulphury Flycatcher	R
***Megarynchus* Thunberg, 1824**		
Megarynchus pitangua (Linnaeus, 1766)	neinei; Boat-billed Flycatcher	R
Megarynchus p. pitangua (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiozetetes* Sclater, 1859**		
Myiozetetes cayanensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	bentevizinho-de-asa-ferrugínea; Rusty-margined Flycatcher	R
Myiozetetes c. cayanensis (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Myiozetetes c. erythropterus* (Lafresnaye, 1853): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[530] *Casiornis* is masculine, thus the correct speling of the specific names are *rufus* and *fuscus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
[531] Considered inseparable from *Pitangus* by SACC, opposed to the proposal by Lanyon (1984).
[532] *Machetornis* is feminine, thus the correct spelling of the specific name is *rixosa* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
[533] Sometimes treated historically as a distinct species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Myiozetetes similis (Spix, 1825)	bentevizinho-de-penacho-vermelho; Social Flycatcher	R
Myiozetetes s. similis (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiozetetes s. pallidiventris Pinto, 1935: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiozetetes granadensis Lawrence, 1862	bem-te-vi-de-cabeça-cinza; Gray-capped Flycatcher	R
Myiozetetes g. obscurior Todd, 1925: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiozetetes luteiventris (Sclater, 1858)	bem-te-vi-barulhento; Dusky-chested Flycatcher	R
Myiozetetes l. luteiventris (Sclater, 1858): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiozetetes l. septentrionalis Blake, 1961: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tyrannus* Lacépède, 1799**		
Tyrannus albogularis Burmeister, 1856	suiriri-de-garganta-branca; White-throated Kingbird	R
Tyrannus melancholicus Vieillot, 1819	suiriri; Tropical Kingbird	R
Tyrannus m. despotes (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannus m. melancholicus Vieillot, 1819: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannus savana Daudin, 1802[534]	tesourinha; Fork-tailed Flycatcher	R
Tyrannus s. monachus Hartlaub, 1844: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannus s. circumdatus (Zimmer, 1937): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannus s. savana Daudin, 1802: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tyrannus tyrannus (Linnaeus, 1758)[535]	suiriri-valente; Eastern Kingbird	VN
Tyrannus dominicensis (Gmelin, 1788)[536]	suiriri-cinza; Gray Kingbird	VA (N)
***Griseotyrannus* Lanyon, 1984[537]**		
Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	peitica-de-chapéu-preto; Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	R
Griseotyrannus a. pallidiventris (Hellmayr, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Griseotyrannus a. aurantioatrocristatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Empidonomus* Cabanis & Heine, 1859**		
Empidonomus varius (Vieillot, 1818)	peitica; Variegated Flycatcher	R
Empidonomus v. varius (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Empidonomus v. rufinus (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Conopias* Cabanis & Heine, 1859[538]**		
Conopias trivirgatus (Wied, 1831)	bem-te-vi-pequeno; Three-striped Flycatcher	R
Conopias t. berlepschi Snethlage, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conopias t. trivirgatus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[534] Authorship and date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).

[535] Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).

[536] The first documented Brazilian record, one photographed in 2012, was published by Olmos *et al.* (2013).

[537] Considered inseparable from *Empidonomus* by SACC, opposed to the proposal by Lanyon (1984).

[538] *Conopias* is masculine, thus the correct spelling of the specific names are *trivirgatus* and *parvus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Conopias parvus (Pelzeln, 1868)	bem-te-vi-da-copa; Yellow-throated Flycatcher	R
Fluvicolinae Swainson, 1832		
***Colonia* Gray, 1828**		
Colonia colonus (Vieillot, 1818)	viuvinha; Long-tailed Tyrant	R
Colonia c. poecilonota (Cabanis, 1849): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colonia c. niveiceps Zimmer, 1930: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Colonia c. colonus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiophobus* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Myiophobus roraimae (Salvin & Godman, 1883)	felipe-do-tepui; Roraiman Flycatcher	R#
Myiophobus r. sadiecoatsae (Dickerman & Phelps, 1987): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiophobus r. roraimae (Salvin & Godman, 1883)[539]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiophobus fasciatus (Statius Muller, 1776)	filipe; Bran-colored Flycatcher	R
Myiophobus f. fasciatus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiophobus f. auriceps (Gould, 1839): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiophobus f. flammiceps (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sublegatus* Sclater & Salvin, 1868**		
Sublegatus obscurior Todd, 1920	sertanejo-escuro; Amazonian Scrub-Flycatcher	R
Sublegatus modestus (Wied, 1831)	guaracava-modesta; Southern Scrub-Flycatcher	R
Sublegatus m. brevirostris (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sublegatus m. modestus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pyrocephalus* Gould, 1839**		
Pyrocephalus rubinus (Boddaert, 1783)	príncipe; Vermilion Flycatcher	R
Pyrocephalus r. saturatus Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pyrocephalus r. rubinus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Fluvicola* Swainson, 1827**		
Fluvicola pica (Boddaert, 1783)	lavadeira-do-norte; Pied Water-Tyrant	R
Fluvicola albiventer (Spix, 1825)[540]	lavadeira-de-cara-branca; Black-backed Water-Tyrant	R
Fluvicola nengeta (Linnaeus, 1766)	lavadeira-mascarada; Masked Water-Tyrant	R
Fluvicola n. nengeta (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Arundinicola* d'Orbigny, 1840**[541]		
Arundinicola leucocephala (Linnaeus, 1764)	freirinha; White-headed Marsh Tyrant	R

[539] Its occurrence in Brazil has been omitted in reference works, but see Dikerman & Phelps (1982).

[540] Formerly considered a subspecies of *F. pica*, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) presented reasoning for treating it as a separate species.

[541] Sometimes suggested that it should be lumped into *Fluvicola*, but Lanyon (1986) presented arguments to keep this monotypic genus.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Gubernetes* Such, 1825**		
Gubernetes yetapa (Vieillot, 1818)	tesoura-do-brejo; Streamer-tailed Tyrant	R
***Alectrurus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Alectrurus tricolor (Vieillot, 1816)	galito; Cock-tailed Tyrant	R
Alectrurus risora (Vieillot, 1824)	tesoura-do-campo; Strange-tailed Tyrant	D
***Ochthornis* Sclater, 1888**		
Ochthornis littoralis (Pelzeln, 1868)	maria-da-praia; Drab Water-Tyrant	R
***Cnemotriccus* Hellmayr, 1927**		
Cnemotriccus fuscatus (Wied, 1831)	guaracavuçu; Fuscous Flycatcher	R
Cnemotriccus f. duidae Zimmer, 1938[542]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnemotriccus f. fumosus (Berlepsch, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnemotriccus f. fuscatior (Chapman, 1926): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnemotriccus f. beniensis Gyldenstolpe, 1941[543]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnemotriccus f. bimaculatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cnemotriccus f. fuscatus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lathrotriccus* Lanyon & Lanyon, 1986[544]**		
Lathrotriccus euleri (Cabanis, 1868)	enferrujado; Euler's Flycatcher	R
Lathrotriccus e. bolivianus (Allen, 1889): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lathrotriccus e. argentinus (Cabanis, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lathrotriccus e. euleri (Cabanis, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Empidonax* Cabanis, 1855**		
Empidonax alnorum Brewster, 1895	papa-moscas-de-alder; Alder Flycatcher	VN#
***Contopus* Cabanis, 1855**		
Contopus cooperi (Nuttall, 1831)[545]	piuí-boreal; Olive-sided Flycatcher	VN
Contopus fumigatus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	piuí-de-topete; Smoke-colored Pewee	R#
Contopus f. duidae (Chapman, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Contopus virens (Linnaeus, 1766)	piuí; Eastern Wood-Pewee	VN#
Contopus cinereus (Spix, 1825)	papa-moscas-cinzento; Tropical Pewee	R
Contopus c. bogotensis (Bonaparte, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Contopus c. surinamensis Penard & Penard, 1910: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[542] Hilty (2003) suggests it may be a separate species.
[543] Occurrence in Brazil based on Guilherme (2012).
[544] Sometimes lumped into *Empidonax*, but see Lanyon (1986) for treating it as a distinct genus.
[545] Formerly named *C. borealis*, but see Banks & Browning (1995) for the use of *C. cooperi.*

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Contopus c. pallescens (Hellmayr, 1927): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Contopus c. cinereus* (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Contopus albogularis (Berlioz, 1962)	piui-queixado; White-throated Pewee	R
Contopus nigrescens (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)	piui-preto; Blackish Pewee	R
Contopus n. canescens (Chapman, 1926): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lessonia* Swainson, 1832**		
Lessonia rufa (Gmelin, 1789)	colegial; Austral Negrito	VS
***Knipolegus* Boie, 1826**		
Knipolegus striaticeps (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	maria-preta-acinzentada; Cinereous Tyrant	VA (O)
Knipolegus hudsoni Sclater, 1872	maria-preta-do-sul; Hudson's Black-Tyrant	VA (S)
Knipolegus poecilocercus (Pelzeln, 1868)	pretinho-do-igapó; Amazonian Black-Tyrant	R
Knipolegus cyanirostris (Vieillot, 1818)	maria-preta-de-bico-azulado; Blue-billed Black-Tyrant	R
Knipolegus poecilurus (Sclater, 1862)	maria-preta-de-cauda-ruiva; Rufous-tailed Tyrant	R#
Knipolegus p. salvini (Sclater, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Knipolegus orenocensis Berlepsch, 1864	maria-preta-ribeirinha; Riverside Tyrant	R
Knipolegus o. xinguensis Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Knipolegus o. sclateri* Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
[*Knipolegus aterrimus* Kaup, 1853]		
Knipolegus franciscanus Snethlage, 1928[546]	maria-preta-do-nordeste; Caatinga Black-Tyrant	R, E
Knipolegus lophotes Boie, 1828	maria-preta-de-penacho; Crested Black-Tyrant	R
Knipolegus nigerrimus (Vieillot, 1818)	maria-preta-de-garganta-vermelha; Velvety Black-Tyrant	R, E
Knipolegus n. nigerrimus (Vieillot, 1818): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Knipolegus n. hoflingae* Lencioni-Neto, 1996[547]: H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hymenops* Lesson, 1828**		
Hymenops perspicillatus (Gmelin, 1789)	viuvinha-de-óculos; Spectacled Tyrant	R
Hymenops p. perspicillatus (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Satrapa* Strickland, 1844**		
Satrapa icterophrys (Vieillot, 1818)	suiriri-pequeno; Yellow-browed Tyrant	R
***Muscisaxicola* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837**		
Muscisaxicola fluviatilis Sclater & Salvin, 1866	gaúcha-d'água; Little Ground-Tyrant	R

[546] Previously considered a subspecies of *K. aterrimus*, but Silva & Oren (1992) and Hosner & Moyle (2012) presented evidences for its independent status.

[547] See Dickinson & Christidis (2014) for the use of *hoflingae* instead of the original "*hoflingi*"

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Muscisaxicola maclovianus (Garnot, 1826)[548]	gaúcha-de-cara-suja; Dark-faced Ground-Tyrant	VA (S)
Muscisaxicola m. mentalis d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Xolmis* Boie, 1826**[549]		
Xolmis cinereus (Vieillot, 1816)	primavera; Gray Monjita	R
Xolmis c. cinereus (Vieillot, 1816): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xolmis c. pepoaza* (Vieillot, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xolmis coronatus (Vieillot, 1823)	noivinha-coroada; Black-crowned Monjita	VS
Xolmis velatus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	noivinha-branca; White-rumped Monjita	R
Xolmis irupero (Vieillot, 1823)	noivinha; White Monjita	R
Xolmis i. niveus (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Xolmis i. irupero* (Vieillot, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Xolmis rubetra (Burmeister, 1860)	noivinha-castanha; Rusty-backed Monjita	VA (S)
Xolmis dominicanus (Vieillot, 1823)[550]	noivinha-de-rabo-preto; Black-and-white Monjita	R
***Agriornis* Gould, 1839**[551]		
Agriornis micropterus Gould, 1839[552]	gaúcho-de-barriga-cinza; Gray-bellied Shrike-tyrant	VA (S)
Agriornis murinus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[553]	gauchinho; Lesser Shrike-tyrant	VA (S)
***Neoxolmis* Hellmayr, 1927**		
Neoxolmis rufiventris (Vieillot, 1823)	gaúcho-chocolate; Chocolate-vented Tyrant	VA (S)
***Muscipipra* Lesson, 1831**		
Muscipipra vetula (Lichtenstein, 1823)	tesoura-cinzenta; Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant	R
PASSERI LINNAEUS, 1758		
Corvida Wagler 1830		
Vireonidae Swainson, 1837		
***Cyclarhis* Swainson, 1824**		
Cyclarhis gujanensis (Gmelin, 1789)	pitiguari; Rufous-browed Peppershrike	R
Cyclarhis g. gujanensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Cyclarhis g. cearensis* Baird, 1866: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Cyclarhis g. ochrocephala* Tschudi, 1845: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[548] First recorded in Brazil only in 2011 (Schwertner *et al.* 2011).

[549] *Xolmis* is masculine, thus the correct spelling of the specific names are *cinereus, coronatus, velatus, dominicanus* and *niveus.* The names *rubetra* and *irupero* are invariable, though (David & Gosselin 2002b).

[550] Treated under *Heteroxolmis dominicana* by Lanyon (1986) due to anatomical and morphological differences, but this arrangement was not adotped by HBW and SACC.

[551] *Agriornis* is masculine, thus the correct spelling of the specific names are *micropterus* and *murinus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

[552] The first Brazilian record, from 2012, was published by Bellagamba *et al.* (2014).

[553] The first Brazilian record, from 2009, was published by Dias *et al.* (2010).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Vireolanius* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Vireolanius leucotis (Swainson, 1838)	assobiador-do-castanhal; Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	R
Vireolanius l. leucotis (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Vireolanius l. simplex Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hylophilus* Temminck, 1822**		
Hylophilus amaurocephalus (Nordmann, 1835)[554]	vite-vite-de-olho-cinza; Gray-eyed Greenlet	R, E
Hylophilus poicilotis Temminck, 1822	verdinho-coroado; Rufous-crowned Greenlet	R
Hylophilus pectoralis Sclater, 1866	vite-vite-de-cabeça-cinza; Ashy-headed Greenlet	R
Hylophilus semicinereus Sclater & Salvin, 1867	verdinho-da-várzea; Gray-chested Greenlet	R
Hylophilus s. viridiceps (Todd, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophilus s. semicinereus Sclater & Salvin, 1867: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophilus s. juruanus Gyldenstolpe, 1941: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophilus brunneiceps Sclater, 1866	vite-vite-de-cabeça-marrom; Brown-headed Greenlet	R
Hylophilus thoracicus Temminck, 1822[555]	vite-vite; Lemon-chested Greenlet	R
Hylophilus t. griseiventris Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hylophilus t. thoracicus Temminck, 1822: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tunchiornis* Slager & Klicka, 2014**		
Tunchiornis ochraceiceps (Sclater, 1860)[556]	vite-vite-uirapuru; Tawny-crowned Greenlet	R
Tunchiornis o. ferrugineifrons (Sclater, 1862)[557]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tunchiornis o. luteifrons (Sclater, 1881): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tunchiornis o. lutescens (Snethlage, 1914): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tunchiornis o. rubrifrons (Sclater & Salvin, 1867): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pachysylvia* Bonaparte, 1850[558]**		
Pachysylvia hypoxantha Pelzeln, 1868	vite-vite-de-barriga-amarela; Dusky-capped Greenlet	R
Pachysylvia h. hypoxantha (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachysylvia h. albigula Chapman, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachysylvia h. inornata Snethlage, 1914: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachysylvia h. icterica (Bond, 1953): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pachysylvia muscicapina (Sclater & Salvin, 1873)	vite-vite-camurça; Buff-cheeked Greenlet	R
Pachysylvia m. muscicapina (Sclater & Salvin, 1873): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[554] Formerly treated as a subspecies of *H. poicilotis*, but shown to be vocally (Willis 1991) and morphologically (Raposo *et al.* 1998) distinct.

[555] More than a single species may be involved (Brewer 2010).

[556] Until recently placed in the genus *Hylophilus,* but found to be an isolated and independent lineage in Vireonidae (Slager & Klicka 2014, Slager *et al.* 2014).

[557] Slager *et al.* (2014) showed that eastern Amazonian populations attributed to *luteifrons, lutescens,* and *rubrifrons* are highly divergent and not monophyletic with *ferrugineifrons* from western Amazonia. Each group may constitue an independent species, but thorough taxonomic review and sampling still lacking.

[558] Formerly treated under *Hylophilus,* but the latter showed to be polyphyletic by Slager *et al.* (2014). The taxon *Pachysylvia* was identified as the priority generic name for a Vireonidae clade grouping the "canopy" *Hylophilus,* formerly treated as *H. hypoxanthus and H. muscicapinus* (Slager & Klicka 2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Pachysylvia m. griseifrons Snethlage, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Vireo* Vieillot, 1808**		
Vireo sclateri (Salvin & Godman, 1883)[559]	vite-vite-do-tepui; Tepui Vireo	R#
Vireo olivaceus (Linnaeus, 1766)	juruviara-boreal; Red-eyed Vireo	VN
Vireo chivi (Vieillot, 1817)	juruviara; Chivi Vireo	R
Vireo c. solimoensis Todd, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Vireo c. vividior* Hellmayr & Seilern, 1913: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Vireo c. agilis* (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Vireo c. diversus* Zimmer, 1941: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC *Vireo c. chivi* (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Vireo gracilirostris Sharpe, 1890	sebito; Noronha Vireo	R, E
Vireo flavoviridis (Cassin, 1851)	juruviara-verde-amarelada; Yellow-green Vireo	VN#
Vireo f. flavoviridis (Cassin, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Vireo altiloquus (Vieillot, 1808)	juruviara-barbuda; Black-whiskered Vireo	VN
Vireo a. barbatulus (Cabanis, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Vireo a. altiloquus* (Vieillot, 1808): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Corvidae Leach, 1820		
***Cyanocorax* Boie, 1826**		
Cyanocorax violaceus Du Bus, 1847	gralha-violácea; Violaceous Jay	R
Cyanocorax v. violaceus Du Bus, 1847: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanocorax cyanomelas (Vieillot, 1818)	gralha-do-pantanal; Purplish Jay	R
Cyanocorax caeruleus (Vieillot, 1818)	gralha-azul; Azure Jay	R
Cyanocorax cristatellus (Temminck, 1823)	gralha-do-campo; Curl-crested Jay	R
Cyanocorax cayanus (Linnaeus, 1766)	gralha-da-guiana; Cayenne Jay	R
Cyanocorax heilprini Gentry, 1885	gralha-de-nuca-azul; Azure-naped Jay	R
Cyanocorax hafferi Cohn-Haft, Santos Junior, Fernandes & Ribas, 2013	cancão-da-campina; Campina Jay	R, E
Cyanocorax chrysops (Vieillot, 1818)[560]	gralha-picaça; Plush-crested Jay	R
Cyanocorax c. diesingii Pelzeln, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Cyanocorax c. insperatus* Pinto & Camargo, 1961[561]: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Cyanocorax c. chrysops* (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanocorax cyanopogon (Wied, 1821)	gralha-cancã; White-naped Jay	R, E

[559] Formerly treated under *Hylophilus,* but the latter showed to be polyphyletic by Slager *et al.* (2014). The former *H. sclateri* grouped within a large clade containing most *Vireo* species, including the genus' type species *(V. gilvus*; Slager & Klicka 2014).

[560] The geographic limits recognized for the subspecies are in conflict with the morphology of the birds in Mato Grosso, Brazil (see WikiAves 2015), thus requiring review.

[561] This subspecies may be closer related to *C. cyanopogon* than to *C. chrysops*, thus needing a review.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Passerida Linnaeus, 1758		
Hirundinidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Pygochelidon* Baird, 1865**[562]		
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca (Vieillot, 1817)[563]	andorinha-pequena-de-casa; Blue-and-white Swallow	R
Pygochelidon c. cyanoleuca (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pygochelidon c. patagonica (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pygochelidon melanoleuca (Wied, 1820)[564]	andorinha-de-coleira; Black-collared Swallow	R
***Alopochelidon* Ridgway, 1903**		
Alopochelidon fucata (Temminck, 1822)[565]	andorinha-morena; Tawny-headed Swallow	R
***Atticora* Boie, 1844**		
Atticora fasciata (Gmelin, 1789)	peitoril; White-banded Swallow	R
Atticora tibialis (Cassin, 1853)[566]	calcinha-branca; White-thighed Swallow	R
Atticora t. griseiventris Chapman, 1924: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Atticora t. tibialis (Cassin, 1853): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Stelgidopteryx* Baird, 1858**		
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis (Vieillot, 1817)	andorinha-serradora; Southern Rough-winged Swallow	R
Stelgidopteryx r. ruficollis (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Progne* Boie, 1826**		
Progne tapera (Vieillot, 1817)[567]	andorinha-do-campo; Brown-chested Martin	R
Progne t. tapera (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Progne t. fusca (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Progne subis (Linnaeus, 1758)	andorinha-azul; Purple Martin	VN
Progne s. subis (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, IOC		
Progne s. arboricola Behle, 1968[568]: CL, IOC		
Progne chalybea (Gmelin, 1789)	andorinha-grande; Gray-breasted Martin	R
Progne c. chalybea (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Progne c. macrorhamphus Brooke, 1974[569]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Progne elegans Baird, 1865	andorinha-do-sul; Southern Martin	VS#

[562] Sheldon *et al.* (2005) found that *cyanoleuca* and *melanoleuca* may be more closely related and, therefore, should be treated in a single genus.
[563] Some reference works keep treating this species under *Notiochelidon*.
[564] Some reference works keep treating this species under *Atticora*.
[565] The proposal to treat this species under *Stelgidopteryx* does not find support in the phylogeny presented in Sheldon *et al.* (2005).
[566] Formerly treated in its own genus, *Neochelidon*, but see Sheldon *et al.* (2005).
[567] Sometimes treated under the monotypic *Phaeoprogne*, but recent phylogenies (Sheldon & Winkler 1993, Sheldon *et al.* 2005) show it is best treated in *Progne*.
[568] The population that winters in eastern Brazil belong (at least in part) to this subspecies (Fraser *et al.* 2012).
[569] Substitutes the name *Progne c. domestica*, pre-occupied and thus invalid (Brooke 1974).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Tachycineta* Cabanis, 1850**		
Tachycineta albiventer (Boddaert, 1783)	andorinha-do-rio; White-winged Swallow	R
Tachycineta leucorrhoa (Vieillot, 1817)	andorinha-de-sobre-branco; White-rumped Swallow	R
Tachycineta leucopyga (Meyen, 1834)[570]	andorinha-chilena; Chilean Swallow	VS
***Riparia* Forster, 1817**		
Riparia riparia (Linnaeus, 1758)	andorinha-do-barranco; Bank Swallow	VN
Riparia r. riparia (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hirundo* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Hirundo rustica Linnaeus, 1758	andorinha-de-bando; Barn Swallow	VN
Hirundo r. erythrogaster Boddaert, 1783: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Petrochelidon* Cabanis, 1850**		
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1817)[571]	andorinha-de-dorso-acanelado; Cliff Swallow	VN
Petrochelidon p. pyrrhonota (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Troglodytidae Swainson, 1831		
***Microcerculus* Salvin, 1861**		
Microcerculus marginatus (Sclater, 1855)	uirapuru-veado; Scaly-breasted Wren	R
Microcerculus m. marginatus (Sclater, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microcerculus ustulatus Salvin & Godman, 1883	flautista-do-tepui; Flutist Wren	R
Microcerculus u. duidae Chapman, 1929: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microcerculus u. ustulatus Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microcerculus bambla (Boddaert, 1783)	uirapuru-de-asa-branca; Wing-banded Wren	R
Microcerculus b. albigularis (Sclater, 1858): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microcerculus b. bambla (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Odontorchilus* Richmond, 1915**		
Odontorchilus cinereus (Pelzeln, 1868)	cambaxirra-cinzenta; Tooth-billed Wren	R
***Troglodytes* Vieillot, 1809**		
Troglodytes musculus Naumann, 1823[572]	corruíra; Southern House Wren	R
Troglodytes m. clarus Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902[573]: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Troglodytes m. musculus Naumann, 1823: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Troglodytes m. bonariae Hellmayr, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[570] Historically treated as *T. meyeni* (Cabanis, 1850), but see Mlíkovský & Frahnert (2009).
[571] Other subspecies, which are also Boreal migrants, may winter in Brazil.
[572] Treated until recently as a subspecies of *T. aedon*, but shown to constitue a genetically divergent lineage best ranked as an independent species (Kroodsma & Brewer 2005).
[573] Sometimes *T. m. albicans* is treated as a synonym.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Troglodytes rufulus Cabanis, 1849	corruíra-do-tepui; Tepui Wren	R#
Troglodytes r. rufulus Cabanis, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Troglodytes r. wetmorei Phelps & Phelps, 1955: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cistothorus* Cabanis, 1850**		
Cistothorus platensis (Latham, 1790)[574]	corruíra-do-campo; Sedge Wren	R
Cistothorus p. polyglottus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cistothorus p. alticola Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Campylorhynchus* Spix, 1824**		
Campylorhynchus griseus (Swainson, 1838)	garrincha-dos-lhanos; Bicolored Wren	R
Campylorhynchus g. griseus (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhynchus turdinus (Wied, 1831)	catatau; Thrush-like Wren	R
Campylorhynchus t. hypostictus Gould, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhynchus t. turdinus (Wied, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Campylorhynchus t. unicolor Lafresnaye, 1846: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pheugopedius* Cabanis, 1850**[575]		
Pheugopedius genibarbis (Swainson, 1838)	garrinchão-pai-avô; Moustached Wren	R
Pheugopedius g. juruanus (Ihering, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius g. genibarbis (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius g. intercedens (Hellmayr, 1908): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius coraya (Gmelin, 1789)	garrinchão-coraia; Coraya Wren	R
Pheugopedius c. caurensis (Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius c. coraya (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius c. herberti (Ridgway, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pheugopedius c. griseipectus (Sharpe, 1882): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cantorchilus* Mann, Barker, Graves, Dingess-Mann & Slater, 2006**[576]		
Cantorchilus leucotis (Lafresnaye, 1845)	garrinchão-de-barriga-vermelha; Buff-breasted Wren	R
Cantorchilus l. albipectus (Cabanis, 1849): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cantorchilus l. peruanus (Hellmayr, 1921): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cantorchilus l. rufiventris (Sclater, 1870): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cantorchilus guarayanus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	garrincha-do-oeste; Fawn-breasted Wren	R
Cantorchilus longirostris (Vieillot, 1819)	garrinchão-de-bico-grande; Long-billed Wren	R, E
Cantorchilus l. bahiae (Hellmayr, 1903): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[574] Subspecies *alticola* from Roraima proposed to represent a separate species, but no formal genetic and vocal analyses have been presented yet (Robbins & Nyári 2014).

[575] Formerly treated under the genus *Thryothorus*, which was shown to be paraphyletic (Barker 2004, Mann *et al.* 2006).These results prompted the "ressurection" of the genus *Pheugopedius*, which forms a clade containing several former *Thryothorus* species, including *P. genibarbis* and *P. coraya* which were recovered as sister taxa (Mann *et al.* 2006).

