

## The birds of Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes, South Acre, Brazil

### Aves da Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes, Sul do Acre, Brasil

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**Abstract:** This paper describes the avifauna sampled at Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes, Acre, Brazil, during October and November, 2008. We recorded 344 bird species of 17 orders and 57 families through point counts, mist-nets and general observations. The most prevalent families were Tyrannidae, Thamnophilidae and Thraupidae with 53, 36 and 22 species, respectively. We recorded some range restricted, little know, and habitat specialists birds exemplified by *Crypturellus atrocapillus*, *C. strigulosus*, *Primolius couloni*, *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, *Drymophila devillei*, *Simoxenops ucayalae*, *Cnipodectes superrufus*, *Hemitriccus flammulatus*, *Percnostola lophotes*, *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo*, and *Conioptilon mcilhennyi*. Although we surveyed only during the dry season, the rarefaction curves indicate a satisfactory sampling effort. The data show that the Chico Mendes reserve holds a unique Amazonian bird community, which is influenced by the presence of bamboo and second growth vegetation. The results of this paper reinforce the biological importance of the RESEX and highlight the need for more inventories and bird studies at this isolated and little known region of the Brazilian Amazon.

**Keywords:** Aves. Brazil. Southeast Acre. Southwest Amazon. Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes.

**Resumo:** Este estudo descreve a avifauna amostrada na Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes, Acre, Brasil. Foram registradas por contagem por pontos, redes neblina e observações gerais 344 espécies de aves incluídas em 17 ordens e 57 famílias. As famílias mais representadas foram Tyrannidae, Thamnophilidae e Thraupidae com 53, 36 e 22 espécies, respectivamente. Registramos algumas espécies de distribuição restrita, pouco conhecidas ou especialistas, exemplificadas por *Crypturellus atrocapillus*, *C. strigulosus*, *Primolius couloni*, *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, *Drymophila devillei*, *Simoxenops ucayalae*, *Cnipodectes superrufus*, *Hemitriccus flammulatus*, *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo*, *Percnostola lophotes* e *Conioptilon mcilhennyi*. Apesar de termos amostrado apenas a estação seca, as curvas cumulativas de espécies indicaram um bom esforço amostral. Os resultados deste estudo mostraram que nesta reserva ocorre uma comunidade de aves característica, influenciada por bambus e florestas secundárias. Nossos resultados reforçam a importância biológica da RESEX e enfatizam a necessidade de mais inventários e estudos ornitológicos nesta isolada e ainda pouco conhecida região da Amazônia brasileira.

**Palavras-chave:** Aves. Brasil. Sudeste do Acre. Sudoeste da Amazônia. Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes.

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## INTRODUCTION

The western Amazonian bird community is very poorly known, and the Acre avifauna is still being discovered and described. Despite the recent history of ornithological surveys of the State of Acre (less than 60 years of studies), up to 655 bird species have been recorded, and around 75 new species are likely to be included in the State list in the near future (Guilherme, 2009). Given the fast rate of change in our knowledge, all possible information describing the avifauna of this State are significant for the future management and conservation of this important and remote part of the Amazon.

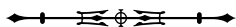
Since the 1950's some researchers have collected and surveyed birds in the State of Acre. One of the first bird collections in this State was led by P. E. Vanzolini in 1951 (Vanzolini, 1952), who confirmed the first 140 bird species for Acre State, and four new species for Brazil (Pinto & Camargo, 1954). A few other bird surveys took place in Acre in late 1950's and 1960's (Novaes, 1957, 1958), but ornithologists only published the first bird checklists about the avifauna of this region in the 1980's and 1990's (for a detailed description see Guilherme, 2009). Most of the published bird surveys were carried out in the Juruá river Basin in northern Acre (i.e. Novaes, 1957, 1958; Whittaker & Oren, 1999; Whittaker *et al.*, 2002). Other papers include inventories from the Acre river basin (i.e. Pinto & Camargo, 1954; Guilherme, 2001). This study describes and highlights the important observations of the avifauna sampled at Reserva Extrativista Chico Mendes (RESEX Chico Mendes), a federal extractive reserve located further south in the Acre river basin, almost at the Brazilian-Peruvian-Bolivian border.

## METHODS

This study was conducted in RESEX Chico Mendes (10° to 11° S, 68° to 70° W), in Acre State, Southwest Amazon, Brazil (Figure 1). This reserve has approximately 1-million hectares of 'terra firme', non-flooded, opened-canopy forests, with understory dominated by lianas,

small palms and/or bamboos (Costa, 2000). The Chico Mendes Reserve is located in a region with annual average temperature around 24 °C, and a mean precipitation of 2,000 mm (Costa, 2000). The rainy period is from December to March and it is drier from June to August (Costa, 2000). After an extended drought in the region, combined with slash-and-burn techniques used by most of the reserve inhabitants, about 300,000 ha of forest in the reserve were accidentally burned during August and October 2005 (Brown *et al.*, 2006; INPE, 2010). For this reason, the study site is a mosaic of burned and unburned primary Amazonian 'terra firme' forests with patches dominated by bamboos. Most of the burned areas were forested and had been regenerating for three years at the time of the study in 2008. We conducted samples in the end of the dry season, during October 5<sup>th</sup> and November 10<sup>th</sup> 2008, in the center of the reserve and approximately 100 km from Bolivian-Peruvian border, in Xapuri municipality (Figure 1). By unburned forests, we refer to sites that had not burned in the 2005 drought – but the presence of bamboo in the region may indicate a relatively recent history of fire (Nelson & Irmão, 1998).

We sampled twelve 550 m trails that were all located at least 1 km apart from one another. We used mist-nets, point counts and random observations (between the coordinates 10° 13' S, 68° 44' W and 10° 32' S, 68° 42' W) (Figure 1). We performed the random observations at other sites, not just along the trails, including main roads and plantations. For each avifaunal sampling trail, 28 mist-nets (12 x 2.5 m; mesh size 36 mm) were erected in four groups of seven nets along 550 m transects. Each group created a netline of 7 x 12 m extending for 90 - 100 m. Groups were separated by an open space of 50 m. We opened the 28 nets for two days, from sunset (6:30 h) to about 13:30 h, accruing 2,050 mist-net hours in total (a capture effort of 11,720 hm<sup>2</sup>). We checked the nets hourly and closed it during periods of heavy rain. All birds captured were identified to species level, weighed, and measured (standard measurements included wing, tail, bill, and total length) and,



