

Bird checklist and contributions to conservation of the Atlantic forest-cerrado ecotone in Três Lagoas municipality, Brazil

Sérgio Roberto Posso¹; Maurício Neves Godoi²; Claudenice Faxina³; Vagner de Araújo Gabriel⁴; Lys Pereira de Souza⁵; Fernando Igor de Godoy⁶; Marcelo Alejandro Villegas-Vallejos⁷ & Luiz Arthur de Carvalho Cintra⁸

¹ Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), Departamento de Ciências Naturais (DCN), Laboratório de Ecologia, Sistemática e Conservação de Aves Neotropicais (LESCAN). Três Lagoas, MS, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0002-7823-9068](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7823-9068). E-mail: srposso@hotmail.com (corresponding author)

² eeCoo Sustentabilidade e Consultoria Ambiental. Goiânia, GO, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0002-9415-0979](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9415-0979). E-mail: mauricioecologia@hotmail.com

³ Grupo de Estudos em Proteção à Biodiversidade (GEBIO). Naviraí, MS, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0003-3224-7166](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3224-7166). E-mail: claufaxina@gmail.com

⁴ Casa da Floresta Ambiental. Piracicaba, SP, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0002-6736-7283](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6736-7283). E-mail: vagner@casadafloresta.com.br

⁵ Grupo Report Consultoria de Sustentabilidade. São Paulo, SP, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0003-1432-1609](https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1432-1609). E-mail: lys.psouza@gmail.com

⁶ Casa da Floresta Ambiental. Piracicaba, SP, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0001-8406-4578](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8406-4578). E-mail: igorfernando@hotmail.com

⁷ Instituto de Tecnologia para o Desenvolvimento (LACTEC). Curitiba, PR, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0002-0275-1719](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0275-1719). E-mail: mvillegas.bio@gmail.com

⁸ Analista Ambiental Autônomo. Bertioga, SP, Brasil. ORCID: [0000-0002-4150-5887](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4150-5887). E-mail: arthurcintra@hotmail.com

Abstract. Although Três Lagoas municipality is located in a rare and highly fragmented Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone, there is scarcity of biodiversity data to guide conservation decisions. Therefore, this study aimed to compile the first bird checklist in 31 localities in this municipality to propose conservation strategies based on avian richness, conservation and migratory status. A total of 419 bird species were recorded, of which 412 were exclusive to the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone and seven to the Cerrado domain (*C. minor*, *L. xenopterus*, *P. uncinatus*, *T. curucui*, *S. pileata*, *S. melanopsis* and *S. luteola*). According to the results, 12 species are included in the Near Threatened category, four are vulnerable (*C. fasciolata*, *L. xenopterus*, *A. tricolor* and *S. hypoxantha*) and one is endangered (*U. coronata*). Regarding migratory birds, 112 were recorded (95 intracontinental, 17 intercontinental). Since the majority of these species are recorded in grasslands, aquatic habitats and Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Forest, they necessarily have highest priority for conservation and restoration. Thus, we recommend that: (1) areas 2, 11 and 24 be considered as both Important Bird Area and "Área de Proteção Ambiental"; (2) riparian forest restoration along the Paraná river act as a local ecological corridor among these areas, allowing the recolonization, genetic exchange and restoration of locally reduced populations of migratory and near/threatened bird species.

Keywords. Avifauna; Conservation policies, Neotropical environments, Restoration.

INTRODUCTION

Três Lagoas municipality (TLM) stands out for its extensive economic growth in recent years (SEMACE, 2011), mainly due to the increased number of industries locally installed (Tisott *et al.*, 2017). This high number of industries made TLM one of the world's largest centers of pulp for paper production (Mendonça *et al.*, 2020). The region is attractive because it is located at the junction of some of the main roads, rivers and rail networks in Brazil (SEMACE, 2015). Therefore, it is believed that this municipality will continue to grow exponentially, both economically and demographically (IBGE, 2022), which in turn will impact the local landscape.

TLM is inserted in a region of ecological tension between the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado

domain. Thus, its growth must consider environmental policies aimed at conserving the local biota, since the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado are two of the five hotspots and most threatened biomes on the planet, with a high number of endemic plant and vertebrate species (Myers *et al.*, 2000). However, these biomes are extremely fragmented by pastures and monocultures in the northwest portion of the Atlantic Forest in the Alto Paraná ecoregion (Rodrigues & Bononi, 2008; Uezu & Metzger, 2016), especially the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Forest along the Paraná River, which has the most threatened Atlantic Forest phytogeography, with only 1% of the remaining forest (Fundação Irapar, 1992).

The studies of avifauna in the Mato Grosso do Sul state (MGS) have always focused on the western region, that is, the Pantanal domain due to its

tourist structure and peculiar biome (Nunes *et al.*, 2022). This justifies why historically there were rare significant bird expeditions to TLM. *Cypsnagra hirundinacea* was the first bird collected in TLM by J. Steinbach (Museum of Comparative Biology, Harvard University) in 1918. There were two main expeditions to collect birds in TLM: a) in 1931 by the Museum of Comparative Biology and; b) in 1936 by the Field Museum of Natural History (<https://vertnet.org>). The closest historical expedition to TLM was carried out at "Fazenda Capão Bonito" (Sidrolândia municipality) in 1937 by Emmet Blake, who collected several bird specimens now deposited at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago/USA (Straube, 2011). The first scientific papers focused on birds in TLM were performed by Augusto João Piratelli (Piratelli *et al.*, 2001; Piratelli & Pereira, 2002; Piratelli, 2003; Piratelli & Blake, 2006) and José Ragusa-Netto (Ragusa-Netto, 2002). In the last two decades, many excursions and studies have been performed by us in several environments in TLM. However, there is no bird checklist compilation regarding the species found in this municipality up to now.

The strategy of providing a list of species is the first step toward conservation efforts, being highly recommended by the Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation (ICMbio, 2013). In addition, the avifauna can be used as a bioindicator of environmental changes, since it can be found at different trophic levels, constitutes one of the most studied groups of vertebrates and is extremely sensitive to environmental disturbances (Bierregaard *et al.*, 1992; Stotz *et al.*, 1996). Thus, it is important to observe some patterns in bird communities in order to predict the impact that past improper land use had on natural environments and make efforts towards their restoration and conservation (Sodhi *et al.*, 2011). Although Nunes *et al.* (2022) highlight the main historical excursions of ornithologists and collectors to the state of MG, none is focused on the territory of the municipalities. In fact, Brazilian bird checklists usually do not cover all the municipality area, but particular areas or environments, as is the case of the studies conducted by Pivatto *et al.* (2006), Simpson *et al.* (2012), Lees *et al.* (2013), Corrêa & De Mello (2013) and Schunck *et al.* (2019), making it difficult to outline conservation strategies through municipal policies.

Therefore, in the present study we provide the first bird checklist for Três Lagoas municipality, including all of its environments, in addition to discussing conservation strategies for this region based on bird richness and status of conservation and migration.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Area of study

TLM is located in the sedimentary plateau of the Paraná River Basin with predominantly sandy soils. Its area comprises 10.206,949 km² (20°45'04"S and 51°40'42"W) (SEMACE, 2011; SEMADE, 2015) and it is under the influence of a tropical savanna climate (Aw), according to the

Köppen-Geiger classification (Peel *et al.*, 2007), with an annual mean temperature of 26°C. The total annual rainfall is between 900 mm and 1.400 mm/year, with a rainy season during the summer and a dry season during the winter (SEMACE, 2011). Although located mainly in the Cerrado domain, TLM contains a Cerrado-Atlantic Forest ecotone area. In fact, the municipality of TLM is characterized by the presence of Atlantic Forest strips arranged perpendicularly in relation to the banks of the Paraná River (Fig. 1). These strips alternate with the Cerrado vegetation until they narrow and disappear as they move away from the river towards the northwest portion of TLM, which is exclusively covered by the Cerrado vegetation (SEMACE, 2011). As a result, these aspects create high biodiversity in this region. However, its environments have been largely modified, initially due to beef cattle production, and from the year 2000 onwards, due to extensive eucalyptus plantations (SEMACE, 2015). In particular, the areas of the Semideciduous Atlantic Forests and Cerrado Forests (Cerradão) have been suppressed, resulting in few isolated and small remnants (SEMACE, 2015).

According to Fig. 1, the descriptions of all 31 studied areas are: 1 = Lakes, Semideciduous Atlantic Forest and Cerradão Forest of Três Lagoas municipality (urban environment) – 20°47'03.08"S, 51°42'42.76"W; 2 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forest, including the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Atlantic Forest of the Parque Natural Municipal das Capivaras – 20°44'48.15"S, 51°39'25.76"W; 3 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forest, including the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Atlantic Forest: 20°37'42.08"S, 51°37'39.81"W; 4 = Cerradão Forest in the interchange with Inocência municipality – 20°38'59.65"S, 51°45'05.24"W; 5 = Cerradão Forest, riparian forest and grassland – 20°47'08.30"S, 51°47'23.92"W; 6 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forests, Cerradão, riparian forest, wet grassland and Vereda of Suzano Papel e Celulose – 20°59'17.22"S, 51°46'55.66"W; 7 = Riparian forest and grassland of the Água Tirada stream – 20°31'22.13"S, 51°58'23.91"W; 8 = Riparian forest and grassland of the Pinto stream – 20°43'21.82"S, 51°46'42.76"W; 9 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forest, including the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Atlantic Forest of the Paraná River – 21°05'04.02"S, 51°54'00.75"W; 10 = Cerradão Forest, Brazilian savanna and riparian forest of the Parque Natural Municipal do Pombo – 20°21'23.16"S, 52°37'53.20"W; 11 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forest, including the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Atlantic Forest of Cargill – 20°50'29.45"S, 51°42'22.16"W; 12 = Open grassland of Petrobras UFN3 – 20°59'31.23"S, 51°53'22.60"W; 13 = Semideciduous Atlantic and riparian forests of Eldorado Brasil Celulose – 20°35'56.77"S, 51°37'31.01"W; 14 = Brazilian savanna and riparian forest of the Crioulinho Arapuá stream – 20°42'11.83"S, 52°06'54.97"W; 15 = Cerradão forest at the SP 158 Sucuriú road – 20°41'01.40"S, 51°46'30.71"W; 16 = Brazilian savanna and riparian forest of the Bebedouro stream – 20°27'42.43"S, 51°50'25.43"W; 17 = Brazilian savanna of the SITREL – 20°47'12.81"S, 51°51'29.33"W; 18 = Brazilian savanna and riparian forest of the CTR Buriti – 20°35'39.84"S, 52°25'43.21"W; 19 = Riparian forest of the Curtume of Três Lagoas municipality – 20°51'34.09"S,