[576] Formerly treated under the genus *Thryothorus*, which was shown to be paraphyletic (Barker 2004, Mann *et al.* 2006).These results prompted the naming of a new genus, *Cantorchilus*, which forms a clade containing several former *Thryothorus* species, including *C. leucotis*, *C. guarayanus*, and *C. longirostris* (Mann *et al.* 2006).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cantorchilus l. longirostris (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cantorchilus griseus (Todd, 1925)[577]	garrincha-cinza; Gray Wren	R, E
***Henicorhina* Sclater & Salvin, 1868**		
Henicorhina leucosticta (Cabanis, 1847)	uirapuru-de-peito-branco; White-breasted Wood-Wren	R
Henicorhina l. leucosticta (Cabanis, 1847): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cyphorhinus* Cabanis, 1844**		
Cyphorhinus arada (Hermann, 1783)[578]	uirapuru; Musician Wren	R
Cyphorhinus a. arada (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyphorhinus a. faroensis (Zimmer & Phelps, 1946): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyphorhinus a. griseolateralis Ridgway, 1888: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyphorhinus a. interpositus (Todd, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyphorhinus a. transfluvialis (Todd, 1932): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyphorhinus a. modulator (d'Orbigny, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Donacobiidae Aleixo & Pacheco, 2006		
***Donacobius* Swainson, 1831**		
Donacobius atricapilla (Linnaeus, 1766)[579]	japacanim; Black-capped Donacobius	R
Donacobius a. atricapilla (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Donacobius a. albovittatus d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptilidae Baird, 1858[580]		
***Microbates* Sclater & Salvin, 1873**		
Microbates collaris (Pelzeln, 1868)	chirito-de-coleira; Collared Gnatwren	R
Microbates c. collaris (Pelzeln, 1868): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microbates c. torquatus Sclater & Salvin, 1873: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Microbates c. perlatus Todd, 1927: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ramphocaenus* Vieillot, 1819**		
Ramphocaenus melanurus Vieillot, 1819	chirito; Long-billed Gnatwren	R
Ramphocaenus m. duidae Zimmer, 1937: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocaenus m. albiventris Sclater, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocaenus m. amazonum Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocaenus m. austerus Zimmer, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocaenus m. melanurus Vieillot, 1819: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[577] Since no phylogenetic study has ever sampled *C. griseus* (former *Thryothorus griseus*), the placement of this species in *Cantorchilus* is tentative (Mann *et al.* 2006).

[578] More than a single species may be involved (Kroodsma & Brewer 2005).

[579] Formerly placed either in Mimidae or Troglodytidae, but recent molecular studies showed that it is actually nested within Sylvioidea, representaing a distinct lineage closest to families Locustellidae and Bernieridae, both exclusively Old World lineages (Alström *et al.* 2006, 2013; Johansson *et al.* 2008; Fregon *et al.* 2012). Based on these singularities, Aleixo & Pacheco (2006) proposed to treat *Donacobius* in a new monotypic family, Donacobiidae.

[580] Formerly treated as a sub-familly of the Sylviidae Old World warblers, but recent molecular studies showed a close relationship with Troglodytidae (Barker 2004, Alström *et al.* 2006; Johansson *et al.* 2008).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Ramphocaenus sticturus Hellmayr, 1902[581]	chirito-do-bambu; Chattering Gnatwren	R
Ramphocaenus s. obscurus Zimmer, 1931[582]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocaenus s. sticturus Hellmayr, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Polioptila* Sclater, 1855**		
Polioptila plumbea (Gmelin, 1788)[583]	balança-rabo-de-chapéu-preto; Tropical Gnatcatcher	R
Polioptila p. innotata Hellmayr, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptila p. plumbea (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptila p. atricapilla (Swainson, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptila p. parvirostris Sharpe, 1885: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptila lactea Sharpe, 1885	balança-rabo-leitoso; Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher	R
Polioptila guianensis Todd, 1920[584]	balança-rabo-guianense; Guianan Gnatcatcher	R
Polioptila paraensis Todd, 1937[585]	balança-rabo-paraense; Para Gnatcatcher	R, E
Polioptila attenboroughi Whittaker, Aleixo, Whitney, Smith & Klicka, 2013[586]	balança-rabo-do-inambari; Inambari Gnatcatcher	R, E
Polioptila facilis Zimmer, 1942[587]	balança-rabo-do-rio-negro; Rio Negro Gnatcatcher	R
Polioptila dumicola (Vieillot, 1817)[588]	balança-rabo-de-máscara; Masked Gnatcatcher	R
Polioptila d. berlepschi Hellmayr, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Polioptila d. dumicola (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdidae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Catharus* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Catharus fuscescens (Stephens, 1817)	sabiá-norte-americano; Veery	VN
Catharus f. salicicola (Ridgway, 1882): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Catharus f. fuscescens (Stephens, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Catharus f. fuliginosus (Howe, 1900): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Catharus minimus (Lafresnaye, 1848)	sabiá-de-cara-cinza; Gray-cheeked Thrush	VN
Catharus m. minimus (Lafresnaye, 1848): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Catharus swainsoni (Tschudi, 1845)[589]	sabiá-de-óculos; Swainson's Thrush	VN#

[581] Harvey *et al.* (2014) provided evidence that the taxa *obscurus* and *sticturus* should be ranked as independent species from *R. melanurus* based on morphological, vocal, and ecological differences. Since *sticturus* has nomenclatural priority, the newly recognized species borrows its name.

[582] A specimen from Acre housed at MPEG refers to *R. m. obscurus* (Piacentini & Aleixo, pers. obs.).

[583] More than one species may be involved (Atwood & Lerman 2006).

[584] Formerly classified as a polytypic species including *paraensis* and *facilis* as subspecies, but this arrangement is shown to be paraphyletic with respect to *Polioptila schistaceigula* found across the Andes (Whittaker *et al.* 2013). This supported the split of the polytypic *P. guianensis* into several species as proposed by Whitney & Álvarez (2005).

[585] Formerly classified as a subspecies of *P. guianensis*, but split as a separate species based on vocal and morphological characters (Whitney & Álvarez 2005). Whittaker *et al.* (2013) supported this treatment by showing that *Polioptila paraensis* is closer to *P. schistaceigula,* found across the Andes, than to *P. guianensis*.

[586] Newly described species apparently sister to *P. paraensis*, but diagnosed by morphology, voice, and molecular markers (Whittaker *et al.* 2013).

[587] Formerly classified as a subspecies of *P. guianensis*, but split as a separate species based on vocal and morphological characters (Whitney & Álvarez 2005).

[588] More than one species may be involved (Atwood & Lerman 2006).

[589] Commonly treated as subspecies of *C. ustulatus*, to which it differs in song, plumage and migratory pattern; Ruegg (2007) states that the narrow hybrid zones acts as a barrier to free gene flow between both forms, and that requires the recognition as full species even under the Biological Species Concept (*contra* her own conclusions).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Cichlopsis* Cabanis, 1850**		
Cichlopsis leucogenys Cabanis, 1851	sabiá-castanho; Rufous-brown Solitaire	R
Cichlopsis l. leucogenys Cabanis, 1850: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Turdus* Linnaeus, 1758**		
Turdus iliacus Linnaeus, 1766	sabiá-ruivo; Redwing	VA (N)
Turdus leucops Taczanowski, 1877[590]	sabiá-preto; Pale-eyed Thrush	R#
Turdus flavipes Vieillot, 1818[591]	sabiá-una; Yellow-legged Thrush	R
Turdus f. polionotus (Sharpe, 1900): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus f. flavipes Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus leucomelas Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-branco; Pale-breasted Thrush	R
Turdus l. albiventer Spix, 1824: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus l. leucomelas Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus fumigatus Lichtenstein, 1823	sabiá-da-mata; Cocoa Thrush	R
Turdus f. fumigatus Lichtenstein, 1823: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus hauxwelli Lawrence, 1869	sabiá-bicolor; Hauxwell's Thrush	R
Turdus rufiventris Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-laranjeira; Rufous-bellied Thrush	R
Turdus r. juensis (Cory, 1916): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus r. rufiventris Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus nudigenis Lafresnaye, 1848	caraxué; Spectacled Thrush	R
Turdus n. extimus Todd, 1931: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus sanchezorum O'Neill, Lane & Naka, 2011	sabiá-da-várzea; Varzea Thrush	R
Turdus lawrencii Coues, 1880	caraxué-de-bico-amarelo; Lawrence's Thrush	R
Turdus amaurochalinus Cabanis, 1850	sabiá-poca; Creamy-bellied Thrush	R
Turdus ignobilis Sclater, 1858	caraxué-de-bico-preto; Black-billed Thrush	R
Turdus i. murinus Salvin, 1885[592]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus i. debilis Hellmayr, 1902: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus i. arthuri Chubb, 1914: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
? *Turdus i. cururuensis* Novaes, 1963[593]: H&M		
Turdus olivater (Lafresnaye, 1848)	sabiá-de-cabeça-preta; Black-hooded Thrush	R#
Turdus o. kemptoni Phelps & Phelps, 1955[594]: CL, IOC		
Turdus o. roraimae Salvin & Godman, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[590] Historically also placed in *Platycichla*, but see Voelker *et al.* (2007).
[591] Historically also placed in *Platycichla*, but see Voelker *et al.* (2007).
[592] Dickerman & Phelps (1982) support the occurrence on the Brazil-Venezuela border.
[593] Before being described by the H&M, this form was systematically ignored. Its validity requires evaluation.
[594] Occurrence in Brasil based on Phelps & Aveledo (1966).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Turdus subalaris (Seebohm, 1887)	sabiá-ferreiro; Eastern Slaty Thrush	R
Turdus albicollis Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-coleira; White-necked Thrush	R
Turdus a. phaeopygus Cabanis, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus a. spodiolaemus Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus a. crotopezus Lichtenstein, 1823: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus a. albicollis Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Turdus a. paraguayensis (Chubb, 1910): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimidae Bonaparte, 1853		
***Mimus* Boie, 1826**		
Mimus gilvus (Vieillot, 1807)[595]	sabiá-da-praia; Tropical Mockingbird	R
Mimus g. melanopterus Lawrence, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimus g. antelius Oberholser, 1919: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimus saturninus (Lichtenstein, 1823)	sabiá-do-campo; Chalk-browed Mockingbird	R
Mimus s. saturninus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimus s. arenaceus Chapman, 1890: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimus s. frater Hellmayr, 1903: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Mimus s. modulator (Gould, 1836): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
*Mimus triurus (*Vieillot, 1818)	calhandra-de-três-rabos; White-banded Mockingbird	VS
Motacillidae Horsfield, 1821		
***Anthus* Bechstein, 1805**		
Anthus lutescens Pucheran, 1855	caminheiro-zumbidor; Yellowish Pipit	R
Anthus l. lutescens Pucheran, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anthus furcatus d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	caminheiro-de-unha-curta; Short-billed Pipit	R
Anthus f. furcatus d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anthus correndera Vieillot, 1818	caminheiro-de-espora; Correndera Pipit	R
Anthus c. correndera Vieillot, 1818: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Anthus nattereri Sclater, 1878	caminheiro-grande; Ochre-breasted Pipit	R
Anthus hellmayri Hartert, 1909	caminheiro-de-barriga-acanelada; Hellmayr's Pipit	R
Anthus h. brasilianus Hellmayr, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Passerellidae Cabanis & Heine, 1850[596]		
***Zonotrichia* Swainson, 1832**		
Zonotrichia capensis (Statius Muller, 1776)	tico-tico; Rufous-collared Sparrow	R
Zonotrichia c. inaccessibilis Phelps & Phelps, 1955: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[595] More then a single species may be involved. The nominate form is very likely to occur in Amapá.

[596] Traditionally placed in Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Zonotrichia c. roraimae (Chapman, 1929): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zonotrichia c. capensis (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zonotrichia c. tocantinsi Chapman, 1940: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zonotrichia c. novaesi Oren, 1985: CL, H&M, IOC		
Zonotrichia c. matutina (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Zonotrichia c. subtorquata Swainson, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Ammodramus* Swainson, 1827**		
Ammodramus humeralis (Bosc, 1792)	tico-tico-do-campo; Grassland Sparrow	R
Ammodramus h. humeralis (Bosc, 1792): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ammodramus h. xanthornus Gould, 1839: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ammodramus aurifrons (Spix, 1825)	cigarrinha-do-campo; Yellow-browed Sparrow	R
Ammodramus a. tenebrosus (Zimmer & Phelps, 1949): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ammodramus a. aurifrons (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Arremonops* Ridgway, 1896**		
Arremonops conirostris (Bonaparte, 1850)	tico-tico-cantor; Black-striped Sparrow	R
Arremonops c. conirostris (Bonaparte, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Arremon* Vieillot, 1816**		
Arremon taciturnus (Hermann, 1783)	tico-tico-de-bico-preto; Pectoral Sparrow	R
Arremon t. taciturnus (Hermann, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Arremon t. nigrirostris Sclater, 1886[597]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Arremon semitorquatus Swainson, 1838	tico-tico-do-mato; Half-collared Sparrow	R, E
Arremon franciscanus Raposo, 1997	tico-tico-do-são-francisco; Sao Francisco Sparrow	R, E
Arremon flavirostris Swainson, 1838	tico-tico-de-bico-amarelo; Saffron-billed Sparrow	R
Arremon f. flavirostris Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Arremon f. devillii Des Murs, 1856: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Arremon f. polionotus Bonaparte, 1850: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Atlapetes* Wagler, 1831**		
Atlapetes personatus (Cabanis, 1848)	tico-tico-do-tepui; Tepui Brushfinch	R#
Atlapetes p. personatus (Cabanis, 1848): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Atlapetes p. duidae Chapman, 1929[598]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Atlapetes p. jugularis Phelps & Phelps, 1955: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Parulidae Wetmore, Friedmann, Lincoln, Miller, Peters, van Rossem, Van Tyne & Zimmer 1947		
***Protonotaria* Baird, 1858**		
[*Protonotaria citrea* (Boddaert, 1783)]		

[597] Recently observed in the state of Acre, Brazil, where the nominal taxon comes from (Guilherme 2012).

[598] Occurrence indicated for the Brasil-Venezuela border (Dickerman & Phelps 1982)

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Parkesia* Sangster, 2008**		
Parkesia noveboracensis (Gmelin, 1789)[599]	mariquita-boreal; Northern Waterthrush	VA (N)
***Setophaga* Swainson, 1827**[600]		
Setophaga ruticilla (Linnaeus, 1758)	mariquita-de-rabo-vermelho; American Redstart	VA (N)
[*Setophaga cerulea* (Wilson, 1810)]		
Setophaga pitiayumi (Vieillot, 1817)	mariquita; Tropical Parula	R
Setophaga p. elegans (Todd, 1912): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Setophaga p. roraimae (Chapman, 1929): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Setophaga p. pitiayumi (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Setophaga petechia (Linnaeus, 1766)	mariquita-amarela; Yellow Warbler	VN
Setophaga p. aestiva (Gmelin, 1789)[601]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Setophaga striata (Forster, 1772)	mariquita-de-perna-clara; Blackpoll Warbler	VN
Setophaga fusca (Statius Muller, 1776)	mariquita-papo-de-fogo; Blackburnian Warbler	VN#
[*Setophaga virens* (Gmelin, 1789)]		
***Geothlypis* Cabanis, 1847**		
Geothlypis agilis (Wilson, 1812)[602]	mariquita-de-connecticut; Connecticut Warbler	VA (N)
Geothlypis aequinoctialis (Gmelin, 1789)[603]	pia-cobra; Masked Yellowthroat	R
Geothlypis a. aequinoctialis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Geothlypis a. velata (Vieillot, 1809): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cardellina* Bonaparte, 1850**		
[*Cardellina canadensis* (Linnaeus, 1766)]		
***Myioborus* Baird, 1865**		
Myioborus miniatus (Swainson, 1827)	mariquita-cinza; Slate-throated Redstart	R#
Myioborus m. verticalis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myioborus castaneocapilla (Cabanis, 1849)	mariquita-de-cabeça-parda; Tepui Redstart	R#
Myioborus c. castaneocapilla (Cabanis, 1849): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myioborus c. maguirei Phelps & Phelps, 1961: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[599] Formally treated as *Seiurus*, but see Lovette & Hochachka (2006) and Sangster (2008).
[600] *Dendroica* and *Parula* were incorporated into *Setophaga* according to molecular analysis (Lovette *et al.* 2010) .
[601] IOC treates the "*aestiva* group" as a distinct species. Data presented in Boulet *et al.* (2006) suggest that other subspecies might also overwinter in Brazil (e.g. *S. p. amnicola*).
[602] Sometimes placed in the genus *Oporornis.*
[603] IOC treats each of the subspecies that occurr in Brazil as monotypic full species.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Basileuterus* Cabanis, 1849**		
Basileuterus culicivorus (Deppe, 1830)[604]	pula-pula; Golden-crowned Warbler	R
Basileuterus c. segrex Zimmer & Phelps, 1949: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Basileuterus c. auricapilla (Swainson, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Basileuterus c. hypoleucus Bonaparte, 1850[605]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Basileuterus c. azarae Zimmer, 1949: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Myiothlypis* Cabanis, 1850**[606]		
Myiothlypis bivittata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	pula-pula-de-duas-fitas; Two-banded Warbler	R#
Myiothlypis b. roraimae (Sharpe, 1885)[607]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiothlypis flaveola Baird, 1865[608]	canário-do-mato; Flavescent Warbler	R
Myiothlypis f. flaveola Baird, 1865: CL, GR, IOC		
Myiothlypis leucoblephara (Vieillot, 1817)	pula-pula-assobiador; White-browed Warbler	R
Myiothlypis leucophrys (Pelzeln, 1868)	pula-pula-de-sobrancelha; White-striped Warbler	R, E
Myiothlypis fulvicauda (Spix, 1825)[609]	pula-pula-de-cauda-avermelhada; Buff-rumped Warbler	R
Myiothlypis f. fulvicauda (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Myiothlypis mesoleuca (Sclater, 1866)[610]	pula-pula-da-guiana; Riverside Warbler	R
Myiothlypis rivularis (Wied, 1821)[611]	pula-pula-ribeirinho; Neotropical River Warbler	R
Icteridae Vigors, 1825		
***Psarocolius* Wagler, 1827**		
Psarocolius angustifrons (Spix, 1824)	japu-pardo; Russet-backed Oropendola	R
Psarocolius a. angustifrons (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psarocolius a. alfredi (Des Murs, 1856)[612]: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psarocolius viridis (Statius Muller, 1776)	japu-verde; Green Oropendola	R
Psarocolius decumanus (Pallas, 1769)	japu; Crested Oropendola	R
Psarocolius d. decumanus (Pallas, 1769): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psarocolius bifasciatus (Spix, 1824)	japuguaçu; Olive Oropendola	R
Psarocolius b. yuracares (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[604] Vocal differences among populations suggest that more than one species is involved.
[605] Treated as full species by HBW. The validity of this treatment requires revision.
[606] Formerly included in *Basileuterus*, but such treatment would make the latter polyphyletic (Lovette *et al.* 2010).
[607] Possibly a full species given the vocal differences with respect to the nominate taxon (see SACC 2015)
[608] Treated by HBW and H&M as a monotypic species.
[609] Formally treated as a subspecies of *M. rivularis*.
[610] Sometimes treated as subspecies, but it was recently recognized as a full species Lovette (2004).
[611] Usually treated as polytipic (including *boliviana*), but this approach would render this species polyphyletic (Lovette 2004).
[612] Only recently recorded in Brazil, in the state of Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Psarocolius b. neivae (Snethlage, 1925): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Psarocolius b. bifasciatus (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, IOC		
***Procacicus* Fraga, 2005**		
Procacicus solitarius (Vieillot, 1816)	iraúna-de-bico-branco; Solitary Black Cacique	R
***Cacicus* Lacépède, 1799**		
Cacicus chrysopterus (Vigors, 1825)	japuíra; Golden-winged Cacique	R
Cacicus haemorrhous (Linnaeus, 1766)	guaxe; Red-rumped Cacique	R
Cacicus h. haemorrhous (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cacicus h. pachyrhynchus Berlepsch, 1889: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cacicus h. affinis Swainson, 1834: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cacicus oseryi (Deville, 1849)	japu-de-capacete; Casqued Cacique	R#
Cacicus latirostris (Swainson, 1838)	japu-de-rabo-verde; Band-tailed Cacique	R#
[*Cacicus koepckeae* Lowery & O'Neill, 1965]		
Cacicus cela (Linnaeus, 1758)	xexéu; Yellow-rumped Cacique	R
Cacicus c. cela (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Icterus* Brisson, 1760**		
Icterus cayanensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	inhapim; Epaulet Oriole	R
Icterus pyrrhopterus (Vieillot, 1819)	encontro; Variable Oriole	R
Icterus p. periporphyrus (Bonaparte, 1850): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Icterus p. pyrrhopterus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Icterus p. tibialis Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Icterus p. valenciobuenoi Ihering, 1902: CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Icterus chrysocephalus (Linnaeus, 1766)	rouxinol-do-rio-negro; Moriche Oriole	R
Icterus nigrogularis (Hahn, 1819)	joão-pinto-amarelo; Yellow Oriole	R
Icterus n. nigrogularis (Hahn, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Icterus jamacaii (Gmelin, 1788)	corrupião; Campo Troupial	R, E
Icterus croconotus (Wagler, 1829)	joão-pinto; Orange-backed Troupial	R
Icterus c. croconotus (Wagler, 1829): CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Icterus c. strictifrons Todd, 1924: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Macroagelaius* Cassin, 1866**		
Macroagelaius imthurni (Sclater, 1881)	iraúna-da-guiana; Golden-tufted Grackle	R#
***Gymnomystax* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Gymnomystax mexicanus (Linnaeus, 1766)	iratauá-grande; Oriole Blackbird	R

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Lampropsar* Cabanis, 1847**		
Lampropsar tanagrinus (Spix, 1824)	iraúna-velada; Velvet-fronted Grackle	R
Lampropsar t. guianensis Cabanis, 1849: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lampropsar t. tanagrinus (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lampropsar t. macropterus Gyldenstolpe, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lampropsar t. violaceus Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Gnorimopsar* Richmond, 1908**		
Gnorimopsar chopi (Vieillot, 1819)	pássaro-preto; Chopi Blackbird	R
Gnorimopsar c. sulcirostris (Spix, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Gnorimopsar c. chopi (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Anumara* Powell, Barker, Lanyon, Burns, Klicka & Lovette, 2014**		
Anumara forbesi (Sclater, 1886)[613]	anumará; Forbes's Blackbird	R, E
***Amblyramphus* Leach, 1814**		
Amblyramphus holosericeus (Scopoli, 1786)	cardeal-do-banhado; Scarlet-headed Blackbird	R
***Agelasticus* Cabanis, 1851**		
Agelasticus cyanopus (Vieillot, 1819)	carretão; Unicolored Blackbird	R
Agelasticus c. xenicus (Parkes, 1966): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Agelasticus c. atroolivaceus (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Agelasticus c. cyanopus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Agelasticus thilius (Molina, 1782)	sargento; Yellow-winged Blackbird	R
Agelasticus t. petersii (Laubmann, 1934): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Chrysomus* Swainson, 1837**		
Chrysomus ruficapillus (Vieillot, 1819)	garibaldi; Chestnut-capped Blackbird	R
Chrysomus r. frontalis (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chrysomus r. ruficapillus (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chrysomus icterocephalus (Linnaeus, 1766)	iratauá-pequeno; Yellow-hooded Blackbird	R
Chrysomus i. icterocephalus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Xanthopsar* Ridgway, 1901**		
Xanthopsar flavus (Gmelin, 1788)	veste-amarela; Saffron-cowled Blackbird	R
***Pseudoleistes* Sclater, 1862**		
Pseudoleistes guirahuro (Vieillot, 1819)	chopim-do-brejo; Yellow-rumped Marshbird	R
Pseudoleistes virescens (Vieillot, 1819)	dragão; Brown-and-yellow Marshbird	R

[613] Historically placed in *Curaeus,* but see Powell *et al.* (2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Agelaioides* Cassin, 1866**		
Agelaioides badius (Vieillot, 1819)	asa-de-telha; Grayish Baywing	R
Agelaioides b. badius (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Agelaioides fringillarius (Spix, 1824)	asa-de-telha-pálido; Pale Baywing	R, E
***Molothrus* Swainson, 1832**		
Molothrus rufoaxillaris Cassin, 1866	chupim-azeviche; Screaming Cowbird	R
Molothrus oryzivorus (Gmelin, 1788)	iraúna-grande; Giant Cowbird	R
Molothrus o. oryzivorus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Molothrus bonariensis (Gmelin, 1789)	chupim; Shiny Cowbird	R
Molothrus b. minimus Dalmas, 1900: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Molothrus b. riparius* Griscom & Greenway, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Molothrus b. bonariensis* (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Quiscalus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Quiscalus lugubris Swainson, 1838	iraúna-do-norte; Carib Grackle	R
Quiscalus l. lugubris Swainson, 1838: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Sturnella* Vieillot, 1816**		
Sturnella militaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	polícia-inglesa-do-norte; Red-breasted Meadowlark	R
Sturnella superciliaris (Bonaparte, 1850)	polícia-inglesa-do-sul; White-browed Meadowlark	R
Sturnella defilippii (Bonaparte, 1850)	peito-vermelho-grande; Pampas Meadowlark	D
Sturnella magna (Linnaeus, 1758)[614]	pedro-ceroulo; Eastern Meadowlark	R
Sturnella m. praticola Chubb, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sturnella m. quinta* Dickerman, 1989: CL		
***Dolichonyx* Swainson, 1827**		
Dolichonyx oryzivorus (Linnaeus, 1758)	triste-pia; Bobolink	VN
Mitrospingidae Barker, Burns, Klicka, Lanyon & Lovette, 2013[615]		
***Lamprospiza* Cabanis, 1847**		
Lamprospiza melanoleuca (Vieillot, 1817)	pipira-de-bico-vermelho; Red-billed Pied Tanager	R
***Mitrospingus* Ridgway, 1898**		
Mitrospingus oleagineus (Salvin, 1886)	pipira-olivácea; Olive-backed Tanager	R#
Mitrospingus o. obscuripectus Zimmer & Phelps, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[614] Some works treat *S. m. quinta* (HBW, IOC) and even *S. m. praticola* (H&M) as synonyms of *S. m. monticola* Chubb.
[615] Formally placed in Thraupidae, but see Burns *et al.* (2014).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Orthogonys* Strickland, 1844**		
Orthogonys chloricterus (Vieillot, 1819)	catirumbava; Olive-green Tanager	R, E
Thraupidae Cabanis, 1847		
Porphyrospizinae Burns, Shultz, Title, Mason, Barker, Klicka, Lanyon & Lovette, 2014		
***Rhopospina* Cabanis, 1851**		
Rhopospina fruticeti (Kittlitz, 1833)[616]	canário-andino-negro; Mourning Sierra-Finch	VA (S)
Rhopospina f. fruticeti (Kittlitz, 1833): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Porphyrospiza* Sclater & Salvin, 1873**		
Porphyrospiza caerulescens (Wied, 1830)	campainha-azul; Blue Finch	R
Orchesticinae Burns, Shultz, Title, Mason, Barker, Klicka, Lanyon & Lovette, 2014		
***Parkerthraustes* Remsen, 1997**		
Parkerthraustes humeralis (Lawrence, 1867)	furriel-de-encontro; Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	R
***Orchesticus* Cabanis, 1851**		
Orchesticus abeillei (Lesson, 1839)	sanhaço-pardo; Brown Tanager	R, E
Thraupinae Cabanis, 1847		
***Pipraeidea* Swainson, 1827**		
Pipraeidea melanonota (Vieillot, 1819)	saíra-viúva; Fawn-breasted Tanager	R
Pipraeidea m. venezuelensis Sclater, 1857[617]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Pipraeidea m. melanonota* (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Pipraeidea bonariensis (Gmelin, 1789)[618]	sanhaço-papa-laranja; Blue-and-yellow Tanager	R
Pipraeidea b. bonariensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Neothraupis* Hellmayr, 1936**		
Neothraupis fasciata (Lichtenstein, 1823)	cigarra-do-campo; White-banded Tanager	R
***Gubernatrix* Lesson, 1837**		
Gubernatrix cristata (Vieillot, 1817)	cardeal-amarelo; Yellow Cardinal	R
***Hedyglossa* Cabanis, 1851**		
Hedyglossa diuca (Molina, 1782)[619]	diuca; Common Diuca-Finch	VA (S)
Hedyglossa d. minor (Bonaparte, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[616] Historically placed in the genus *Frigillus*, but see Burns *et al.* (2014).
[617] Restricted in Brazil to the Tepuis in Roraima.
[618] Placed in the genus *Thraupis* until recently.
[619] Placed in the genus *Diuca* until recently, records in Brazil pertain to vagrants.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Stephanophorus* Strickland, 1841**		
Stephanophorus diadematus (Temminck, 1823)	sanhaço-frade; Diademed Tanager	R
***Cissopis* Vieillot, 1816**		
Cissopis leverianus (Gmelin, 1788)	tietinga; Magpie Tanager	R
Cissopis l. leverianus (Gmelin, 1788): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cissopis l. major Cabanis, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Schistochlamys* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Schistochlamys melanopis (Latham, 1790)	sanhaço-de-coleira; Black-faced Tanager	R
Schistochlamys m. aterrima Todd, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schistochlamys m. melanopis (Latham, 1790): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schistochlamys m. olivina (Sclater, 1865): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schistochlamys m. amazonica Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Schistochlamys ruficapillus (Vieillot, 1817)[620]	bico-de-veludo; Cinnamon Tanager	R
***Paroaria* Bonaparte, 1832**		
Paroaria coronata (Miller, 1776)	cardeal; Red-crested Cardinal	R
Paroaria dominicana (Linnaeus, 1758)	cardeal-do-nordeste; Red-cowled Cardinal	R, E
Paroaria baeri Hellmayr, 1907	cardeal-do-araguaia; Araguaia Cardinal	R, E
Paroaria xinguensis Sick, 1950[621]	cardeal-do-xingu; Xingu Cardinal	R, E
Paroaria gularis (Linnaeus, 1766)	cardeal-da-amazônia; Red-capped Cardinal	R
Paroaria cervicalis Sclater, 1862	cardeal-da-bolívia; Bolivian Cardinal	R#
Paroaria capitata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	cavalaria; Yellow-billed Cardinal	R
Paroaria c. capitata (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
***Tangara* Brisson, 1760**		
Tangara gyrola (Linnaeus, 1758)	saíra-de-cabeça-castanha; Bay-headed Tanager	R
Tangara g. catharinae (Hellmayr, 1911): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara g. parva Zimmer, 1943: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara g. gyrola (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara g. albertinae (Pelzeln, 1877): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara schrankii (Spix, 1825)	saíra-ouro; Green-and-gold Tanager	R
Tangara s. schrankii (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara mexicana (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-de-bando; Turquoise Tanager	R
Tangara m. media (Berlepsch & Hartert, 1902): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[620] Lopes & Gonzaga (2014) argued for treatment as a monotypic species.