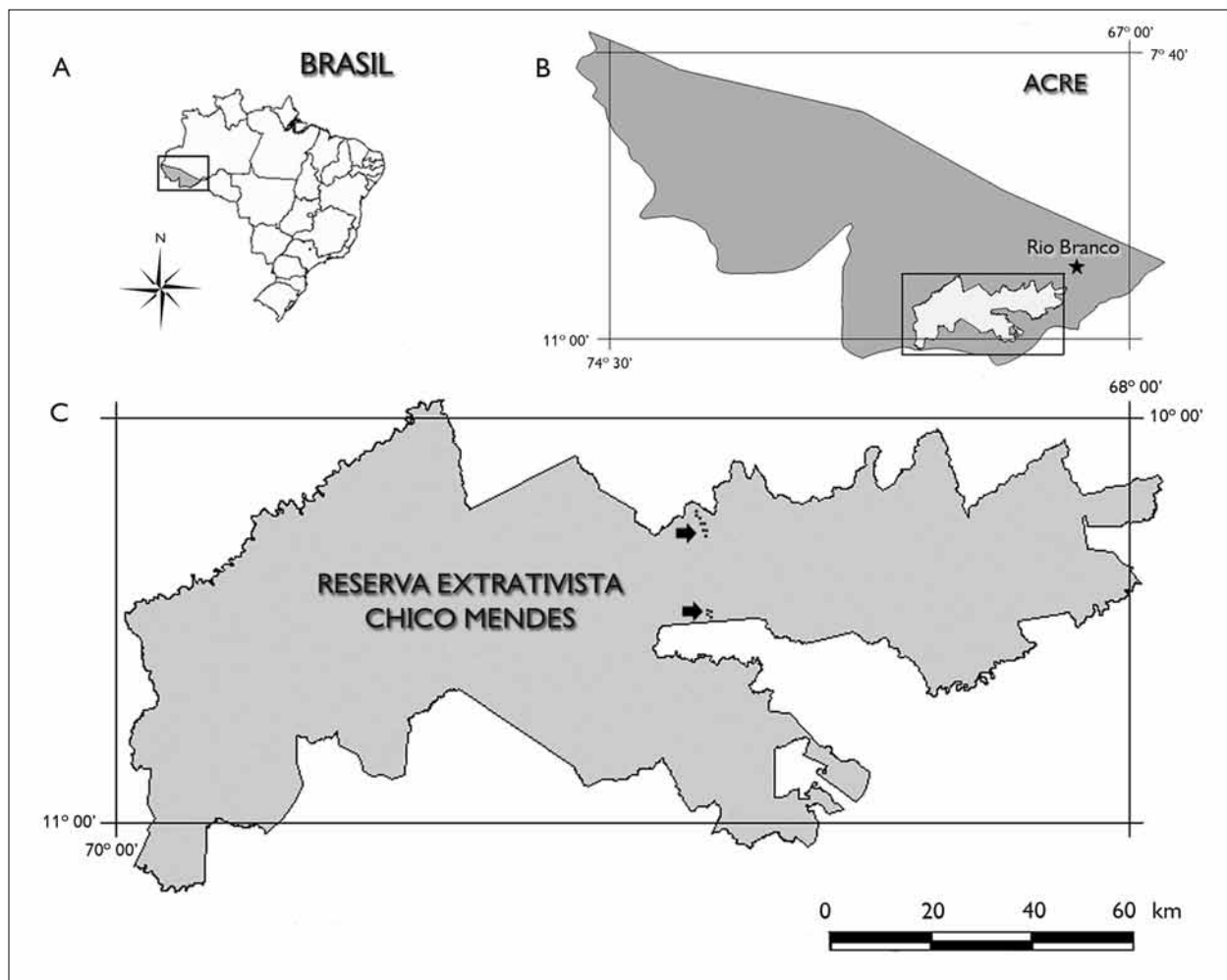


Figure 1. Map of Brazil (A), the State of Acre (B), and RESEX Chico Mendes (C). Arrows and dots showing approximate location of sampling trails (map adapted from Costa, 2000).

whenever possible, were aged, sexed and photographed. The captured birds were banded with a numbered metal ring obtained from Centro Nacional de Pesquisa para Conservação de Aves Silvestres (CEMAVE) - Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação e Biodiversidade (ICMBio) (The Brazilian Bird Banding Laboratory in the Brazilian National Institute of Environment). All recaptures from the same sampling period and from the same net line were excluded from the analysis to avoid double counting.

In addition to the mist-netting, Luiz Mestre carried out 96 point counts along the trails. The point counts were

accomplished two times at the same point on two different days, but not the same days as the mist-netting. First sampling was conducted between 6:30 h and 7:30 h, and the second between 7:30 h and 9:00 h. Each point count consisted of ten minutes of bird observations and recording, spaced 150 m each other (50 m, 200 m, 350 m and 500 m along each transect). All bird registrations were recorded using a digital recorder and a directional microphone during point counts and confirmed (if possible) visually by binoculars. Unknown vocalizations were subsequently checked against known calls and, if necessary, confirmed by consulting with

other experienced ornithologists (i.e. A. Aleixo, S. Dantas, E. Guilherme). The distance from the observer and the height at first detection were also noted. We excluded from the richness and abundance analysis all the birds flying or registered outside the range of 50 m radius of each point count. We also did not include birds that came from directions of other sampling points (primarily wide-ranging canopy species such as Pscitacidae, Embereziidae and Thraupidae), to avoid double counting. Individuals of most species are unlikely to have been registered on consecutive days, because sampling was always carried out at different times of the day. However, we may have inflated numbers of individuals for some territorial species. For this reason, we compared the cumulative curves in three different ways. First, we plotted the curves using only first day sampling separately (Figure 2, PC1). Second, we plotted both days together including all registrations (Figure 2, PC2). Third, we only included the first detection event of a species at a point, using day two only to accumulate species we did not observe on day one. If a species was recorded on the first day and then again on day two, we excluded the day two observation (Figure 2, PC3).

We analyzed the three methods used separately (mist-nets, point counts, general observations) based on number of individuals and percentages. We used percentages of individuals classified separately in the levels of order, family and species. For this reason, the sum of percentages of different categories (taxonomical level) does not reflect the total of upper taxonomical level. We used point counts and mist-net data to calculate rarefaction species curves based upon number of individuals. We calculated these curves with incidence data from point counts and mist-nets separately. We analyzed the patterns of species richness between different methods comparing individual-based rarefaction curves constructed using the analytical formulae from EstimateS v.7 (Colwell, 2004). The comparisons were standardized by of the number of individuals, as we were interested in patterns of species richness and not species density (Gotelli &

Colwell, 2001). An estimate of the 'true' species richness in each quantitative method (mist-nets and point counts) were calculated using the software EstimateS v.7, using the mean of the four commonly employed abundance-based estimators (ACE, CHAO1, JACK1 [Jackknife], and BOOTSTRAPPING). We followed the CBRO (2009) list for nomenclature and *taxon* ordinance.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We registered a total of 344 bird species at RESEX Chico Mendes. These bird species were included in 17 orders and 57 families. The most representative families were Tyrannidae, Thamnophilidae and Thraupidae, with 53, 36 and 22 species respectively. Mist-nets captured 868 individuals comprising 137 species from 33 families, and point counts recorded 2,380 individuals from 186 species in 38 families. Mist-nets added 55 species, and general observations added 105 species to the total number of species.

At the order level, we captured 77.3 % of Passeriformes in mist-nets. Considering only families, we captured mainly Thamnophilidae (33.5%), Dendrocolaptidae (12.3%), Trochilidae (11.2%) and Tyrannidae (6.6%). The guilds of captured individuals were represented mainly by arboreal sallying insectivores (20.4%), arboreal gleaning insectivores (18.8%), nectarivores (11.2%), and terrestrial gleaning insectivores (10.5%). The most captured species were *Myrmoborus myotherinus* (3.6%), *Arremon taciturnus* (3.3%), *Pipra fasciicauda* (3.3%), *Phaethornis hispidus* (3.2%), and *Myrmoborus leucophrys* (3%). Based on Stotz *et al.* (1996), roughly 47.4% of captured birds were medium sensitive species while 44.5% were highly sensitive to human disturbances. Most of captured individuals (47.8%) use only one type of habitat. Approximately 42% of all birds captured by mist-nets use mainly the midstory and understory strata, and 41.6% use only the understory.