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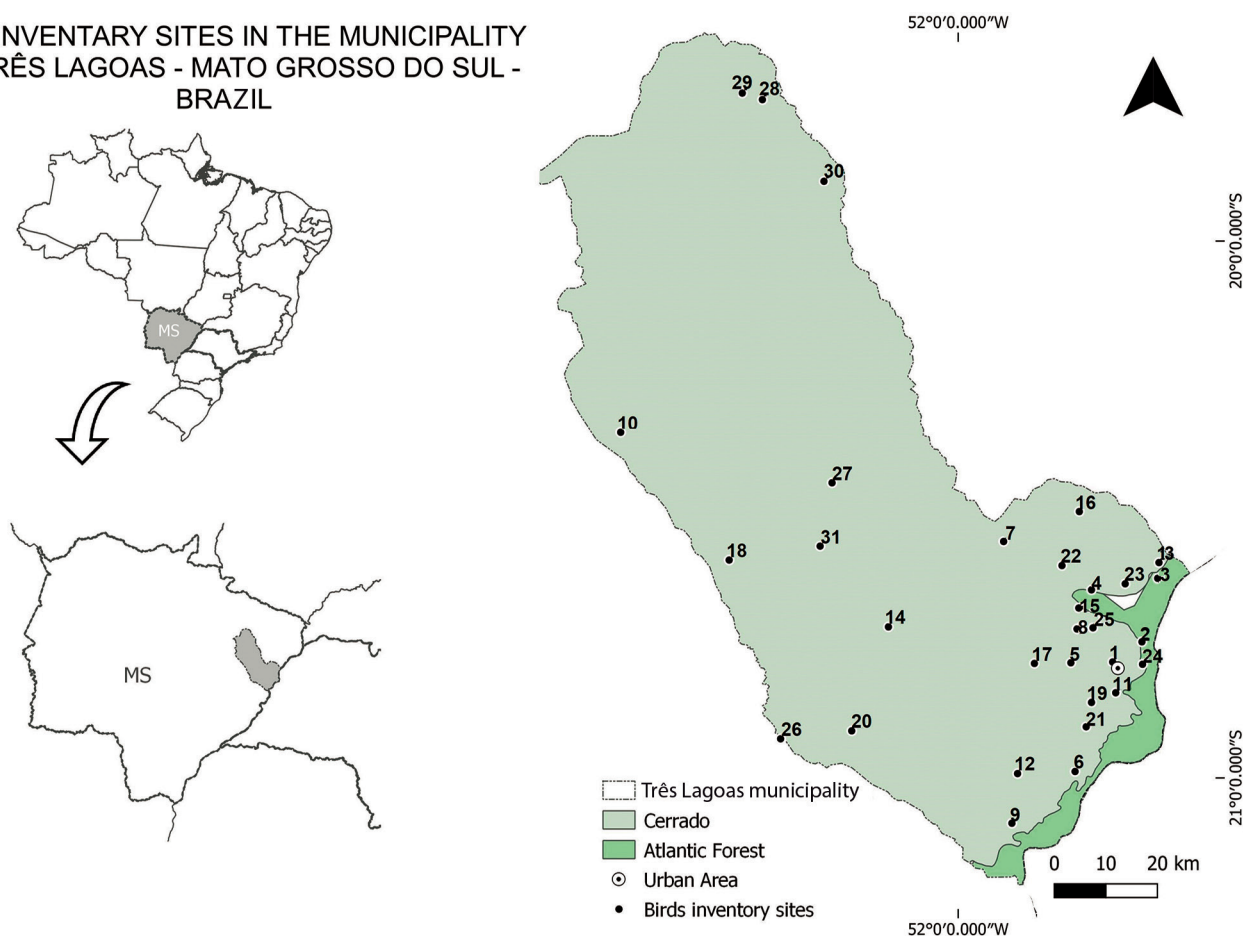


Figure 1. Três Lagoas Municipality map, Atlantic forest-cerrado ecotone and survey and localities (1-31).

51°45'05.08"W; 20 = Cerradão and riparian forests of Fazenda Rio Verde – 20°54'44.9"S, 52°11'58.5"W; 21 = Brazilian savanna and riparian forest of the Palmito stream – 20°54'17.5"S, 51°45'40.9"W; 22 = Cerradão Forest and Brazilian savanna of Fazenda Primavera – 20°36'16.7"S, 51°48'23.8"W; 23 = Cerradão Forest and Brazilian savanna of Fazenda Paranoá – 20°38'18.9"S, 51°41'18.4"W; 24 = Semideciduous Atlantic Forest of APA Jupia – 20°47'18.4"S, 51°39'21.7"W; 25 = Brazilian savanna and open grassland close to MS road – 20°43'14"S, 51°44'55"W; 26 = Brazilian savanna, open grassland and small patches of the riparian forest of the Verde River – 20°55'38"S, 52°19'57"W; 27 = Cerradão Forest of Fazenda Vista Alegre – 20°27'02"S, 52°14'11"W; 28 = Cerradão Forest and wet grassland of Fazenda Mata Verde – 19°38'04.47"S, 52°25'19.36"W; 29 = Cerradão Forest of Fazenda Santa Izabel – 19°36'45.37"S, 52°28'47.76"W; 30 = Cerradão Forest, Brazilian savanna, riparian forest of the Ribeirão Imbaúva stream and wet grassland of Fazenda Santa Vitória, Embay and Timbaí and 31 = Brazilian savanna and Cerradão Forest of Fazenda Serrinha – 20°37'16.42"S, 52°15'23.27"W.

Bird survey

A total of 31 areas (see above), including all the environments found in TLM, were surveyed, namely, urban

environments, open and/or wet grasslands, Brazilian savanna (Cerrado *sensu stricto*), and Cerradão, riparian and semideciduous Atlantic forests.

For the elaboration of the consolidated list of birds found in TLM (Table 1), we adopted the method described by Nunes *et al.* (2022) with some modifications. We considered the records made by the authors' fieldwork from 2007 to 2022 (Rv/sNP followed by the authors' initials) derived from transections surveys. We also collected records available in the literature (Rv/sP), such as the studies conducted by: Piratelli *et al.* (2001); Ragusa-Netto (2002); Piratelli & Pereira (2002); Piratelli (2003) and Piratelli & Blake (2006); Godoi *et al.* (2011, 2012a, b, 2013), Previatto *et al.* (2013) and Gabriel & Godoy (2019). However, we did not consider *Campylopterus largipennis* recorded by Previatto *et al.* (2013) due to its restricted distribution in the northern region of the Amazon Forest. In addition, we also took into account the photographic and sound information (FSI) available until August 2022 on WikiAves (<https://www.wikiaves.com>), Xeno-canto (<https://www.xeno-canto.org>), eBird (<https://ebird.org>), iNaturalist (<https://www.inaturalist.org>), Macaulay library (<https://www.macaulaylibrary.org>) and GBIF (<https://www.gbif.org>). We also consulted the Vertnet library (<https://vertnet.org>) to include species collected in TLM by museums. Thus, we included each species in a list composed of species with at least one occurrence in TLM, along with documentary evidence,

Table 1. List of bird species in Três Lagoas municipality/MS. Captions: a = Intracontinental migrant; aa = Intracontinental waterfowl migrant; b = Intercontinental migrant; bb = Intercontinental waterfowl migrant; 1 = Globally Near Threatened; 2 = Data Deficient in Brazil and Globally Vulnerable; 4 = Data Deficient in Brazil and Globally Vulnerable; 5 = Data Deficient in Brazil; 6 = Near Threatened in Brazil; 7 = Near Threatened in Brazil and globally; 8 = Endangered in Brazil and globally; 9 = Vulnerable in Brazil; FSJ = photo and/or song published on the internet; Rv/Sp = visual and/or sound records quoted in a publication; Rv/sNP = visual and/or sound records obtained by the authors: SRP = Sérgio R. Posso; MNG = Maurício N. Godoi; VAG = Vagner de A. Gabriel; FIG = Fernando Igor de Godoy; LPS = Lys P. de Souza); CF = Claudenice Faxina; MAVV = Marcelo Alejandro Villegas Vallejos and LAC = Luiz Arthur C. Cintra.