[621] Treated as subspecies of *P. baeri* until recently, but see Lopes & Gonzaga (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Tangara m. mexicana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara m. boliviana (Bonaparte, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara brasiliensis (Linnaeus, 1766)[622]	cambada-de-chaves; White-bellied Tanager	R, E
Tangara chilensis (Vigors, 1832)	sete-cores-da-amazônia; Paradise Tanager	R
Tangara c. paradisea (Swainson, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. caelicolor (Sclater, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. chilensis (Vigors, 1832): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara velia (Linnaeus, 1758)	saíra-diamante; Opal-rumped Tanager	R
Tangara v. velia (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara v. iridina (Hartlaub, 1841): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara v. signata (Hellmayr, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara cyanomelas (Wied, 1830)[623]	saíra-pérola; Silver-breasted Tanager	R, E
Tangara callophrys (Cabanis, 1849)	saíra-opala; Opal-crowned Tanager	R
Tangara seledon (Statius Muller, 1776)	saíra-sete-cores; Green-headed Tanager	R
Tangara fastuosa (Lesson, 1831)	pintor; Seven-colored Tanager	R, E
Tangara cyanocephala (Statius Muller, 1776)	saíra-militar; Red-necked Tanager	R
Tangara c. cearensis Cory, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. corallina (Berlepsch, 1903): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. cyanocephala (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara cyanoventris (Vieillot, 1819)	saíra-douradinha; Gilt-edged Tanager	R, E
Tangara desmaresti (Vieillot, 1819)	saíra-lagarta; Brassy-breasted Tanager	R, E
Tangara varia (Statius Muller, 1776)	saíra-carijó; Dotted Tanager	R
Tangara punctata (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-negaça; Spotted Tanager	R
Tangara p. punctata (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara guttata (Cabanis, 1850)	saíra-pintada; Speckled Tanager	R#
Tangara g. chrysophrys (Sclater, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara g. guttata (Cabanis, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara xanthogastra (Sclater, 1851)	saíra-de-barriga-amarela; Yellow-bellied Tanager	R
Tangara x. xanthogastra (Sclater, 1851): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara x. phelpsi Zimmer, 1943: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara episcopus (Linnaeus, 1766)	sanhaço-da-amazônia; Blue-gray Tanager	R
Tangara e. nesophila Riley, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara e. mediana Zimmer, 1944: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[622] Traditionally treated as subspecies of *T. mexicana*, but genetic (Burns & Naoki 2004) and plumage differences support the treatment as full species.

[623] Traditionally treated as subspecies of *T. velia*, but see Assis *et al.* (2008). The spelling "cyanomelaena" is incorrect (see David & Gosselin 2002a).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Tangara e. episcopus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara e. coelestis (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara sayaca (Linnaeus, 1766)	sanhaço-cinzento ; Sayaca Tanager	R
Tangara s. sayaca (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara cyanoptera (Vieillot, 1817)	sanhaço-de-encontro-azul; Azure-shouldered Tanager	R, E
Tangara palmarum (Wied, 1821)	sanhaço-do-coqueiro; Palm Tanager	R
Tangara p. melanoptera (Sclater, 1857): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara p. palmarum (Wied, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara ornata (Sparrman, 1789)	sanhaço-de-encontro-amarelo; Golden-chevroned Tanager	R, E
Tangara nigrocincta (Bonaparte, 1838)	saíra-mascarada; Masked Tanager	R
Tangara cyanicollis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	saíra-de-cabeça-azul; Blue-necked Tanager	R
Tangara c. melanogaster Cherrie & Reichenberger, 1923: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. albotibialis Traylor, 1950[624]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara argentea (Lafresnaye, 1843)	saíra-de-cabeça-preta; Black-headed Tanager	R#
Tangara a. whitelyi (Salvin & Godman, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara peruviana (Desmarest, 1806)	saíra-sapucaia; Black-backed Tanager	R, E
Tangara preciosa (Cabanis, 1850)	saíra-preciosa; Chestnut-backed Tanager	R
Tangara cayana (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-amarela; Burnished-buff Tanager	R
Tangara c. cayana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. huberi (Hellmayr, 1910): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. flava (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. sincipitalis (Berlepsch, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. chloroptera (Vieillot, 1819): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tangara c. margaritae (Allen, 1891): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nemosiinae Bonaparte, 1854		
***Nemosia* Vieillot, 1816**		
Nemosia pileata (Boddaert, 1783)	saíra-de-chapéu-preto; Hooded Tanager	R
Nemosia p. pileata (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nemosia p. interna Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nemosia p. nana Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nemosia p. caerulea (Wied, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Nemosia rourei Cabanis, 1870	saíra-apunhalada; Cherry-throated Tanager	R, E
***Cyanicterus* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Cyanicterus cyanicterus (Vieillot, 1819)	pipira-azul; Blue-backed Tanager	R

[624] Known only from the type specimen, which was obtained in the Chapada dos Veadeiros, Goiás, and lacking any subsequent records.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Compsothraupis* Richmond, 1915**		
Compsothraupis loricata (Lichtenstein, 1819)	tiê-caburé; Scarlet-throated Tanager	R, E
Diglossinae Sclater, 1875		
***Conirostrum* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838**		
Conirostrum speciosum (Temminck, 1824)	figuinha-de-rabo-castanho; Chestnut-vented Conebill	R
Conirostrum s. amazonum (Hellmayr, 1917): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conirostrum s. speciosum (Temminck, 1824): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conirostrum bicolor (Vieillot, 1809)	figuinha-do-mangue; Bicolored Conebill	R
Conirostrum b. bicolor (Vieillot, 1809): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conirostrum b. minus (Hellmayr, 1935): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Conirostrum margaritae (Holt, 1931)	figuinha-amazônica; Pearly-breasted Conebill	R
***Sicalis* Boie, 1828**[625]		
Sicalis citrina Pelzeln, 1870	canário-rasteiro; Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finch	R
Sicalis c. browni Bangs, 1898: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis c. citrina Pelzeln, 1870: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis flaveola (Linnaeus, 1766)[626]	canário-da-terra; Saffron Finch	R
Sicalis f. brasiliensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis f. pelzelni Sclater, 1872: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis columbiana Cabanis, 1851	canário-do-amazonas; Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch	R
Sicalis c. leopoldinae Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis c. goeldii Berlepsch, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis luteola (Sparrman, 1789)[627]	tipio; Grassland Yellow-Finch	R
Sicalis l. luteola (Sparrman, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis l. flavissima Todd, 1922: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis l. chapmani Ridgway, 1899: GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sicalis l. luteiventris (Meyen, 1834): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Haplospiza* Cabanis, 1851**		
Haplospiza unicolor Cabanis, 1851	cigarra-bambu; Uniform Finch	R
***Catamenia* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Catamenia homochroa Sclater, 1859	patativa-da-amazônia; Paramo Seedeater	R#
Catamenia h. duncani (Chubb, 1921): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[625] Genus seems to be polyphyletic (Burns *et al.* 2014)

[626] Populations from outside Brazil (*S. f. flaveola*) have been illegally imported and occasionally released in Roraima and other parts of the country, which may lead to the establishment of aloctone, introduced populations and genetic "contamination" of the native taxa.

[627] More than one species may be involved.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Diglossa* Wagler, 1832**		
Diglossa duidae Chapman, 1929	fura-flor-escamoso; Scaled Flowerpiercer	R#
Diglossa d. georgebarrowcloughi Dickerman, 1987: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Diglossa major Cabanis, 1849	fura-flor-grande; Greater Flowerpiercer	R#
Diglossa m. major Cabanis, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupinae Sundevall, 1872		
***Chlorophanes* Reichenbach, 1853**		
Chlorophanes spiza (Linnaeus, 1758)	saí-verde; Green Honeycreeper	R
Chlorophanes s. spiza (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorophanes s. caerulescens Cassin, 1865: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorophanes s. axillaris Zimmer, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Hemithraupis* Cabanis, 1850**		
Hemithraupis flavicollis (Vieillot, 1818)[628]	saíra-galega; Yellow-backed Tanager	R
Hemithraupis f. centralis (Hellmayr, 1907): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis f. aurigularis Cherrie, 1916: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis f. flavicollis (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis f. obidensis Parkes & Humphrey, 1963: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis f. melanoxantha (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis f. insignis (Sclater, 1856): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis guira (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-de-papo-preto; Guira Tanager	R
Hemithraupis g. nigrigula (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis g. huambina Stolzmann, 1926: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis g. boliviana Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis g. amazonica Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis g. guira (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis g. fosteri (Sharpe, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis ruficapilla (Vieillot, 1818)	saíra-ferrugem; Rufous-headed Tanager	R, E
Hemithraupis r. bahiae Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Hemithraupis r. ruficapilla (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Tachyphoninae Bonaparte, 1853		
***Conothraupis* Sclater, 1880**		
Conothraupis speculigera (Gould, 1855)	tiê-preto-e-branco; Black-and-white Tanager	VO#
Conothraupis mesoleuca (Berlioz, 1939)[629]	tiê-bicudo; Cone-billed Tanager	R, E

[628] More than one species may be involved.

[629] Sometimes treated in a separated genus, *Rhynchothraupis*; relationship unclear, but might be closely related to *Dolospingus* and *Sporophila*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Volatinia* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Volatinia jacarina (Linnaeus, 1766)	tiziu; Blue-black Grassquit	R
Volatinia j. splendens (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Volatinia j. jacarina (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Eucometis* Sclater, 1856**[630]		
Eucometis penicillata (Spix, 1825)	pipira-da-taoca; Gray-headed Tanager	R
Eucometis p. penicillata (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Eucometis p. albicollis (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Trichothraupis* Cabanis, 1850**[631]		
Trichothraupis melanops (Vieillot, 1818)	tiê-de-topete; Black-goggled Tanager	R
***Coryphospingus* Cabanis, 1851**[632]		
Coryphospingus pileatus (Wied, 1821)	tico-tico-rei-cinza; Pileated Finch	R
Coryphospingus p. pileatus (Wied, 1821): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coryphospingus cucullatus (Statius Muller, 1776)	tico-tico-rei; Red-crested Finch	R
Coryphospingus c. cucullatus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coryphospingus c. rubescens (Swainson, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Lanio* Vieillot, 1816**		
Lanio surinamus (Linnaeus, 1766)[633]	tem-tem-de-topete-ferrugíneo; Fulvous-crested Tanager	R
Lanio s. surinamus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio s. brevipes Lafresnaye, 1846: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio s. napensis Lawrence, 1864: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio s. insignis Hellmayr, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio versicolor (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	pipira-de-asa-branca; White-winged Shrike-Tanager	R
Lanio v. versicolor (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio v. parvus Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio fulvus (Boddaert, 1783)	pipira-parda; Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	R
Lanio f. fulvus (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio luctuosus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[634]	tem-tem-de-dragona-branca; White-shouldered Tanager	R
Lanio l. luctuosus d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio cristatus (Linnaeus, 1766)[635]	tiê-galo; Flame-crested Tanager	R

[630] Treated in *Lanio* in earlier versions of the list based on Burns & Racicot (2009), but see Burns *et al.* (2014) for a return to the traditional classification.
[631] Treated in *Lanio* in earlier versions of the list based on Burns & Racicot (2009), but see Burns *et al.* (2014) for a return to the traditional classification.
[632] Treated in *Lanio* in earlier versions of the list based on Burns & Racicot (2009), but see Burns *et al.* (2014) for a return to the traditional classification.
[633] Historically, treated as *Tachyphonus*; new studies are needed to resolve its phylogenetic position.
[634] Historically, treated as *Tachyphonus*; new studies are needed to resolve its phylogenetic position.
[635] Historically, treated as *Tachyphonus*; new studies are needed to resolve its phylogenetic position.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Lanio c. cristatus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lanio c. cristatellus* Sclater, 1862: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lanio c. madeirae* Hellmayr, 1910: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lanio c. pallidigula* Zimmer, 1945: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Lanio c. brunneus* (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Lanio nattereri (Pelzeln, 1870)[636]	pipira-de-natterer; Natterer's Tanager	R, E
Lanio rufiventer (Spix, 1825)[637]	tem-tem-de-crista-amarela; Yellow-crested Tanager	R
***Tachyphonus* Vieillot, 1816**		
Tachyphonus phoenicius Swainson, 1838	tem-tem-de-dragona-vermelha; Red-shouldered Tanager	R
Tachyphonus rufus (Boddaert, 1783)	pipira-preta; White-lined Tanager	R
Tachyphonus coronatus (Vieillot, 1822)	tiê-preto; Ruby-crowned Tanager	R
***Ramphocelus* Desmarest, 1805**		
Ramphocelus nigrogularis (Spix, 1825)	pipira-de-máscara; Masked Crimson Tanager	R
Ramphocelus bresilius (Linnaeus, 1766)	tiê-sangue; Brazilian Tanager	R, E
Ramphocelus b. bresilius (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Ramphocelus b. dorsalis* Sclater, 1855: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Ramphocelus carbo (Pallas, 1764)	pipira-vermelha; Silver-beaked Tanager	R
Ramphocelus c. carbo (Pallas, 1764): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Ramphocelus c. connectens* Berlepsch & Stolzmann, 1896: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Ramphocelus c. centralis* Hellmayr, 1920: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Charitospizinae Burns, Shultz, Title, Mason, Barker, Klicka, Lanyon & Lovette, 2014		
***Charitospiza* Oberholser, 1905**[638]		
Charitospiza eucosma Oberholser, 1905	mineirinho; Coal-crested Finch	R
Dacninae Sundevall, 1836		
***Tersina* Vieillot, 1819**		
Tersina viridis (Illiger, 1811)[639]	saí-andorinha; Swallow Tanager	R
Tersina v. occidentalis (Sclater, 1855): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Tersina v. viridis* (Illiger, 1811): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Cyanerpes* Oberholser, 1899**		
Cyanerpes nitidus (Hartlaub, 1847)	saí-de-bico-curto; Short-billed Honeycreeper	R

[636] The validity of the species is uncertain, only known from the type specimens. Historically, placed in *Tachyphonus*.
[637] Historically, treated as *Tachyphonus*; new studies are needed to resolve its phylogenetic position. More than one species may be involved.
[638] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).
[639] The taxonomic and geographic limits of the forms involved, if valid at all, require a deep review.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cyanerpes caeruleus (Linnaeus, 1758)	saí-de-perna-amarela; Purple Honeycreeper	R
Cyanerpes c. caeruleus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes c. microrhynchus (Berlepsch, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes cyaneus (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-beija-flor; Red-legged Honeycreeper	R
Cyanerpes c. cyaneus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes c. dispar Zimmer, 1942: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes c. violaceus Zimmer, 1942: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes c. brevipes (Cabanis, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanerpes c. holti Parkes, 1977: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Dacnis* Cuvier, 1816**		
Dacnis albiventris (Sclater, 1852)	saí-de-barriga-branca; White-bellied Dacnis	R
Dacnis nigripes Pelzeln, 1856	saí-de-pernas-pretas; Black-legged Dacnis	R, E
Dacnis flaviventer d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	saí-amarela; Yellow-bellied Dacnis	R
Dacnis f. flaviventer d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dacnis f. orientalis Grantsau, 2010[640]: GR		
Dacnis cayana (Linnaeus, 1766)	saí-azul; Blue Dacnis	R
Dacnis c. cayana (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dacnis c. paraguayensis Chubb, 1910: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dacnis lineata (Gmelin, 1789)	saí-de-máscara-preta; Black-faced Dacnis	R
Dacnis l. lineata (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Dacnis l. albirostris Grantsau, 2010: GR, H&M		
Coerebinae d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838		
***Coereba* Vieillot, 1809**		
Coereba flaveola (Linnaeus, 1758)	cambacica; Bananaquit	R
Coereba f. roraimae Chapman, 1929: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coereba f. minima (Bonaparte, 1854): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coereba f. intermedia (Salvadori & Festa, 1899): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coereba f. chloropyga (Cabanis, 1850): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coereba f. alleni Lowe, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Tiaris* Swainson, 1827**[641]		
Tiaris obscurus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	cigarra-parda; Dull-colored Grassquit	VO#
Tiaris o. obscurus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[642]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[640] This taxon has not been recognized by subsequent authors, all of whom treat the species as monotypic.
[641] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).
[642] Treated as a monotypic species by Grantsau (2010).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Tiaris fuliginosus (Wied, 1830)	cigarra-preta; Sooty Grassquit	R
Tiaris f. fuliginosus (Wied, 1830)[643]: GR, H&M, IOC		
Sporophilinae Ridgway, 1901		
***Sporophila* Cabanis, 1844**[644]		
Sporophila lineola (Linnaeus, 1758)	bigodinho; Lined Seedeater	R
Sporophila frontalis (Verreaux, 1869)	pixoxó; Buffy-fronted Seedeater	R
Sporophila falcirostris (Temminck, 1820)	cigarra; Temminck's Seedeater	R
Sporophila schistacea (Lawrence, 1862)	cigarrinha-do-norte; Slate-colored Seedeater	R
Sporophila s. longipennis Chubb, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila intermedia Cabanis, 1851	papa-capim-cinza; Gray Seedeater	R#
Sporophila i. intermedia Cabanis, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila plumbea (Wied, 1830)	patativa; Plumbeous Seedeater	R
Sporophila p. whiteleyana (Sharpe, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila p. plumbea (Wied, 1830): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila beltoni Repenning & Fontana, 2013	patativa-tropeira; Tropeiro Seedeater	R, E
Sporophila americana (Gmelin, 1789)	coleiro-do-norte; Wing-barred Seedeater	R
Sporophila a. americana (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila a. dispar Todd, 1922: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila murallae Chapman, 1915	papa-capim-de-caquetá; Caqueta Seedeater	R#
Sporophila collaris (Boddaert, 1783)	coleiro-do-brejo; Rusty-collared Seedeater	R
Sporophila c. ochrascens Hellmayr, 1904: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila c. collaris (Boddaert, 1783): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila c. melanocephala (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila bouvronides (Lesson, 1831)	estrela-do-norte; Lesson's Seedeater	VN#
Sporophila b. bouvronides (Lesson, 1831): CL, IOC		
Sporophila luctuosa (Lafresnaye, 1843)	papa-capim-preto-e-branco; Black-and-white Seedeater	VO#
Sporophila nigricollis (Vieillot, 1823)	baiano; Yellow-bellied Seedeater	R
Sporophila n. nigricollis (Vieillot, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila ardesiaca (Dubois, 1894)	papa-capim-de-costas-cinzas; Dubois's Seedeater	R, E
Sporophila melanops (Pelzeln, 1870)	papa-capim-do-bananal; Hooded Seedeater	R, E
Sporophila caerulescens (Vieillot, 1823)	coleirinho; Double-collared Seedeater	R

[643] Treated as a monotypic species by the HBW.
[644] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Sporophila c. caerulescens (Vieillot, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sporophila c. hellmayri* Wolters, 1939: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila albogularis (Spix, 1825)	golinho; White-throated Seedeater	R, E
Sporophila leucoptera (Vieillot, 1817)	chorão; White-bellied Seedeater	R
Sporophila l. mexianae Hellmayr, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sporophila l. cinereola* (Temminck, 1820): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Sporophila l. leucoptera* (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila nigrorufa (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	caboclinho-do-sertão; Black-and-tawny Seedeater	R
Sporophila bouvreuil (Statius Muller, 1776)[645]	caboclinho; Copper Seedeater	R
Sporophila pileata (Sclater, 1865)[646]	caboclinho-branco; Pearly-bellied Seedeater	R
Sporophila minuta (Linnaeus, 1758)	caboclinho-lindo; Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	R
Sporophila m. minuta (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila hypoxantha Cabanis, 1851	caboclinho-de-barriga-vermelha; Tawny-bellied Seedeater	R
Sporophila ruficollis Cabanis, 1851	caboclinho-de-papo-escuro; Dark-throated Seedeater	VS#
Sporophila palustris (Barrows, 1883)	caboclinho-de-papo-branco; Marsh Seedeater	R
Sporophila castaneiventris Cabanis, 1849	caboclinho-de-peito-castanho; Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	R
Sporophila hypochroma Todd, 1915	caboclinho-de-sobre-ferrugem; Rufous-rumped Seedeater	VS#
Sporophila cinnamomea (Lafresnaye, 1839)	caboclinho-de-chapéu-cinzento; Chestnut Seedeater	R
Sporophila melanogaster (Pelzeln, 1870)	caboclinho-de-barriga-preta; Black-bellied Seedeater	R, E
Sporophila angolensis (Linnaeus, 1766)[647]	curió; Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	R
Sporophila a. torrida (Scopoli, 1769): CL, GR, HBW, IOC *Sporophila a. angolensis* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila crassirostris (Gmelin, 1789)[648]	bicudinho; Large-billed Seed-Finch	R
Sporophila c. crassirostris (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Sporophila maximiliani (Cabanis, 1851)[649]	bicudo; Great-billed Seed-Finch	R
Sporophila m. maximiliani (Cabanis, 1851): GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Dolospingus* Elliot, 1871**[650]		
Dolospingus fringilloides (Pelzeln, 1870)	papa-capim-de-coleira; White-naped Seedeater	R

[645] Machado & Silveira (2011) treats *Sporophila bouvreuil* and *S. pileata* as independent monotypic species. Date corrected from the 11th edition (CBRO 2014).
[646] Machado & Silveira (2011) treats *Sporophila bouvreuil* and *S. pileata* as independent monotypic species.
[647] Formally treated as *Oryzoborus*.
[648] Formally treated as *Oryzoborus*.
[649] Formally treated as *Oryzoborus*.
[650] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Emberizoidinae Burns, Shultz, Title, Mason, Barker, Klicka, Lanyon & Lovette, 2014		
***Coryphaspiza* Gray, 1840**[651]		
Coryphaspiza melanotis (Temminck, 1822)	tico-tico-de-máscara-negra; Black-masked Finch	R
Coryphaspiza m. marajoara Sick, 1967: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Coryphaspiza m. melanotis (Temminck, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Embernagra* Lesson, 1831**[652]		
Embernagra platensis (Gmelin, 1789)	sabiá-do-banhado; Great Pampa-Finch	R
Embernagra p. platensis (Gmelin, 1789): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Embernagra longicauda Strickland, 1844	rabo-mole-da-serra; Pale-throated Pampa-Finch	R, E
***Emberizoides* Temminck, 1822**[653]		
Emberizoides herbicola (Vieillot, 1817)	canário-do-campo; Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	R
Emberizoides h. sphenurus (Vieillot, 1818): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Emberizoides h. herbicola (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Emberizoides ypiranganus Ihering & Ihering, 1907	canário-do-brejo; Lesser Grass-Finch	R
Saltatorinae Bonaparte, 1853		
***Saltatricula* Burmeister, 1861**		
Saltatricula atricollis (Vieillot, 1817)	batuqueiro; Black-throated Saltator	R
Saltatricula multicolor (Burmeister, 1860)	batuqueiro-chaquenho; Many-colored Chaco Finch	D
***Saltator* Vieillot, 1816**		
Saltator maximus (Statius Muller, 1776)	tempera-viola; Buff-throated Saltator	R
Saltator m. maximus (Statius Muller, 1776): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator coerulescens Vieillot, 1817	sabiá-gongá; Grayish Saltator	R
Saltator c. olivascens Cabanis, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator c. azarae d'Orbigny, 1839: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator c. mutus Sclater, 1856: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator c. superciliaris (Spix, 1825): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator c. coerulescens Vieillot, 1817: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator similis d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	trinca-ferro; Green-winged Saltator	R
Saltator s. similis d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator s. ochraceiventris Berlepsch, 1912: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator maxillosus Cabanis, 1851	bico-grosso; Thick-billed Saltator	R

[651] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).
[652] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).
[653] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Saltator aurantiirostris Vieillot, 1817	bico-duro; Golden-billed Saltator	R
Saltator a. aurantiirostris Vieillot, 1817: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator a. parkesi Silva, 1990: CL, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator grossus (Linnaeus, 1766)	bico-encarnado; Slate-colored Grosbeak	R
Saltator g. grossus (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Saltator fuliginosus (Daudin, 1800)	bico-de-pimenta; Black-throated Grosbeak	R
Poospizinae Wolters, 1980		
***Poospiza* Cabanis, 1847**[654]		
Poospiza nigrorufa (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	quem-te-vestiu; Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch	R
Poospiza n. nigrorufa (d´Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[655]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Poospiza thoracica (Nordmann, 1835)	peito-pinhão; Bay-chested Warbling-Finch	R, E
***Microspingus* Taczanowski, 1874**[656]		
Microspingus lateralis (Nordmann, 1835)	quete-do-sudeste; Buff-throated Warbling-Finch	R, E
Microspingus cabanisi Bonaparte, 1850	quete-do-sul; Gray-throated Warbling-Finch	R
Microspingus melanoleucus (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	capacetinho; Black-capped Warbling-Finch	R
Microspingus cinereus Bonaparte, 1850	capacetinho-do-oco-do-pau; Cinereous Warbling-Finch	R, E
***Thlypopsis* Cabanis, 1851**		
Thlypopsis sordida (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	saí-canário; Orange-headed Tanager	R
Thlypopsis s. chrysopis (Sclater & Salvin, 1880): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Thlypopsis s. sordida (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pyrrhocoma* Cabanis, 1851**		
Pyrrhocoma ruficeps (Strickland, 1844)	cabecinha-castanha; Chestnut-headed Tanager	R
***Cypsnagra* Lesson, 1831**		
Cypsnagra hirundinacea (Lesson, 1831)	bandoleta; White-rumped Tanager	R
Cypsnagra h. pallidigula Hellmayr, 1907: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cypsnagra h. hirundinacea (Lesson, 1831): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Donacospiza* Cabanis, 1851**[657]		
Donacospiza albifrons (Vieillot, 1817)	tico-tico-do-banhado; Long-tailed Reed Finch	R

[654] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).
[655] IOC treats the extraterritorial *whitii* (*wagneri* included) as a valid species. Consequently, *P. nigrorufa* becomes a monotypic species.
[656] Traditionally treated in *Poospiza*, however the genus was shown to be polyphiletic and the present group of species was proposed to be included in the ressurected genus *Microspingus* (Burns *et al.* 2014).
[657] Traditionally classified as Emberizidae, but see Barker *et al.* (2013).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Cardinalidae Ridgway, 1901		
***Piranga* Vieillot, 1808**		
Piranga flava (Vieillot, 1822)	sanhaço-de-fogo; Hepatic Tanager	R
Piranga f. macconnelli Chubb, 1921: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piranga f. saira (Spix, 1825)[658]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piranga lutea (Lesson, 1834)	sanhaço-montano; Highland Hepatic Tanager	R#
Piranga l. haemalea Salvin & Godman, 1883: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piranga rubra (Linnaeus, 1758)	sanhaço-vermelho; Summer Tanager	VN#
Piranga r. rubra (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Piranga olivacea (Gmelin, 1789)	sanhaço-escarlate; Scarlet Tanager	VN#
Piranga leucoptera Trudeau, 1839	sanhaço-de-asa-branca; White-winged Tanager	R#
Piranga l. venezuelae Zimmer, 1947: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Habia* Blyth, 1840**[659]		
Habia rubra (Vieillot, 1819)	tiê-do-mato-grosso; Scarlet-throated Ant-Tanager	R
Habia r. rhodinolaema (Salvin & Godman, 1883): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Habia r. peruviana (Taczanowski, 1884): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Habia r. hesterna Griscom & Greenway, 1937: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Habia rubica (Vieillot, 1817)	tiê-de-bando; Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	R
Habia r. bahiae Hellmayr, 1936: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Habia r. rubica (Vieillot, 1817): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Pheucticus* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Pheucticus aureoventris (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)[660]	rei-do-bosque; Black-backed Grosbeak	VA (O)
Pheucticus a. aureoventris (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Granatellus* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Granatellus pelzelni Sclater, 1865	polícia-do-mato; Rose-breasted Chat	R
Granatellus p. pelzelni Sclater, 1865: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Granatellus p. paraensis Rothschild, 1906: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Caryothraustes* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Caryothraustes canadensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	furriel; Yellow-green Grosbeak	R
Caryothraustes c. canadensis (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Caryothraustes c. frontalis (Hellmayr, 1905): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Caryothraustes c. brasiliensis Cabanis, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[658] Records in eastern Rio Grande do Sul might refer to the nominate form (Belton 1984).