In point counts we detected mostly birds from families Psittacidae (20.8%), Thamnophilidae (20.7%), Thraupidae (8.8%), and Tyrannidae (6.8%). We registered 20.7% of arboreal granivorous birds, 17.9% of arboreal gleaning

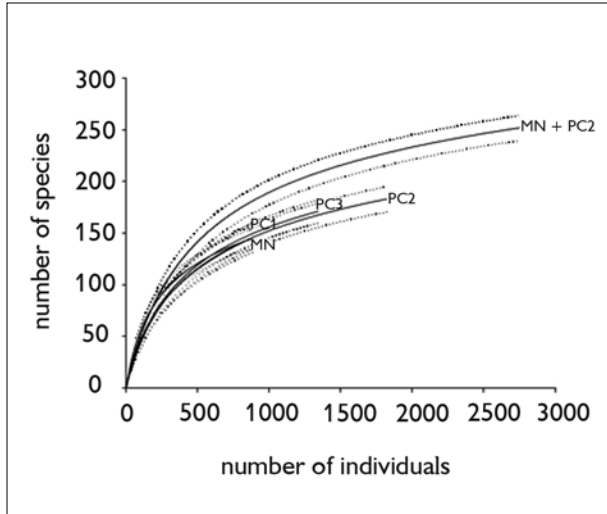


Figure 2. Rarefaction curve from EstimateS Software based on mist-nets (MN), point-counts (PC1, only first day sampling each trail considered; PC2, all samples considered; PC3 using the second day only to accumulate species not seen in the first day), and the two methods together (MN+PC2), where estimates are solid lines and 95% confidence interval dotted line.

insectivores, 16.9% of arboreal sallying insectivores, and 14.3% of arboreal omnivores. The most abundant species were *Pyrrhura picta* (7.1% of the registrations), *Amazona farinosa* (4.2%), *Aratinga weddellii* (3.3%), *Tangara chilensis* (3.1%), *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* (2.9%), and *Thamnophilus schistaceus* (2.9%). Forty three percent of these species were classified by Stotz *et al.* (1996) as highly sensitive species, and 42.1% as a medium sensitivity bird species. Most of individuals detected by point counts (36.5%) use only one type of habitat, and 29.9% use two habitats. About 51.4% of individuals registered by this method were canopy species.

The rarefaction curves from mist-nets, point-counts or both methods together did not reach an asymptote. However, point counts and both methods summed, showed a possible beginning of stabilization (Figure 2). The point count estimate of the mean 'true' richness was 213.1 ( $\pm 13.6$ ) species, using the four predicted abundance-based estimators' means (see methods). Mist-net estimated richness was 169.5 ( $\pm 9.3$ ) species using the mean of the four estimators. It is possible to observe a better-estimated

richness on associating both sampling methods, resulting in 288.3 ( $\pm 13.8$ ) species (Table 1). However, it is important to consider that these numbers were from limited samplings based only on point counts and mist-nets and for only one specific season during one year. This result shows the importance of supplementing standardized methods with general observations when a complete species list is the desired outcome. The random observation method added 106 bird species to this checklist, permitting us to estimate for this period about 400 species in the area if combining this method, point count estimate, and mist-net estimate ( $106 + 288.32 = 394.32$ ).

We highlight important observations of restricted range and little known southeast Amazon birds (Table 2). Relevant examples include the following species. *Crypturellus atrocapillus*, a species limited to the western Amazon (Inambari endemism range). In Brazil, it was only recorded in Acre State; in Parque Nacional da Serra do Divisor (Guilherme, 2009) and Reserva Extrativista do Alto Juruá (Whittaker & Oren, 1999). We recorded *C. atrocapillus* mostly in second growth and post-burned sites. *Crypturellus strigulosus* is a species with a restricted Amazonian range, apparently using mostly Campinas and Campinaranas habitats (Guilherme, 2009). We recorded this rare species in three sampling sites both in pristine and post-burned areas. *Jabiru mycteria* is included in a secondary list and has few records for Acre State (Guilherme, 2009); we saw a dead juvenile hunted by a local resident. We have no evidence of this registration (picture or skin) but the easy identification of this distinctive species means we were able to include this species in the list. *Primolius couloni* is a species that is globally vulnerable due to habitat degradation and illegal trade (Birdlife International, 2010; IUCN, 2000); and the limited range in east Peru, north Bolivia and southwest Brazil, also contributes to its vulnerability (Tobias & Brightsmith, 2007). In Brazil, *P. couloni* was mainly observed in Acre State (Whittaker & Oren, 1999; Guilherme, 2009). In the study sites, we observed the species flying and perched in pairs, mostly in pristine forests, and on few occasions, we registered larger

Table 1. The mean of the 'true' species richness, estimated by point-counts (PC), mist-nets (MN), and both together (PC+MN) by the four richness estimators calculated in EstimateS v.7 software; ACE, Chao, Jack (Jackknife), Bootstrapping, and total mean of the estimators. In parenthesis are standard deviations of these means.

	ACE Mean	Chao 1 Mean	Jack 1 Mean	Bootstrapping Mean	Total Mean ( $\pm$ SD)
PC	204.95( $\pm$ 0)	207.79( $\pm$ 9.9)	233.47( $\pm$ 6.9)	206.27( $\pm$ 0)	213.12( $\pm$ 13.6)
MN	169.72( $\pm$ 0)	162.7( $\pm$ 7.8)	182.59( $\pm$ 6.4)	162.99( $\pm$ 0)	169.5( $\pm$ 9.3)
PC+MN	282.21 ( $\pm$ 0)	283.36 ( $\pm$ 10.9)	308.79( $\pm$ 7.1)	278.95( $\pm$ 0)	288.3( $\pm$ 13.8)

groups with about eight individuals. *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, despite occurring from Central America to much of western South America, has only been registered a few times in Brazil, and only in Acre State (Sick, 1997; Whittaker & Oren, 1999). We captured and recorded few individuals of this species in pristine and second growth areas. *Percnostola lophotes* is a species limited to the western Amazon (Hoyo *et al.*, 2003). In Brazil, it was only recorded in Acre State (Whittaker & Oren, 1999; Guilherme, 2009). We captured two individuals of *P. lophotes* in pristine and post-burned sites. *Hypocnemis peruviana* and *H. subflava* are in their range limit and were recorded and photographed in the sites. Their ranges were also confirmed in Guilherme (2009) and Isler *et al.* (2007). *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo* occurs in northwest South America, and in Brazil, this species has only been registered in Acre State (Guilherme, 2009). We registered about ten individuals of this species both in pristine and second growth sites. *Conioptilon mcilhennyi* occurs in east Peru, north Bolivia and southwest Brazilian Amazonia. This species has only been recorded in Acre State within Brazil, but despite being historically rare, has been associated with second growth and post-burned forests (Guilherme, 2009; Mestre *et al.*, 2009).

Additionally, we underline the importance of this region for the conservation of some North American migratory birds. During this study, we recorded *Pandion haliaetus*, which uses most of the large Amazonian rivers and breeds in northeastern USA and southern Canada (Hoyo *et al.*, 1994; Mestre & Bierregaard, 2009). *Tringa solitaria* which breeds in north of North America (Alaska, Canada, USA) and migrates to the southern United States, Central and South America (Hoyo *et al.*, 1996). *Contopus cooperi* that occurs from Alaska (USA) to Southeast Brazil

(Hoyo *et al.*, 2004). *Contopus virens*, which breeds in eastern North America, migrating to north South America (Sick, 1997; Hoyo *et al.*, 2004). *Tyrannus tyrannus* occurs from Canada to northern Argentina (Hoyo *et al.*, 2004). *Progne subis* breeds in North America and north Central America migrating to South America during the Nearctic winter (Hoyo *et al.*, 2004). *Catharus ustulatus* breeds in North America and migrate to South America (Hoyo *et al.*, 2005). Finally, *Coccyzus americanus* which, despite having Acre within its proposed range (Erize *et al.*, 2006, Restall *et al.*, 2007, Infonatura, 2007), had not previously been registered in the State (Table 2). We clearly observed this species in a forested site, near post-burned forests, perched in the midstory. Although we do not have a documented register of this species, our observation can be considered a first important clue regarding its occurrence in these sites.