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
Rheidae				
<i>Rhea americana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ¹	ema	Greater Rhea	3, 6, 8, 10, 13, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, F4, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV, LAC)
Tinamidae				
<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i> (Temminck, 1815)	inhambu-chiniã	Tataupa Tinamou	2, 5, 6, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22	Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i> (Wagler, 1827)	inhambu-chororó	Small-billed Tinamou	1-15, 17, 20, 22-24, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	inhambu-guaçu	Brown Tinamou	2, 6, 9	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> (Temminck, 1815)	jaó	Undulated Tinamou	1, 2, 6, 13, 17-26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Nothura maculosa</i> (Temminck, 1815)	codorna-amarela	Spotted Nothura	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i> (Temminck, 1815)	perdiz	Red-winged Tinamou	2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 28, 30	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Anhimidae				
<i>Anhima cornuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	anhuma	Horned Screamer	1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF, LAC)
<i>Chauna torquata</i> (Oken, 1816)	tachã	Southern Screamer	2, 3	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
Anatidae				
<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^a	ierê	White-faced Whistling-Duck	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^{aa}	marreca-cabocla	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Cairina moschata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^{aa}	pato-do-mato	Muscovy Duck	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 13, 18, 19, 13	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Sarkidiornis sylvicola</i> Ihering & Ihering, 1907 ^{aa}	pato-de-crista	Comb Duck	3, 13	Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	marreca-ananal	Brazilian Teal	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 13	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
Cracidae				
<i>Penelope superciliosa</i> Temminck, 1815 ²	jacupemba	Rusty-winged Guan	2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 28	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Crax fasciolata</i> Spix, 1825 ³	mutum-de-penacho	Bare-faced Curassow	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, LAC)
Podicipedidae				
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^{aa}	mergulhão-pequeno	Least Grebe	1, 2, 6, 19	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^{aa}	mergulhão-caçador	Pied-billed Grebe	1, 2, 3	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
Columbidae				
<i>Columba livia</i> Gmelin, 1789	pombo-doméstico	Rock Pigeon	1, 2, 11, 19	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	pomba-trocal	Scaled Pigeon	6, 9, 22, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> (Temminck, 1813) ^b	pomba-asa-branca	Picazuro Pigeon	1-26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> (Bonaterre, 1792)	pomba-galega	Pale-winged Pigeon	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 13, 17, 18, 19, F4, 28-29, 31	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Geotrygon montana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	pariri	Ruddy Quail-Dove	6, 9, 13	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> (Richard & Bernard, 1792)	juriti-de-testa-branca	Gray-fronted Dove	2, 6, 9, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> Bonaparte, 1855	juriti-pupu	White-tipped Dove	2, 3, 6, 5, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i> (Des Murs, 1847) ^b	avoante	Eared Dove	1-18, 21, 22, 28	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i> (Ferrari-Perez, 1886)	pararu-azul	Blue Ground-Dove	2, 6, 9, 10, 22	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1811)	rolinha-roxa	Ruddy Ground-Dove	1-17, 20-23, 28	FSJ, Rv/Sp, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Columbina minuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	rolinha-de-asa-canela	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 13, 18, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
<i>Columbina picui</i> (Temminck, 1813)	rolinha-picui	Picui Ground-Dove	2, 3, 6, 13, 17, 18, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Columbina squamata</i> (Lesson, 1831)	rolinha-fogo-apagou	Scaled Dove	1-26, 28-30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Cuculidae				
<i>Gaira guita</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	anu-branco	Gaira Cuckoo	1-16, 20, 22, 28-31	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Crotophaga major</i> Gmelin, 1788	anu-coroa	Greater Ani	2, 6, 9, 19	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758	anu-preto	Smooth-billed Ani	1-17, 21, 22, 24, 28-30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	saci	Striped Cuckoo	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i> Pelzeln, 1870	peixe-frito-pavonino	Pavonine Cuckoo	2, 6, 9, 17, 18, 22	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Playa cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	alma-de-gato	Squirrel Cuckoo	1-18, 20, 22, 23, 31	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i> Vieillot, 1817 ^a	papa-lagarta-acanelado	Dark-billed Cuckoo	2, 6, 9, 17, 18, 22	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF)
<i>Coccyzus euleri</i> Cabanis, 1873 ^a	papa-lagarta-de-euler	Pearly-breasted Cuckoo	2, 3, 6, 5, 13, 19, 22	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, LAC)
<i>Coccyzus minuta</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	chincó-pequeno	Little Cuckoo	9	Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^b	papa-lagarta-de-asa-vermelha	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	9, 11, 17	FSI, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF)
Nyctibidae				
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	urutau-grande	Great Potoo	6, 10	FSI, Rv/sNP (SRP, FIG)
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	urutau	Common Potoo	2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18, 19, 22	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)
Caprimulgidae				
<i>Antrostomus rufus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) ^a	joão-corta-pau	Rufous Nightjar	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 17, 18, 22, 30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, VAG, FIG, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Nyctidromus albigallus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	bacurau	Common Pauraque	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	bacurau-tsoura	Scissor-tailed Nightjar	2, 6, 20, 25	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (VAG, FIG, CF)
<i>Hydropsalis maculicaudus</i> (Lawrence, 1862)	bacurau-de-rabo-maculado	Spot-tailed Nightjar	6	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (LAC)
<i>Hydropsalis parvula</i> (Gould, 1837) ^a	bacurau-chintã	Little Nightjar	2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 20	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Lunaticus semitorquatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^a	tuju	Short-tailed Nighthawk	6, 13	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG)
[<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i> (Schudt, 1844)]	bacurau-ocelado	Ocellated Poorwill	2, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Podager nacunda</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	coruçã	Nacunda Nighthawk	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF, LAC)
<i>Chordeiles minor</i> (Forster, 1771) ^a	bacurau-norte-americano	Common Nighthawk	30	FSI
<i>Nannochordeiles pusillus</i> (Gould, 1861) ^a	bacurazinho	Least Nighthawk	6, 9, 10	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP)
Apodidae				
<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i> Hellmayr, 1907 ^a	andorinhão-do-temporal	Sick's Swift	6, 10	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i> (Shaw, 1796)	taperucu-de-coleira-branca	White-collared Swift	1, 2, 11	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Tachornis squamata</i> (Cassin, 1853)	andorinhão-do-buriti	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Trochilidae				
<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-de-garganta-verde	Glittering-throated Emerald	1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 29	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
[<i>Chionomesa lactea</i> (Lesson, 1832)]	beija-flor-de-peito-azul	Sapphire-spangled Emerald	6, 22	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG)
<i>Chrysauronia versicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-de-banda-branca	Versicolored Emerald	1, 2, 6, 10, 22	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Colibri serrirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1816) ^a	beija-flor-de-orelha-violeta	White-vented Violetear	6	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG)
<i>Florisuga fusca</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	beija-flor-preto	Black Jacobin	1, 2, 6, 9, 21, 13	Rv/sP, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG, CF)
<i>Plaethornis pretrei</i> (Lesson & Delattre, 1839)	rabo-branco-acanelado	Planoalto Hermit	1-16, 20, 21, 28-30	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i> (Pallas, 1764)	beija-flor-de-bico-curvo	White-tailed Goldenthoat	1, 2, 6, 14, 17, 18, 19	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Chrysolampis mossquitos</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	beija-flor-vermelho	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	2, 6, 17, 19, 23	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (MNG, VAG)
<i>Anthracothorax nigricalis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	beija-flor-de-veste-preta	Black-throated Mango	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22	FSI, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
<i>Helimaster squamosus</i> (Temminck, 1823)	bico-reto-de-banda-branca	Stripe-breasted Starthroat	1, 2, 6, 9, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Helimaster furcifer</i> (Shaw, 1812)	bico-reto-azul	Blue-tufted Starthroat	1, 6, 9	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Helimaster longirostris</i> (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)	bico-reto-cinzento	Long-billed Starthroat	1	Rv/SP
<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	estrelinha-ametista	Amethyst Woodstar	6, 11, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG)
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-de-papo-branco	White-throated Hummingbird	2, 6	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Aphantochroa cirrochloris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	beija-flor-cinza	Sombre Hummingbird	1, 2	Rv/SP
<i>Chlorostibon lucidus</i> (Shaw, 1812)	besourinho-de-bico-vermelho	Glittering-bellied Emerald	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, F4, 28, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV)
<i>Thalurania furcata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-tesoura-verde	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	2, 6, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-tesoura	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	1-17, 21, 22, 29-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i> (Shaw, 1812)	beija-flor-dourado	Gilded Hummingbird	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	beija-flor-safira	Rufous-throated Sapphire	1	Rv/SP
Aramidae				
<i>Aramus guarana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^{3a}	carão	Limpkin	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
Rallidae				
<i>Pardiallus nigricans</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	saracura-sañã	Blackish Rail	2, 6, 17, 18	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG, CF)
<i>Rufinallus viridis</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	sañã-castanha	Russet-crowned Crake	2, 6, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG, CF)
<i>Laterallus exilis</i> (Temminck, 1831)	sañã-do-capim	Gray-breasted Crake	2, 3	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	sañã-parda	Rufous-sided Crake	2, 13	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Laterallus xenopterus</i> Conover, 1934 ⁴	sañã-de-cara-rúva	Rufous-faced Crake	30	FSJ, MAVV
<i>Muscelallus albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	sañã-carrijó	Ash-throated Crake	2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Amaraulimnas concolor</i> (Gosse, 1847)	saracura-lisa	Uniform Crake	10, 17, 18	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Aramides cajaneus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	saracura-três-potes	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	1, 2, 6, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SR, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Gallinula galeata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1850) ^{3a}	galinha-d'água	Common Gallinule	1, 2, 6	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^{3a}	frango-d'água-azul	Purple Gallinule	1, 2	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG)
Helionithidae				
<i>Helionis fulica</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	picaparra	Sungrebe	2, 19	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, CF)
Charadriidae				
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) ^{5b}	baturucu	American Golden-Plover	2	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i> (Molina, 1782)	quero-quero	Southern Lapwing	1-18, 21, 24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Charadrius collaris</i> Vieillot, 1818	baturá-de-coleira	Collared Plover	2	FSJ
Recurvirostridae				
<i>Himantopus melanurus</i> Vieillot, 1817 ^{3a}	pernilongo-de-costas-brancas	White-backed Stilt	1, 2, 3, 11, 13, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG, FIG, CF)
Scolopacidae				
<i>Gallinago undulata</i> (Boddaert, 1783) ^{5a}	narcéjão	Giant Snipe	10, 18	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG, CF)
<i>Gallinago paraguaiiae</i> (Vieillot, 1816) ^{3a}	narcéja	South American Snipe	2, 3, 13	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Bartania longicauda</i> (Bechstein, 1812) ^{3b}	maçarico-do-campo	Upland Sandpiper	2, 24	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Tringa flavipes</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^{3b}	maçarico-de-perna-amarela	Lesser Yellowlegs	1, 2	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Tringa solitaria</i> Wilson, 1813 ^{3b}	maçarico-solitário	Solitary Sandpiper	1, 2, 6, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, LAC)
<i>Callidris fuscicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819) ^{3b}	maçarico-de-sobre-branco	White-rumped Sandpiper	2	Rv/SP
<i>Actitis macularia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^{3b}	maçarico-pintado	Spotted Sandpiper	1, 2	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
Jacaniidae				
<i>Jacana jacana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	jaçaná	Wattled Jacana	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
Laridae				
<i>Rynchops niger</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^{aa}	talha-mar	Black Skimmer	2, 3, 9, 13	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Sterna superciliosa</i> (Vieillot, 1819) ^{aa}	trinta-réis-pequeno	Yellow-billed Tern	2, 3, 9, 11	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Phaethon simplex</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^{aa}	trinta-réis-grande	Large-billed Tern	1, 2, 3, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, CF)
Eurypygidae				
<i>Eurypyga helias</i> (Pallas, 1781)	Pavãozinho-do-Pará	Sunbittern	11	FSJ, Rv/SNP (LAC)
Ciconiidae				
<i>Ciconia maguari</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^{aa}	maguari	Maguari Stork	1, 2, 3, 9, 6, 11, 13	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (Lichtenstein, 1819) ^{aa}	tuiuiú	Jabiru	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 18	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, LAC)
<i>Mycteria americana</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^{aa}	cabeça-seca	Wood Stork	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
Anhingidae				
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	biguatinga	Anhinga	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
Phalacrocoracidae				
<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^{aa}	biguá	Neotropic Cormorant	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
Ardeidae				
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	socó-boi	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	arapapá	Boat-billed Heron	24	FSJ, Rv/SNP (FIG)
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	socó-dorminhoco	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, LAC)
<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	socozinho	Striated Heron	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	gaíça-vaqueira	Cattle Egret	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 30	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Ardea cocoi</i> Linnaeus, 1766	gaíça-moura	Cocoi Heron	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^{aa}	gaíça-branca-grande	Great Egret	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> (Temminck, 1824)	maria-faceira	Whistling Heron	1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Ptilerodius pileatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	gaíça-real	Capped Heron	1, 2, 3	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina, 1782)	gaíça-branca-pequena	Snowy Egret	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Egretta caerulea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^{aa}	gaíça-azul	Little Blue Heron	9	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
Threskornithidae				
<i>Mesembrymbis cayennensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	coró-coró	Green Ibis	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Plegadis chihii</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^{aa}	caratuna	White-faced Ibis	2, 3, 9	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	curicaca-real	Plumbeous Ibis	2, 3, 11, 13	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) ^{aa}	tapicuru	Bare-faced Ibis	1, 2, 6, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, LAC)
<i>Theristicus caudatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	curicaca	Buff-necked Ibis	1-16, 20-24, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Platalea ajaja</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^{aa}	colhereiro	Roseate Spoonbill	1, 2, 3, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, CF, LAC)
Cathartidae				
<i>Sarcorhamphus papa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^b	urubu-rei	King Vulture	1, 6, 13, 10, 17	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
<i>Conopops atratus</i> (Bechstein, 1793)	urubu-preto	Black Vulture	1-17, 21, 22, 24	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Cathartes aura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	urubu-de-cabeça-vermelha	Turkey Vulture	1-16, 21, 22, 28	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i> Cassin, 1845	urubu-de-cabeça-amarela	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
Pandionidae				
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^b	águia-pescadora	Osprey	2, 3, 9, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, CF)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
Accipitridae				
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (Vieillot, 1808)	gavião-peneira	White-tailed Kite	1, 2, 5, 13, 17, 18	Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG), CF
<i>Hieraspiza superciliosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	tauató-passarinho	Tiny Hawk	1, 5, 6, 19	Rv/sP Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Campsonyx swainsonii</i> Vigors, 1825	gaviãozinho	Pearl Kite	1, 2, 6, 10, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF),
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i> (Temminck, 1822)	gavião-caracoleiro	Hook-billed Kite	8	FSJ
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i> (Latham, 1790)	gavião-gato	Gray-headed Kite	3, 6, 13, 19, 22, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Spizaretus melanoleucus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	gavião-pato	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	6	FSJ, Rv/sP
<i>Spizaretus ornatus</i> (Daudin, 1800) ⁷	gavião-de-penacho	Omate Hawk-Eagle	6	FSJ, Rv/sP
<i>Buxarellus nigricollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	gavião-belo	Black-collared Hawk	1, 2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i> Kaup, 1847	gavião-urubu	Zone-tailed Hawk	6, 11	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Buteo nitidus</i> (Latham, 1790)	gavião-pedrés	Gray-lined Hawk	2, 11	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i> Vieillot, 1816 ⁶	gavião-de-cauda-curta	Short-tailed Hawk	6	FSJ, Rv/sP (FIG)
<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> (Temminck, 1824)	gavião-asa-de-telha	Harris's Hawk	10	Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^{1b}	gavião-tesoura	Swallow-tailed Kite	2, 6	FSJ, Rv/sP (SRP, FIG)
<i>Rosthamus sociabilis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^{1b}	gavião-caramujeiro	Snail Kite	1-18	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788) ^{1b}	sovi	Plumbeous Kite	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> Vieillot, 1808	tauató-miúdo	Sharp-shinned Hawk	29	Rv/sNP (MAVV)
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	gavião-permilongo	Crane Hawk	2, 10, 13, 18, 28	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i> (Latham, 1790)	gavião-caboclo	Savanna Hawk	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, F4, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-preto	Great Black Hawk	1, 3, 6, 13, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Urubitinga coronata</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ⁸	águia-cinzena	Crowned Eagle	6, 10, 13, 18, 25	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-carijó	Roadside Hawk	1-17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Circus buffoni</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	gavião-do-banhado	Long-winged Harrier	2, 3, 9, 13	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Geranoctetus albicaudatus</i> Vieillot, 1816	gavião-de-rabo-branco	White-tailed Hawk	1, 2, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 25	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, LPS, FIG, CF)
Tytonidae				
<i>Tyto lucata</i> (Temminck, 1827)	suindara	American Barn Owl	2, 6, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG), CF
Strigidae				
<i>Megascops choliba</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	corujinha-do-mato	Tropical Screech-Owl	2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 24, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Strix huhula</i> Daudin, 1800	coruja-preta	Black-banded Owl	6	FSJ, Rv/sP (FIG)
<i>Bubo virginianus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	jacurutu	Great Horned Owl	3, 9	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	caburé	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	1-18, 20	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, LPS, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (Molina, 1782)	coruja-buraqueira	Burrowing Owl	1-18, 25	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Asio clamator</i> (Vieillot, 1808)	coruja-orelhuda	Striped Owl	2, 6, 11, 24	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP, LAC)
Trogonidae				
<i>Trogon surrucara</i> Vieillot, 1817	surucua-variado	Surucua Trogon	6, 18, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Trogon curucui</i> Linnaeus, 1766	surucua-de-barriga-vermelha	Blue-crowned Trogon	10	FSJ, Rv/sNP (MNG, SRP)
Momotidae				
<i>Momotus momota</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	udu-de-coroa-azul	Amazonian Motmot	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, LAC)
<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	juruba	Rufous-capped Motmot	11	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
Alcedinidae				
<i>Megascyle torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	martim-pescador-grande	Ringed Kingfisher	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> (Latham, 1790)	martim-pescador-verde	Amazon Kingfisher	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	martim-pescador-pequeno	Green Kingfisher	2, 3, 6, 13, 14, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG), CF
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i> (Pallas, 1764)	martim-pescador-miúdo	American Pygmy Kingfisher	17	Rv/SNP (MNG)
Galbulidae				
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i> (Swainson, 1838)	ariramba-preta	Brown Jacamar	6, 9	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG)
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i> Cuvier, 1816	ariramba-de-cauda-ruiva	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Bucconidae				
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> (Pallas, 1782)	urubuzinho	Swallow-winged Puffbird	2, 6, 9	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (Spix, 1824)	chora-chuva-preto	Black-fronted Nunbird	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 24, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Nonnula rubecula</i> (Spix, 1824)	macuru	Rusty-breasted Nunlet	6	FSJ, Rv/SP (FIG)
<i>Nystalus maculatus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	rapazinho-dos-velhos	Spot-backed Puffbird	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 20, 22, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	joão-bobo	White-eared Puffbird	2, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Nystalus striatipes</i> (Sciater, 1854)	rapazinho-do-chaco	Chaco Puffbird	10, 11, 14, 17, 19	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
Ramphastidae				
<i>Ramphastos toco</i> Statius Muller, 1776	tucanuçu	Toco Toucan	1-17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Pteroglossus castaneifrons</i> Gould, 1834	araçari-castanho	Chestnut-eared Aracari	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 24	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
Picidae				
<i>Picumnus alboscquatus</i> d'Orbigny, 1840	picapauzinho-escamoso	White-wedged Piculet	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17-22, 24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Picumnus cirratus</i> Temminck, 1825	picapauzinho-barrado	White-barred Piculet	2, 6, 11, 19	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (MNG, CF)
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i> (Otto, 1796)	pica-pau-branco	White Woodpecker	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	benedito-de-testa-amarela	Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	2, 15, 18	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	pica-pau-pequeno	Little Woodpecker	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17-24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Campyphilus melanoleucos</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-de-topete-vermelho	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	1, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 28	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	pica-pau-de-banda-branca	Lineated Woodpecker	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Ceuleus flavescens</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-de-cabeça-amarela	Blond-crested Woodpecker	2, 10, 29	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	pica-pau-verde-barrado	Green-barred Woodpecker	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Colaptes campestris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	pica-pau-do-campo	Campo Flicker	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Cariamidae				
<i>Cariama cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	seriema	Red-legged Seriema	1-18, 20-23, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Falconidae				
<i>Herpethores cachinans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	acauiá	Laughing Falcon	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28, 29, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	falcão-relógio	Collared Forest-Falcon	2, 4, 13, 22, 29	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, VAG, MAVV)
<i>Caracara plancus</i> (Miller, 1777)	carcará	Crested Caracara	1-18, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	carrapateiro	Yellow-headed Caracara	1-18, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Falco sparverius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	quiriquiri	American Kestrel	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Falco ruficularis</i> Daudin, 1800	cauré	Bat Falcon	6, 8, 18	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Falco femoralis</i> Temminck, 1822	falcão-de-coleira	Aplomado Falcon	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> Tunstall, 1771	falcão-peregrino	Peregrine Falcon	1, 6	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
Psittacidae				
<i>Bototegis chiri</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	periquito-de-encontro-amarelo	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	1-17, 20-24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i> (Spix, 1824) ⁷	papagaio-galego	Yellow-faced Parrot	1-16, 21, 22, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)