[659] Lavinia *et al.* (2015) found genetic divergence between the populations in the Atlantic Forest and other areas of occurence in Sourth America, giving empirical support for morphological as well as vocal differences, which resulted in the recognition of a different species for Amazonian birds. Thus, the name *Habia rubica* is reserved only for the eastern populations.

[660] Empirical evidence accumulated in recent years indicate that this species is a regular visitor to Brazil

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Periporphyrus* Reichenbach, 1850**		
Periporphyrus erythromelas (Gmelin, 1789)	bicudo-encarnado; Red-and-black Grosbeak	R
***Amaurospiza* Cabanis, 1861**		
Amaurospiza moesta (Hartlaub, 1853)[661]	negrinho-do-mato; Blackish-blue Seedeater	R
***Cyanoloxia* Bonaparte, 1850**		
Cyanoloxia rothschildii (Bartlett, 1890)[662]	azulão-da-amazônia; Rothschild's Blue Grosbeak	R
Cyanoloxia glaucocaerulea (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	azulinho; Glaucous-blue Grosbeak	R
Cyanoloxia brissonii (Lichtenstein, 1823)[663]	azulão; Ultramarine Grosbeak	R
Cyanoloxia b. brissonii (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanoloxia b. sterea Oberholser, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Cyanoloxia b. argentina (Sharpe, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Spiza* Bonaparte, 1824**		
Spiza americana (Gmelin, 1789)	papa-capim-americano; Dickcissel	VA (N)
Fringillidae Leach, 1820		
Carduelinae Vigors, 1825		
[*Chloris* Cuvier, 1800]		
[*Chloris chloris* (Linnaeus, 1758)][664]		
Chloris c. chloris (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Carduelis* Brisson, 1760**		
Carduelis carduelis (Linnaeus, 1758)	pintassilgo-europeu; European Goldfinch	D
Carduelis c. carduelis (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
***Spinus* Koch, 1816**[665]		
Spinus yarrellii (Audubon, 1839)	pintassilgo-do-nordeste; Yellow-faced Siskin	R
Spinus magellanicus (Vieillot, 1805)	pintassilgo; Hooded Siskin	R
Spinus m. alleni Ridgway, 1899: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Spinus m. ictericus (Lichtenstein, 1823): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Spinus m. longirostris (Sharpe, 1888): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[661] Treated as *Cyanoloxia* in earlier versions of the list based on Klicka *et al.* (2007), but returned to *Amaurospiza* following more recent evidence (Bryson *et al.* 2014).

[662] Historically also classified as subspecies of *C. cyanoides* (from outside of Brazil), but split as a separate species based on Bryson et al (2014).

[663] Historically also classified as *Cyanocompsa* and *Passerina,* sometimes also as *C. cyanea* (not valid; *vide* Bencke 2002).

[664] Formely treated sometimes also in genus *Carduelis.*

[665] The New World siskins were treated in *Spinus* or *Carduelis*. Nguembock *et al.* (2009) showed that these siskins should be placed in a genus distinct from *Carduelis*, however, an apparent mixing of samples atributed to *S. spinus* (type species of *Spinus*; see Zuccon *et al.* 2012) lead those authors to propose the ressurrection of *Sporagra* Reichenbach, 1850. Subsequent works (Zuccon *et al.* 2012; Beckman & Witt 2015) support the return of all New World siskins to *Spinus*.

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
Euphoniinae Cabanis, 1847		
***Euphonia* Desmarest, 1806**[666]		
Euphonia plumbea Du Bus, 1855	gaturamo-miúdo; Plumbeous Euphonia	R
Euphonia chlorotica (Linnaeus, 1766)	fim-fim; Purple-throated Euphonia	R
Euphonia c. cynophora (Oberholser, 1918): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia c. chlorotica* (Linnaeus, 1766): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia c. amazonica* Parkes, 1969: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia c. serrirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia finschi Sclater & Salvin, 1877	gaturamo-capim; Finsch's Euphonia	R#
Euphonia violacea (Linnaeus, 1758)	gaturamo; Violaceous Euphonia	R
Euphonia v. violacea (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia v. aurantiicollis* Bertoni, 1901: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia laniirostris d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	gaturamo-de-bico-grosso; Thick-billed Euphonia	R
Euphonia l. melanura Sclater, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia l. laniirostris* d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia chalybea (Mikan, 1825)	cais-cais; Green-throated Euphonia	R
Euphonia cyanocephala (Vieillot, 1818)[667]	gaturamo-rei; Golden-rumped Euphonia	R
Euphonia c. cyanocephala (Vieillot, 1819)[668]: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia chrysopasta Sclater & Salvin, 1869	gaturamo-verde; Golden-bellied Euphonia	R
Euphonia c. chrysopasta Sclater & Salvin, 1869: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia c. nitida* (Penard, 1923): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia minuta Cabanis, 1849	gaturamo-de-barriga-branca; White-vented Euphonia	R
Euphonia m. minuta Cabanis, 1849: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia xanthogaster Sundevall, 1834	fim-fim-grande; Orange-bellied Euphonia	R
Euphonia x. dilutior (Zimmer, 1943): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia x. cyanonota* Parkes, 1969: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia x. brevirostris* Bonaparte, 1851: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC *Euphonia x. xanthogaster* Sundevall, 1834: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia rufiventris (Vieillot, 1819)	gaturamo-do-norte; Rufous-bellied Euphonia	R
Euphonia r. rufiventris (Vieillot, 1819): H&M, HBW, IOC		
Euphonia cayennensis (Gmelin, 1789)	gaturamo-preto; Golden-sided Euphonia	R
Euphonia pectoralis (Latham, 1801)	ferro-velho; Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	R

[666] Traditionally placed (together with *Chlorophonia)* in the Thraupidae, but several molecular studies (beginning with Burns 1997) have found them to belong to the Fringillidae. Zuccon *et al.* (2012) found *Euphonia* to be paraphyletic to *Chlorophonia.*

[667] Previously treated as a subspecies of *E. musica* (extraterritorial). The "*musica* group" may be closer to *Chlorophonia* then to the remaining *Euphonia* (Zuccon *et al.* 2012).

[668] The population occurring in Brazil may represent an undescribed taxon (HBW).

Taxon name	Portuguese / English names	Status
***Chlorophonia* Bonaparte, 1851**[669]		
Chlorophonia cyanea (Thunberg, 1822)	gaturamo-bandeira; Blue-naped Chlorophonia	R
Chlorophonia c. roraimae Salvin & Godman, 1884: CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Chlorophonia c. cyanea (Thunberg, 1822): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		
Estrildidae Bonaparte, 1850		
***Estrilda* Swainson, 1827**		
Estrilda astrild (Linnaeus, 1758)	bico-de-lacre; Common Waxbill	R
Estrilda astrild ssp.		
Passeridae Rafinesque, 1815		
***Passer* Brisson, 1760**		
Passer domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758)	pardal; House Sparrow	R
Passer d. domesticus (Linnaeus, 1758): CL, GR, H&M, HBW, IOC		

[669] Traditionally placed (together with *Euphonia)* in the Thraupidae, but several molecular studies (beginning with Burns 1997) have found them to belong to the Fringillidae. Zuccon *et al.* (2012) found *Chlorophonia* to be embeded within *Euphonia.*

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SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Digital versions of the Primary and Secondary lists and of the Tertiary List of the birds of Brazil (species excluded from the Primary and Secondary lists) will be available in Excel format on the Committee's webpage: www.cbro.org.br.

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APPENDIX 1.

Versão em português do texto e notas explicativas deste trabalho.

INTRODUÇÃO

Formando quase metade do "Continente das Aves" (a América do Sul), o Brasil está entre os países com a mais rica avifauna no mundo, junto com Colômbia e Peru (estatísticas atuais o colocam em segundo, depois da Colômbia; Remsen *et al.* 2015). O Brasil é também o país com o maior número de espécies descritas na última década (31; três das quais tratadas como sinônimo por CBRO 2014) e também o país com o maior número de espécies globalmente ameaçadas de extinção (164; Birdlife International 2015). Dada essa diversidade de aves impressionante e em perigo, é de grande importância manter uma lista atualizada de espécies baseada em evidências robustas.

O mais recuado registro identificável de uma ave continental brasileira, a arara-vermelha (*Ara chloropterus*; Teixeira & Papávero 2006), foi feito por Pero Vaz de Caminha, o cavaleiro e escrivão que esvreveu a carta anunciando o descobrimento do Brasil pelos europeus em abril de 1500. Contudo, a documentação sistemática da avifauna brasileira teve início apenas com George Marcgrave nas décadas de 1630-40, durante a administração de Maurício de Nassau no "Brasil Holandês". Embora cobrindo uma área geográfica bem restrita, foi a primeira compilação de espécies de aves encontradas no país. Por vários séculos seguintes, a riqueza total da avifauna brasileira permaneceu quase que totalmente desconhecida, não havendo qualquer lista consolidada das espécies brasileiras. Este cenário mudou apenas no final do século XIX. Sem indicação de fonte, ainda que declare estar sendo preciso, Goeldi (1894:8) apresenta um total de "*1680 especies de Aves, numero redondo, o que corresponde á metade total das especies neotropicas, e a quasi 1/6 de todas as especies de Aves do globo*".

Coube a Ihering & Ihering (1907) a primeira lista compilatória abrangente do país com suas fronteiras atuais. Este estudo catalográfico foi posteriormente revisado por Olivério Pinto nos dois volumes dos catálogos das aves do Brasil (Pinto 1938, 1944), com o primeiro deles tendo sido reeditado 40 anos mais tarde (Pinto 1978). Em 1985, com a primeira edição da obra de Helmut Sick, o Brasil voltou a ter uma lista completa atualizada das aves conhecidas de seu território (Sick 1985). O trabalho de Sick viria a ser reeditado anos depois em uma versão em inglês e outra completamente revista e ampliada (Sick 1993, 1997). Por fim, a todas essas obras soma-se a publicação do livro do naturalista Rolf Grantsau (2010).

Em abril de 1999 foi criado o Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos (CBRO), estabelecendo um marco na ornitologia brasileira: pela primeira vez um grupo de pessoas juntava forças para trabalhar a fundo sobre a ocorrência e distribuição das aves do país. Em 2004 o CBRO se tornou oficialmente um grupo de estudos da Sociedade Brasileira de Ornitologia (SBO) e, em 1º de fevereiro de 2005, o CBRO publicou sua primeira lista das aves do Brasil baseada na disponibilidade de documentação física como suporte à ocorrência das espécies no país (CBRO 2005). Além de trazer as espécies brasileiras discriminadas pela existência ou ausência de documentação (respectivamente lista primária e lista secundária), o CBRO passou a incorporar novas espécies e a manter a ordem sistemática de suas listas atualizada a partir de revisões periódicas da literatura pertinente. Assim, outras edições (todas eletrônicas) se seguiram a essa primeira lista, a última delas, a 11ª, publicada no início do último ano com 1901 espécies reconhecidas para o Brasil (CBRO 2014).

Hoje, pouco mais de 10 anos após o lançamento da primeira edição da "Listas de aves do Brasil" pelo CBRO, trazemos à comunidade ornitológica uma nova compilação atualizada das aves brasileiras. Este trabalho foi baseado em dezenas de estudos científicos publicados nos últimos anos, que incluem, por exemplo, dados de distribuição, limites específicos e relacionamento filogenético. Além das listas primária e secundária, a presente lista inova ao indicar todas as subespécies de aves brasileiras tradicionalmente aceitas ou potencialmente válidas conhecidas para o país. Adicionalmente, é apresentada uma proposta formal de mudança de nomes vernáculos para algumas espécies e são incluídas notas explicativas para diversos tratamentos taxonômicos adotados pelo CBRO.

MÉTODOS

Lista de espécies

A lista do CBRO é estruturada em três componentes principais, conforme definição abaixo:

Lista Primária - Espécies com pelo menos um dos registros de ocorrência incontestavelmente brasileiro e provido de evidência documental. Neste contexto, são evidências documentais os itens disponíveis, para consulta independente, na forma exclusiva de espécime integral ou parcial, fotografia, gravação de áudio ou vídeo, que permitam a determinação segura do táxon (ver ainda Carlos *et al.* 2010);

Lista Secundária - Espécies providas de registros específicos publicados para o país, mas cuja evidência documental não é conhecida ou disponível. A todas essas espécies é admitida uma 'provável ocorrência' no Brasil, inferida a partir do seu padrão distribucional e de dispersão estabelecido com base em evidências documentais;

Lista Terciária - Espécies providas de registros específicos publicados para o país, mas com evidência documental questionável ou inválida, além de improvável ocorrência no Brasil.

Neste trabalho é apresentada a lista consolidada das aves do Brasil (lista primária + lista secundária), sendo os táxons da lista secundária indicados entre colchetes. A lista secundária pode ser obtida na íntegra no suplemento eletrônico, enquanto a lista terciária está disponível no site do CBRO (www.cbro.org.br).

A lista atual é baseada na última lista eletrônica publicada pelo CBRO (2014), a qual tem boa parte de sua ordem sistemática fundamentada na lista de aves da América do Sul pelo *South American Classification Committee* da *AOU – American Ornithologists' Union* (SACC 2015). A ela foram acrescidas as espécies recentemente registradas no país cuja evidência foi aceita pelo CBRO, bem como aquelas recentemente descritas ou validadas em nível específico cujo suporte para tais conclusões taxonômicas foi julgado como robusto pelo "Núcleo de Taxonomia" do CBRO. É importante ressaltar que a adoção de um tratamento taxonômico qualquer pelo CBRO não indica necessariamente aprovação unânime por parte dos membros do Núcleo de Taxonomia. A adoção de uma nova proposta taxonômica requer ao menos 70% de aprovação por parte dos membros votantes. Assim, naturalmente há casos em que um ou mais dos autores deste trabalho discorda pontualmente de algum tratamento em particular. Para avaliar o limite e validade das espécies, o CBRO adota o Conceito Filético Geral de Espécies (ver Aleixo 2007; ver também de Queiroz 2005). Sempre que novas evidências que implicam em alterações taxonômicas no nível de espécie são publicadas, o CBRO procura interpretá-las no contexto dos recentes avanços nos campos da genética da especiação, isolamento reprodutivo, seleção direcional e dinâmicas de hibridização (Gill 2014). Portanto, a 'hipótese nula' por trás das decisões taxonômicas ao nível de espécie adotadas pelo CBRO é aquela colocada por Gill (2014): "populações irmãs, distintas e reciprocamente monofiléticas são essencialmente isoladas reprodutivamente e não se intercruzam livremente caso venham a ocorrer em simpatria" (tradução livre). Um cuidado especial é tomado no sentido de não implementar mudanças taxonômicas consideradas incompletas ou provavelmente temporárias face à ausência de informação sobre um táxon em particular ou um conjunto de táxons reunidos sob qualquer ranking taxonômico alvo de recente revisão sistemática e taxonômica.

Os nomes vernáculos técnicos (NVTs) em português, em grande parte repetindo o formato das edições anteriores, sofreram uma série de modificações que se constituem do primeiro passo para uma série de mudanças a serem instituídas (Straube, Schunck *et al.*, in prep.). Muitas dessas alterações se basearam em manifestações de inúmeros usuários para que alguns nomes assumissem formatos mais simplificados, eufônicos, adequados ou simplesmente mais próximos dos autênticos nomes populares. Os nomes em inglês seguem aqueles de *Clements checklist of Birds of the World – eBird version 2015* (Clements *et al.*2015), exceto em casos em que o CBRO aplica uma definição de espécie diferente.

Para cada espécie da lista primária é fornecido ainda o seu *status* de ocorrência no país, conforme os critérios a seguir:

R = residente (evidências de reprodução no país disponíveis);

VS = visitante sazonal oriundo do sul do continente;

VN = visitante sazonal oriundo do hemisfério norte;

VO = visitante sazonal oriundo de áreas a oeste do território brasileiro;

VA = vagante (espécie de ocorrência aparentemente irregular no Brasil; pode ser um migrante regular em países vizinhos, oriundo do sul [VA(S)], do norte [VA(N)] ou de oeste [VA(O)], ou irregular num nível mais amplo [VA]);

D = status desconhecido.

Tais abreviaturas são ainda eventualmente combinadas com as seguintes:

Ex = espécie extinta em território nacional;

ExN = espécie extinta na natureza; sobrevive apenas em cativeiro;

E = espécie endêmica do Brasil;

= *status* presumido mas não confirmado.

Subespécies

Visando apontar complexos taxonômicos carentes de revisão, táxons/populações potencialmente restritos a serem considerados em políticas públicas de conservação, bem como para ilustrar e auxiliar na compreensão da diversidade biológica das aves brasileiras, são apresentadas pela primeira vez pelo CBRO, tentativamente, as subespécies de aves do Brasil. A inclusão dessas subespécies tem caráter meramente instrumental e **não deve ser entendida como uma validação taxonômica** pelo CBRO, inclusive porque conceitos de espécies baseados em linhagens evolutivas (Filético Geral, Filogenético, Evolutivo e afins), como aquele adotado pelo CBRO, não admitem o uso de categoria taxonômica subespecífica. Assim, as subespécies são incluídas na presente lista como indicação de potenciais táxons válidos existentes no país a partir de sua aceitação em pelo menos uma das

seguintes obras referenciais recentes: *Clements checklist of Birds of the World – eBird version 2015* (Clements *et al.* 2015); *The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World* (Dickinson & Remsen 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014); *Handbook of the Birds of the World* (Del Hoyo *et al.* 1992-2013; suplementado por atualizações presentes em Del Hoyo *et al.* 2014 para os "não-Passeriformes"); e *IOC Word Bird List 5.3* (Gill & Donsker 2015). São indicadas ainda as subespécies admitas para o Brasil por Grantsau (2010) por ser esta a mais recente obra publicada sobre a avifauna brasileira que traz táxons subespecíficos. Em raros casos foram incluídos ainda táxons/subespécies omitidos das obras referenciais sem que haja uma revisão ampla e explícita de sua validade publicada após sua descrição original (e.g. *Penelope superciliaris cyanosparius*). Essas "subespécies" são antecedidas por um ponto de interrogação dentro da lista. Subespécies comumente citadas para o Brasil, mas cuja ocorrência no país parece ser mera extrapolação, são indicadas entre colchetes, desde que sua ocorrência no país esteja de acordo com o conhecimento biogeográfico disponível. Do contrário, foram excluídas da lista mesmo que citadas para o Brasil em alguma das cinco obras-base; para todos esses casos controversos buscou-se produzir notas explicativas. Exceções ao critério de inclusão foram subespécies citadas em alguma das obras referenciais cuja validade foi derrubada em alguns trabalhos taxonômicos recentes feitos sob critérios de espécies diretamente comparáveis aos adotados pelo CBRO, e.g. revisões de *Piculus chrysochloros*, *Schistochlamis ruficapillus*, etc. (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013, Lopes & Gonzaga 2014a).

Todas as subespécies selecionadas foram então combinadas hierarquicamente com as espécies da lista do CBRO, por vezes sendo necessário fazer ajustes nas combinações taxonômicas quando o tratamento do CBRO de uma determinada espécie diferia de alguma obra referencial. A ordem das subespécies buscou seguir o tratamento clássico adotado em listas zoológicas, i.e. subespécies em sequência a partir do centro de suas distribuições geográficas de norte para sul e de oeste para leste. As subespécies incluídas na lista são seguidas das acronímias das obras que as consideram válidas: CL, GR, H&M, HBW e IOC (para "Clements", "Grantsau", "Howard & Moore", "Handbook", e "IOC", respectivamente).

Notas explicativas adicionais foram incluídas *ad libitum* sempre que julgamos que o tratamento taxonômico adotado pelo CBRO ou a aceitação de ocorrência de determinada espécie no Brasil mereciam explicação mais detalhada, bem como alguns casos em que o tratamento taxonômico atual claramente é insatisfatório e necessita de revisão. Em geral, as notas trazem as novas ocorrências de espécies, novos tratamentos taxonômicos e correções nomenclaturais publicados após a obra de Sick (1997).

RESULTADOS

O CBRO reconhece no Brasil 1919 espécies, das quais 30 carecem de documentação física e constituem a lista secundária. Desse total, pouco menos da metade (910) admite subespécies em pelo menos uma das obras referenciais recentes, muitas delas (601) representadas no Brasil por mais de uma subespécie, o que totaliza 3051 formas válidas ou potencialmente válidas (espécies e subespécies distintas) ocorrentes em território brasileiro. Entre os principais táxons superiores, são reconhecidos 33 ordens, 103 famílias e 705 gêneros com ocorrência no Brasil (ver também o Apêndice 2).

Do total de espécies brasileiras, 1692 são sabida ou assumidamente residentes (i.e. reproduzem no país; 277 delas endêmicas do Brasil), 120 aparecem apenas como visitantes e 66 têm ocorrência pontual ou mesmo acidental, sendo admitidas como vagantes. Não estão incluídas entre esses últimos algumas espécies com ocorrência e até reprodução conhecida no país, mas que chegaram no Brasil assistidos por interferência humana, como *Pycnonotus jocosus* e *Corvus albus* (Silva & Olmos 2007, Serpa 2008, Lima & Kamada 2009). Tais espécies poderão vir a ser aceitas como pertencentes à avifauna brasileira, na condição de espécies introduzidas, caso estabeleçam populações estáveis e autossustentáveis, como reconhecido para espécies como *Columba livia*, *Estrilda astrild* e *Passer domesticus*. Por fim, os *status* de ocorrência são desconhecidos para nove espécies.

DISCUSSÃO

O número de espécies de aves do Brasil reconhecidas pelo CBRO continua a crescer a cada ano, uma tendência já evidente em versões anteriores de nossa lista (ver CBRO 2014). O aumento da presente lista (1919 espécies) em relação à versão anterior (1901 spp.; CBRO 2014) é relativamente pequeno, apenas 0.9%. O aumento no número de espécies de aves no Brasil na última década é muito menor do que o observado para qualquer dos principais grupos de vertebrados (Tabela 1), possivelmente porque as aves são o grupo mais bem conhecido taxonomicamente. Ainda assim, podemos esperar que essa tendência de crescimento continue por alguns anos enquanto novas pesquisas taxonômicas de vertebrados continuam a se desenvolver no "país mais biodiverso do mundo" (Lewinsohn 2006) e novas áreas geográficas são amostradas.

TABELA 1: Aumento no total de espécies para os principais grupos de vertebrados no Brasil na última década a partir da comparação dos números de 2006 com compilações recentes.

Grupo de Vertebrados	Total de espécies conhecidas		Aumento (%)
	Em 2006[a]	Mais recentemente	
Peixes	3420	3885[b]	13.59
Anfíbios	775	1026[c]	32.38
Mamíferos	541	701[d]	29.57
Répteis	633	760[e]	20.06
Aves	1793	1919[f]	7.02
Total	7162	8291	15.76

[a] a partir de Sabino & Prado (2006), exceto para Aves, que segue CBRO (2005);
[b] Buckup *et al.* (2007);
[c] Segalla *et al.* (2014);
[d] Paglia *et al.* (2012);
[e] Costa & Bérnils (2014);
[f] presente trabalho.

A maioria das novas espécies incluídas na presente lista são táxons já nomeados reconhecidos como subespécie pela maioria das classificações e que foram elevados a espécie após trabalhos sistemáticos modernos. A "revolução" da taxonomia de aves causada por estudos de vocalizações, especialmente a partir dos anos 1980, recebeu um novo (e mais forte) impulso com o surgimento de estudos moleculares. Este desenvolvimento tecnológico ocorreu associado com o acesso mais facilitado a equipamentos e um aumento no número de ornitólogos em instituições de pesquisa do Brasil nas últimas décadas (ver Borges 2008). Muitas outras populações de aves atualmente reconhecidas como subespécie podem eventualmente ser elevadas a espécie plena com estudos futuros. Entretanto, algumas outras devem representar artefatos taxonômicos que serão sinimizadas após revisão cuidadosa, como exemplificado em trabalhos recentes (e.g. Bolivar-Leguizamon & Silveira 2015).

Por outro lado, a fauna de aves pode estar notavelmente subamostrada em regiões biologicamente ricas e incompletamente conhecidas – a exemplo da Amazônia. O mais recente volume da monumental série "Handbook of the birds of the World" (Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013) trouxe a descrição formal de 15 espécies de aves da Amazônia brasileira. Tal fato sugere que mesmo um grupo carismático e de amostragem relativamente fácil em campo como as aves ainda deve conter um número considerável de espécies não-nomeadas em território nacional. Tal incompletude de conhecimento, ainda que de forma mais branda, se estende à mata atlântica, região muito bem amostrada quanto à sua avifauna e que recebeu a maioria dos estudos sobre biodiversidade produzidos no país. Apesar desses esforços, apenas no ano de 2014, três espécies de aves foram descritas como novas para a ciência, todas endêmicas a esse bioma (vide Lees & Pimm 2014).

Muitas dessas espécies recém-descritas já foram incluídas na recente revisão da Lista Nacional Oficial de Espécies da Fauna Ameaçadas de Extinção, divulgada em dezembro de 2014 (Portaria número 444, de 17 de dezembro de 2014. Diário Oficial da União, N° 245, 18 de dezembro de 2014). Nesse contexto, vale lembrar que o Brasil é um dos países signatários da Convenção sobre Diversidade Biológica (CDB), tendo se comprometido a conservar a diversidade de espécies presente em seu território, devendo não medir esforços para evitar a extinção de espécies nativas. Assim, é importante aplicar alguns instrumentos legais derivados desse compromisso, como o decreto relativo à Política Nacional da Biodiversidade. Nesse instrumento, o conhecimento da biodiversidade brasileira – incluindo o apoio a estudos taxonômicos e compilações como a lista apresentada aqui – bem como a divulgação pública desse conhecimento, são apontados a como metas fundamentais (Brasil 2002). Portanto, a presente lista das aves do Brasil vem contribuir para a gestão ambiental pública no país, fornecendo uma ferramenta atualizada e tecnicamente rigorosa para o uso por parte de tomadores de decisão, de planejadores, de estudiosos e da sociedade em geral.