The RESEX Chico Mendes forests are also clearly important for avian bamboo specialists, once we recorded 17 species within bamboo formations. Based on Kratter (1997) classification, we found two species that are considered to be obligate bamboo specialists (*Drymophila devillei* and *Hemitriccus flammulatus*), seven species of near obligate specialists (*Celeus spectabilis*, *Simoxenops ucyalae*, *Automolus melanopezus*, *Percnostola lophotes*, *Myrmeciza goeldii*, *Ramphotricon megacephalum* and *Ramphotricon fuscicauda*), and three facultative bamboo specialists (*Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*, *Epinecrophylla ornata*, and *Microrhopias quixensis*). We found *D. devillei*, *H. flammulatus* and *P. lophotes* only in sites with abundant bamboo formations, including some second growth and post-burned areas. For this reason, our data also confirm the restriction of these species to bamboo forests as

Table 2. Bird species list of RESEX Chico Mendes, South Acre, Brazil. The list follows the CBRO bird checklist from 2009 and specify the *taxon* (including bird species, family and order); Portuguese and English names of each species; the status (St) of the bird species as resident (R), North migrant (VN) and if the species was registered in point counts (PC), mist-nets (MN) or by general observations (GO) (# status not confirmed CBRO). Habitats where species were registered 1: Primary Forests; 2: Second growth sites including post burned; 3: Plantations, open and/or aquatic habitats; 4: Flying. CA, Categories of Abundance in the sampling sites (c: common, u: uncommon, r: rare); TE, Types of Evidence (r: recording, p: picture, c: collected and deposited in Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, o: only observed).

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
Tinamiformes Huxley, 1872								
Tinamidae Gray, 1840								
<i>Tinamus tao</i> Temminck, 1815	Azulona	Gray Tinamou	R	1			c	r
<i>Tinamus guttatus</i> Pelzeln, 1863	Inhambu-galinha	White-throated Tinamou	R	1	1		u	r
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Inhambu-preto	Cinereous Tinamou	R	1,2	2		u	r
<i>Crypturellus soui</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Tururim	Little Tinamou	R	2,3			c	r
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Inhambuguaçu	Brown Tinamou	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Jaó	Undulated Tinamou	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	Inhambu-relógio	Brazilian Tinamou	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Crypturellus atrocapillus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Inhambu-de-coroa-preta	Black-capped Tinamou	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Inhambu-anhangá	Variiegated Tinamou	R			1,2		
Anseriformes Linnaeus, 1758								
Anatidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Pé-vermelho	Brazilian Teal	R			3	u	o
Galliformes Linnaeus, 1758								
Cracidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Ortalis guttata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Aracuaã	Speckled Chachalaca	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i> Spix, 1825	Jacu-de-spix	Spix's Guan	R	1,2			r	o
<i>Aburria kujubi</i> (Pelzeln, 1858)	Cujubi	Red-throated Piping Guan	R			1	r	o
Odontophoridae Gould, 1844								
<i>Odontophorus stellatus</i> (Gould, 1843)	Uru-de-topete	Starred Wood-Quail	R	1,2			r	r
Ciconiiformes Bonaparte, 1854								
Ardeidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Socó-boi	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	R			3	r	o
<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Socozinho	Striated Heron	R			3	u	o
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Garça-real	Capped Heron	R			3	u	o
Ciconiidae Sundevall, 1836								
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (Lichtenstein, 1819)	Tuiuiú	Jabiru	R			3	r	o
Cathartiformes Seeborn, 1890								
Cathartidae Lafresnaye, 1839								



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Cathartes aura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Urubu-de-cabeça-vermelha	Turkey Vulture	R			4	c	o
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i> Wetmore, 1964	Urubu-da-mata	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	R			4	u	o
<i>Coragyps atratus</i> (Bechstein, 1793)	Urubu-de-cabeça-preta	Black Vulture	R			4	c	o
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Urubu-rei	King Vulture	R			4	r	o
Falconiformes Bonaparte, 1831								
Pandionidae Bonaparte, 1854								
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Águia-pescadora	Osprey	VN			4	r	o
Accipitridae Vigors, 1824								
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Gavião-tesoura	Swallow-tailed Kite	R			4	u	o
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gavião-ripina	Double-toothed Kite	R			1	r	o
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Sovi	Plumbeous Kite	R	2,3			c	o
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Gavião-pernilongo	Crane Hawk	R			4	r	o
<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gavião-branco	White Hawk	R			4	u	o
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Gavião-preto	Great Black-Hawk	R			4	r	o
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Gavião-carijó	Roadside Hawk	R	2,3			c	r
<i>Buteo nitidus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gavião-pedrês	Gray Hawk	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i> (Wied, 1820)	Gavião-pega-macaco	Black Hawk-Eagle	R	1			r	r
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Gavião-de-penacho	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	R	4			r	o
Falconidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Daptrius ater</i> Vieillot, 1816	Gavião-de-anta	Black Caracara	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Ibycter americanus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Gralhão	Red-throated Caracara	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Caracara plancus</i> (Miller, 1777)	Caracará	Southern Caracara	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Carrapateiro	Yellow-headed Caracara	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Acauã	Laughing Falcon	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Falcão-caburé	Barred Forest-Falcon	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Micrastur gilvicolis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Falcão-mateiro	Lined Forest-Falcon	R	1,2	1,2		u	r
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Falcão-relógio	Collared Forest-Falcon	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Falco ruficularis</i> Daudin, 1800	Cauré	Bat Falcon	R			1,2	u	o
Psophiidae Bonaparte, 1831								
<i>Psophia leucoptera</i> Spix, 1825	Jacamim-de-costas-brancas	Pale-winged Trumpeter	R			1,2	u	o
Rallidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Aramides cajanea</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Saracura-três-potes	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</i> (Sclater & Salvin, 1869)	Sanã-de-cabeça-castanha	Chestnut-headed Crane	R#	2,3			r	r
Heliornithidae Gray, 1840								





Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Heliornis fulica</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Picaparra	Sungrebe	R			2,3	r	o
Eurypygidae Selby, 1840								
<i>Eurypyga helias</i> (Pallas, 1781)	Pavãozinho-do-pará	Sunbittern	R			1,2	r	o
Charadriiformes Huxley, 1867								
Charadriidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i> (Molina, 1782)	Quero-quero	Southern Lapwing	R			3	c	r
Scolopacidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Tringa solitaria</i> Wilson, 1813	Maçarico-solitário	Solitary Sandpiper	VN			3	r	o
Jacnidae Chenu & Des Murs, 1854								
<i>Jacana jacana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Jaçanã	Wattled Jacana	R			3	c	o
Columbidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1811)	Rolinha-roxa	Ruddy Ground-Dove	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i> (Ferrari-Perez, 1886)	Pararu-azul	Blue Ground-Dove	R			1,2	c	r
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Pomba-amargosa	Plumbeous Pigeon	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (Lawrence, 1868)	Pomba-botafogo	Ruddy Pigeon	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> (Richard & Bernard, 1792)	Juriti-gemeadeira	Gray-fronted Dove	R	1,2	2		c	r
<i>Geotrygon montana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pariri	Ruddy Quail-Dove	R	1	1		c	p
Psittaciformes Wagler, 1830								
Psittacidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Araracanga	Scarlet Macaw	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Ara chloropterus</i> Gray, 1859	Arara-vermelha-grande	Red-and-green Macaw	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Ara severus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Maracanã-guaçu	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Primolius couloni</i> (Sclater, 1876)	Maracanã-de-cabeça-azul	Blue-headed Macaw	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Periquitão-maracanã	White-eyed Parakeet	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Aratinga weddellii</i> (Deville, 1851)	Periquito-de-cabeça-suja	Dusky-headed Parakeet	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Pyrrhura roseifrons</i> (Gray, 1859)	Tiriba-de-cabeça-vermelha	Red-crowned Parakeet	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Tiriba-rupestre	Black-capped Parakeet	R#			1,2	u	o
<i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i> (Pelzeln, 1870)	Periquito-de-asa-azul	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	Marianinha-de-cabeça-amarela	White-bellied Parrot	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Pionus menstruus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Maitaca-de-cabeça-azul	Blue-headed Parrot	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Amazona farinosa</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Papagaio-moleiro	Mealy Parrot	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Papagaio-campeiro	Yellow-crowned Parrot	R	1,2			r	r
Cuculiformes Wagler, 1830								



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
Cuculidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Alma-de-gato	Squirrel Cuckoo	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Chincoã-de-bico-vermelho	Black-bellied Cuckoo	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Papa-lagarta-de-asa-vermelha	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	VN	1,2			r	o
<i>Crotophaga major</i> Gmelin, 1788	Anu-coroca	Greater Ani	R			2,3	c	o
<i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Anu-preto	Smooth-billed Ani	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Saci	Striped Cuckoo	R			2	u	o
Strigiformes Wagler, 1830								
Tytonidae Mathews, 1912								
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Coruja-da-igreja	Barn Owl	R			3	u	o
Strigidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Megascops choliba</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Corujinha-do-mato	Tropical Screech-Owl	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Megascops usta</i> (Sclater, 1858))	Corujinha-orelhuda	Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	R			1,2	c	r
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> (Latham, 1790)	Murucututu	Spectacled Owl	R			1,2	r	o
<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i> Vielliard, 1990	Caburé-da-amazônia	Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Caburé	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	R	1			u	r
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (Molina, 1782)	Coruja-buraqueira	Burrowing Owl	R			3	c	r
Caprimulgiformes Ridgway, 1881								
Nyctibiidae Chenu & Des Murs, 1851								
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Mãe-da-lua-gigante	Great Potoo	R			1,2	r	r
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Mãe-da-lua	Common Potoo	R			1,2	u	r
Caprimulgidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Bacurau	Pauraque	R			2,3	c	r
Apodiformes Peters, 1940								
Apodidae Olphe-Galliard, 1887								
<i>Chaetura egregia</i> Todd, 1916	Taperá-de-garganta-branca	Pale-rumped Swift	R	4			r	r
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i> (Jardine, 1846)	Andorinhão-de-rabo-curto	Short-tailed Swift	R			4	u	o
Trochilidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Balança-rabo-de-bico-torto	Rufous-breasted Hermit	R	1,2	1,2		u	p
<i>Threnetes leucurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Balança-rabo-de-garganta-preta	Pale-tailed Barbthroat	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Rabo-branco-rubro	Reddish Hermit	R			1,2	c	p
<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i> (Gould, 1846)	Rabo-branco-cinza	White-bearded Hermit	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Phaethornis philippii</i> (Bourcier, 1847)	Rabo-branco-amarelo	Needle-billed Hermit	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Phaethornis malaris</i> (Nordmann, 1835)	Besourão-de-bico-grande	Great-billed Hermit	R	1,2	1,2		r	p



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Beija-flor-de-veste-preta	Black-throated Mango	R	2			r	o
<i>Thalurania furcata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Beija-flor-tesoura-verde	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	R	1,2	1,2		u	p
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Beija-flor-roxo	White-chinned Sapphire	R	1,2	1,2		u	p
<i>Amazilia lactea</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Beija-flor-de-peito-azul	Sapphire-spangled Emerald	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Heliophryx auritus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Beija-flor-de-bochecha-azul	Black-eared Fairy	R		1		r	p
Trogoniformes A. O. U., 1886								
Trogonidae Lesson, 1828								
<i>Trogon melanurus</i> Swainson, 1838	Surucuá-de-cauda-preta	Black-tailed Trogon	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Trogon viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Surucuá-grande-de-barriga-amarela	White-tailed Trogon	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Trogon rufus</i> Gmelin, 1788	Surucuá-de-barriga-amarela	Black-throated Trogon	R	1			r	r
<i>Trogon collaris</i> Vieillot, 1817	Surucuá-de-coleira	Collared Trogon	R	1,2	1,2		u	r
Coraciiformes Forbes, 1844								
Alcedinidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> (Latham, 1790)	Martim-pescador-verde	Amazon Kingfisher	R			3	u	o
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Martinho	American Pygmy Kingfisher	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Martim-pescador-da-mata	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	R		1,2		r	p
Momotidae Gray, 1840								
<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i> (Leadbeater, 1829)	Udu-de-bico-largo	Broad-billed Motmot	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i> (Spix, 1824)	Juruva-ruiva	Rufous Motmot	R	1,2	1,2		r	p
<i>Momotus momota</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Udu-de-coroa-azul	Blue-crowned Motmot	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
Galbuliformes Fürbringer, 1888								
Galbulidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Galbula cyanescens</i> Deville, 1849	Ariramba-da-capoeira	Bluish-fronted Jacamar	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Galbula dea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ariramba-do-paraíso	Paradise Jacamar	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Jacamaraçu	Great Jacamar	R			1,2	u	r
Bucconidae Horsfield, 1821								
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i> (Sclater, 1856)	Macuru-de-testa-branca	White-necked Puffbird	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i> (Pelzeln, 1856)	Rapazinho-estriado	Striolated Puffbird	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Malacoptila semicincta</i> Todd, 1925	Barbudo-de-coleira	Semicollared Puffbird	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Freirinha-de-coroa-castanha	Rufous-capped Nunlet	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (Spix, 1824)	Chora-chuva-preto	Black-fronted Nunbird	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i> (Hahn & Küster, 1823)	Chora-chuva-de-cara-branca	White-fronted Nunbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Monasa flavirostris</i> Strickland, 1850	Chora-chuva-de-bico-amarelo	Yellow-billed Nunbird	R		1,2		r	p
Piciformes Meyer & Wolf, 1810								
Capitonidae Bonaparte, 1838								
<i>Capito auratus</i> (Dumont, 1816)	Capitão-de-fronte-dourada	Guided Barbet	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i> (Gray, 1846)	Capitão-de-bigode-limão	Lemon-throated Barbet	R	1,2			r	r
Ramphastidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Tucano-grande-de-papo-branco	Red-billed Toucan	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Tucano-de-bico-preto	Channel-billed Toucan	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Tucano-verde	Emerald Toucanet	R	1,2	1,2		r	p, c
<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Saripoca-de-coleira	Golden-collared Toucanet	R	1,2	1,2		r	p
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i> Swainson, 1822	Araçari-miudinho-de-bico-riscado	Lettered Aracari	R	1,2	1,2		u	p
<i>Pteroglossus mariae</i> Gould, 1854	Araçari-de-bico-marrom	Brown-mandibled Aracari	R		1		r	p
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> Gould, 1834	Araçari-castanho	Chestnut-eared Aracari	R	1			u	r
<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i> Wagler, 1832	Araçari-mulato	Curl-crested Aracari	R	1,2	1,2		r	p
Picidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Benedito-de-testa-vermelha	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i> (Swainson, 1821)	Picapauzinho-avermelhado	Red-stained Woodpecker	R		1		u	p
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Picapauzinho-anão	Little Woodpecker	R	1,2			u	p
<i>Piculus flavigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pica-pau-bufador	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Pica-pau-dourado-escuro	Golden-green Woodpecker	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Celeus grammicus</i> (Natterer & Malherbe, 1845)	Picapauzinho-chocolate	Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	R			1,2	r	o
<i>Celeus flavus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Pica-pau-amarelo	Cream-colored Woodpecker	R	1			r	r
<i>Celeus spectabilis</i> Sclater & Salvin, 1880	Pica-pau-lindo	Rufous-headed Woodpecker	R#		1,2		r	p
<i>Celeus torquatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pica-pau-de-coleira	Ringed Woodpecker	R	1,2			u	r