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<i>Amazona aestiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ⁷	papagaio-verdadeiro	Turquoise-fronted Parrot	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20-24, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Amazona amazonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	curica	Orange-winged Parrot	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i> (Spix, 1824)	tuim	Blue-winged Parrotlet	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Eupsittula aurea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	periquito-rei	Peach-fronted Parakeet	1-17, 20-24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Aratinga auricapillus</i> (Kuhl, 1820) ¹	jandia-de-testa-vermelha	Golden-capped Parakeet	6	FSJ, Rv/SP
<i>Orthopsittaca manillatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	maracanã-do-buriti	Red-bellied Macaw	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Ara araucana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	arara-caniê	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	1-18, 20-24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Ara chloropterus</i> Gray, 1859	arara-vermelha	Red-and-green Macaw	10, 18	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	maracanã-pequena	Red-shouldered Macaw	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, F4, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Pionus maximiliani</i> (Kuhl, 1820)	maitaca-verde	Scaly-headed Parrot	2, 6, 9, 11, 22, F4	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, VAG, FIG)
<i>Primoiluis maracana</i> (Viellot, 1816) ¹	maracanã	Blue-winged Macaw	2, 6, 9	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i> (Viellot, 1817)	tiriba-de-testa-vermelha	Maroon-bellied Parakeet	2	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP)
<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	periquitão	White-eyed Parakeet	1-16, 21, 22, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Thamnophilidae				
<i>Fornicivora rufa</i> (Wied, 1831)	papa-formiga-vermelho	Rusty-backed Antwren	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i> (Temminck, 1823)	choquinha-lisa	Plain Antvireo	6, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP (FIG, MAVV)
<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i> Pelzelin, 1868	chorozinho-de-bico-comprido	Large-billed Antwren	2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i> Pelzelin, 1868	chorozinho-de-chapéu-preto	Black-capped Antwren	6, 30	Rv/SP (MAVV)
<i>Thamnophilus doliatius</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	choca-barrada	Barred Antshrike	1-17, 20, 21, 24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i> Swainson, 1825	choca-de-asa-vermelha	Rufous-winged Antshrike	6, 10	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i> Hellmayr, 1924	choca-do-planalto	Planalto Slaty-Antshrike	2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Thamnophilus caeruleus</i> Vieillot, 1816	choca-da-mata	Variable Antshrike	2, 6, 9	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Taraba major</i> (Viellot, 1816)	choró-boi	Great Antshrike	2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
Melanopareidae				
<i>Melanopareia torquata</i> (Wied, 1831)	meia-lua-do-cerrado	Collared Crescentchest	8, 10	FSJ, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
Dendrocolaptidae				
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> (Viellot, 1818)	arapaçu-verde	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, LPS, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i> Spix, 1825	arapaçu-grande	Planalto Woodcreeper	2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, 22, 24, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilostrius</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820)	arapaçu-beija-flor	Red-billed Scythebill	2, 6, 9, 18, 22, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatoideus</i> (Lafresnaye, 1850)	arapaçu-de-lafresnaye	Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper	6	Rv/SP
<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i> (Viellot, 1818)	arapaçu-de-cerrado	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	1-19, 20, 22, 23, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Xenops rutilans</i> Temminck, 1821	bico-virado-carijó	Streaked Xenops	2	FSJ, Rv/SNP (CF)
Furnariidae				
<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i> (Wied, 1821)	barranqueiro-de-olho-branco	White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	6	Rv/SP
<i>Furnarius rufus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	joão-de-barro	Rufous Hornero	1-17, 21, 22, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Phaellodomus rufifrons</i> (Wied, 1821)	joão-de-pau	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Phaellodomus ruber</i> (Viellot, 1817)	graveteiro	Greater Thornbird	2, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, F4, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Crambleuca vulpina</i> (Pelzelin, 1856)	arredio-do-rio	Rusty-backed Spinetail	2, 6, 18, 19, F4	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Certhiopsis cinamomeus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	curutié	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, F3	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Clibanornis rectirostris</i> (Wied, 1831)	cisqueiro-do-rio	Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaner	6	Rv/SP
<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i> (Viellot, 1817)	bichoita	Chotoy Spinetail	2, 6, 10, 13, 17, 28	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, CF, MAVV, LAC)