Notas taxonômicas:

1. Os limites taxonômicos e de distribuição dos táxons requerem revisão.
2. As formas *T. t. kleei, larensis* e *tao*, que ocorrem principalmente ao sul e a oeste do rio Amazonas, intergradam-se umas com as outras, de modo que a validade dos táxons *T. t. kleei* e *T. t. larensis* (que não ocorre no Brasil) é muito questionável.
3. O status das formas descritas neste táxon foi revisto por Amaral & Silveira (2004).
4. As formas descritas para o Brasil necessitam de revisão taxonômica, sendo fracamente diferenciáveis entre si.
5. Subespécie fracamente diferenciável da forma nominal.
6. Espécime obtido no oeste do Acre (Novaes 1957).
7. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida no Brasil (ver também Laverde & Cadena 2014).
8. Grafia correta segundo David & Gosselin (2002a).
9. Uma revisão deste complexo é urgente - há evidências de intergradação entre os táxons *C. u. yapura* e *C. u. adspersus,* e os limites de distribuição dos táxons que ocorrem ao sul do Amazonas não são muito bem conhecidos. Há considerável variação na plumagem (o que levou a descrição de um grande número de subespécies) e dos padrões de vocalização, que são muito pouco estudados.
10. Dados não ainda publicados (B. M. Tomotani & L. F. Silveira) indicam que as duas subespécies devem ser reconhecidas como espécies plenas, *C. noctivagus* e *C. zabele.*
11. Os limites de distribuição entre a forma nominal

e *C. t. lepidotus* são pouco conhecidos; a validade desta última forma é questionável.

12. Táxon conhecido de pouquíssimos exemplares em coleções, e que pode entrar em contato com a forma nominal, que agora expande a sua distribuição em função da avanço das pastagens.
13. Boa parte das subespécies descritas são fracamente diferenciáveis (incluindo as formas brasileiras *N. m. major* e *N. m. cearensis).*
14. O nome *autumnalis* se aplica à subespécies do sul, tornando o nome *discolor* (citado em Grantsau 2010) um sinônimo júnior.
15. Grafia correta segundo David & Gosselin (2002a).
16. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002b).
17. Antes subordinada à *S. melanotos*, do Velho Mundo, mas veja Livezey (1997) para o tratamento em nível de espécie.
18. A raça *A. b. ipecutiri* é fracamente diferenciada da forma nominal, embora Nascimento & Antas (1990) tenham observado algumas diferenças morfométricas.
19. Data corrigida em relação à 11º. Edição (CBRO 2014).
20. Antes tratada em *Oxyura*; a inclusão em gênero monotípico foi proposta por Livezey (1995). Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2011).
21. Espécimes do norte do Amapá foram referidos à forma nominal (Vaurie 1966).
22. Táxon descrito com base em exemplares vivos, mantidos em criadouro, e dos quais não há nenhuma outra informação adicional. Raça diferenciada das demais por causa da coloração azul escura da pele nua da face. Existem pouquíssimos exemplares em museus, e um estudo sobre a validade das raças descritas neste complexo é altamente necessário. A forma *P. s. pseudonyma*, descrita do rio Canumã, próximo à localidade alegada para *P. s. cyanosparius* (Maués) deve também ser investigada.
23. Táxon considerado como inválido por boa parte dos autores recentes (e.g. del Hoyo *et al.* 2015). Entretanto, as aves desta raça possuem supercílio ocráceo, ocorrendo apenas na Caatinga. Como os demais membros do complexo, necessita de urgente revisão taxonômica.
24. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
25. Espécies brasileiras historicamente tratadas no gênero *Pipile*, o que ainda é seguido por alguns autores. Para a sinonimização de *Pipile* em *Aburria*, ver Frank-Hoeflich *et al.* (2007).
26. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
27. Táxon fracamente diferenciável da forma nominal.
28. Táxon descrito com base em apenas um exemplar. Foi sinonimizado sem uma análise mais aprofundada, e assim tem sido considerado nas últimas décadas. Alguns indivíduos foram redescobertos na natureza, e os caracteres diagnósticos sugerem que o táxon seja válido (Silveira *et al.* em prep.).
29. Às vezes tratado como espécie plena (e.g. IOC, Sick 1997).
30. A coloração da cere (vermelha) não parece seguir qualquer padrão geográfico. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
31. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
32. Táxon descrito com base em exemplares de cativeiro, dos quais não se tem mais notícia. De validade duvidosa, pode ser apenas uma variação da forma nominal, mas a distribuição geográfica indica a necessidade de maiores estudos para testar a sua validade.
33. Espécies brasileiras historicamente tratadas no gênero *Mitu*, o que ainda é seguido por alguns autores. Para a sinonimização de *Mitu* em *Pauxi*, ver Frank-Hoeflich *et al.* (2007).
34. Tratado por vezes em *Podilymbus*, mas os resultados de Bochenski (1994) suportam seu tratamento em gênero à parte.
35. Registros brasileiros documentados, o primeiro em 18 de outubro de 2002, foram divulgados por Bornschein *et al*. (2004).
36. Ghizoni-Jr. & Piacentini (2010) discutiram a necessidade de reavaliar o status de ocorrência da espécie no Brasil.
37. Registro brasileiro documentado obtido no Acre em 28 de abril de 2005 (Guilherme *et al.* 2005).
38. Um resumo dos primeiros registros brasileiros, especialmente os documentados, é apresentado em Barquete *et al.* (2006).
39. Tratado como monotípico, de acordo com a maioria das obras referenciais. H&M incluem *E. schlegeli* como subespécie de *E. chrysolophus*.
40. *E. moseleyi* de Tristão da Cunha é considerada uma espécie distinta; algumas autoridades (p. ex. Ornithological Society of New Zealand) também consideram *E. c. filholi* uma espécie distinta, o que tornaria *E. chrysocome* monotípico (Banks *et al.* 2006, Jouventin *et al.* 2006).
41. Uma revisão dos registros brasileiros das duas espécies de *Phoebetria* consta em Roos & Piacentini (2003).
42. A espécie-irmã *T. carteri* do Oceano Índico ocorre no extremo sul da África, mas ainda não foi documentada no Brasil (Carlos 2008).
43. Para a grafia válida, ratificada pelo ICZN, consultar Voisin & Carlos (2008).
44. *T. c. steadi* (nidificando na ilhas Auckland, Nova Zelândia) é considerado uma espécie plena por HBW. Aves capturadas fora do Uruguai foram confirmadas

como sendo deste taxon, que provavelmente ocorre no Brasil (Jimenez *et al.* 2009).

45. Antes considerada subespécie de *D. epomophora*, há exemplares híbridos (del Hoyo *et al.* 1992). Registro fotográfico obtido ao largo da costa de Santa Catarina, em 2 de julho de 2001 (Olmos 2002); porém este documento é antecedido por um espécime colhido fora do Rio Grande do Sul em 12 de agosto de 1999 (Carlos *et al.* 2004).
46. Antes considerada subespécie de *D. exulans*; nidifica apenas nas ilhas Gough e Innacccessible. Táxon com histórico taxonômico complexo; para uma revisão dos registros brasileiros, consultar Neves & Olmos (2001) e Dénes *et al.* (2007).
47. Gênero monotípico de validade contestada (veja Christides & Boules 2008: 90).
48. Alocada em *Aphrodroma* (Lesson, 1831), também monotípico, por Avibase, Clements, IOC, SACC e outras autoridades.
49. Presença no Brasil (entre o Ceará e Pernambuco) confirmada por geolocalizadores (Zino *et al.* 2011); não há espécimes ou fotos obtidos no Brasil.
50. Presença ao longo de quase todo o mar brasileiro, especialmente entre o Ceará e Sergipe e entre o Paraná e Rio de Janeiro, confirmada por geolocalizadores (Ramírez *et al.* 2013); não há espécimes ou fotos obtidos no Brasil.
51. Há apenas registros visuais; estudos com geolocalizadores não detectaram aves em águas brasileiras (Simmons *et al.* 2013), embora haja a possibilidade ocorrência ao norte da foz do Amazonas (Flood & Fisher 2013).
52. O primeiro espécime inequívoco deste táxon, obtido em 20 de março de 2004 em Santa Vitória do Palmar, RS foi referido por Bugoni (2006). HBW considera *P. m. macroptera* (que nidifica de Tristão da Cunha às Kerguelen e ilhas fora do sudoeste da Australia) especificamente distinta de *P. m. gouldi* (nidificante na Nova Zelândia).
53. Espécie com morfos claro, intermediário e escuro que já foram descritos como espécies distintas (*sandaliata, chionophara, wilsonii,* etc). No Atlântico, nidifica apenas na Ilha da Trindade.
54. Um exemplar proveniente do litoral sul de SP na coleção particular de Roberto Antonelli pode ser uma *P. turtur*, táxon que nidifica nas ilhas Falklands e South Georgia.
55. Um espécime referido por Carlos (2005), da coleção da FURG, oferece suporte para a manutenção do táxon na lista brasileira. Há subspécies descritas mas não reconhecidas; as aves observadas no Brasil podem vir de Gough, onde há dois morfos que podem representar espécies distintas e, como *Oceanodroma castro*, um exemplo de especiação alocrônica (Ryan *et al.* 2014).
56. Há até 6 subspécies nomeadas para está espécie, que apresenta considerável variação na largura do bico e comprimento da cauda e asas. A maioria das autoridades (IOC, HBW, OSNZ) não as considera válidas enquanto não é feita uma análise adequada do grupo.
57. Registro fotográfico obtido ao largo do Cabo de São Tomé, RJ, em 22 de dezembro de 2011 (Klein *et al.* 2012), constitui-se no primeiro documento publicado para o Brasil.
58. *P. a. steadi* (não reconhecido por IOC e HBW) das ilhas Antípodas (Nova Zelândia) é maior, tende a ter menos branco no mento e teria vocalizações distintas. Há sugestões de que este táxon ocorra no Brasil (Grantsau 2010).
59. Uma revisão dos registros deste táxon foi elaborada por Olmos (2001).
60. Junto com *C. edwardsii*, antes considerada subespécie de *C. diomedea* (Scopoli, 1769), esta última ainda não documentada no Brasil. Os três táxons divergem na sua morfometria, genética, fenologia e áreas de reprodução (Gómez-Diaz *et al.* 2006).
61. Para uma revisão dos primeiros registros brasileiros do táxon, consultar Petry *et al.* (2000) e Lima *et al.* (2002).
62. Incluído no gênero *Ardenna* Reichenbach, 1852 (como *A. grisea)*por Dickinson & Remsen (2013), SACC e HBW juntamente com P. tenuirostris e P. gravis .
63. Um espécime colhido em 28 de maio de 2005 em Salvador, BA (Souto *et al.* 2008).
64. Considerado uma espécie plena por HBW. Veja também Austin *et al.* (2004).
65. Aves de Fernando de Noronha são geneticamente próximas a populações atribuídas a *P. l. lherminieri* (Austin *et al.* 2004).
66. Soto & Filippini (2003) sugeriram que aves de Fernando de Noronha pertecem a este táxon. Austin *et al.* (2004) sugerem que *loyemilleri* é inválido e Silva e Silva & Olmos (2010) não encontraram diferenças morfológicas significativas entre aves de Fernando de Noronha e populações atribuíveis à forma nominal.
67. Este gênero necessita de uma revisão ampla apoiada por dados genéticos; os limites inter-específicos são pouco claros e algumas das subespécies podem merecer status específico.
68. Registro fotográfico obtido ao largo da costa gaúcha, em 28 de agosto de 2007 (Bencke *et al.* 2010), constitui-se no primeiro documento publicado para o Brasil.
69. As *Fregetta* com ventre branco do Atlântico Sul são um grupo confuso. O nome *leucogaster* é atribuível às aves que nidificam nas ilhas Innaccessible e

Nightingale (Tristão da Cunha), morfologicamente distintas das aves de Gough (Howell 2010). Estas (às quais o nome *melanoleuca* é aplicável) são consideradas uma forma de *F. tropica por* IOC.

70. Uma revisão dos registros obtidos em águas brasileiras foi apresentada por Olmos (2000a).

71. *F.* (*tropica*?) *melanoleuca* da ilha Gough provavelmente ocorre no Brasil mas só poderia ser identificada com certeza a partir de espécimes. A forma nominal nidifica nas ilhas subantárticas.

72. Migrante transequatorial, tanto *O. o. oceanicus* da área do Cabo Horn como *O. o. exasperatus* da Antártica e ilhas ao sul da Convergência Subantártica ocorrem no Brasil (Grantsau 2010).

73. Um espécime obtido em 1996 em Mangue Seco, BA (Lima *et al.* 2002).

74. Incluído em *Hydrobates* por HBW. "*O. castro"* é um complexo de espécies crípticas que evoluíram por especiação alocrônica. Quatro táxons ocorrem no Atlântico: *O. castro* (localidade-tipo: Ilhas Desertas, Madeira), *O. monteiroi* (dos Açores), *O. jabejabe* (de Cabo Verde) e uma forma não descrita (Grant's Storm Petrel). Todos têm ocorrência possível no Brasil.

75. Incluído em *Hydrobates* (como *H. leucorhous*) por HBW.

76. Pelo menos algumas aves observadas no nordeste do Brasil nidificam na costa nordeste da América do Norte (Pollet *et al.* 2014), onde ocorre a forma nominal.

77. Espécime do Maranhão citado em Blake (1977).

78. Registro único baseado em fotografia obtida no Arquipélago de Abrolhos em 26 de setembro de 1997 (Couto *et al.* 2001). Subespécie não determinada.

79. Aparentemente ocorria em Santa Helena (Olson 1975), hoje restrita à Ilha da Trindade. Esta forma nunca foi adequadamente descrita ou comparada às outras subespécies de *F. minor. À beira da extinção.*

80. Miranda-Ribeiro (1919) nomeou esta forma sem que fosse feita uma diagnose adequada; aparentemente ocorria em Santa Helena e Fernando de Noronha. Olson (1975) sugeriu que esta forma seja especificamente distinta com base em diferenças osteológicas e de plumagem juvenil. Uma das aves marinhas brasileiras mais ameaçadas.

81. Fotografia obtida ao largo da costa do Rio Grande do Sul em 24 de abril de 1983, dentre outros registros, foi publicada por Vooren (2004).

82. Tradicionalmente tratado em *Phalacrocorax*, Kennedy & Spencer (2014) demonstraram que as espécies do Neotrópico, incluindo Galápagos, pertencem a um clado distinto, merecendo reconhecimento como gênero à parte.

83. Registro brasileiro baseado numa anilha encontrada junto à carcaça da ave na Bahia. O corpo nunca foi examinado por um ornitólogo; a anilha havia sido aplicada a um *P. bransfieldensis* em Nelson Island, South Shetlands (Lima *et al.* 2002). Os biguás subantárticos não realizam migrações e são bastante residentes, este registro sendo anômalo; pode se tratar de um erro no registro da anilha (talvez aplicada a um *Stercorarius maccormicki*) ou uma carcaça descartada de um navio de passagem.

84. O alegado registro brasileiro de *P. thagus* (divulgado em Patrial *et al.* 2011) teria sido obtido fora do Brasil (cf. Wikiaves). Na ausência de registros inequívocos, o CBRO opta por não reconhecer a espécie como ave brasileira.

85. Forma ocorrente no leste do Brasil, fora da bacia amazônica. Aparentemente difere da anterior pelo tamanho e alguns caracteres de plumagem. Revisão taxonômica necessária.

86. Para a presença da forma nominal do Velho Mundo em Fernando de Noronha, consultar Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006).

87. Gregory & Dickinson (2012) indicam que *Nyctherodius* teria prioridade sobre *Nyctanassa*; uma petição para a manutenção do sinônimo júnior deve ser apresentada em breve (cf. Chesser *et al.* 2013).

88. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002b).

89. Fotografia obtida em 2004 em Fernando de Noronha foi publicada por Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006). Duas subespécies reconhecidas por H&M e HBW, uma da Eurásia (nominal) e outra da África sub-saariana e Madagascar *(A. r. paludivaga* Clancey, 1968). Status subespecífico no Brasil não conhecido pois não existem espécimes coletados.

90. Considerada monotípica por IOC.

91. Fotografia em Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006), foi obtida em 2003 em Fernando de Noronha.

92. Registro fotográfico obtido no Atol das Rocas (Fedrizzi *et al.* 2007). Subespécie não determinada, mas provavelmente atribuível à nominal. O registro apresentado em Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006) refere-se a um jovem de *Bubulcus ibis*.

93. Ocorrência confirmada por fotografia obtida no Arquipélago de São Pedro e São Paulo (Bencke *et al.* 2005), com registros prévios discutidos. Subespécie não determinada, mas provavelmente atribuível à nominal.

94. Dickinson & Remsen (2013) e Cements *et al.* (2014) consideram a espécie monotípica.

95. Principais diagnoses das três formas ocorrentes no Brasil referem-se a coloração das partes nuas e quantidade de penas iridescentes no dorso. Revisão taxonomica do complexo é encorajada.

96. As duas formas se excluem geograficamente no

Brasil. Revisão taxonomica do complexo também necessária.

97. Presente na América do Sul durante o inverno no hemisfério norte. Wetmore (1964) cita um espécime de Salto Grande, rio Paranapanema, São Paulo. Separável de *C. a. ruficollis* por ser mais claro e não ter a distintiva região occipital amarela.
98. Frequentemente escrito de maneira incorreta *urubitinga.*
99. Tratada como politípica pelas obras referenciais, mas ver Dénes *et al.* (2011).
100. Registrada recentemente no Brasil (Nunes *et al.* 2015).
101. Tratada como espécie à parte por IOC.
102. Ocorrência no Brasil *fide* Belton (1984).
103. Data corrigida em relação à 11º. Edição (CBRO 2014).
104. Alguns autores tratam esta e as três espécies seguintes em *Buteogallus.*
105. Antes tratado em *Leucopternis*, mas ver Amaral *et al.* (2009).
106. Antes tratado em *Buteogallus,* mas ver Amaral *et al.* (2009).
107. Anteriormente tratada em gênero próprio, *Harpyhaliaetus*, mas ver Amaral *et al.* (2009).
108. Historicamente tratado também em *Buteo.*
109. Ocorrência no Brasil *fide* Belton (1994).
110. Anteriormente tratada em *Buteo*, também em *Percnohierax*.
111. As espécies deste gênero já foram tratadas em *Buteo*, mas ver Amaral *et al.* (2009).
112. Antes tratados em *Leucopternis*, mas ver Amaral *et al.* (2009).
113. Anteriormente tratado em gênero próprio, *Asturina.*
114. O tratamento das *Psophia* segue Ribas *et al.* (2012) [mas ver nota em *P. interjecta*].
115. Reconhecida por Ribas *et al.* (2012) com base em dados genéticos, mas Oppenheimer & Silveira (2009), baseados em plumagem, contestam sua validação.
116. Autoria corrigida em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014) a partir de Dickinson & Remsen (2013:151).
117. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2011).
118. Táxon reconhecido por Marcondes & Silveira (2015) como espécie plena. O CBRO optou por não adotar o tratamento até que mais dados estejam disponíveis.
119. Data corrigida em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014).
120. Antes tratada em *Porzana*, mas ver Garcia *et al.* (2014).
121. O nome *olivacea* Vieillot pode ser aplicável a este táxon.
122. Fotografia em Burgos & Olmos (2013) foi obtida em 28 de novembro de 2012 em Fernando de Noronha.
123. Espécime coletado no Arquipélago de São Pedro e São Paulo em 10 de janeiro de 2005 (Bencke *et al.* 2005). Data corrigida em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014).
124. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2011).
125. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2000).
126. Segundo Engelmoer & Roselaar (1998), apenas esta subespécie neártica inverna na América do Sul.
127. Os registros de *C. melodus* para o Brasil constituem erro de identificação, com o material-testemunho na verdade representando *C. semipalmatus* (Naka, obs. pess.). A espécie então passa a figurar na lista terciária do CBRO.
128. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002b).
129. Registro fotográfico obtido em Fernando de Noronha, em dezembro de 2004, foi publicado por Silva e Silva & Olmos (2006). A vinculação ao táxon nominal consta de Girão *et al.* (2006).
130. Antes subordinada à *N. phaeopus* do Velho Mundo, mas veja Johnsen *et al.* (2010) e Sangster *et al.* (2011) para o tratamento em nível de espécie.
131. Um espécime obtido em Fernando de Noronha em 1973 foi determinado como pertencente à subespécie nominal eurasiana (Olson 1981).
132. Registro fotográfico obtido em Paraty, RJ, em 2 de novembro de 2005, foi publicado por White *et al.* (2006).
133. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002b).
134. Antes tratado em *Tryngites*, mas ver Gibson & Baker (2012) e Banks (2012).
135. Antes tratado em *Philomachus*, mas ver Gibson & Baker (2012) e Banks (2012). Ocorrência confirmada por fotografias obtidas em Belo Horizonte, MG: a primeira delas em 24 de fevereiro de 2013 (Dias *et al.* 2013).
136. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002a).
137. Ocorrência confirmada por fotografias obtidas em Ubatuba, SP: a primeira delas em 21 de abril de 2012 (Castro *et al.* 2013).
138. Registro fotográfico obtido no Atol das Rocas, em 9 de março de 1990, foi publicado por Soto & Filippini (2003). Subespécie não determinada. Identidade específica questionada pelo SACC. Encontra-se em preparação artigo que divulgará múltiplas evidências colhidas em 2015 no Ceará e que deve solver ambas as incertezas.
139. Registro fotográfico obtido na Ilha Comprida, em 27 de novembro de 1994 (Olmos 2000b),

constitui-se no primeiro documento publicado para o Brasil.

140. Registro fotográfico obtido na Praia do Cassino, RS, em 16 de novembro de 2009, foi publicado por Parrini & Carvalho (2009).
141. Registro fotográfico obtido ao largo da costa de São Paulo, em 7 de setembro de 2002 (Almeida 2003), constitui-se no primeiro documento publicado para o Brasil.
142. Registro fotográfico obtido em Aracati, CE, em 15 de novembro de 2005, foi publicado por Girão *et al.* (2006). A vinculação dos registros brasileiros à *L. f. graellsii* consta de Almeida *et al.* (2013).
143. Registro fotográfico obtido no Parque Nacional da Lagoa do Peixe, RS, em 20 de novembro de 2008, foi publicado por Aldabe *et al.* (2010).
144. A ocorrência da forma nominal é igualmente esperada para o Brasil.
145. Data corrigida em relação à 11º. Edição (CBRO 2014).
146. A validade do nome específico *geoffroyi* sobre *godefrida* foi clarificada apenas por David *et al.* (2010).
147. Tratada como monotípica por CL, H&M e IOC.
148. Antes incluído em *Columba*, mas ver Johnson *et al.* (2000, 2001).
149. Del Hoyo *et al.* (2014) tratam o grupo albilinea da América do Sul e América Central como espécie à parte de *P. fasciata*.
150. HBW indica erroneamente a ocorrência de *P. fasciata albilinea* no Brasil e omite a presença de *P. fasciata roraimae.*
151. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) questionam a validade desta subespécie a partir de espécimes da fronteira Brasil-Venezuela. Por outro lado, Johnson & Weckstein (2011), baseados em uma amostra do Peru, encontraram este táxon mais proximamente relacionado a *L. plumbeiceps* e *L. cassini* do que a *L. rufaxilla*. Os limites taxonômicos e geográficos de todo o complexo precisam de uma grande revisão.
152. Historicamente tratada também em *Piaya*.
153. O primeiro espécime brasileiro foi coletado no alto rio Juruá em 28 de fevereiro de 1992 (Whittaker & Oren 1999). A grafia "erythrophthalmus" é considerada uma emenda não justificável (Knox *et al.* 2008).
154. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida neste complexo.
155. Para a correta aplicação do nome *geoffroyi*, ver Pinto (1964) e Raposo *et al.* (2009).
156. CBRO segue Wink *et al.* (2008) em separar o grupo americano *furcata* de *Tyto alba* do Velho Mundo.
157. Espécimes obtidos em 1954 provieram do cume do 'Cerro de La Neblina', i.e. da fronteira Brasil-Venezuela (Phelps & Phelps 1965).
158. O uso de *cruciger* em lugar de '*crucigera*' acompanha conclusões de David & Gosselin (2011).
159. Considerada subespécie de *M. watsonii* por alguns autores; o tratamento como espécie plena segue Wink *et al.* (2008). Dantas *et al.* (no prelo) recuperaram tanto *M. watsonii* quanto *M. usta* como parafiléticos, ressaltando a necessidade de uma urgente revisão taxonômica no complexo *M. watsonii / usta*.
160. Tratada como espécie plena por IOC; considerada subespécie de *M. vermiculatus* por alguns autores (Dantas *et al.* no prelo).
161. Tratada como espécie à parte por König *et al.* (1999).
162. Comumente omitida de obras referenciais.
163. Por vezes tratada também no gênero *Ciccaba*.
164. Por vezes tratada também no gênero *Ciccaba*.
165. Táxon descrito do "Centro Pernambuco" (Silva *et al.* 2002), a partir de dois espécimes obtidos em 1980. König & Weick (2005) consideraram *Strix minutissima* Wied (= *Glaucidium minutissimum*) aplicável a este táxon, porém SACC e CBRO refutaram esta proposição.
166. *Glaucidium sicki* König & Weick, 2005 (localidade-tipo: Santa Catarina) é considerado sinônimo.
167. Espécimes de Sipaliwini, Suriname foram atribuídos a este táxon (Renssen 1974). Registros obtidos na fronteira Suriname-Brasil (Mittermeier *et al.* 2010) e no Amapá (Silva *et al.* 1997) são igualmente atribuíveis. Acerca da grafia, consultar David & Dickinson (2015).
168. Registros na região do Pico da Neblina em fevereiro de 1985 na fronteira com a Venezuela (Willard *et al.* 1991, Hilty 2003).
169. Por vezes tratada também no gênero *Pseudoscops* ou *Rhinoptynx.*
170. Esta subespécie (com *chocoensis*) pode merecer o reconhecimento como espécie à parte (Whittaker & Oren 1999, Holyoak 2001).
171. Frequentemente omitida de obras referenciais; Peters (1940) sinonimizou este táxon sem fazer uma análise.
172. As espécies de *Antrostomus* foram historicamente tratadas em *Camprimulgus*, mas ver Han *et al.* (2010) e Sigurdsson & Cracraft (2014).
173. Diferenças vocais sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
174. Dados moleculares (Sigurdsson & Cracraft 2014) demonstraram que pelo menos duas espécie estão envolvidas, conclusão já suspeitada a partir das vocalizações conhecidas da espécie. No entanto, baseado na ilustração original de Spix (1825; o tipo está perdido *fide* Hellmayr 1906), a ave comumente referida pelo nome *latifascia* na verdade é a verdadeira *leucopyga*, deixando em aberto qual o

nome aplicar à segunda espécie - aquela irmã de *N. vielliardi* em Sigurdsson & Cracraft (2014).

175. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus*, às vezes também em *Nyctipolus*. Data corrigida em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014).
176. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus*, às vezes também em *Nyctipolus.*
177. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus*, às vezes também em *Setopagis.*
178. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus*, às vezes também em *Setopagis.*
179. Historicamente tratado em *Eleothreptus*.
180. Antes tratada em *Eleothreptus*, também em *Caprimulgus*.
181. O tratamento de *H. roraimae* como espécie distinta de *H. longirostris* é suportado por diferenças vocais e genéticas (Cleere 2010, Sigurdsson & Cracraft 2014).
182. Antes tratada em *Caprimulgus,* também em *Systellura.*
183. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus.* Grafado "maculicauda" em CBRO (2014), mas nomes terminados em -cauda/caudus são invariáveis e portanto mantém a grafia original (David & Gosselin 2002a).
184. Historicamente tratada em *Caprimulgus*.
185. Para uso do epíteto *torquata* em lugar de *brasiliana*, consultar Pacheco & Whitney (1998).
186. Concordância gramatical conforme David & Gosselin (2002a).
187. Antes tratada em gênero próprio, *Macropsalis*, mas ver Han *et al.* (2010) e Sigurdson & Cracraft (2014). Para uso do epíteto *forcipata* em lugar de *creagra*, consultar Pacheco & Whitney (1998) e Pacheco *et al.* (2002).
188. Diferenças vocais sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida, embora o atual número de táxons provavelmente esteja superestimado.
189. A inclusão de *Podager* em *Chordeiles* torna o nome *minor* Cory pré-ocupado; Agne & Pacheco (2011) propuseram um nome substituto.
190. Grantsau (2010) cita *C. m. panamensis* para o Brasil, mas ver Holyoak (2001) para o reconhecimento de apenas duas subespécies presentes na América do Sul.
191. Ocorrência no Brasil detectada por geolocalizadores (Beason *et al.* 2012).
192. As populações da Mata Atlântica, por vezes tratadas sob a forma nominal, possivelmente representam táxon distinto (Piacentini, in prep.).
193. Marin (2000) desconsidera as diferenças de plumagem entre as populações como tendo valor taxonômico e sinonimiza esta subespécie sem argumentos.
194. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida neste complexo. *C. c. guianensis* pode ocorrer no norte de Roraima.
195. Historicamente tratada como subespécie de *C. andrei.*
196. Historicamente já tratada em gênero próprio, *Reinarda.*
197. H&M e HBW tratam esta espécie como monotípica.
198. As aves tratadas como *T. l. rufigastra* por Guilherme (2012) e ilustradas em Guilherme (2009) aparentemente referem-se à população meridional de *T. l. leucurus* (Piacentini, obs. pess.; ver também Hellmayr 1929a).
199. Pode tratar-se de espécie à parte. Tratada como subespécie de *T. leucurus* por HBW, mas ver Vielliard (1994).
200. A separação de *gounellei* em gênero distinto de *Phaethornis* necessita de revisão.
201. Validade não reconhecida pelas obras referenciais, que a incluem em *P. nattereri*.
202. Historicamente tratado como subespécie de *P. longuemareus* (*e.g.* Sick 1997) ou como híbrido, mas ver Piacentini *et al.* (2009).
203. Múltiplas espécies envolvidas. A aplicação do nome *ruber* requer ainda correção (Piacentini & Silveira, in prep.).
204. A separação das populações atlânticas em táxon à parte não é aceita pelas demais obras referenciais.
205. Pode tratar-se de espécie à parte.
206. Inclui *P. p. minor* Grantsau, cuja validade não encontra suporte em séries grandes (Piacentini, obs. pess.).
207. Separação de *P. e. paraguayensis*, baseada em tamanho, é bastante questionável.
208. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida no complexo.
209. Padrão biogeográfico e ocorrência de aparentes híbridos no alto rio Negro e no Teles Pires sugerem que as formas amazônicas são mais bem alocadas no complexo *superciliosus*, ficando *P. malaris* monotípico (Piacentini, 2011). Várias espécies estão envolvidas no grupo (Piacentini & Silveira, em prep.).
210. Provavelmente espécie à parte. A sinonimização por Hilkelmann & Schuchman (1997), após exame de apenas dois espécimes de *P. m. camargoi* e nenhum *P. m. margarettae*, não pode ser aceita.
211. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida no complexo.
212. Táxon sem padrão de ocorrência geográfica e, portanto, questionável.
213. Historicamente tratado em gênero próprio, *Melanotrochilus*.
214. Obras referenciais tratam *C. delphinae* como monotípica, contrariando Vielliard (1994).
215. Os limites e diagnoses dos táxons carecem de

revisão. Mais de um táxon pode estar presente no sul da Amazônia (Grantsau, com. pess.).

216. As duas espécies de *Stephanoxis* foram tradadas por boa parte do século XX como subespécies, mas ver Cavarzere *et al.* (2014).

217. *Lophornis* é masculino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *ornatus, magnificus, chalybeus* e *pavoninus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).

218. Autoria e data corrigidos em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014)

219. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.

220. Há potencial de ocorrência de *L. p. duidae* na região do Pico da Neblina.

221. O registro de *C. notata obsoleta* para o Brasil (Ruschi 1961), admitido por Pinto (1978), é baseado em pele de *Amazilia tobaci* cf. *caurensis* da Venezuela, obtido por Ruschi em permuta (Vielliard 1994).

222. Historicamente tratado como *C. aureoventris,* mas ver Pacheco & Whitney (2006) e Piacentini & Pacheco (2014).

223. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida, aparentemente polifiléticas (ver McGuire *et al.* 2014).

224. Registrada recentemente no país (Piacentini *et al.* em prep.).

225. Ocorrência no Brasil reportada recentemente para o Acre (Guilherme 2012).

226. Descrita recentemente com base em diferenças de coloração das infracaudais em relação a *T. f. eriphile*.

227. A variação da espécie leva a questionamentos sobre a validade de *P. t. leucorrhous* (ver Zimmer, 1950).

228. Limites de espécie e dos gêneros do grupo requer urgente reavaliação (McGuire *et al*. 2014).

229. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.

230. Tratada como subespécie pelas obras referenciais.

231. A aplicação do nome *brevirostris* para as aves de bico negro do Centro Guiana é bastante questionável.

232. Tratada como espécie plena por Grantsau (2010).

233. Tratada como espécie plena por Grantsau (2010).

234. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.

235. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.

236. Antigamente tratado em gênero próprio, *Clytolaema*, mas ver McGuire *et al.* (2014).

237. Ocorrência no lado brasileiro do Pico da Neblina requer confirmação.

238. Também tratado historicamente em gênero próprio, *Polyplancta*, mas ver McGuire *et al.* (2014).

239. Validade das subespécies é bastante questionável.

240. Identidade subespecífica das populações do Centro Pernambuco requerem revisão, podendo tratar-se de táxon distinto (Piacentini, obs. pess.).

241. Antigamente tratado pelo nome *H. cornuta*.

242. *Trogon viridis melanopterus* do leste do Brasil não é considerado um táxon válido por muitas fontes (IOC, Grantsau 2010, HBW, H&M, mas ver Clements), supostamente devido à falta de diagnosticabilidade morfométrica (HBW). Entretanto, aparentemente nenhum estudo filogenético amostrou este táxon (Dacosta & Klicka 2008).

243. *Trogon ramonianus* foi tratado como uma subespécie de *Trogon violaceus* até recentemente, mas atualmente é aceita como espécie válida baseado nos resultados de Dacosta & Klicka (2008).

244. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.

245. *Trogon collaris eytoni* do leste do Brasil não é considerado um táxon válido por várias fontes (IOC, Grantsau 2010, HBW, H&M, mas ver Clements). Entretanto, aparentemente nenhum estudo filogenético amostrou este táxon (Dacosta & Klicka 2008).

246. Dados não publicados indicam que, como atualmente definida, *B. lugubris* é parafilética em relação a *B. albogularis* (Witt 2004). Assim, mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.

247. Previamente tratada junto com a subespécie *melanosterna* em espécie distinda de *B. lugubris* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Pesquisas adicionais são necessárias para clarificar os limites interespecíficos na politípica *B. lugubris.*

248. Originalmente descrita como espécie distinta e conhecida somente da localidade-tipo, mas seu *status* taxonômico não é ainda completamente conhecido (Tobias *et al.* 2002).

249. Dados não publicados indicam uma relação irmã ao gênero *Brachygalba* (Witt 2004).

250. Anteriormente tratada como coespecífica a *G. cyanicollis*, mas Haffer (1974) apresentou evidências para tratá-las como espécies distintas, o que é fortemente apoiado por dados moleculares de dois estudos ainda não publicados (Witt 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, em prep.).

251. Tratada como espécie separada por del Hoyo *et al.* (2014), o que é apoiado por dados moleculares de dois estudos ainda não publicados e que mostram *G. a. chalcocephala* mais proximamente relacionada a *G. cyanicollis* do que a *G. a. albirostris* (Witt 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, em prep.).

252. Anteriormente tratada como coespecífica a *G. albirostris,* mas Haffer (1974) apresentou evidências para tratá-las como espécies distintas, o que é fortemente apoiado por dados moleculares de dois estudos ainda não publicados (Witt 2004, Sardelli & Aleixo, em prep.). Provavelmente mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Tobias *et al.* 2002, Sardelli & Aleixo, em prep.).

253. Dados não publicados indicam que, como atualmente definida, *G. ruficauda* é polifilética (Witt 2004). Assim, mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.

254. Às vezes tratada junto com *G. r. heterogyna* em

espécie à parte de *G. ruficauda* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Dados não publicados (Witt 2004) suportam isso ao recuperar *rufoviridis* e *heterogyna* como filogeneticamente mais próximas a *G. tombacea* e *G. cyanescens* do que a *G. ruficauda* nominal. Estudos adicionais são necessários para mais bem definir os limites interespecíficos na politípica *G. ruficauda*.

255. Tida por formar um complexo de espécies junto com *G. ruficauda, G. cyanescens, G. tombacea* e *G. pastazae* (Tobias *et al.* 2002), o que é suportado por dados moleculares ainda não publicados (Witt 2004).
256. Anteriormente considerada uma subespécie de *G. leucogastra* (Tobias *et al.* 2002). Dados não publicados suportam seu tratamento como espécie à parte (Witt 2004, Fernandes *et al.* dados não publicados).
257. Pode incluir mais de uma espécie (Fernandes *et al.* dados não publicados).
258. Diferenças genéticas profundas foram encontradas entre as populações do escudo das Guianas e outras da margem sul do Amazonas (Witt 2004), sugerindo que mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.
259. Diferenças genéticas profundas foram encontradas entre *aureus, ridgwayi* e *isidori* (Witt 2004), sugerindo que mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.
260. Anteriormente tratada como subespécie de *N. macrorhynchos*, mas há diferenças morfológicas significativas (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). Por outro lado, as diferenças genéticas são comparativamente mais baixas que em outros complexos de espécies de buconídeos (Witt 2004).
261. Anteriormente tratada como subespécie de *N. macrorhynchos*, mas há diferenças morfológicas significativas (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). Por outro lado, as diferenças genéticas são comparativamente mais baixas que em outros complexos de espécies de buconídeos (Witt 2004).
262. Também tratada no gênero *Cyphos* ou então em *Argicus* (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014, Penhallurick 2008, Rasmussen & Collar 2002). De fato, o gênero *Bucco* foi recuperado como polifilético em um estudo molecular ainda não publicado (Witt 2004), suportanto o tratamento de *macrodactylus* em gênero separado.
263. Também tratada no gênero *Nystacte* (Rasmussen & Collar 2002). De fato, o gênero *Bucco* foi recuperado como polifilético em um estudo molecular ainda não publicado (Witt 2004), suportanto o tratamento de *tamatia* em gênero separado. Um estudo molecular ainda não publicado mostra que *B. tamatia* pode representar mais de uma espécie (Almeida *et al.* em prep.).
264. Espécie recentemente descrita, previamente tratada como uma população ocidental de *N. striolatus*, de quem difere vocalmente e geneticamente (Whitney *et al.* 2013a). Tratada como subespécie por alguns autores (SACC 2015, HBW).
265. Tratada ainda por alguns autores como uma subespécie oriental de *N. striolatus* (SACC 2015, HBW), mas difere desta última em voz e genética (Whitney *et al.* 2013a).
266. Até recentemente tratada como uma subespécie de *N. maculatus*, mas ver Silva (1991) para a separação desses táxons.
267. Divergências genéticas significativas foram encontradas entre populações orientais e ocidentais de *M. fusca* (Ferreira *et al*. em prep.), sugerindo que o taxon *venezuelae* é válido e não um sinônimo de *fusca* conforme especulado por Rasmussen & Collar (2002). Restall *et al.* (2006) reconheceram duas formas em *M. fusca.*
268. Anteriormente tratada como subespécie de *M. fusca*, mas há divergência genética significativa (Ferreira *et al.* em prep.). A relação irmã fortemente suportada entre *M. fusca* e *M. semicincta* concorda com o tratamento de ambas como um complexo de espécies (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).
269. Recentemente separada da forma nominal baseada em características de plumagem (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). Dados moleculares apoiam totalmente a independência de *minor* como espécie a parte (Ferreira *et al*.em prep.).
270. Divergências genéticas profundas foram recuperadas entre populações de *M. rufa*, indicando que mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Ferreira *et al.* em prep.).
271. Dados genéticos suportam o tratamento de *brunnescens* como espécie à parte (Ferreira *et al.* em prep.).
272. Provavelmente mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).
273. Às vezes tratada como subespéie de *N. brunnea* (Rasmussen & Collar 2002), mas sua independência evolutiva basada em dados moleculares ainda não publicados é consistente com o tratamento de ambas como espécies separadas (Witt 2004).
274. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida (Rasmussen & Collar 2002).
275. Provavelmente mais de uma espécie está envolvida (ver Armenta *et al.* 2005).
276. Limites entre as subespécies de *R. tucanus* não são completamente claros e mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida (ver Weckstein 2005 e Patané *et al.* 2009).
277. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
278. Limites entre as subespécies de *R. vitellinus* não são completamente claros e mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida (ver Weckstein 2005 e Patané *et al.* 2009).

279. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
280. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
281. Separado recentemente de *A. prasinus* com base em dados morfológicos e moleculares (Navarro-Sigüenza *et al.* 2001, Puebla-Olivares *et al.* 2008).
282. Separado recentemente de *A. derbianus* com base em dados morfológicos e moleculares (Bonnacorso *et al.* 2011).
283. Tratada anteriormente como *S. culik*, mas ver Pacheco & Whitney (2006) e Piacentini *et al.* (2010) para arrazoados em favor de *piperivora*. Data corrigida em relação à 11ª. edição (CBRO 2014).
284. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
285. Subespécies reconhecidas anteriormente em *S. gouldii* (*hellmayri* e *baturitensis*) foram consideradas inválidas por Novaes & Lima (1991) com base em dados morfológicos.
286. Anteriormente colocada no gênero monotípico *Baillonius,* mas estudos moleculares (*e.g.* Patel *et al.* 2011) recuperaram este táxon dentro de *Pteroglossus* como espécie-irmã *de P. viridis* e *P. inscriptus.*
287. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
288. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
289. Frequentemente tratada como uma subespécie de *P. azara*, mas dados morfológicos (Haffer 1974) e moleculares (Patel *et al.* 2011) apoiam seu reconhecimento como uma espécie evolucionária separada.
290. Frequentemente tratada como uma subespécie de *P. azara*, mas dados morfológicos (Haffer 1974) e moleculares (Patel *et al.* 2011) apoiam seu reconhecimento como uma espécie evolucionária separada.
291. Wright (2015) apresentou evidências para a correção da grafia e data de publicação original do nome.
292. Subespécie *borbae* e *juruanus* (com estrias vermelhas na fronte) por vezes tratadas como espécies distintas sob o nome *P. borbae* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
293. Às vezes tratada como subespécie de *P. lafresnayi*, mas ambas são simpátricas no sudesde da Colômbia (Wikler & Christie 2002).
294. Anteriormente tratadada como coespecífica com *P. pumilus* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
295. Antes tratada como subespécie de *P. exilis*, mas constitui um táxon plenamente diagnostivável e sem intergradação com os vizinhos *P. buffoni* e *P. obsoletus*, o último ocorrendo apenas na Venezuela (Rego *et al.* 2014).
296. Antes tratada como subespécie de *P. exilis*, mas constitui um táxon plenamente diagnosticável e sem intergradação com *P. undatus* (Rego *et al.* 2014).
297. Antes tratada como subespécie de *P. exilis*, mas constitui um táxon plenamente diagnosticável e sem intergradação com o vizinho *P. exilis* (Rego *et al.* 2014).
298. Antes tratada como espécie politípica, mas foi separada em cinco distintas espécies filogenéticas (e possivelmente biológicas) por Rego *et al.* (2014).
299. Taxonomia e limites interespecíficos são incertos (Winkler & Christie 2002).
300. Acredita-se que hibridize com *P. cirratus* (Winkler & Christie 2002), mas faltam estudos detalhados.
301. Pode representar mais de uma espécie, com casos de hibridização com *P. temminckii*, *P. varzeae* e *P. albosquamatus* (Winkler & Christie 2002). Um amplo estudos taxonômico é altamente desejável.
302. Às vezes tratado como espécie separada, mas tido como intergradando com a forma nominal via subespécie *corumbanus* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
303. Às vezes tratado como subespécie de *P. limae* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
304. Há diferenças significativas de plumagens entre populações de *M. cruentatus*, mas que foram julgadas como simples formas ("cabeça-negra" e "penacho-amarelo") e portanto consideradas de menor importância e insuficientes mesmo para distinção subespecífica (Winkler & Christie 2002). Entretanto, nenhum estudo filogeográfico está disponível.
305. Possivelmente coespecífico com *V. affinis* (Winkler & Christie 2002), mas o único estudo filogenético disponível não suporta este tratamento (Moore *et al.* 2006).
306. Possivelmente coespecífico com *V. cassini* (Winkler & Christie 2002), mas o único estudo filogenético disponível não suporta este tratamento (Moore *et al.* 2006).
307. Foi tratado como espécie separada por Cory (1919).
308. Anteriormente alocado no gênero *Picoides*, mas Moore *et al.* (2006) demonstraram com alto suporte estatístico que pertence na verdade a *Veniliornis*.
309. Pode representar uma espécie separada dadas as diferenças significativas de plumagem (Winkler & Christie 2002).
310. Anteriormente tratado como subespécie de *P. chrysochloros*, mas demonstrado constituir um táxon com caracteres diagnósticos e sem intergradação aparente com o vizinho *P. laemostictus* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013).
311. Anteriormente tratado como subespécie de *P. chrysochloros*, mas demonstrado constituir um taxon com caracteres diagnósticos e sem intergradação aparente com os vizinhos *P. capistratrus* e *P. chrysochloros* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013). O mesmo trabalho propôs a sinonimização de *P. c. hypochryseus* com *P. laemostictus*.
312. Anteriormente tratado como subespécie de *P. chrysochloros*, mas demonstrado constituir um táxon

com caracteres diagnósticos e sem intergradação aparente com os vizinhos *P. laemostictus* e *P. chrysochloros* (Del-Rio *et al.* 2013).

313. Anteriormente tratado como subespécie de *P. chrysochloros*, mas demonstrado constituir um táxon com caracteres diagnósticos e sem intergradação aparente com o vizinho *P. chrysochloros* "nominal" (Del-Rio *et al*. 2013).
314. Anteriormente alocado no gênero *Piculus*, mas foi demonstrado pertencer a *Colaptes* com alto suporte estatístico (Moore *et al.* 2011).
315. Dados moleculares de Moore *et al.* (2011) contestam a visão tradicional de que *C. punctigula* e *C. melanochloros* são parte de uma superespécie (Short 1982).
316. Inclusão a partir de Belton (1994). Esta subespécie pertence ao grupo *melanolaimus*, que é tratado como espécie à parte por HBW (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014).
317. Às vezes tratados como espécie à parte com base em caracteres morfológicos, a despeito da existência de uma zona híbrida com a forma nominal no Paraguai (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). Entretanto, nenhum estudo filogeográfico avaliou o grau de independência evolutiva entre esses táxons.
318. Também tratado como espécie espécie à parte devido a conspícuas diferenças morfológicas (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014), mas um estudo molecular recente recuperou pouca divergência entre populações e isto foi interpretado como mais consistente com o ranking de subespécies (Benz & Robbins 2011). Um estudo filogeográfico mais detalhado é desejável para avaliar melhor os limites interespecíficos no politípico *C. torquatus*.
319. Também tratado como espécie à parte devido a conspícuas diferenças morfológicas (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014), mas é desconhecida sua diferença genética em relação aos demais táxons agrupados em *C. torquatus* (Benz & Robbins 2011). Um estudo filogeográfico mais detalhado é desejável para avaliar melhor os limites interespecíficos no politípico *C. torquatus*.
320. Tradicionalmente alocado em *Dryocopus*, recentemente também em *Hylatomus* (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014). Entretanto, dois trabalhos moleculares independentes (Benz *et al.* 2015, Lammertink *et al.* 2015) encontraram com alto suporte estatístico que a espécie na verdade pertence a *Celeus*. Essa conclusão é corroborada por várias características morfológicas que já haviam levado à sugestão dessa relação (Short 1982).
321. Tradicionalmente tratado como subespécie de *C. flavescens*, mas foi recuperado como linhagem irmã de todo o clado *C. flavescens-elegans-lugubris*, exibindo a maior diferenciação genética entre eles. Diferenças morfológicas são consistentes com o tratamento de espécie separada (Benz & Robbins 2011).
322. Ocorrência no Brasil baseada em Traylor (1958).
323. Às vezes tratado como espécie separada, o que é suportado pelos dados moleculares disponíveis (Benz & Robbins 2011). Contudo, um estudo filogeográfico mais detalhado é necessário para avaliar melhor os limites interespecíficos do politípico *C. elegans.* É inferida hibridização entre *jumanus* e *C. lugubris* no sul da Amazônia a partir de dados moleculares e também morfológicos (Winkler & Christie 2002, Benz & Robbins 2011).
324. Hibridização entre *C. elegans jumanus* e *C. lugubris* no sul da amazônia foi inferida a partir de dados moleculares e também morfológicos (Winkler & Christie 2002, Benz & Robbins 2011).
325. Dados genéticos indicam que *C. undatus* e *C. grammicus* podem constituir uma única espécie (Benz & Robbins 2011), e isso é suportado por um estudo filogeográfico ainda não publicado (Souza 2014).
326. Dados genéticos indicam que *C. undatus* e *C. grammicus* podem constituir uma única espécie (Benz & Robbins 2011), e isso é suportado por um estudo filogeográfico ainda não publicado (Souza 2014).
327. Às vezes alocado no gênero *Hylatomus* (del Hoyo *et al.* 2014).
328. Às vezes tratado como espécie separada, mas também já foi sugerido ser apenas um morfo (Winkler & Christie 2002).
329. Todas as espécies brasileiras de *Campephilus* são às vezes tratadas no gênero *Phloeoceastes* (Winkler & Christie 2002).
330. O abandono de *Polyborus* Vieillot em favor de *Caracara*, como advogado por Banks & Dove (1992), é bastante questionável (Piacentini *et al.*, in prep.).
331. Diferenças de plumagem e de voz sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
332. Data corrigida em relação à 11a. edição (CBRO 2014).
333. Outras subespécies norte americanas podem migrar para o Brasil.
334. Tratada comumente como subespécie de *F. columbarius*, mas ver Fuchs *et al.* (2015) para o tratamento como espécie plena. Uma fêmea capturada a bordo de um navio na costa da Bahia em 1963 (Baars-Klinkenberg & Wattel 1964) constitui o primeiro e único registro conhecido para a América do Sul.
335. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
336. Até recentemente tratada em *Aratinga.*
337. Endêmica no nordeste do Brasil, já foi considerada espécie à parte (Cory 1918).

338. Até recentemente tratada em *Aratinga.*
339. Até recentemente tratada em *Aratinga.*
340. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida; a subespécie *paraensis* pode merecer o reconhecimento como espécie (Collar 1997).
341. Somenzari & Silveira (2015) apresentam dados para o tratamento desta forma como espécie à parte.
342. O nome *P. lepida* é baseado em um híbrido e, portanto, inaplicável (vide Somenzari & Silveira 2015).
343. Teixeira (1991) defende a adoção do nome *anaca* Gmelin, 1788 para esta espécie, entretanto mais de uma espécie parece estar representada sob o nome Anaca nas pranchas de Eckhout.
344. Smith *et al.* (2012) encontraram evidências genéticas de que a subespécie *crassirostris* deve ser tratada com espécie independente, em franco contraste com os dados morfológicos de Bocalini & Silveira (2015).
345. Bocalini & Silveira (2015) recomendam a sinonimização desta forma.
346. Previamente tratado como subespécie de *F. sclateri* (sob nome *eidos*), mas ver Pacheco & Whitney (2006) para a correta aplicação dos nomes. O tratamento de *modestus* como espécie à parte de *sclateri* segue Smith *et al.* (2012).
347. Diferenças vocais e genéticas sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida em *F. sclateri* (Smith *et al.* 2012).
348. Apenas recentemente registrada em território brasileiro, no estado do Acre (Guilherme 2012).
349. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW.
350. Historicamente tratadas em *Pionopsitta*.
351. Historicamente tratada também em *Amazona.*
352. Mais de uma espécie parece estar envolvida (Ribas *et al.* 2007).
353. Tratada como espécie independente de *autumnalis* (que passaria a ser extraterritorial) por HBW.
354. Mais que uma espécie pode estar envolvida (Eberhard & Bermingham 2004).
355. Collar (1997) sugere que esta subespécie, do sul do Rio Amazonas, pode merecer o reconhecimento como espécie plena.
356. Sinonimizado com *stellaris* por Zimmer & Isler 2003.
357. Historicamente tratados em *Myrmotherula*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2006).
358. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
359. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
360. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
361. O gênero como atualmente definido é polifilético (ver Bravo *et al.* 2014).
362. Por vezes tratada como subespécie de *M. ignota* (extraterritorial). Diferenças morfológicas, genéticas e vocais (chamado) suportam seu tratamento como espécie à parte (ver Bravo *et al.* 2014, Isler & Isler 2003).
363. Tratada como espécie a parte por IOC, também Ridgely & Tudor (2009).
364. Baseado no padrão de marcas nas coberteiras da asa do único espécime brasileiro, a população do rio Juruá é aqui tentativamente tratada como sendo *M. s. yessupi.*
365. *Formicivora grisea deluzae* Ménétries, 1835, da «Serra dos Órgãos, Rio de Janeiro», por vezes aceita em obras referenciais, representa uma fêmea da forma nominal com erro de procedência (Hellmayr 1929c, Naumburg 1939, Pacheco 2004).
366. Borges (2007) atribui as populações do Jaú (oeste do Negro) a esta subespécie.
367. Firme & Raposo (2011) sugerem que esta espécie não seria válida, mas consideram também a possibilidade de ser uma "espécie evolutiva" ou subespécie de *F. serrana* (tratamento adotado por IOC). A clara inclusão de jovens e subadultos entre os espécimes analisados enfraquece os resultados. Considerando todas essas incertezas, o NT-CBRO aprovou à época a manutenção da espécie até que dados mais conclusivos estejam disponíveis.
368. Pinto (1978) considera *F. r. rufatra* válida, mas não *F. r. chapmani.* Nenhum autor subsequente reavaliou a questão.
369. A publicação, datada de dezembro de 2013, foi lançada somente em 2014, com versão final do PDF e registro no ZooBank disponíveis em março.
370. Antes tratada em gênero próprio, *Stymphalornis*, mas ver Bravo *et al.* (2014) e Buzzetti *et al.* (2014).
371. Historicamente tratados em *Myrmotherula,* mas ver Bravo *et al.* (2012).
372. Sinonimizado com *cincta* por Zimmer & Isler 2003.
373. Sinonimizado com *cincta* por Zimmer & Isler 2003.
374. Historicamente tratada em *Myrmotherula,* mas ver Belmonte-Lopes *et al.* (2012).
375. Grantsau (2010) recomenda o tratamento em gênero à parte, *Sakesphoroides*, baseado em diferenças anatômicas da espécie.
376. Para o tratamento de *S. luctuosus* como espécie monotípica, ver Lopes & Gonzaga (2012).
377. Sinonimizado com *caerulescens* por Zimmer & Isler 2003.
378. Sinonimizado com *cearensis* por Zimmer & Isler 2003.
379. Dados moleculares sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas (Thom & Aleixo 2014). No entanto, a implementação de mudanças taxonômicas esbarra na existência de táxons ainda não formalmente descritos.