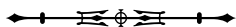


Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Pica-pau-de-banda-branca	Lineated Woodpecker	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pica-pau-de-barriga-vermelha	Red-necked Woodpecker	R	1			u	r
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Pica-pau-de-topete-vermelho	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	R			1,2	r	o
Passeriformes Linnaeus, 1758								
Thamnophilidae Swainson, 1824								
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i> (Leach, 1814)	Papa-formiga-barrado	Fasciated Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Taraba major</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Choró-boi	Great Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	Choca-barrada	Barred Antshrike	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i> d'Orbigny, 1835	Choca-de-olho-vermelho	Plain-winged Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i> Sclater, 1858	Choca-lisa	White-shouldered Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Neotantes niger</i> (Pelzeln, 1859)	Choca-preta	Black Bushbird	R		1		r	p
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i> (Sclater & Salvin, 1867)	Uirapuru-de-garganta-preta	Dusky-throated Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Thamnomanes schistogynus</i> Hellmayr, 1911	Uirapuru-azul	Bluish-slate Antshrike	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Epinecophylla leucophthalma</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Choquinha-de-olho-branco	White-eyed Antwren	R	1			r	r
<i>Epinecophylla ornata</i> (Sclater, 1853)	Choquinha-ornada	Ornate Antwren	R	1,2	1,2		r	r
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Choquinha-miúda	Pygmy Antwren	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i> Sneathlaga, 1912	Choquinha-de-garganta-amarela	Sclater's Antwren	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Myrmotherula huxwelli</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Choquinha-de-garganta-clara	Plain-throated Antwren	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Choquinha-de-flanco-branco	White-flanked Antwren	R	1,2			c	r, p
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Choquinha-de-asa-comprida	Long-winged Antwren	R		1		u	p
<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1837)	Choquinha-de-garganta-cinza	Gray Antwren	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i> (Cornalia, 1849)	Papa-formiga-de-bando	Dot-winged Antwren	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Drymophila devillei</i> (Menegaux & Hellmayr, 1906)	Trovoada-listrada	Striated Antbird	R	1,2			u	r, p
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Chororó-pocué	Gray Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Cercomacra serva</i> (Sclater, 1858)	Chororó-preto	Black Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Papa-formiga-de-sobrancelha	White-browed Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Formigueiro-de-cara-preta	Black-faced Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i> Taczanowski, 1884	Cantador-sinaleiro	Peruvian Warbling-Antbird	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Hypocnemis subflava</i> Cabanis, 1873	Cantador-galego	Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird	R#	1,2	1,2		u	r, p



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Percnostola lophotes</i> Hellmayr & Seilern, 1914	Formigueiro-do-bambu	White-lined Antbird	R#		1,2		r	p
<i>Schistocichla humaythae</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Formigueiro-de-cauda-curta	Humaita Antbird	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i> Sclater, 1857	Formigueiro-de-cauda-castanha	Chestnut-tailed Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Myrmeciza goeldii</i> (Sneathlge, 1908)	Formigueiro-de-goeldi	Goeldi's Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i> (Sclater, 1855)	Formigueiro-chumbo	Plumbeous Antbird	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Myrmeciza fortis</i> (Sclater & Salvin, 1868)	Formigueiro-de-taoca	Sooty Antbird	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Gymnophithys salvini</i> (Berlepsch, 1901)	Mãe-de-taoca-de-cauda-barrada	White-throated Antbird	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Rhegmatorhina melanosticta</i> (Sclater & Salvin, 1880)	Mãe-de-taoca-cabeçuda	Hairy-crested Antbird	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Guarda-floresta	Spot-backed Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Rendadinho	Scale-backed Antbird	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Mãe-de-taoca	Black-spotted Bare-eye	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
Conopophagidae Sclater & Salvin, 1873								
<i>Conopophaga peruviana</i> Des Murs, 1856	Chupa-dente-do-peru	Ash-throated Gnatcatcher	R		1		r	p
Grallariidae Sclater & Salvin, 1873								
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Tovaca-patinho	Thrush-like Antpitta	R	1,2	1,2		u	r
Rhinocryptidae Wetmore, 1930								
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i> (Sclater, 1865)	Corneteiro-da-mata	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	R	2			r	r
Formicariidae Gray, 1840								
<i>Formicarius colma</i> Boddaert, 1783	Galinha-do-mato	Rufous-capped Antthrush	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Formicarius analis</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Pinto-do-mato-de-cara-preta	Black-faced Antthrush	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
Scleruridae Swainson, 1827								
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i> Sclater, 1857	Vira-folha-de-peito-vermelho	Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	R		1		r	p
<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Vira-folha-pardo	Black-tailed Leaf-tosser	R		1		r	p
Dendrocolaptidae Gray, 1840								
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Arapaçu-pardo	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i> (Lichtenstein, 1829)	Arapaçu-da-taoca	White-chinned Woodcreeper	R		1,2		c	p
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Arapaçu-rabudo	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	R		1,2		u	p