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<i>Synalaxis scitata</i> Sclater, 1859	estrelinha-preta	Ochre-cheeked Spinetail	6, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (VAG, FIG)
<i>Synalaxis hypospodia</i> Sclater, 1874	joão-grilo	Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	2, 6, 13F4	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (FIG, CF)
<i>Synalaxis albescens</i> Temminck, 1823	ui-pi	Pale-breasted Spinetail	2, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Synalaxis frontalis</i> Pelzeln, 1859	petrim	Sooty-fronted Spinetail	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Syndactyla dimidiata</i> (Pelzeln, 1859)	limpa-folha-do-brejo	Russet-mantled Foliage-gleaner	6, 15, 18, 19	Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG)
Pipridae				
<i>Neopelma pallescens</i> (Lafresnaye, 1853)	fruxo-do-cerradão	Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	2, 6, 13, 18, 19, 20, 23	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, LPS, FIG, CF)
<i>Anitlophila galeata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	soldadinho	Helmeted Manakin	2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, LPS, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Pipra fasciata</i> Hellmayr, 1906	uirapurú-laranja	Band-tailed Manakin	6	FSJ, Rv/SP (FIG)
[<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i> (Sclater, 1852)]	uirapurú-cigarra	Fiery-capped Manakin	2	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP)
Tityridae				
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	anambé-branco-de-bochecha-parda	Black-crowned Tityra	2, 6, 9, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG)
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i> (Spix, 1825)	anambé-branco-de-máscara-negra	Masked Tityra	26	FSJ
<i>Tityra cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^a	anambé-branco-de-rabo-preto	Black-tailed Tityra	2, 6, 18, 19, 22, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i> (Burmeister, 1869)M	tijerila	White-naped Xenopsaris	6	Rv/SP
<i>Pachyrhamphus castaneus</i> (Jardine & Selby, 1827)	caneleiro	Chestnut-crowned Becard	2, 6	Rv/Sp Rv/SNP (CF)
<i>Pachyrhamphus validus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) ^a	caneleiro-de-chapéu-preto	Crested Becard	2, 6, 9, 13	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Pachyrhamphus viridis</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	caneleiro-verde	Green-backed Becard	2, 6, 17, 22	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (MNG, FIG)
<i>Pachyrhamphus polychaetus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) ^a	caneleiro-preto	White-winged Becard	2, 3, 6, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
Platyrrhynchidae				
<i>Platyrrhynchus mystaceus</i> Vieillot, 1818	patinho	White-throated Spadebill	6	Rv/SP
Rhynchocyclidae				
<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i> (Lesson, 1830)	estalador	Southern Antipit	6, 13	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (CF)
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i> Tschudi, 1846	cabecudo	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	2, 6, 11, 13, 19, 20	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, LPS, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i> (Spix, 1825)	bico-chato-de-orelha-preta	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)
<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	ferreirinho-relógio	Common Tody-Flycatcher	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	ferreirinho-de-cara-parda	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/SNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Myiornis auricularis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	miudinho	Eared Pygmy-Tyrant	6	FSJ, Rv/SP
<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	sebinho-de-olho-de-ouro	Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
Tyrannidae				
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i> (Gmelin, 1788) ^a	gibão-de-couro	Cliff Flycatcher	2, 9	FSJ, Rv/S NP (SRP)
<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i> Wied, 1831	barulhento	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	2, 5-6, 19	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (MNG, CF)
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	risadinha	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> (Thunberg, 1822)	guaracava-de-barriga-amarela	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i> Pelzeln, 1868 ^b	guaracava-grande	Large Elaenia	2, 6, 13, 17, 18, 13	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Elaenia mesoleuca</i> (Deppe, 1830)	tuque	Olivaceous Elaenia	6, 22, 23	FSJ, Rv/S NP (FIG, VAG)
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i> Lawrence, 1865 ^c	chibum	Lesser Elaenia	2, 6, 10, 17, 22, 23	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (, MNG, VAG, CF)
<i>Elaenia obscura</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	tucão	Small-headed Elaenia	2, 6	FSJ, Rv/SP
<i>Elaenia cristata</i> Pelzeln, 1868 ^b	guaracava-de-topete-uniforme	Plain-crested Elaenia	2, 6-9, 13	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, CF)
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> Pelzeln, 1868 ^b	tuque-pium	Small-billed Elaenia	6, 9	Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP)
<i>Suiriri suiriri</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	suiriri-cinzeno	Suiriri Flycatcher	2, 10, 15, 17, 18	FSJ, Rv/SP, Rv/S NP (SRP, MNG)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
<i>Myiopagis gainardi</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	maria-pechin	Forest Elaenia	2, 6, 18, 13, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG, FIG, MAVV)
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	guaracava-de-crista-alaramjada	Greenish Elaenia	2, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i> (Swainson, 1835)	guaracava-cinzena	Gray Elaenia	6, 10, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 29, 30	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV)
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) ^b	filipe	Bran-colored Flycatcher	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 28, 30	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i> (Spix, 1825) ^a	bagageiro	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	2, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22, 23, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Pseudocolaptes sclateri</i> (Oustalet, 1892)	tricolino	Crested Doradito	9, 12	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	papa-mos-cas-canela	Bearded Tachuri	17	FSJ, Rv/s NP (MNG)
<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	alegrinho	White-crested Tyrannulet	2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF)
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) ^a	bem-te-vi-piata	Piratic Flycatcher	2, 6, 10, 13, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	maria-cavaleira	Short-crested Flycatcher	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17-24, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	maria-cavaleira-de-raboo-enferujado	Brown-crested Flycatcher	1-17, 20, 21, 22, 24, 28, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i> (Cabanis & Heine, 1859) ^a	irré	Swainson's Flycatcher	2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Syrstes sibilator</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	gritador	Sibilant Sitystes	2, 9, 22, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/s NP (SRP, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Casiornis rufus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	maria-ferrugem	Rufous Casiornis	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	bem-te-vi	Great Kiskadee	1-17, 21-26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Phylodyor lictor</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	bentevizinho-do-brejo	Lesser Kiskadee	2, 3, 11	FSJ, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Machetornis rixosa</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	suiiri-cavaleiro	Cattle Tyrant	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Myiodymastes maculatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) ^b	bem-te-vi-rajado	Streaked Flycatcher	1-17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	neinei	Boat-billed Flycatcher	1-17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^a	bentevizinho-de-asa-ferruginea	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	1-16, 21, 26, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i> (Spix, 1825) ^a	bentevizinho-de-penacho-vermelho	Social Flycatcher	jan/16	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Tyrannus albigularis</i> (Burmeister, 1856) ^a	suiiri-de-garganta-branca	White-throated Kingbird	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Tyrannus melanochlorus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) ^a	suiiri	Tropical Kingbird	1-17, 21-24, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Tyrannus savana</i> (Daudin, 1802) ^a	tesourinha	Southern Fork-tailed Flycatcher	jan/17	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
<i>Griseotyrannus aurantiostrigatus</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) ^a	peitica-de-chapéu-preto	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	2, 3, 6, 11, 13, 17, 19, 22	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Empidonanus varius</i> (Vieillot, 1818) ^a	peitica	Vanegated Flycatcher	1, 2, 6, 11, 19, 22, 23	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Colonia colonus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	viuvinha	Long-tailed Tyrant	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 22, 23	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, VAG, FIG)
<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	suiiri-pequeno	Yellow-browed Tyrant	2	Rv/sP
<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	freirinha	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 15, 17, 18, 19, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i> (Spix, 1825) ^a	lavadeira-de-cara-branca	Black-backed Water-tyrant	1, 2, 9, 13	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	lavadeira-mascarada	Masked Water-tyrant	1, 6, 9	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, FIG, LAC)
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) ^a	principe	Vermilion Flycatcher	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i> (Vieillot, 1818) ^a	tesoura-do-brejo	Streamer-tailed Tyrant	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Alecturus tricolor</i> (Vieillot, 1816) ^a	galito	Cock-tailed Tyrant	10, 17	FSJ, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Lathrotricus euleri</i> (Cabanis, 1868)M	enferujado	Euler's Flycatcher	2, 6, 10, 13, 17, 29	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Sublegatus modestus</i> (Wied, 1831) ^a	guaracava-moderata	Southern Scrub-Flycatcher	2, 6, 8, 10	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Phylomyias fasciatus</i> (Thunberg, 1822) ^a	piolinho	Planalto Tyrannulet	6	Rv/sP
<i>Gnemotricus fuscatus</i> (Wied, 1831)	guaracavuçu	Fuscous Flycatcher	2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Contopus cinereus</i> (Spix, 1825) ^a	papa-mos-cas-cinzeno	Tropical Pewee	1, 6, 9, 13, 17, 22, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV)
<i>Xolmis velatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	noivinha-branca	White-rumped Monjita	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 26, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Nengetus cinereus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) ^a	primavera	Gray Monjita	1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
Vireonidae				
<i>Cyclanhis guianensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	piti-quari	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	1-17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i> Sclater, 1866	vite-vite-de-cabeça-cinza	Ashy-headed Greenlet	2, 6, 9, 22, 13	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Vireo chivi</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^b	juruvira	Chivi Vireo	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 22, 23, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
Corvidae				
<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i> (Temminck, 1823)	gralha-do-campo	Curf-crested Jay	2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	gralha-picaça	Plush-crested Jay	1-17, 20-23, 26	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Cyanocorax cyanopogon</i> (Wied, 1821)	gralha-cancã	White-naped Jay	2, 30	FSJ (MAVV)
Hirundinidae				
<i>Steigodpteryx ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^b	andorinha-serradora	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	1-17, 20, 22, 26, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Alopochelidon fuscata</i> (Temminck, 1822) ^b	andorinha-morena	Tawny-headed Swallow	2, 26	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (FIG, CF)
<i>Progne tapera</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^b	andorinha-do-campo	Brown-chested Martin	1-17, 21, 22, 23	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Progne subis</i> Linnaeus, 1758) ^b	andorinha-azul	Purple Martin	2	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP)
<i>Progne chalybea</i> (Gmelin, 1789) ^b	andorinha-grande	Gray-breasted Martin	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> (Boddaert, 1783) ^b	andorinha-do-rio	White-winged Swallow	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Tachycineta leucorhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^b	andorinha-de-sobre-branco	White-rumped Swallow	1, 2, 3, 10, 13, 17, 18, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^b	andorinha-do-barranco	Bank Swallow	6	Rv/sP
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 ^b	andorinha-de-bando	Barn Swallow	1, 2	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, CF)
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^b	andorinha-de-dorso-acanelado	Cliff Swallow	2	FSJ, Rv/sNP (CF)
<i>Pygocelidon cyanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	andorinha-pequena-de-casa	Blue-and-white Swallow	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 18, 19, 24, 30	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
Troglodytidae				
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i> Naumann, 1823	corruira	Southern House Wren	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Camtorchilus leucotis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1845)	garrincho-de-barriga-vermelha	Buff-breasted Wren	2, 6, 9, 22	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, VAG, CF)
Poliptilidae				
<i>Poliptila dumicola</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	balança-rabo-de-máscara	Masked Gnatcatcher	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
Donacobiidae				
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	japacanim	Black-capped Donacobius	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, CF, LAC)
Turdidae				
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i> (Stephens, 1817) ^b	sabiazinho-norte-americano	Veery	2	FSJ, Rv/sNP (CF)
<i>Turdus leucomegas</i> Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-barranco	Pale-breasted Thrush	1-17, 20-24, 26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> Cabanis, 1850 ^a	sabiá-poca	Creamy-bellied Thrush	2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19-23, 26, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Turdus rufigiventris</i> Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-laranjeira	Rufous-bellied Thrush	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 28	FSJ (em anexo) Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Turdus subalaris</i> (Seebohm, 1887) ^a	sabiá-ferreiro	Eastern Slaty Thrush	6	Rv/sP
<i>Turdus albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1818	sabiá-coleira	White-necked Thrush	2, 19, 31	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (MNG, MAVV)
Mimidae				
<i>Mimus saturninus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	sabiá-do-campo	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	1-17, 21, 22, 26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
Estrildidae				
<i>Estrilda astrild</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	bico-de-lacre	Common Waxbill	1, 2	Rv/sP, Rv/sNP (SRP)
Passeridae				
<i>Passer domesticus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	pardal	House Sparrow	1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19	FSJ, Rv/sNP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
Motacillidae				
<i>Anthus chii</i> Vieillot, 1818	caminheiro-zumbidor	Yellowish Pipit	2, 5, 6, 10, 14, 18, 19, 25	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, LAC)
Fringillidae				
<i>Spinus magellanicus</i> (Vieillot, 1805)	pintassilgo	Hooded Siskin	2, 24	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (FIG)
<i>Euphonia chrysotis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	fm-fim	Purple-throated Euphonia	1-17, 20-24, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Euphonia lamiostris</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	gaturamo-de-bico-grosso	Thick-billed Euphonia	6	FSJ, Rv/sP (FIG)
<i>Euphonia violacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	gaturamo-verdadeiro	Violaceous Euphonia	6	Rv/sP
Passerellidae				
<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i> (Bosc, 1792)	tico-tico-do-campo	Grassland Sparrow	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 22, 26, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Arremon pallonotus</i> Bonaparte, 1850	tico-tico-de-costas-cinza	Gray-backed Sparrow	2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF)
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	tico-tico	Rufous-collared Sparrow	1-16, 22, 29	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
Icteridae				
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	guaxe	Red-rumped Cacique	2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP (FIG, MAVV)
<i>Leistes superciliosus</i> (Bonaparte, 1850) ^a	polícia-inglesa-do-sul	White-browed Meadowlark	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, F1	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Cacicus cela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	xexéu	Yellow-rumped Cacique	10	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Icterus croconotus</i> (Wagler, 1829)	joão-pinto	Orange-backed Troupial	1, 2, 6, 9, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	encontro	Variable Oriole	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i> Cassin, 1866	chupim-azeviche	Screaming Cowbird	2, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, 26	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	chupim	Shiny Cowbird	1-16, 21, 22, 25, 26	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	iraína-grande	Giant Cowbird	1, 2	FSJ (em anexo), Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i> (Scopoli, 1786)	cardeal-do-banhado	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	9, 11	FSJ (em anexo), Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	pássaro-preto	Chopi Blackbird	1-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Agelaioides badius</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	asa-de-telha	Grayish Baywing	11, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Agelasticus atroolivaceus</i> (Wied-Neuwied, 1831)	carreão	Unicolored Blackbird	2, 3, 10, 13, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG)
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	japu	Crested Oropendola	6	Rv/sP
<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) ^a	garibaldi	Chestnut-capped Blackbird	1, 2, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG)
<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuru</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	chupim-do-brejo	Yellow-rumped Marshbird	2, 9, 10, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, CF, MAVV)
Parulidae				
<i>Setophaga pitayumi</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	mariquita	Tropical Parula	2, 6, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, MAVV)
<i>Myiathlypis leucophrys</i> Pelzeln, 1868	pula-pula-de-sobrancelha	White-striped Warbler	2, 10, 14, 18, 19, 13	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Myiathlypis flaveola</i> Baird, 1865	canário-do-mato	Flawless Warbler	2, 6, 9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	pica-cobra	Masked Yellowthroat	2, 6, 13, 17, 19, 21	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Basileuterus callicivorus</i> (Deppé, 1830)	pula-pula	Golden-crowned Warbler	2, 6, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 29, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, MAVV)
Cardinalidae				
<i>Piranga flava</i> (Vieillot, 1822)	sanhaço-de-fogo	Hepatic Tanager	2, 6	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Habia rubica</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	tiê-de-bando	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	6, 9	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Cyanoloxia brissonii</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	azulão	Ultramarine Grosbeak	6	FSJ, Rv/sP
Thraupidae				
<i>Nemosia pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	saíra-de-chapéu-preto	Hooded Tanager	2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF)
<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	canário-do-campo	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	2, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Emberizoides ypiranganus</i> Ihering, 1907	canário-do-brejo	Lesser Grass-Finch	2, 6, 9	FSJ, Rv/s NP (SRP)