380. Subespécie sinonimizada com *guttatus* por Zimmer & Isler 2013.
381. Ocorrência de *F. fulva* é esperada para o oeste amazônico brasileiro, mas requer confirmação (ver mapa em Isler *et al.* 2009).
382. Tradicionalmente tratadas em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
383. Grafado "ruficaudus" em CBRO (2014), mas nomes terminados em -cauda/caudus são invariáveis e portanto mantém a grafia original (David & Gosselin 2002a).
384. Fernandes *et al.* (2014) aplicaram este nome a alguns clados terminais, mas a validade do táxon ainda necessita de uma reavaliação cuidadosa.
385. Fernandes *et al.* (2014) aplicaram este nome a alguns clados terminais, mas a validade do táxon ainda necessita de uma reavaliação cuidadosa.
386. Os representantes de *Myrmelastes* (exceto *M. hyperythrus*) eram antes tratados em *Schistocichla*, por vezes também em *Percnostola*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
387. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
388. Subespécie sinonimizada com *leucophrys* por Zimmer & Isler 2013
389. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida (ver Maldonado-Coelho *et al.* 2013).
390. Tratada como subespécie pelas fontes referenciais, mas tratada aqui como espécie plena dada a sua distinção genética (Maldonado-Coelho *et al.* 2013) e morfológica.
391. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013, 2014).
392. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
393. Tradicionalmente tratada em *Myrmeciza*, mas ver Isler *et al.* (2013).
394. Antes tratadas em *Cercomacra,* mas ver Tello *et al.* (2014).
395. Tradicionalmente tratada como subespécie de *C. nigrescens*, mas Mayer *et al.* (2014) substanciam seu tratamento como espécie plena a partir de diferenças vocais.
396. Subespécie sinonimizada com *peruvianus* por Zimmer & Isler (2013).
397. Antes tratados em *Hylophylax*, mas Brumfield *et al.* (2007) apresentaram evidências para o tratamento em gênero à parte (ver ainda Agne & Pacheco 2007).
398. Embora mencionado inicialmente por Irested *et al.* (2002), o nome Melanopareiidae só foi validamente introduzido por Ericson *et al.* (2010) ao cumprir os requerimentos mandatórios para nomes de família pelo ICZN (1999).
399. Às vezes tratada como subespécie de *C. lineata*, mas ver Batalha-Filho *et al.* (2014).
400. A definição taxonômica de *C. lineata* por Naumburg (1937), que vem sendo seguida por todos os autores subsequentes, é bastante falha, e inclui até alguns espécimes de *C. cearae* (que a autora considerou espécie distinta!). Assim, recomenda-se a reavaliação de *C. lineata rubecula*.
401. Diferenças vocais sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida, mas ver Dantas *et al.* (2014). O nome *anomala* Bertoni pode ser aplicável às populações do sul.
402. As grandes diferenças vocais e de plumagem entre as populações sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas.
403. Por vezes tratada em gênero próprio, *Pseudoconopophaga*, em função do seu maior tamanho.
404. Diferenças marcantes de plumagem sugerem que múltiplas espécies devem estar envolvidas.
405. Tratado como subespécie nas obras referenciais.
406. Historicamente tratada como subespécie de *H. ochroleucus*, com quem talvez não seja nem aparentada (Carneiro *et al.* 2012).
407. Diferenças de voz sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas.
408. As espécies em *Eleoscytalopus* foram historicamente tratadas em *Scytalopus*, mas ver Maurício *et al.* 2008.
409. Esta espécie recentemente descrita, há muito incluida sob *S. speluncae.* O nome inglês sugerido na publicação original, Bahian Mouse-colored Tapaculo, não foi aceito por Remsen *et al.* (2015), que aceitaram proposta alternativa: Boa Nova Tapaculo.
410. O nome *Scytalopus speluncae* tem sido historicamente aplicado às populações escuras das montanhas do sudeste do Brazil. Contudo, Raposo *et al.* (2006) sugeriram que o nome deveria ser aplicado à espécie cinza-claro com barriga esbranquiçada e barramento extensivo nos flancos e que foi recentemente nomeada *S. petrophilus* (Whitney *et al.* 2010), enquanto que as populações cinza-escuro foram re-descritas como *S. notorius*. Embora defendida ainda por Raposo *et al.* (2012) e Nemésio *et al.* (2013), esta visão foi contestada por Maurício *et al*. (2010) e Remsen *et al.* (2015). Na presente lista, adotamos os argumentos e propostas que mantém o nome *speluncae* para as populações escuras das montanhas do Brasil. Mais de uma espécie está involvida (Maurício 2005, Mata *et al.* 2009).
411. Ver comentário em *S. speluncae*.
412. A forma *C. c. tshororo* Bertoni foi tentativamente considerada válida por Krabbe & Schulenberg (2003), embora eles tenham concluído que ela é "muito parecida à nominal e na verdade duvidosamente distinta". De fato, não se conhece qualquer diagnose para esta pretensa forma e a

maioria dos autores anteriores (e.g. Naumburg 1939, Pinto 1978) consideram as duas inseparáveis.

413. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.

414. C. n. fulvipectus difere das outras subespécies em coloração de plumagem e vocalizações, a ponto de ser considerada "possivelmente uma espécie distinta" (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003).

415. Diferenças vocais e de plumagem e grande estruturação filogeográfica recuperada por dados moleculares indicam que muitas das subespécies aqui listadas devem representar espécies independentes (d'Horta *et al.* 2013).

416. Até recentemente tratada como subespécie de *S. mexicanus*, mas ver d'Horta *et al.* (2013). A ocorrência de *S. peruvianus* no Brasil necessita de revisão, já que indivíduos do Acre agruparam com *S. macconnelli* nesse mesmo estudo, distintos de *S. peruvianus.*

417. A ocorrência desta forma no Brasil foi apresentada por Schunck *et al.* (2011).

418. Dada a monofilia recíproca e divergência evolutiva profunda (d'Horta *et al.* 2011, 2013), consideramos *S. cearensis* e *S. scansor* espécies distintas. Ambas diferem também em plumagem.

419. Historically treated also in its own genus, *Geobates.*

420. Antes tratada como subespécie de *D. fuliginosa*, mas um estudo filogenético recente baseado em múltiplos genes recuperou este táxon como irmão de *D. turdina* (Weir & Price 2011). Diferenças vocais também suportam o tratamento de *D. taunayi* como espécie distinta (Marantz *et al.* 2003).

421. As subespécies *merula* e *obidensis* (do Escudo das Guianas) podem constituir espécie à parte baseado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos (Marantz *et al.* 2003, Weir & Price 2011).

422. A forma nominal é vocalmente muito distinta de todas as demais subespécies e pode constituir espécie distinta (Marantz *et al.* 2003). Ver também Barbosa (2010).

423. Há grande variação vocal e de plumagem entre as subespécie de *S. griseicapillus* e provavelmente mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Marantz *et al.* 2003). Os grupos de subespécies da Amazônia (*S. g. griseicapillus*, *S. g. amazonus*, *S. g. transitivus* e *S. g. axillaris*), do nordeste (*S. g. reiseri*) e sudeste do Brasil (*S. g. sylviellus* e *S. g. olivaceus*) podem constituir espécies distintas, necessitando de uma grande revisão taxonômica. Entretanto, diferenças vocais mesmo dentro do grupo Amazônico sugerem que muitas outras espécies crípticas devem ser reconhecidas no futuro.

424. Até recentemente incluída no gênero *Deconychura*, que se mostrou parafilético (Derryberry *et al.* 2010). *Certhiasomus* é uma linhagem basal em Dendrocolaptidae sem um grupo-irmão proximamente relacionado (Derryberry *et al.* 2011). Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.

425. Foram encontradas iferenças vocais e genéticas significativas entre as subespécies de *G. spirurus* (Marks *et al.* 2002, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Fernandes *et al.* 2013), particularmente dentro da Amazônia, o que sugere que várias espécies devem estar envolvidas. Entretando, limitações amostrais impedem até o momento uma reavaliação dos limites de espécies neste complexo.

426. Apenas recentemente documentada no Brasil, no leste do Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).

427. Até recentemente tratada como subespécie de *X. fuscus*, mas diferenças morfológicas e genéticas suportam seu tratamento como espécie independente (Cabanne *et al.* 2008, 2014).

428. Até recentemente tratada no gênero *Lepidocolaptes*, mas trabalhos recentes mostram que pertence a *Xiphorhynchus* (Aleixo 2002, Derryberry *et al.* 2011).

429. Separada recentemente de *X. ocellatus* baseado em dados moleculares, morfológicos e vocais (Aleixo 2002, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013).

430. Separada recentemente de *X. ocellatus* baseado em dados moleculares, morfológicos e vocais (Aleixo 2002, Marantz *et al.* 2003, Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013). Anteriormente tratada sob nome *weddellii*, mas ver Pehhallurick & Aleixo (2008).

431. As duas subespécies de *X. ocellatus* differem genetica e vocalmente e devem representar espécies distinda, necessitando uma revião taxonômica (Sousa-Neves *et al.* 2013).

432. Até recentemente todas as subespécies de *X. elegans* eram tratadas em *X. spixii*, mas dados vocais e filogeográficos suportam o reconhecimento da politípica *X. elegans* como espécie distinta (Marantz *et al.* 2003, Aleixo 2004).

433. Raposo & Höfling (2003) apresentam dados em favor do tratamente de *X. e. juruanus* como espécie separada; entretanto, ao contrário do que eles alegam, *X. e. elegans* e *X. e. juruanus* são parapátricos (não alopátricos) e entram em contato no norte do interflúvio Madeira-Purus, onde aparentemente intergradam (Haffer 1997, Aleixo, obs. pess.).

434. As subespécies de *X. obsoletus* não são geneticamente diferentes e podem todas constituir artefato taxonômico (Aleixo 2006).

435. Separada de *X. guttatus* baseado on dados moleculares, os quais mostram que o tradicional e politípico *X. guttatus* é parafilético em relação a *X. sussurrans* do norte da America do Sul e América Central (Aleixo 2002, Rocha *et al.* 2015).

436. Rocha *et al*. (2015) propuseram sinonimizar *X. g. gracilirostris* com *X. g. eytoni* baseados em dados moleculares, e ambos são também morfologicamente pouco diferenciados (Marantz *et al*. 2003). Entretando, estas conclusões são baseadas nas populações de "*X. g. gracilirostris*" do Maranhão e Piauí, sem amostrar o bloco florestal alopátrico da Serra do Baturité (Ceará), onde fica a localidade tipo de *gracilirostris* e que às vezes abriga táxons de aves distintos das populações correlatas no vizinho Piauí e para oeste (e.g. *Conopophaga* spp., *Myiobius barbatus* sspp.; Piacentini, obs. pess.).
437. Recentemente separado de *C. procurvoides* basado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos (Aleixo *et al*. 2013, Portes *et al*. 2013).
438. Dados não publicados indicam que *C. trochilirostris*, como definido atualmente, é uma espécie polifilética (Portes 2014). Assim, estudos futuros devem reconhecer espécies adicinais neste grupo.
439. Recentemente separado de *C. procurvoides* basado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos (Portes *et al*. 2013).
440. Acreditava-se que as populações do interflúvio Tapajós-Xingu pertenciam a *C. procurvoides multostriatus*, mas Portes *et al*. (2013) demonstraram a partir de dados mofológicos, vocais e genéticos que elas representavam uma espécie críptica e não descrita, que foi então nomeada *C. cardosoi*.
441. Recentemente separado de *C. procurvoides* basado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos (Aleixo *et al*. 2013).
442. Acreditava-se que as populações amazônicas delimitadas pelos rios Madeira, Solimões e Ucayali pertenciam a *C. trochilirostris*, mas Aleixo *et al*. (2013) demonstraram a partir de dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos que elas na verdade representavam uma espécie críptica e não descrita e relacionada ao grupo *C. procurvoides*, que foi então nomeada *C. gyldenstolpei*. Ver também Portes & Aleixo (2009).
443. Anteriormente incluída em *Xiphorhynchus*, mas realocada em gênero à parte basado em dados moleculares (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo *et al*. 2007, Derryberry *et al*. 2011).
444. Comumente tratada como *Xiphorhynchus necopinus*, mas trabalhos subsequentes realocaram a espécie no gênero *Dendroplex* (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo *et al*. 2007, Derryberry *et al*. 2011) e demonstraram que o nome *necopinus* é sinônimo-júnior de *kienerii* (Aleixo & Whitney 2002).
445. Bolivar-Leguizamon & Silveira (2015) mostraram que a extensiva variação de plumagem entre as subespécies tradicionalmente reconhecidas é clinal e relacionada a fatores ecoclimáticos, levando à sinonimização de todas elas. A diferença genética entre ao menos *bahiae* e *praedatus* é baixa (Marantz *et al*. 2003; Aebelaéz-Cortés *et al*. 2012).
446. Separada de *L. squamatus* baseado em dados morfológicos e genéticos (Silva & Straube 1996, Garcia-Moreno & Silva 1997).
447. Separada de *L. squamatus* baseado em dados morfológicos e genéticos (Silva & Straube 1996, Marantz *et al*. 2003, Arbelaéz-Cortés *et al*. 2012).
448. Separada de *L. albolineatus* baseado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genétticos (Rodrigues *et al*. 2013).
449. Acreditava-se que as populações de *L. albolineatus* delimitadas pelos rios Madeira, Solimões e Ucayali pertenciam a *L. a. fuscicapillus*, mas Rodrigues *et al*. (2013) demonstram a partir de dados morfológicos, vocais e genéticos que elas na verdade consistiam uma espécie críptica e não descrita que foi então nomeada *L. fatimalimae*.
450. Separada de *L. albolineatus* baseado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genétticos (Rodrigues *et al*. 2013). Comumente referida sob nome *madeirae*, que é um sinônimo-júnior.
451. Separada de *L. albolineatus* baseado em dados morfológicos, vocais e genétticos (Rodrigues *et al*. 2013).
452. Mais de uma espécie deve estar involvida (Marantz *et al*. 2003).
453. Separada de *D. certhia* baseado em dados morfológicos e vocais (Batista *et al*. 2013).
454. Separada de *D. certhia* baseado em dados morfológicos e vocais (Batista *et al*. 2013).
455. Separada de *D. certhia* baseado em dados morfológicos e vocais (Batista *et al*. 2013).
456. Separada de *D. certhia* baseado em dados morfológicos e vocais (Batista *et al*. 2013).
457. Acreditava-se que as populações de *D. certhia* do interflúvio Xingu-Tocantins representavam uma zona híbrida, mas Batista *et al*. (2013) mostraram a partir de dados morfológicos e genéticos que elas na verdade constituem uma espécie críptica e até então não descrita, a qual foi nomeada *D. retentus*.
458. Separada de *D. certhia* baseado em dados morfológicos e vocais (Batista *et al*. 2013).
459. Mais de uma espécie deve estar involvida (Marantz *et al*. 2003).
460. Cabanne *et al*. (2011) demonstraram que, a despeito de diferenças significativas de plumagem entre as forma nominal e *intermedius*, elas são conectadas por taxas altas de fluxo gênico.
461. Mais de uma espécie deve estar involvida (Marantz *et al*. 2003).
462. Alternativamente tratada como subespécie de *X. promeropirhynchus* (Marantz *et al*. 2003).
463. Mais de uma espécie deve estar involvida (Marantz *et al*. 2003).

464. Às vezes tratada como espécie politípica incluindo os táxons *uniformis* e *brigidai* como subespécie (Marantz *et al*. 2003).
465. Às vezes tratada como subespécie de *H. perroti* (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
466. Às vezes tratada como subespécie de *H. perroti* (Marantz *et al.* 2003).
467. Diferenças de voz, plumagem e genética sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas.
468. Diferenças de voz sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
469. Tratada como subespécie nas obras referenciais.
470. Várias subespécies provavelmente representam espécies válidas; das formas brasileiras, *tricolor* às vezes tem sido tratada como espécie separada (Remsen 2003).
471. Mais que uma espécie pode estar envolvida (Remsen 2003); a subespécie assinalada para Roraima, *castanonotus,* por Naka *et al.* (2006) pode representar uma espécie válida.
472. Apenas recentemente registrada no Brasil, no estado do Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).
473. Penhallurick (2011) demonstrou que o nome *contaminatus* deve ser atribuído a Pelzeln, 1859, e se aplica às populações do sul, com *H. c. camargoi* Silva & Stotz como sinônimo júnior. Entretanto, o nome proposto por Penhallurick para as populações do norte não respeita o ICNZ e é inválido (Piacentini & Pacheco, em prep.).
474. Para o tratamento como espécie monotípica, ver Lopes & Gonzaga (2014b).
475. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
476. Historicamente tratada em *Synallaxis*, mas ver Claramunt (2014).
477. Batalha-Filho *et al.* (2013) indicaram que as populações do Mato Grosso reportadas na literatura como S. cabanisi não são diretamente relacionadas a esta espécie, mas representariam uma espécie do grupo *ruficapilla* ainda sem descrição formal (ver Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013). Por ser reconhecida na literatura e ter inclusive nome vernáculo próprio, esta espécie é aqui mantida na lista.
478. Bauernfeind *et al.* (2014) deram razão a Whitney & Pacheco (2001) em que o nome de Wied é aplicável a esta espécie (mas ver também Stopiglia & Raposo 2006, 2008, Aleixo 2008). A validade da espécie é questionada por Stopiglia *et al.* (2013; *contra* Batalha-Filho *et al*. 2013; ver ainda Whitney & Cohn-Haft 2013).
479. A subespécie que ocorre como migrante no extremo oeste do Rio Grande do Sul não tem ainda definição taxonômica, podendo representar o táxon *australis* ainda não assinalado para o Brasil (Bencke *et al.*2003). De acordo com Remsen (2003) *australis* pode representar uma espécie separada.
480. A distinta subespécie *omissa* provavelmente representa uma espécie válida (Remsen 2003).
481. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
482. Provavelmente mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Kirwan & Green 2011).
483. Guilherme (2012) atribui a população do leste do Acre a *L. c. exquisita* Hellmayr, 1905, mas esta região engloba justamente a localidade-tipo de *L. c. caelestipileata* (ver ainda Hellmayr 1929b).
484. *L. i. eucephala* pode representar uma espécie válida (Kirwan & Green 2011).
485. Muitas das subespécies podem representar espécies válidas (Kirwan & Green 2011).
486. Pode tratar-se de espécie válida (Kirwan & Green 2011).
487. Diferenças vocais e morfológicas sugerem que mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.
488. Diferenças vocais e morfológicas sugerem que mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.
489. Diferenças vocais e morfológicas sugerem que mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida.
490. Por vezes já tratada como espécie à parte (e.g. Ridgely & Tudor 2009).
491. Stotz *et al*. (1996) sugerem que a subespécie *ridgwayi*, do leste do Brasil, merece o tratamento de espécie plena.
492. Ocorrência no Brasil omitida em obras referenciais, mas ver Silva & Oren (1990).
493. *Carpornis* é feminino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *cucullata* e *melanocephala* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
494. A forma nominal, endêmica da Mata Atlântica, foi tratada como especificamente independente das formas alopátricas dos Andes e Tepuis por Stotz *et al.* (1996), seguido por Bencke *et al.* (2006). Análises genéticas preliminares sugerem o mesmo (Berv & Prum 2014).
495. Historicamente tratada no gênero *Tijuca* (como *T. atra*), mas ver Berv & Prum (2014) para sua inclusão em *Lipaugus*.
496. Berv & Prum (2014) não amostraram esta espécie, mas sugeriram sua inclusão em *Lipaugus* baseados no resultado de *Tijuca atra*. Snow (1980), na descrição original de *T. condita*, já chamara a atenção para a relação próxima entre *Lipaugus* e *Tijuca*.
497. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida neste complexo. A população recentemente descoberta em Pernambuco provavelmente representa um táxon ainda não descrito (Kirwan & Green 2011).
498. Historicamente tratada como subespécie de *M. macconnelli*, mas ver Miller *et al*. (2008). Não estão incluídas aqui as populações do sudeste amazônico (a leste do rio Madeira), comumente

referidas sob este nome, mas que na verdade referem-se a um táxon ainda não descrito e genetica e morfologicamente relacionado a *M. macconnelli* (Piacentini, em prep.). A ocorrência do verdadeiro *M. amazonus* no Brasil é suportada por material do Acre (Guilherme 2012).

499. Historicamente tratada como subespécie de *M. macconnelli*, mas ver Hilty & Ascanio (2014).
500. Inclui as populações do sudeste amazônico (ver nota em *M. amazonus*).
501. Diferenças vocais entre as populações sugerem que mais de uma espécie está envolvida.
502. Por vezes tratada em gênero à parte, Pogonotriccus.
503. Por vezes tratada em gênero à parte, Pogonotriccus.
504. Diferenças vocais e de plumagem sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas.
505. Diferenças vocais entre as populações sugerem que mais de uma espécie está envolvida (ver também Whitney *et al*. 2013b).
506. Descrita por Zimmer (1939) em comparação a espécimes da margem esqueda do rio Madeira, erroneamente assumidos como sendo da forma nominal. Possivelmente um sinônimo de *T. a. assimilis* (Piacentini, obs. pess.).
507. Recentemente descrita baseada em distinção vocal e morfológica (Whitney *et al*. 2013b). Tratada como subespécie por IOC e H&M.
508. Tratada como espécie à parte por IOC, incluindo as duas seguintes subespécies.
509. Espécimes do Amapá são aqui tentativamente atribuídos a *P. f. pennardi.*
510. Grande variação vocal e morfológica sugere que mais de uma espécie está envolvida (Piacentini *et al*., em prep.).
511. Por vezes tratada em gênero à parte, *Perissotriccus*.
512. Dados moleculares indicam que o gênero, como atualmente definido, é polifilético (Ohlson *et al*. 2008, Tello *et al*. 2009).
513. Variação genética (Zimmer *et al*. 2013) e vocal sugerem que múltiplas espécies estão envolvidas.
514. Historicamente tratado como subespécie de *H. zosterops*, mas ver Cohn-Haft *et al*. (1997).
515. Por vezes mantida como subespécie de *H. zosterops* mesmo reconhecendo H. griseipectus como espécie à parte, o que não faz sentido biogeográfico.
516. À época do HBW, compreendia quase o dobro de espécies (203), com representantes hoje alocados em Rhynchocyclidae, Tachurisidae e Fluvicolinae (sensu Ohlson *et al*. 2013).
517. Previamente tratada como subespécie de *Z. gracilipes*. Tratada como espécie a partir de Rheindt *et al*. (2008b), embora já sugerido desde Hellmayr (1927).
518. Previamente tratada como subespécie de *I. subflava*. Elevada à espécie a partir de Zimmer & Whittaker (2000).
519. Considerado monotípico por diversas fontes por conta da presumida invalidade de *E. r. savannophilus*, do Suriname.
520. Previamente incluída no gênero polifilético *Phyllomyias.*
521. Previamente considerada subespécie de *Elaenia albiceps*. Elevada a espécie a partir de Rheindt *et al*. (2009).
522. Previamente, considerada subespécie de *Elaenia pallatangae*. Tratada como espécie a partir de Rheindt *et al*. (2008a, 2009).
523. O nome *S. affinis* vinha sendo amplamente utilizado para uma subespécie de *S. suiriri*, mas na verdade se aplica e tem prioridade a *S. islerorum* (ver Kirwan *et al*. 2014).
524. Anteriormente incluída também em *Xanthomyias*.
525. Anteriormente incluída também em *Xanthomyias*.
526. O nome *S. griseiceps* Berlioz, descrito de Cochabamba, Bolívia, e por vezes erroneamente atribuído a esta espécie, é sinônimo de *Serpophaga munda* (Herzog & Mazar-Barnett 2004).
527. O nome *S. griseiceps* Berlioz, descrito de Cochabamba, Bolívia, é sinônimo de *S. munda* (Herzog & Mazar-Barnett 2004).
528. Antes tratada como subespécie de *S. sibilator*, mas Donegan (2013) apresentou dados vocais para o tratamento como espécie à parte.
529. Antes tratada como subespécie de *S. sibilator*, mas Donegan (2013) apresentou dados vocais para o tratamento como espécie à parte.
530. *Casiornis* é masculino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *rufus* e *fuscus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
531. Considerado inseparável de *Pitangus* pelo SACC, contrapondo proposta de Lanyon (1984).
532. *Machetornis* é feminino, logo a correta grafia do nome específico é *rixosa* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
533. Por vezes tratado historicamente como espécie a parte.
534. Autoria e data corrigida em relação à 11º. Edição (CBRO 2014).
535. Data corrigida em relação à 11º. Edição (CBRO 2014).
536. O primeiro registro brasileiro documentado da espécie, obtido apenas em 2012, foi divulgado por Olmos *et al.* (2013).
537. Considerado inseparável de *Empidonomus* pelo SACC, contrapondo proposta de Lanyon (1984).
538. *Conopias* é masculino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *trivirgatus* e *parvus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
539. Ocorrência no Brasil omitida em algumas obras referenciais, mas ver Dickerman & Phelps (1982).
540. Antes considerada subespécie de *Fluvicola pica*, porém Sibley & Monroe (1990) e Ridgely & Tudor

(1994) apresentaram razões para o tratamento em separado.

541. A incorporação em *Fluvicola* foi aventada, mas Lanyon (1986) apresentou argumentos para a manutenção deste gênero monotípico.
542. Hilty (2003) sugere que possa ser uma espécie em separado.
543. Ocorrência no Brasil assumida a partir dos dados de Guilherme (2012).
544. Os táxons deste gênero estiveram subordinados à *Empidonax;* consultar Lanyon (1986) para razões desta mudança.
545. Antes denominada *Contopus borealis*. Para o uso de *C. cooperi,* consultar Banks & Browning (1995).
546. Antes considerada subespécie de *K. aterrimus*, porém Silva & Oren (1992) e Hosner & Moyle (2012) apresentam razões para um tratamento independente.
547. Para uso de *hoflingae* – em lugar da grafia original "*hoflingi*" – consultar Dickinson & Christidis (2014).
548. Registrada no Brasil apenas 2011 (Schwertner *et al*. 2011).
549. *Xolmis* é masculino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *cinereus*, *coronatus*, *velatus*, *dominicanus* e *niveus*. *Xolmis rubetra* e *irupero*, porém, são invariáveis (David & Gosselin 2002b).
550. Tratada sob *Heteroxolmis dominicana* por Lanyon (1986) por razões anatômicas e morfológicas, mas este arranjo não foi adotado pelo HBW e SACC.
551. *Agriornis* é masculino, portanto a correta grafia dos nomes específicos é *micropterus* e *murinus* (David & Gosselin 2002b).
552. O primeiro registro brasileiro documentado da espécie, obtido apenas em 2012, foi divulgado por Bellagamba *et al*.(2014).
553. Primeiro registro brasileiro documentado, obtido somente em 2009, foi apresentado por Dias *et al*.(2010).
554. Antes tratada como subespécie de *H. poicilotis*, mas demonstrada diferir em voz (Willis 1991) e morfologia (Raposo *et al*. 1998).
555. Mais de uma espécie deve estar envolvida (Brewer 2010)
556. Até recentemente alocada no gênero *Hylophilus*, mas constitui uma linhagem independente e isolara em Vireonidae (Slager & Klicka 2014, Slager *et al*. 2014).
557. Slager *et al*. (2014) demonstraram que as populações do leste da Amazônia atribuídas a *luteifrons, lutescens* e *rubrifrons* são bastante divergente e não relacionada a *ferrugineifrons,* do oeste amazônico. Cada um desses grupos pode constituir uma espécie independente, mas uma revisão taxonômica ampla se faz necessária.
558. Antes tratada em *Hylophilus*, mas Slager *et al*. (2014) demonstraram que este gênero era polifilético. O nome *Pachysylvia* foi então resgatado como disponível e prioritário para o clado de Vireonidae que agrupava os "*Hylophilus* de copa", antes tratados como *H. hypoxanthus* e *H. muscicapinus* (Slager & Klicka 2014).
559. Antes tratada em *Hylophilus*, mas Slager *et al*. (2014) demonstraram que este gênero era polifilético e que "*Hylophilus*" sclateri agrupa num clado com a maioria das espécies de *Vireo*, incluindo sua espécie-tipo (*V. gilvus*; Slager & Klicka 2014).
560. Os limites geográficos admitidos às subespécies parece conflitar com a morfologia das aves de Mato Grosso (vide Wikiaves 2015), necessitando de revisão.
561. Esta subespécie pode ser mais próxima a *C. cyanopogon* do que a *C. chrysops*, necessitando de revisão.
562. Sheldon *et al.* (2005) constataram que *cyanoleuca* e *melanoleuca* são proximamente relacionadas e, portanto, devem ser tratadas sob um mesmo gênero.
563. Algumas fontes referenciais permanecem tratando esta espécie sob *Notiochelidon.*
564. Certas referências continuam subordinando-a ao gênero *Atticora.*
565. A proposição de tratá-la sob *Stelgidopteryx* não encontra suporte na filogenia apresentada em Sheldon *et al.* (2005).
566. Antes tratada em gênero próprio, *Neochelidon*, mas ver Sheldon *et al*. (2005).
567. Tratada sob gênero monotípico *Phaeoprogne*, mas filogenias recentes (Sheldon & Winkler 1993, Sheldon *et al.* 2005) demonstraram que este táxon é melhor tratado em *Progne*.
568. As populações que invernam no leste do Brasil são atribuíveis (ao menos em parte) a esta subespécie (Fraser *et al*. 2012).
569. Em substituição ao nome *Progne c. domestica*, pré-ocupado e portanto inválido (Brooke 1974).
570. Historicamente tratada sob o nome *T. meyeni* (Cabanis, 1850), mas ver Mlíkovský & Frahnert (2009).
571. Outras subespécies igualmente migratórias que, como acontece com a forma nominal, reproduzem-se na América do Norte, podem invernar em território brasileiro.
572. Tratada até recentemente como subespécie de *T. aedon*, mas o trabalho de Kroodsma & Brewer 2005) sugere que está é uma linhagem geneticamente divergente, e deve ser tratada como espécie independente.
573. Por vezes tratada como sinônimo de *T. m. albicans*.
574. A subespécie *alticola* de Roraima pode ser uma espécie separada, mas nehuma análise genética

ouvocal foi ainda apresentada (Robbins & Nyári 2014).