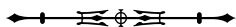


Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Arapaçu-verde	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Arapaçu-de-bico-de-cunha	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	R		1,2		c	p
<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i> (Lesson, 1844)	Arapaçu-galinha	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	R	2			r	r
<i>Hylexetastes stresemanni</i> Sneathlge, 1925	Arapaçu-de-barriga-pintada	Bar-bellied Woodcreeper	R		2		r	r, p
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i> (Lesson, 1840)	Arapaçu-vermelho	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	R			1,2	r	r
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Arapaçu-barrado	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i> Lichtenstein, 1820	Arapaçu-meio-barrado	Black-banded Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Arapaçu-de-tschudi	Tschudi's Woodcreeper	R#	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Arapaçu-elegante	Elegant Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	Arapaçu-de-garganta-amarela	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	Arapaçu-beija-flor	Red-billed Scythebill	R		1,2		u	p, c
Furnariidae Gray, 1840								
<i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson, 1838	Casaca-de-couro-amarelo	Pale-legged Hornero	R			3	c	o
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i> Temminck, 1823	João-teneném-castanho	Ruddy Spinetail	R	1,2	2		c	r, p
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	João-teneném-becuá	Plain-crowned Spinetail	R		2		u	p
<i>Simoxenops ucayalae</i> (Chapman, 1928)	Limpa-folha-de-bico-virado	Peruvian Recurvebill	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Limpa-folha-riscado	Striped Woodhaunter	R		1		r	p
<i>Philydor ruficaudatum</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	Limpa-folha-de-cauda-ruiva	Rufous-Tailed Foliage-gleaner	R	1	1		u	p
<i>Philydor erythrocercum</i> (Pelzeln, 1859)	Limpa-folha-de-sobre-ruivo	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R	1	1		u	p
<i>Philydor erythropterum</i> (Sclater, 1856)	Limpa-folha-de-asa-castanha	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i> (Cabanis, 1848)	Limpa-folha-vermelho	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Barranqueiro-camurça	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i> (Sclater, 1856)	Barranqueiro-pardo	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Automolus melanopezus</i> (Sclater, 1858)	Barranqueiro-escuro	Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner	R		1		u	p
<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Barranqueiro-ferrugem	Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	R	1,2	1,2		r	r
<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i> Pelzeln, 1859	Bico-virado-fino	Slender-billed Xenops	R	1			r	r
<i>Xenops minutus</i> (Sparman, 1788)	Bico-virado-miúdo	Plain Xenops	R		1,2		c	p
Tyrannidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i> (Chubb, 1919)	Abre-asa-da-mata	MacConnell's Flycatcher	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i> Tschudi, 1846	Cabeçudo	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Corythopis torquatus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Estalador-do-norte	Ringed Antpiper	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Lophotriccus eulophotes</i> Todd, 1925	Maria-topetuda	Long-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	R	1,2	1,2		r	p
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i> (Snethlage, 1907)	Maria-sebinha	Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Hemitriccus flammulatus</i> Berlepsch, 1901	Maria-de-peito-machetado	Flammulated Bamboo-Tyrant	R	1,2	1,2		u	p
<i>Hemitriccus griseipectus</i> (Snethlage, 1907)	Maria-de-barriga-branca	White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	R	1			r	r
<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i> (Todd, 1925)	Maria-mirim	Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Caçula	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i> (Desmarest, 1806)	Ferreirinho-estriado	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i> Strickland, 1850	Ferreirinho-pintado	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Maria-te-viu	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	Maria-pechim	Forest Elaenia	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i> (Swainson, 1835)	Guaracava-cinzenta	Gray Elaenia	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> (Thunberg, 1822)	Guaracava-de- barriga-amarela	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Guaracava-de-bico-curto	Small-billed Elaenia	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Ornithion inerme</i> Hartlaub, 1853	Poiaeiro-de-sobrancelha	White-lored Tyrannulet	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Risadinha	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	R			1,2	u	o





Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i> (Spix, 1825)	Bagageiro	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i> (Sclater & Salvin, 1868)	Poiaeiro-de-pata-fina	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Cnipodectes superrufus</i> Lane et al., 2007	Flautim-rufo	Rufous Twistwing	R#		1,2		r	p, c
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i> (Taczanowski, 1884)	Bico-chato-de-cabeça-cinza	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i> (Wied, 1831)	Bico-chato-amarelo	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i> Sclater, 1858	Patinho-de-coroa-dourada	Golden-crowned Spadebill	R		1,2		u	r, p
<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Patinho-de-coroa-branca	White-crested Spadebill	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i> (Stadius Muller, 1776)	Maria-leque	Royal Flycatcher	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Papa-moscas-uirapuru	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i> (Cabanis, 1868)	Enferrujado	Euler's Flycatcher	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Empidonax cf. alnorum</i> Brewster, 1895	Papa-moscas-de-alder	Alder Flycatcher	VN#		1,2		r	p
<i>Contopus cooperi</i> (Nuttall, 1831)	Piui-boreal	Olive-sided Flycatcher	VN			1,2	r	o
<i>Contopus virens</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Piui-verdadeiro	Eastern Wood-Pewee	VN#			1,2	r	o
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Príncipe	Vermillion Flycatcher	R			1,2	r	o
<i>Colonia colonus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Viuvinha	Long-tailed Tyrant	R			1,2	r	o
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Bem-te-vi-pirata	Piratic Flycatcher	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Bentevizinho-de-asa-ferrugínea	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	R			1,2	c	o
<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i> (Sclater, 1858)	Bem-te-vi-barulhento	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	R			1,2	r	o
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Bem-te-vi	Great Kiskadee	R			1,2	c	r
<i>Philohydor lictor</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Bentevizinho-do-brejo	Lesser Kiskadee	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> (Stadius Muller, 1776)	Bem-te-vi-rajado	Streaked Flycatcher	R	1,2			c	p
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Neinei	Boat-billed Flycatcher	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Empidonomus varius</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Peitica	Variagated Flycatcher	R			1,2	c	o
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Suiriri	Tropical Kingbird	R			2,3	c	r
<i>Tyrannus savana</i> Vieillot, 1808	Tesourinha	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Suiriri-valente	Eastern Kingbird	VN			2,3	u	o
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Vissia	Grayish Mourner	R	1,2	1,2		c	r
<i>Sirystes sibilator</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Gritador	Sirystes	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Maria-cavaleira-pequena	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	R			1,2	u	o



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i> Cabanis & Heine, 1859	Irré	Swainson's Flycatcher	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Maria-cavaleira	Short-crested Flycatcher	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Ramphotrigon megacephalum</i> (Swainson, 1835)	Maria-cabeçuda	Large-headed Flatbill	R	2,3	2,3		c	r, p
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i> (Spix, 1825)	Bico-chato-de-rabo-vermelho	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	R	2,3			u	r
<i>Ramphotrigon fuscicauda</i> Chapman, 1925	Maria-de-cauda-escura	Dusky-tailed Flatbill	R		2,3		u	p, c
<i>Attila spadiceus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Capitão-de-sáira-amarelo	Bright-rumped Attila	R	2,3	2,3		c	r, c
Cotingidae Bonaparte, 1849								
<i>Cotinga cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Anambé-azul	Spangled Cotinga	R		1		u	p
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i> (Wied, 1820)	Cricrió	Screaming Piha	R	1,2	1		c	r, p
<i>Conioptilon mcilhennyi</i> Lowery & O'Neill, 1966	Anambé-de-cara-preta	Black-faced Cotinga	R#	1,2			u	r
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Anambé-pombo	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	R	1,2			r	o
<i>Querula purpurata</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Anambé-una	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	R	1,2			c	r
Pipridae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Neopelma sulphureiventer</i> (Hellmayr, 1903)	Fruxu-de-barriga-amarela	Sulphur-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	R	1,2			r	p
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i> (Hellmayr, 1906)	Uirapuruzinho	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	R		1,2		c	r
<i>Piprites chloris</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Papinho-amarelo	Wing-barred Piprites	R		1,2		u	r
<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i> (Sclater, 1852)	Uirapuru-cigarra	Fiery-capped Manakin	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Uirapuru-de-chapéu-azul	Blue-crowned Mankin	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Tangará-falso	Blue-backed Manakin	R	1	1		c	r, p
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i> Hellmayr, 1906	Uirapuru-laranja	Band-tailed Manakin	R	1,2			c	r, p
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i> Temminck, 1821	Cabeça-encarnada	Red-headed Manakin	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
Tityridae Gray, 1840								
<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i> Parzudaki, 1847	Anambé-de-coroa	White-browed Purpletuft	R	2,3			u	r
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Anambé-branco-de-bochecha-parda	Black-crowned Tityra	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Tityra cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Anambé-branco-de-rabo-preto	Black-tailed Tityra	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Anambé-branco-de-máscara-negra	Masked Tityra	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Pachyrampus castaneus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1827)	Caneleiro	Chestnut-crowned Becard	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Pachyrampus polychopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Caneleiro-preto	White-winged Becard	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Pachyrampus marginatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Caneleiro-bordado	Black-capped Becard	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Pachyrampus minor</i> (Lesson, 1830)	Caneleiro-pequeno	Pink-throated Becard	R	1,2			u	r