Species/conservation and migration status	Portuguese Name	English Name	Localities	Source
<i>Embernagra platensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	sabiá-do-banhado	Great Pampa-Finch	2	FSJ, Rv/sP (CF)
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-de-papo-preto	Guira Tanager	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 29-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Tersina viridis</i> (Illiger, 1811) ^a	saí-andorinha	Swallow Tanager	1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 18, 22, 25, 26	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, FIG, CF)
<i>Gyanerpes cyaneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-beija-flor	Red-legged Honeycreeper	2, 6, 9, 10, 13, F5	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Dacnis cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	saí-azul	Blue Dacnis	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Salitralcula atricollis</i> Vieillot, 1817	batuqueiro	Black-throated Saltator	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Salitator similis</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837	trinca-ferro	Green-winged Saltator	2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 30, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Coereba flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	cambacica	Bananaquit	1-16, 20, 22, 25, 26, 29, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV)
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) ^a	tiziu	Blue-black Grassquit	1-16, 20-26, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i> (Spix, 1825)	pipira-da-taoca	Gray-headed Tanager	2, 6, 9, 13, 17, 20, 22, 24	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, CF, LAC)
<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i> (Vieillot, 1818) ^a	saíra-viúva	Fawn-breasted Tanager	2, 6, 9, 1, 28, 30	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, FIG, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	tiê-de-topete	Black-goggled Tanager	6, 18	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG)
<i>Coryphospingus curallatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	tico-tico-rei	Red-crested Finch	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 28-31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	pipira-preta	White-lined Tanager	2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 17, 19, 20, 26, 30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, LPS, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i> (Vieillot, 1822) ^a	tiê-preto	Ruby-crowned Tanager	6, 9, 13	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> (Pallas, 1764)	pipira-vermelha	Silver-beaked Tanager	2, 3, 6, 9, 13, 17, 18, 19, 26	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Sporophila lineola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) ^a	bigodinho	Lined Seedeater	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, CF, LAC)
<i>Sporophila plumbea</i> (Wied., 1830) ^a	pataiva	Plumbeous Seedeater	10, 17, 18, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG, MAVV)
<i>Sporophila collaris</i> (Boddaert, 1783) ^a	coileiro-do-brejo	Rusty-collared Seedeater	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	baiano	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	13	FSJ, Rv/sNP (CF)
<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1823) ^a	coeirinho	Double-collared Seedeater	1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 6, 9, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 24, 28	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i> (Vieillot, 1817) ^a	chorão	White-bellied Seedeater	2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 19	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, CF)
<i>Sporophila pileolata</i> (Scater, 1865) ^a	caboclinho-coroado	Pearly-bellied Seedeater	18	FSJ, Rv/s NP (MNG)
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	curió	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF)
<i>Sporophila hypoxantha</i> Cabanis, 1851 ^a	caboclinho-de-barriga-vermelha	Tawny-bellied Seedeater	2	Rv/sP
<i>Sporophila bouvreuil</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) ^a	caboclinho	Copper Seedeater	11, 14, 17, 18, 19	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG, CF)
<i>Charitospiza euosma</i> Oberholser, 1905 ¹	mineirinho	Coal-crested Finch	2	Rv/sP
<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) ^a	saí-canário	Orange-headed Tanager	2, 5, 6, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, VAG, CF)
<i>Gypsopsis hirundinacea</i> (Lesson, 1831)	bandoleta	White-rumped Tanager	6, 10, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG, MAVV)
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	figuinha-de-rabo-castanho	Chestnut-vented Conebill	2, 3, 6, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, LAC)
<i>Scalis luteola</i> (Spaaman, 1789)	tipio	Grassland Yellow-Finch	2, 4, 6, 18	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG, FIG, CF, LAC)
<i>Scalis flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	canário-da-terra	Saffron Finch	1-17, 21, 22, 26, 28-30	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) ¹	cigarra-do-campo	White-banded Tanager	6, 10, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, MAVV)
<i>Schischolamys melanops</i> (Latham, 1790)	sanhaço-de-coleira	Black-faced Tanager	2, 18	FSJ, Rv/s NP (MNG, CF)
<i>Schischolamys ruficapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	bico-de-veludo	Cinnamon Tanager	6, 17	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (MNG)
<i>Paraoria capitata</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837)	cavalaria	Yellow-billed Cardinal	2, 3, 6, 9, 11, 13	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, FIG, CF)
<i>Paraoria dominicana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	cardel-do-nordeste	Red-cowled Cardinal	2, 3, 6	Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Paraoria coronata</i> (Miller, 1776)	cardel	Red-crested Cardinal	6, 9	FSJ, Rv/s NP (SRP)
<i>Thraupis sayaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	sanhaço-cinzento	Sayaca Tanager	1-17, 20-26, 29, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i> (Wied., 1821)	sanhaço-do-coqueiro	Palm Tanager	1-17, 21, 22, 24-26, 28, 29	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, CF, MAVV)
<i>Stelipnia cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	saíra-amarela	Burnished-buff Tanager	1-17, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31	FSJ, Rv/sP, Rv/s NP (SRP, MNG, FIG, VAG, LPS, CF, MAVV, LAC)