575. Anteriormente tratado dentro do gênero *Thryothorus*, que acabou relevando-se parafilético (Barker 2004, Mann *et al*. 2006). Esses resultados levaram à nomeação de um gênero novo *Pheugopedius*, o qual forma uma clado contendo várias espécies anteriormente tratadas como *Thryothorus,* incluindo *P. genibarbis* and *P.coraya*, recupeados como táxons irmãos (Mann *et al*. 2006).
576. Anteriormente tratada dentro do gênero *Thryothorus*, que acabou relevando-se parafilético (Barker 2004, Mann *et al*. 2006). Esses resultados levaram à nomeação de um gênero novo, *Cantorchilus,* o qual forma uma clado contendo várias espécies anteriormente tratadas como *Thryothorus,* incluindo *C. leucotis*, *C. guarayanus*, e *C. longirostris* (Mann *et al*. 2006).
577. Considerando que nenhum estudo filogenético amostrou *C. griseus* (anteriormente *Thryothorus griseus*), o tratamento dessa espécie dentro de *Cantorchilus* é tentativo (Mann *et al*. 2006).
578. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida (Kroodsma & Brewer 2005).
579. Anteriormente colocado em Mimidae ou Troglodytidae, mas dados moleculares recentes mostraram que este é um taxon dentro de Sylvioidea, representando uma linhagem distinta mais próxima das famílias Locustellidae e Bernieridae, ambas exclusivas do Velho Mundo (Alström *et al*. 2006, 2013; Johansson *et al*. 2008; Fregon *et al*. 2012). Baseado nessas singularidades, Aleixo & Pacheco (2006) propuseram o tratamento de *Donacobius* em uma nova família monotípica, Donacobiidae.
580. Anteriormente tratado na subfamília Sylviidae, mas dados moleculares mais recentes mostraram uma relação próxima com Troglodytidae (Barker 2004, Alström *et al*. 2006; Johansson *et al*. 2008).
581. Harvey *et al*. (2014) sugerem que os táxons *obscurus* e *sticturus* deveriam ser espécies independentes de *R. melanurus*, baseado em diferencas morfológicas, vocais e ecológicas. Considerando que *sticturus* tem prioridade nomenclatural, o táxon recentemente elevado à categoria de espécie leva o seu nome.
582. Um espécime do Acre depositado no MPEG representa *R. m. obscurus* (Piacentini & Aleixo, obs. pess.).
583. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida (Atwood and Lerman 2006).
584. Anteriormente classificada como espécie politípica, incluindo *paraensis* e *facilis*, mas este arranjo é parafilético em relação a *Polioptila schistaceigula*, dos Andes (Whittaker *et al*. 2013). Essa informacão apoia a separação da politípica *P. guianensis* em vários espécies, como proposto por Whitney & Álvarez (2005).
585. Anteriormente classificada como sub-espécies de *P. guianensis*, mas reconhecida como espécie separada baseado em características vocais e morfológicas (Whitney & Álvarez 2005). Whittaker *et al*. (2013) também adotam este tratamento uma vez que mostram que *Polioptila paraensis* é mais próxima de *P. schistaceigula*, encontrada nos Andes, do que de *P. guianensis*.
586. Espécie recentemente descrita baseada em características morfológicas vocais e dados moleculares (Whittaker *et al*. 2013), aparentemente irmã de P. paraensis.
587. Anteriormente classificada como sub-espécie de P. guianensis, mas foi reconhecida como espécie à parte baseada em características vocais e morfológicas (Whitney & Álvarez 2005).
588. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida (Atwood and Lerman 2006).
589. Comumente tratado como subespécie de *C. ustulatus*, de quem difere por voz, plumagem e padrão de migração; Ruegg (2007) argumenta que a estreita zona híbrida atua como barreira ao fluxo gênico entre as duas formas, o que requer o reconhecimento como espécie mesmo sob o Conceito Biológico (contra suas próprias conclusões).
590. Historicamente tratado também em *Platycichla*, mas ver Voelker *et al*. (2007).
591. Historicamente tratado também em *Platycichla*, mas ver Voelker *et al*. (2007).
592. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
593. A descrição desta forma foi ignorada por todas as fontes subsequentes, até ser resgatada em H&M. Sua validade necessita de avaliação.
594. Registro brasileiro divulgado por Phelps & Aveledo (1966).
595. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida. A ocorrência da forma nominal no Amapá é bastante provável.
596. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
597. Ocorrência no Brasil recentemente identificada no Acre, onde se encontra com a forma nominal (Guilherme 2012).
598. Dickerman & Phelps (1982) apontam sua ocorrência para a fronteira Brasil-Venezuela.
599. Anteriormente tratada em *Seiurus*, mas ver Lovette & Hochachka (2006) e Sangster (2008).
600. Baseado em recente filogenia molecular (Lovette *et al*. 2010), os representantes brasileiros dos gêneros *Dendroica* e *Parula* foram incorporados em *Setophaga*.

601. IOC trata o "grupo *aestiva*" de subespécies como espécie à parte. Dados de Boulet *et al*. (2006) sugerem que outras subespécies possivelmente invernam no Brasil também (e.g. *S. p. amnicola*).
602. Por vezes tratada também em gênero próprio, *Oporornis*.
603. IOC trata as duas subespécies ocorrentes no Brasil como espécies plenas e monotípicas.
604. Diferenças vocais entre populações sugerem que mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
605. Tratada como espécie plena por HBW. Sua validade necessita de revisão.
606. Anteriormente incluídos em *Basileuterus*, mas tal tratamento tornaria este último gênero polifilético (Lovette *et al*. 2010).
607. Possivelmente espécie à parte dadas as diferenças vocais em relação à forma nominal (ver Remsen *et al*. 2015)
608. HBW e H&M tratam esta espécie como monotípica.
609. Anteriormente por vezes tratada como subespécie de *M. rivularis*.
610. Tratada como subespécie pelas obras referenciais, mas reconhecida como espécie plena pelo CBRO a partir dos resultados de Lovette (2004).
611. Usualmente tratada como politípica, incluindo *boliviana*, mas tal tratamento tornaria esta espécie polifilética (ver Lovette 2004).
612. Apenas recentemente registrada no Brasil, no estado do Acre (Aleixo & Guilherme 2010).
613. Historicamente tratada no gênero *Curaeus*, mas ver Powell *et al*. (2014).
614. Algumas obras tratam *S. m. quinta* (HBW, IOC) e mesmo *S. m. praticola* (H&M) como sinônimos de *S. m. monticola* Chubb.
615. Anteriormente tratados em Thraupidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
616. Historicamente tratada em Frigillus, mas ver Burns *et al*. (2014).
617. No Brasil de ocorrência restrita aos Tepuis em Roraima.
618. Até recentemente incluido no gênero *Thraupis.*
619. Até recentemente incluida no gênero *Diuca*. Ocorrência no Brasil relacionada com indivíduos vagantes.
620. Lopes & Gonzaga (2014) advogam tratar-se de espécie monotípica.
621. Até recentemente considerado subespécies de *P. baeri*, mas ver Lopes & Gonzaga (2013)
622. Comumente tratada como subespécie de *T. mexicana*, mas divergências genéticas (Burns & Naoki 2004) e de plumagem sustentam seu tratamento como espécie independente.
623. Comumente tratada como subespécie de *T. velia*, mas ver Assis *et al*. (2008). Por vezes grafada também como "cyanomelaena", mas tal grafia é incorreta (ver David & Gosselin 2002a).
624. Táxon conhecido apenas do tipo, obtido na Chapado dos Veadeiros, Goiás, e sem registros recentes.
625. Gênero aparentemente polifilético (Burns *et al*. 2014).
626. Avesde populações extra-brasileiras (*S. f. flaveola*) importadas ilegalmente têm sido soltas inadvertidamente em Roraima e outros locais do país, o que pode levar ao estabelecimento de populações introduzidas e "contaminação" genética das formas nativas.
627. Mais de uma espécie parece estar envolvida.
628. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
629. Por vezes tratado também em gênero próprio, *Rhynchothraupis;* espécie de afinidades incertas, possivelmente próxima de *Dolospingus* e *Sporophila.*
630. Tratado em versões anteriores da lista em *Lanio* baseado em Burns & Racicot (2009), mas ver Burns *et al*. (2014) para um retorno à classificação tradicional.
631. Tratado em versões anteriores da lista em *Lanio* baseado em Burns & Racicot (2009), mas ver Burns *et al*. (2014) para um retorno à classificação tradicional.
632. Tratado em versões anteriores da lista em *Lanio* baseado em Burns & Racicot (2009), mas ver Burns *et al*. (2014) para um retorno à classificação tradicional.
633. Tratado historicamente em *Tachyphonus*; novos estudos são necessários para resolver sua posição filogenética.
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635. Tratado historicamente em *Tachyphonus*; novos estudos são necessários para resolver sua posição filogenética. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
636. Espécie de validade questionável, conhecida apenas do tipo. Tratada historicamente em *Tachyphonus*.
637. Tratado historicamente em *Tachyphonus*; novos estudos são necessários para resolver sua posição filogenética. Mais de uma espécie pode estar envolvida.
638. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae (Ver Barker *et al*. 2013).
639. Os limites taxonômicos e geográficos das formas envolvidas, se realmente válidas, requerem uma revisão profunda.
640. Este táxon não tem sido reconhecido por autores subsequentes, todos tratando a espécie como monotípica.
641. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae (Ver Barker *et al*. 2013).

642. Grantsau (2010) considera a espécie monotípica.
643. Tratada como espécie monotica no HBW
644. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
645. Para o tratamento de *Sporophila bouvreuil* e *S. pileata* como espécies independentes e monotípicas, ver Machado & Silveira (2011).
646. Para o tratamento de *Sporophila bouvreuil* e *S. pileata* como espécies independentes e monotípicas, ver Machado & Silveira (2011). Data corrigida em relação à 11ª. edição (CBRO 2014).
647. Antes tratado como gênero *Oryzoborus.*
648. Antes tratado como gênero *Oryzoborus.*
649. Antes tratado como gênero *Oryzoborus.*
650. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
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654. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
655. IOC trata o extraterritorial *whitii* (incluindo *wagneri)* como uma espécie à parte, o que resulta em *P. nigrorufa* como espécie monotípica.
656. Tradicionalmente tratados em *Poospiza*, mas o gênero foi recuperado polifilético por Burns *et al*. (2014), que recomendaram o tratamento destas espécies no gênero *Microspingus*.
657. Tradicionalmente alocados em Emberizidae, mas ver Barker *et al*. (2013).
658. Os registros do oeste do Rio Grande do Sul podem referir-se à forma nominal (Belton 1984).
659. Lavinia *et al*. (2015) encontraram grande divergência genética entre as populações da Mata Atlântica e aquelas do restante da América do Sul, corroborando divergências morfológicas e vocais e suportanto a separação das aves amazônicas em espécie à parte. *Habia rubica* fica portanto restrita às populações do leste do Brasil.
660. O acúmulo de registros nos últimos anos parece indicar sua ocorrência como visitante regular no país.
661. Tratado em algumas versões anteriores da lista em *Cyanoloxia* baseado em Klicka *et al*. (2007), mas ver Bryson *et al*. (2014) para um retorno à classificação tradicional.
662. Historicamente tratado como subespécie de *C. cyanoides* (extrabrasileira), mas Bryson *et al*. (2014) apresentam dados para seu tratamento como espécie à parte.
663. Historicamente tratado também nos gêneros *Cyanocompsa* e *Passerina,* por vezes também sob o nome *C. cyanea* (inválido; vide Bencke 2002).
664. Anteriormente por vezes tratado também no gênero *Carduelis*.
665. Os pintassingos americanos foram por muito tempo tratatos no gênero *Spinus* ou *Carduelis.* Nguembock *et al*. (2009) demonstraram que essas espécies deveriam ficar em gênero distinto de *Carduelis,* entretanto uma aparente mistura de amostras atribuídas a *S. spinus* (espécie-tipo de Spinus; ver Zuccon *et al*. 2012) levou os autores a propor a adoção do gênero *Sporagra* Reichenbach, 1850. Trabalhos posteriores (Zuccon *et al*. 2012; Beckman & Witt 2015) apoiam o retorno de todos pintassilgos americanos ao gênero *Spinus.*
666. Tradicionalmente alocado (junto com *Chlorophonia*) em Thraupidae, mas diversos estudos moleculares (começando com Burns 1997) encontraram que ambos pertencem aos Fringillidae. Zuccon *et al*. (2012) encontraram *Euphonia* parafilético em relação a *Chlorophonia*.
667. Previamente tratada como subespécie de *E. musica* (extraterritorial). O "grupo *musica*" pode ser mais próximo a *Chlorophonia* do que às demais *Euphonia* (Zuccon *et al*. 2012).
668. A população com ocorrência no Brasil pode ser um táxon não descrito (HBW).
669. Tradicionalmente alocado (junto com *Euphonia*) em Thraupidae, mas diversos estudos moleculares (começando com Burns 1997) encontraram que ambos pertencem aos Fringillidae. Zuccon *et al*. (2012) encontraram *Chlorophonia* dentro de *Euphonia*.

APPENDIX 2.

Systematic synopsis of the birds of Brazil (taxa above genus).

Ordem **Rheiformes**
- Família **Rheidae**

Ordem **Tinamiformes**
- Família **Tinamidae**

Ordem **Anseriformes**
- Família **Anhimidae**
- Família **Anatidae**
  - Subfamília **Dendrocygninae**
  - Subfamília **Anserinae**
  - Subfamília **Anatinae**

Ordem **Galliformes**
- Família **Cracidae**
- Família **Odontophoridae**

Ordem **Podicipediformes**
- Família **Podicipedidae**

Ordem **Phoenicopteriformes**
- Família **Phoenicopteridae**

Ordem **Sphenisciformes**
- Família **Spheniscidae**

Ordem **Procellariiformes**
- Família **Diomedeidae**
- Família **Procellariidae**
- Família **Hydrobatidae**
  - Subfamília **Oceanitinae**
  - Subfamília **Hydrobatinae**
- Família **Pelecanoididae**

Ordem **Phaethontiformes**
- Família **Phaethontidae**

Ordem **Ciconiiformes**
- Família **Ciconiidae**

Ordem **Suliformes**
- Família **Fregatidae**
- Família **Sulidae**
- Família **Phalacrocoracidae**
- Família **Anhingidae**

Ordem **Pelecaniformes**
- Família **Pelecanidae**
- Família **Ardeidae**
- Família **Threskiornithidae**

Ordem **Cathartiformes**
- Família **Cathartidae**

Ordem **Accipitriformes**
- Família **Pandionidae**
- Família **Accipitridae**

Ordem **Eurypygiformes**
- Família **Eurypygidae**

Ordem **Gruiformes**
- Família **Aramidae**
- Família **Psophiidae**
- Família **Rallidae**
- Família **Heliornithidae**

Ordem **Charadriiformes**
- Subordem **Charadrii**
  - Família **Charadriidae**
  - Família **Haematopodidae**
  - Família **Recurvirostridae**
  - Família **Burhinidae**
  - Família **Chionidae**
- Subordem **Scolopaci**
  - Família **Scolopacidae**
  - Família **Thinocoridae**
  - Família **Jacanidae**
  - Família **Rostratulidae**
  - Família **Glareolidae**
- Subordem **Lari**
  - Família **Stercorariidae**
  - Família **Laridae**
  - Família **Sternidae**
  - Família **Rynchopidae**

Ordem **Columbiformes**
- Família **Columbidae**

Ordem **Opisthocomiformes**
- Família **Opisthocomidae**

Ordem **Cuculiformes**
- Família **Cuculidae**
  - Subfamília **Cuculinae**
  - Subfamília **Crotophaginae**
  - Subfamília **Taperinae**
  - Subfamília **Neomorphinae**

Ordem **Strigiformes**
- Família **Tytonidae**
- Família **Strigidae**

Ordem **Steatornithiformes**
- Família **Steatornithidae**

Ordem **Nyctibiiformes**
- Família **Nyctibiidae**

Ordem **Caprimulgiformes**
- Família **Caprimulgidae**

Ordem **Apodiformes**
- Família **Apodidae**
- Família **Trochilidae**
  - Subfamília **Phaethornithinae**
  - Subfamília **Trochilinae**

Ordem **Trogoniformes**
- Família **Trogonidae**

Ordem **Coraciiformes**
- Família **Alcedinidae**
- Família **Momotidae**

Ordem **Galbuliformes**
- Família **Galbulidae**
- Família **Bucconidae**

Ordem **Piciformes**
Família **Capitonidae**
Família **Ramphastidae**
Família **Picidae**
Ordem **Cariamiformes**
Família **Cariamidae**
Ordem **Falconiformes**
Família **Falconidae**
Ordem **Psittaciformes**
Família **Psittacidae**
Ordem **Passeriformes**
Subordem **Tyranni**
Infraordem **Furnariides**
Parvordem **Thamnophilida**
Família **Thamnophilidae**
Subfamília **Euchrepomidinae**
Subfamília **Myrmornithinae**
Subfamília **Thamnophilinae**
Família **Melanopareiidae**
Família **Conopophagidae**
Parvordem **Furnariida**
Superfamília **Grallarioidea**
Família **Grallariidae**
Família **Rhinocryptidae**
Subfamília **Scytalopodinae**
Subfamília **Rhinocryptinae**
Superfamília **Furnarioidea**
Família **Formicariidae**
Família **Scleruridae**
Família **Dendrocolaptidae**
Subfamília **Sittasominae**
Subfamília **Dendrocolaptinae**
Família **Xenopidae**
Família **Furnariidae**
Subfamília **Berlepschiinae**
Subfamília **Pygarrhichinae**
Subfamília **Furnariinae**
Subfamília **Philydorinae**
Subfamília **Synallaxiinae**
Infraordem **Tyrannides**
Parvordem **Tyrannida**
Família **Pipridae**
Subfamília **Neopelminae**
Subfamília **Piprinae**
Subfamília **Ilicurinae**
Superfamília **Cotingoidea**
Família **Oxyruncidae**
Família **Onychorhynchidae**
Família **Tityridae**
Subfamília **Schiffornithinae**
Subfamília **Tityrinae**
Família **Cotingidae**
Subfamília **Pipreolinae**
Subfamília **Rupicolinae**
Subfamília **Phytotominae**
Subfamília **Cephalopterinae**
Subfamília **Cotinginae**
Superfamília **Tyrannoidea**
Família **Pipritidae**
Família **Platyrinchidae**
Família **Tachurisidae**
Família **Rhynchocyclidae**
Subfamília **Pipromorphinae**
Subfamília **Rhynchocyclinae**
Subfamília **Todirostrinae**
Família **Tyrannidae**
Subfamília **Hirundineinae**
Subfamília **Elaeniinae**
Subfamília **Tyranninae**
Subfamília **Fluvicolinae**
Subordem **Passeri**
Parvordem **Corvida**
Família **Vireonidae**
Família **Corvidae**
Parvordem **Passerida**
Família **Hirundinidae**
Família **Troglodytidae**
Família **Donacobiidae**
Família **Polioptilidae**
Família **Turdidae**
Família **Mimidae**
Família **Motacillidae**
Família **Passerellidae**
Família **Parulidae**
Família **Icteridae**
Família **Mitrospingidae**
Família **Thraupidae**
Subfamília **Porphyrospizinae**
Subfamília **Orchesticinae**
Subfamília **Thraupinae**
Subfamília **Nemosiinae**
Subfamília **Diglossinae**
Subfamília **Hemithraupinae**
Subfamília **Tachyphoninae**
Subfamília **Charitospizinae**
Subfamília **Dacninae**
Subfamília **Coerebinae**
Subfamília **Sporophilinae**
Subfamília **Embirizoidinae**
Subfamília **Saltatorinae**
Subfamília **Poospizinae**
Família **Cardinalidae**
Família **Fringillidae**
Subfamília **Carduelinae**
Subfamília **Euphoniinae**
Família **Estrildidae**
Família **Passeridae**

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The ***Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia*** will accept original contributions related to any aspect of the biology of birds, with emphasis on the documentation, analysis, and interpretation of field and laboratory studies, presentation of new methodologies, theories or reviews of ideas or previously known information. The ***Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia*** is interested in publishing ornithological studies on behavior, behavioral ecology, biogeography, breeding biology, community ecology, conservation biology, distribution, evolution and genetics, landscape ecology, methods and statistics, migration, nomenclature, paleontology, parasites and disease, phylogeography, physiology, population biology, systematics, and taxonomy. Noteworthy range extensions and novel geopolitical (country/state/province) records are also welcome, but not mere lists of the avifauna of a specific locality. Monographs may be considered for publication upon consultation with the editor.

Manuscripts submitted to The ***Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia*** must not have been published previously or be under consideration for publication, in whole or in part, in another journal or book. **Manuscripts may be written only in English** and must be typed in Microsoft Word, using Times New Roman 12, double spaced and left justified. Scientific names must be shown in *italic,* and authors are encouraged to follow the latest systematic sequence of the Brazilian (www.cbro.org.br/CBRO/index.htm) or South American (www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html) bird lists, when pertinent and at their discretion. When using one of each of those sources, please be explicit about which one is being used, following it consistently throughout the manuscript. Common names should follow those recommended by the South American Checklist Committee (www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html).

Authors for whom English is not their native language are strongly recommended to have their manuscript professionally edited before submission to improve the English. Two of these independent suppliers of editing services in Brazil can be found through maryandriani@yahoo.com or the web site www.idstudio.art.br. All services are paid for and arranged by the author, and use of one of these services does not guarantee acceptance or preference for publication.

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The parts of the manuscript must be organized as follows:

- **Title** (of the manuscript, in lowercase – not capitals - with names and addresses of all the authors)
- **Abstract/Key-Words** (with title and up to 300 words; five key-words related to the main topics of the manuscript and *not already mentioned in the title* must be provided in alphabetical order and separated by semicolons)
- **Introduction** (starting on a new page)
- **Methods** (this and subsequent parts continue without page breaks)
- **Results** (only the results, succinctly)
- **Discussion**
- **Acknowledgments**
- **References**
- **Tables**
- **Figure Legends**
- **Figures**

For short notes, the same *Abstract* and *Key-Words* structure outlined above must be included. The *text* must provide a brief introduction, description of methods and of the study area, presentation and discussion of the results, acknowledgments and references. Conclusions may be provided after the discussion or within it.

Each Table should be on a separate page, numbered in Arabic numerals, with its own legend. The legend should be part of the table, and occupy the space made by inserting an extra line at the beginning of the table, in which the cells are merged. Figure legends, occupying one or more pages following the tables, should be numbered successively, also in Arabic numerals. Figures will follow, one to each page, and clearly numbered in agreement with the legends.

As necessary, subsections may be identified and labeled as such. All pages should be numbered in the upper, right hand corner.

The following *abbreviations* should be used: h (hour), min (minute), s (second), km (kilometer), m (meter), cm (centimeter), mm (millimeter), ha (hectare), kg (kilogram), g (gram), mg (miligram), all of them in lowercase (not capitals) and with no "periods" (".). Use the following *statistical notations:* P, n, t, r, F, G, U, $\chi 2$, df (degrees of freedom), ns (non significant), CV (coefficient of variation), SD (standard deviation), SE (standard error). With the exception of temperature and percentage symbols (e.g., 15°C, 45%), leave a space between the number and the unit or symbol (e.g., n = 12, P < 0.05, 25 min). Latin words or expressions should be written in italics (e.g., *et al., in vitro, in vivo, sensu).* Numbers one to nine should be written out unless a measurement (e.g., four birds, 6 mm, 2 min); from 10 onwards use numbers.

Author *citations* in the text must follow the pattern: (Pinto 1964) or Pinto (1964); two publications of the same author must be cited as (Sick 1985, 1993) or (Ribeiro 1920a, b); several authors must be presented in chronological order: (Pinto 1938, Aguirre 1976b); for two-author publications both authors must be cited: (Ihering & Ihering 1907), but for more than two authors, only the first one should be cited: (Schubart *et al.* 1965); authors' names

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Articles

Fargione, J.; Hill, J.; Tilman, D.; Polasky, S. & Hawthornez, P. 2008. Land clearing and the biofuel carbon debt. *Science,* 319: 1235-1238.
Santos, M. P. D. & Vasconcelos, M. F. 2007. Range extension for Kaempfer's Woodpecker *Celeus obrieni* in Brazil, with the first male specimen. *Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club,* 127: 249-252.
Worthington, A. H. 1989. Adaptations for avian frugivory: assimilation efficiency and gut transit time of *Manacus vitellinus* and *Pipra mentalis. Oecologia,* 80: 381-389.

Books and Monographs

Sick, H. 1985. *Ornitologia brasileira, uma introdução,* v. 1. Brasília: Editora Universidade de Brasília.

Book Chapters

Remsen, J. V. & Robinson, S. K. 1990. A classification scheme for foraging behavior of birds in terrestrial habitats, p. 144-160. In: Morrison, M. L.; Ralph, C. J.; Verner, J. & Jehl Jr., J. R. (eds.). Avian foraging: theory, methodology, and applications. Lawrence: Cooper Ornithological Society (Studies in Avian Biology 13).

Theses and Dissertations

Novaes, F. C. 1970. *Estudo ecológico das aves em uma área de vegetação secundária no Baixo Amazonas, Estado do Pará.* Ph.D. dissertation. Rio Claro: Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Rio Claro.

Web-based References

CBRO - Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos. 2011. Listas das aves do Brasil, 10th Edition. http://www.cbro.org.br/CBRO/pdf/AvesBrasil2011.pdf (access on 20 January 2013).
IUCN. 1987. A posição da IUCN sobre a migração de organismos vivos: introduções, reintroduções e reforços. http://iucn.org/themes/ssc/pubs/policy/index.htm (access on 25 August 2005).
Dornas, T. 2009a. [XC95575, *Celeus obrieni*]. www.xeno-canto.org/95575 (access on 25 February 2012).
Dornas, T. 2009b. [XC95576, *Celeus obrieni*]. www.xeno-canto.org/95576 (access on 25 February 2012).
Pinheiro, R. T. 2009. [WA589090, *Celeus obrieni* Short, 1973]. www.wikiaves.com/589090 (access on 05 March 2012).

Footnotes will not be accepted.

Illustrations and *tables.* The illustrations (photographs, drawings, graphics and maps), which will be called figures, must be numbered with Arabic numerals in the order in which they are cited and will be inserted into the text. Upon manuscript acceptance, high quality image files (extensions JPG, TIF, PSD, CDR, AI, EPS, WMF or XLS; minimum resolution of 300 DPI) of the original figures will be requested. Tables and figures will receive independent numbering and must appear at the end of the text, as well as all legends to the figures that must be presented on separate sheets. In the text, mentioning figures and tables must follow the pattern: "(Figure 2)" or "... in figure 2." Table headings must provide a complete title, and be self-explanatory, without needing to refer to the text. All figure legends must be grouped in numerical order on a separate sheet from the figures.

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