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
Vireonidae Swainson, 1837								
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Pitiguari	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Assobiador-do-castanhal	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	R	1,2			c	r
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Juruviara	Red-eyed Vireo	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i> Temminck, 1822	Vite-vite	Lemon-chested Greenlet	R	1,2			u	p
<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Vite-vite-de-barriga-marela	Dusky-capped Greenlet	R	1,2			u	p
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i> Sclater, 1860	Vite-vite-uirapuru	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	R		1		u	o
Hirundinidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Andorinha-pequena-de-casa	Blue-and-white Swallow	R			4	u	o
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Andorinha-serradora	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	R			4	u	o
<i>Progne tapera</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Andorinha-do-campo	Brown-chested Martin	R			4	u	o
<i>Progne subis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Andorinha-azul	Purple Martin	VN			4	u	o
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Andorinha-do-rio	White-winged Swallow	R			4	u	o
Troglodytidae Swainson, 1831								
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i> (Sclater, 1855)	Uirapuru-veado	Scaly-breasted Wren	R		1,2		r	p
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i> Naumann, 1823	Corruíra	Southern House-Wren	R			1,2	c	r
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> (Wied, 1831)	Catatau	Thrush-like Wren	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Garrinçãõ-pai-avô	Moustached Wren	R	1,2	2		c	r, p
Poliptilidae Baird, 1858								
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Bico-assovelado	Long-billed Gnatwren	R		1,2		u	p
Turdidae Rafinesque, 1815								
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> (Nuttall, 1840)	Sabiá-de-óculos	Swainson's Thrush	VN		1,2		u	p
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i> Lawrence, 1869	Sabiá-bicolor	Hauxwell's Thrush	R		1,2		u	p, c
<i>Turdus albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1818	Sabiá-coleira	White-necked Thrush	R		1,2		c	p
Thraupidae Cabanis, 1847								
<i>Saltator grossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Bico-encarnado	Slate-colored Grosbeak	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Saltator maximus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Tempera-viola	Buff-throated Saltator	R	1,2	1,2		u	r
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i> Vieillot, 1817	Sabiá-gongá	Grayish Saltator	R	1,2			r	r
<i>Cissopis leverianus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Tietinga	Magpie Tanager	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Pipira-de-bico-vermelho	Red-billed Pied Tanager	R	1,2			c	r



Table 2.

(Continued)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Pipira-da-taoca	Gray-headed Tanager	R			2	u	o
<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Tiê-galo	Flame-crested Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	Tem-tem-de-dragona-branca	White-shouldered Tanager	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Lanio versicolor</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	Pipira-de-asa-branca	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Pipira-vermelha	Silver-beaked Tanager	R			2,3	c	o
<i>Thraupis episcopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Sanhaçu-da-amazônia	Blue-gray Tanager	R			2,3	c	o
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i> (Wied, 1823)	Sanhaçu-do-coqueiro	Palm Tanager	R			2,3	u	o
<i>Tangara chilensis</i> (Vigors, 1832)	Sete-cores-da-amazônia	Paradise Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Tangara schrankii</i> (Spix, 1825)	Saíra-ouro	Green-and-gold Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i> (Bonaparte, 1838)	Saíra-mascarada	Masked Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Tangara velia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Saíra-diamante	Opal-rumped Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Tangara callophrys</i> (Cabanis, 1849)	Saíra-opala	Opal-crowned Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Dacnis lineata</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Saí-de-máscara-preta	Black-faced Dacnis	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Dacnis cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Saí-azul	Blue Dacnis	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Saí-verde	Green Honeycreeper	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Saíra-de-papo-preto	Guira Tanager	R	1,2			u	r
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Saíra-galega	Yellow-backed Tanager	R			1,2	u	o
Emberizidae Vigors, 1825								
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i> (Spix, 1825)	Cigarrinha-do-campo	Yellow-browed Sparrow	R			1,2	c	o
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Tiziu	Blue-black Grassquit	R			3	c	o
<i>Sporophila lineola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bigodinho	Lined Seedeater	R			3	c	o
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Curió	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	R		1,2		u	p
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Tico-tico-de-bico-preto	Pectoral Sparrow	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
Cardinalidae Ridgway, 1901								
<i>Habia rubica</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Tiê-do-mato-grosso	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i> (Lafresnaye, 1847)	Azulão-da-amazônia	Blue-black Grosbeak	R		1,2		c	r, p
Parulidae Wetmore, Friedmann, Lincoln, Miller, Peters, van Rossem, Van Tyne & Zimmer 1947								
<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i> (Spix, 1825)	Pula-pula-de-cauda-avermelhada	Buff-rumped Warbler	R	1,2	1,2		u	r, p
Icteridae Vigors, 1825								

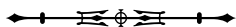


Table 2.

(Conclusion)

Taxon	Portuguese name	English name	St	PC	MN	GO	CA	TE
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Japu	Crested Oropendola	R	1,2	1,2		c	r, p
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Japuaçu	Olive Oropendola	R	1,2			u	o
<i>Cacicus cela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Xexéu	Yellow-rumped Cacique	R	1,2			c	r, p
<i>Lampropsar tanagrinus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Iraúna-velada	Velvet-fronted Grackle	R			3	c	r, p
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Iraúna-grande	Giant Cowbird	R			3	c	r, p
<i>Sturnella militaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Polícia-inglesa-do-norte	Red-breasted Blackbird	R			3	c	r, p
Fringillidae Leach, 1820								
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Fim-fim	Purple-throated Euphonia	R			2	c	o
<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	Gaturamo-de-bico-grosso	Thick-billed Euphonia	R			1,2	u	o
<i>Euphonia minuta</i> Cabanis, 1849	Gaturamo-de-barriga-branca	White-vented Euphonia	R	1,2	1,2		u	r
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Gaturamo-do-norte	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	R	1,2			u	p

described by Stotz *et al.* (1996) and Hoyo *et al.* (2003). The species *S. ucayalae* is considered near threatened by IUCN (2000), and in some cases can be considered as restricted to bamboo forests as well (Guilherme, 2009). We captured this species mostly in sites dominated by bamboos, including second growth and post-burn sites. Despite its near threatened status, *S. ucayalae* populations may be using these human-influenced environments. It is also relevant to describe the registration of *Cnipodectes superrufus*, an uncommon bamboo specialist from southwest Amazonia, which may be least abundant and perhaps the most threatened of all bamboo specialists in the Amazonian forests (Lane *et al.*, 2007; Tobias *et al.*, 2008). We captured only one individual in a bamboo/second growth forest in a post-burned area (10° 20' S, 68° 40' W). Finally, it is important to cite five other species registered in our study (*Crypturellus atropicillus*, *Nonnula ruficapilla*, *Monasa flavirostris*, *Lophotriccus eulophotes* and *Neopelma sulphureiventer*) which apparently have a preference of bamboo habitats as well (Kratler, 1997), however, the few registrations in literature and in our field samplings do not permit generalizations

(Table 2). The results of this paper showed that the RESEX Chico Mendes holds a unique Amazonian bird community, influenced by bamboo and second growth vegetation. Although the avifauna described here is far from a complete census of the RESEX, and needs to be resampled in other seasons, the rarefaction curves and estimators indicate a good sampling effort. These data, regarding the local avifauna, reinforce the biological importance of the RESEX and highlight the need for more inventories and bird studies at this isolated and little known region of the Amazon.

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