that is, published papers and item(s) available for independent consultation in the form of a complete or partial specimen, photograph, audio or video recording, which allowed us to safely and indisputably determine the species. In this context, the filtering protocol is the detailing of information referring to the record, coherently associated with the species distributional and dispersion patterns established based on documentary evidence.

We adopted the taxonomic classification and bird vernacular names proposed by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee (CBRO) (Pacheco et al., 2021).

The species were divided into four categories according to their conservation status based on the global (IUCN, 2022) and national (ICMBio, 2022) lists of threatened species, namely, Near Threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered.

We considered the migratory status following the migratory bird lists for the state of MGS (Nunes et al., 2022) and the Brazilian territory (Somenzari et al., 2018). In addition, the species were distinguished between intercontinental and intracontinental migrants. In the intercontinental category, we included species that perform large displacements from the Northern Hemisphere (Canada and northern United States) to southern South America (until Patagonia), while in the intracontinental category we considered species that move from the southernmost portions of South America to the northernmost regions (mainly the Amazon basin) and vice-versa.

RESULTS

According to our list compilation, the avifauna of TLM is composed of 419 species. We recorded an overall number of 412 species in the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone (all areas except 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 20, 26-31; Fig. 1 and Table 1) and seven only in the Cerrado domain (*P. unicinctus* and *T. curucui* in area 10; *S. pileata*, *S. melanopsis* and *S. luteola* in area 18 and *C. minor* and *L. xenopterus* in area 30 (Table 1)). The bird richness in the areas varies from 50 to 250 species recorded. The exceptions are areas 2 and 6, where we recorded more than 300 species (Table 1).

Seventeen species are included in some categories of conservation status in global and/or national lists of endangered species. The majority, in contrast, is included in the Near Threatened category (*R. americana*, *P. supercilialis*, *S. papa*, *S. ornatus*, *A. xanthops*, *A. aestiva*, *A. auricapillus*, *P. maracana*, *P. pectoralis*, *C. eucosma* and *N. fasciata*), while four are in the Vulnerable category (*C. fasciolata*, *L. xenopterus*, *A. tricolor* and *S. hypoxantha*) and only one is in the Endangered category (*U. coronata*). We gathered evidence of 11 species categorized at some level of threat in areas 2, 6, 8, 10 and 12, particularly 2 and 10, with eight and ten species, respectively (Table 1). We also recorded 10 near threatened or threatened species in grassland regions (areas 7, 8, 10 and 12): *R. americana*, *S. papa*, *A. xanthops*, *N. fasciata*, *P. pectoralis*, *S. pileata*, *C. eucosma*, *L. xenopterus*, *A. tricolor* and *S. hypoxantha*.

Our list comprises 112 migratory birds recorded mainly in areas 2, 3, 11, 13 and 19 (87, 63, 46, 42 and 39

species, respectively) (Table 1). Most species (96) are intracontinental migrants, whereas 15 are intercontinental migrants (*C. americanus*, *C. minor*, *P. dominica*, *B. longicauda*, *T. flavipes*, *T. solitaria*, *C. fuscicollis*, *A. macularius*, *P. haliastur*, *E. forficatus*, *P. subis*, *R. riparia*, *H. rustica*, *P. pyrrhona* and *C. fuscescens*). A total of 29 species are aquatic migratory birds, of which most (23) are intracontinental migrants, whereas six are intercontinental migrants (*P. dominica*, *B. longicauda*, *T. flavipes*, *T. solitaria*, *C. fuscicollis* and *A. macularius*). The non-aquatic migratory species belong mainly to the Tyrannidae family (23 species) and to the *Sporophila* genus (*S. lineola*, *S. plumbea*, *S. caerulescens*, *S. leucoptera*, *S. pileata*, *S. hypoxantha* and *S. bouvreuil*).

DISCUSSION

The number of bird species recorded in TLM represents 61% of all known avifauna of MGS ($n = 679$) (Nunes et al., 2022) and 21% ($n = 1971$) of the Brazilian territory (Pacheco et al., 2021). This high bird richness in the TLM territory can be attributed to: (1) the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone, which has a high number of small patches with different vegetation and environments (SEMACE, 2011); (2) the high heterogeneity of aquatic environments in the upper Paraná River floodplain and the TLM territory (SEMADE, 2015); and (3) the two South American migratory routes in the TLM territory (Stotz et al., 1996).

According to Bierregaard et al. (1992), birds are sensitive to environmental disturbances and can be found at different trophic levels. Thus, as the patterns observed in bird communities can predict the impact that past improper land use had on natural environments, they can be used as bioindicators of these environmental changes (Sodhi et al., 2011). In this context, we found 10 near threatened or threatened species in grassland. All of them are considered rare in the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone of MGS (Godoi et al., 2013), except for *R. americana* and *A. xanthops*. The importance of this ecotone was highlighted for some threatened and migratory species (mentioned below), however, two near threatened birds were also recorded in this environment, i.e., *P. pectoralis* and *N. fasciata*. The latter is endemic to the Cerrado and needs grasslands with sparse trees (Brazilian savanna or Cerrado *sensu stricto*) (Sick, 2001). Unfortunately, savannas and grasslands are two of the most impacted environments by agriculture in Brazil (Foley et al., 2005). Nunes et al. (2022) also included many other threatened grassland bird species found in MGS, but some might have gone locally extinct in TLM, such as *T. nanus*, *N. minor*, *G. poeciloptera*, *C. melanotis*, *S. nigrorufa* and *S. cinnamomea*. Given the high number of grassland migrants, near threatened or threatened grassland species and local extinctions, it becomes clear that the grasslands of TLM (7, 8, 10 and 12 areas, Fig. 1) deserve more attention in terms of conservation policies developed by local (SEMACE – Secretariat of Environment and Agribusiness of Três Lagoas) and federal agencies (IBAMA – Brazilian Institute

of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources). Area 10, for example, is now protected by SEMEA, which created the “Parque Natural Municipal do Pombo” in 2019 (SEMEA, 2019). However, we still recommend protective and restoration measures for the other aforementioned grass land areas.

According to Stotz *et al.* (1996), 230 species of birds migrate in South America, most of them from southern portions of South America to Central Brazil and the Amazon basin. Somenzari *et al.* (2018) listed 198 migratory species in the Brazilian territory, which corresponds to 10% of all species in the country (Pacheco *et al.*, 2021). Nevertheless, we found a high percentage of migrants in TLM (26%). Moreover, the 111 migratory birds recorded herein correspond to 56% of all Brazilian migratory species – a very high percentage considering the small territory of TLM (10.206 km²) in comparison with that of Brazil (8.547.403 km²) (IBGE, 2022). Most of these migrants are species that perform intracontinental displacements, using the region as a point of departure during their migrations across the South American continent (Anjos & Gimenes, 2005; Gimenes & Anjos, 2007). In fact, some species disperse from the Pre-Andes Mountains to the Pantanal and surrounding plateaus just after the reproductive period, which coincides with the end of the rainy season (Nunes *et al.*, 2008), while others extend their migratory routes to the Paraná River basin (Faxina *et al.*, 2010) where TLM is located. The species found in the southern areas of South America are mainly tyrannids and seedeaters (*Sporophila*) (Nunes *et al.*, 2008), which corroborates the records in TLM. Some seedeaters appear in large numbers to breed in the hydromorphic grassland areas during the winter (Nunes *et al.*, 2022), except for *S. lineola*, which appears in Central Brazil in September and, after the reproductive period in January, leaves together with the juveniles, returning to the Amazon basin and the northern portion of South America (Nunes *et al.*, 2008; Jaramilo & Kirwan, 2020).

In TLM there is also a high flow of migratory species dependent on aquatic environments, mainly from the Pantanal to the upper Paraná River floodplain (e.g., *P. ajaja* and *R. niger*), during the dry season (Nunes *et al.*, 2008; Lima *et al.*, 2022). It is noteworthy that out of the 15 Northern Hemisphere migratory species recorded, six are waterfowls represented by species of the Order Charadriiformes (Pacheco *et al.*, 2021). Lima *et al.* (2022) studied aquatic birds in a small area very close to TLM (Castilho municipality and surroundings) and found a high richness of waterfowls (52 species). The authors attributed this richness to the high heterogeneity of local aquatic environments in the upper Paraná River floodplain, the habitat selection combined with seasonality, and the absence of other humid locations in the surroundings. Indeed, the upper Paraná River floodplain where TLM is located has three large rivers (Paraná, Sucuriú and Tietê), as well as several small aquatic environments, such as streams, lakes and ponds (SEMAG, 2011; SEMADE, 2015), which partially explains the high richness of aquatic migratory birds recorded in our study. This great variety of aquatic habitats can also hold a high

diversity of intracontinental and intercontinental aquatic migratory birds in TLM, which take two main migratory South American routes in the territory: Central Brazil and Central Amazon/Pantanal routes (Stotz *et al.*, 1996). All of these data highlight the importance of the TLM territory as an area that harbors these birds during their migratory movements in South America, making even more evident the necessity to develop conservation strategies for the aquatic environments of this municipality, especially area 2, which has the highest richness of migratory waterfowls.

The forests in TLM have been impacted by beef cattle production, irregular land occupation, dam construction, and unsustainable use of the native forest, which in turn has led to illegal hunting (SEMAG, 2011; SEMADE, 2015; Lima *et al.*, 2022). As a result, the forest formations (Atlantic Forest and Cerradão) are the most impacted habitats in TLM, which became isolated small patches. These large alterations in land cover reduces the number of forest habitats and change their configuration, affecting biodiversity, and consequently leading to species extinction (Hill & Curran, 2003). The isolation affects negatively the species persistence and decrease individual movements among habitat patches (Fahrig, 2003; Fischer & Lindenmayer, 2007). In fact, the small and isolated forest patches are strongly related to a decrease in animal population size, an interruption of gene flow and the probability of local extinctions (Temple & Cary, 1988), especially sensitive bird species (Martensen *et al.*, 2012). The bird checklist proposed by Nunes *et al.* (2022) and the results of Emmet Blake’s visit in 1937 (Straube, 2011) – the closest historical expedition to TLM (Fazenda Capão Bonito, Sidrolândia municipality) – lead us to suppose that many local extinctions of forest-dependent key species (e.g., *T. solitarius*, *O. capueira*, *T. chrysochloros*, *N. swainsoni*, *R. vitellinus*, *C. lineata*, *C. campanisona*, *P. nudicollis*, *C. caudata*, *P. leucoptera* and *S. fuliginosus*) took place in TLM. As these species have large forest area needs (Sick, 2001), the local extinctions probably occurred because of the disappearance of largest Atlantic Forest patches in the slopes and sides of the Paraná River due to flooding, leading to the construction of a dam for hydroelectric energy production (Jupiá Dam) in the ‘60s (Vianna, 2015), together with irregular land occupation and illegal hunting in the region (Lima *et al.*, 2022). We still recorded four near threatened or threatened bird species in the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone (i.e., *P. superciliosus*, *C. fasciolata*, *S. ornatus* and *P. maracana*) that can be extinct in a few decades for the previously mentioned reasons – although the first two are common in the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone in MGS state (Godoi *et al.*, 2013).

These results lead to the conclusion that grasslands, aquatic habitats and the Semideciduous Atlantic Forest in TLM should be preserved and strong efforts should be addressed to restore those with some level of disturbance. Therefore, we believe that this list, which included endangered and migratory species, will be an important tool to guide public policies and conservation/restoration strategies in TLM.

The criteria for Important Bird Areas (IBAs) proposed by Bird Life International establish some bird conservation efforts (Develey, 2021). According to this author, there are 237 IBAs in the Brazilian territory based on the following criteria: threatened species, endemism and congregatory species. We observed an overall number of 412 species in the Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone, of which 16 are globally and/or nationally near threatened or threatened, four are vulnerable and one is endangered. Moreover, we recorded many endemic species in the Cerrado and the Atlantic Forest, in addition to a high richness of both migratory and congregatory species (dry and wet seasons). Thus, according to the criteria for IBAs and our results, we recommend the inclusion of a large Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone area in TLM (areas 2, 11 and 24; Fig. 1) as an Important Bird Area (IBA). This recommendation can help TLM establish strategies and raise funds for the conservation of its birds and habitats. Additionally, most part of this ecotone is not under protection, except for the "Parque Natural Recantos das Capivaras" and Jupiá Park (areas 2 and 24, respectively), which are partially protected (up to 70 ha) by guidelines created by SEMEA. We also recommend political and scientific procedures in order to recognize this Atlantic Forest-Cerrado ecotone area as an Environmental Protection Area (APA = "Área de Proteção Ambiental"), according to the ICMBIO (2013) criteria. This ecotone is a large area with urban environments, including industries and fisherman villages, and the APA units exist to reconcile human occupation and sustainable use of natural resources (ICMBIO, 2013). The idea is the conservation of natural processes and biodiversity through guidance, development and adaptation of various human activities to the environmental characteristics of the area aiming at a sustainable development. The further positive benefit is that APAs can be implemented in areas of private and/or public domain by the Union, states or municipalities, without the need to expropriate private lands (ICMBIO, 2013). Furthermore, we also recorded three near threatened species in these areas, namely, *A. auricapillus*, *A. xanthops* and *A. aestiva*. They live in heterogeneous landscapes such as semi-open areas, but feed and rest in forest habitats (Collar *et al.*, 1997). Therefore, the maintenance of forests also becomes essential for bird conservation since they provide them with resources, such as seeds and nesting cavities.

Additionally, we recommend the restoration of the riparian vegetation along the Paraná River that connects areas 2, 11 and 24 (Fig. 1). During the bird surveys, SRP observed that the riparian vegetation of the Paraná River between areas 2, 11 and 24 is partially fragmented with severe modifications caused by irregular and illegal human land occupation, mainly in the most threatened Atlantic Forest formation, the Seasonal Deciduous Alluvial Forest, with only 1% of the remaining (Fundação Ipardes, 1992). This connectivity of riparian vegetation restoration among the forests patches will allow species movements (Fischer & Lindenmayer, 2007) and the improvement of colonization dynamics (Brown &

Kodric-Brown, 1977). According to Corenblit *et al.* (2007), as these riparian forests act as corridors, connecting isolated fragments, these measures can increase the size and survival chances of forest-dependent bird species populations, such as the near-threatened *P. superciliosus*, *S. ornatus*, *A. xanthops*, *A. aestiva*, *A. auricapillus*, *P. maracana*, and *N. fasciata* found in or close to these areas. Moreover, they allow recolonization with populations of locally reduced and endemic species of the Atlantic Forest, *e.g.*, *B. ruficapillus* and *P. frontalis*, which are found only in very small and isolated Atlantic Forest patches (areas 2 and 11), in addition to a reduction of pressure in the surroundings of protected areas (Mech & Hallett, 2001). Another strong reason to recommend riparian corridors is that it is one of the easiest, cheapest and most effective methods for creating connectivity measures (Corenblit *et al.*, 2007). Moreover, birds are preferentially used by researchers seeking to assess the effectiveness of restored areas due to their mobility, the speed at which they colonize new environments, their ability to connect habitats through seed dispersal, and their maintenance of gene flow between plant populations (Lindig-Cisneros *et al.*, 2012). The avifauna essential role in pollination and seed dispersal has a great effect on the maintenance of forest succession and the restructuring of ecosystems (Sekercioglu, 2006; Pizo & Galetti, 2010).

Finally, the high richness, the 112 migratory birds and the 12 near-threatened and five threatened bird species found in TLM can also enhance birdwatching activities and offer other forms of ecotourism. This is the main reason why we adopted both bird vernacular and English names in our list compilation. In recent years, the birdwatching activity has grown considerably in Brazil, and birdwatchers have expressed their interest and involvement in conservation efforts (Develey, 2021). Undoubtedly, bird-based tourism in the Neotropical region brings significant economic benefits (Maldonado *et al.*, 2018), which strongly justify the need for preserving the habitats and birds in TLM.

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