

Birds from the Pirizal region, Pantanal of Poconé, Mato Grosso, Brazil

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Received on 30 January 2016. Accepted on 23 August 2016.

ABSTRACT: Pantanal is the world largest inland wetland and is internationally renowned by its high species diversity, but low level of endemism. Extensive areas of the Pantanal have never been subject to adequate sampling, and we still have much to learn about the composition and distribution of the biota found in this threatened biogeographic province. In this paper we present the results of a long term inventory conducted in Pirizal region since 1999. We recorded 343 bird species, 54.8% of them documented with specimens. A significant Amazonian influence was observed in the composition of the bird community sampled. Only two threatened species were recorded: *Penelope ochrogaster* and *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*. Noteworthy records include *Ictinia mississippiensis*, *Attila phoenicurus*, *Empidonax alnorum*, *Myiothlypis leucophrys*, *Dolichonyx oryzivorus* and *Catharus fuscescens*.

KEY-WORDS: avifauna, inventory, Neotropical, wetland.

INTRODUCTION

Pantanal is the world largest inland wetland, covering about 160,000 km² of southwestern Brazil, eastern Bolivia and northeastern Paraguay, extending from 16° to 21°S and from 55° to 58°W (Junk *et al.* 2006, Mercante *et al.* 2011). The annual flood pulse of the Rio Paraguay dictates important ecological process in the entire floodplain (Junk *et al.* 1989), influencing the life cycle of their wildlife (Alho *et al.* 2000, Harris *et al.* 2005). Local small differences in the topography, and consequently in the hydrological regime, creates a complex mosaic of permanently flooded, seasonally flooded and non-flooded areas, creating high habitat heterogeneity (Junk *et al.* 1989, Nunes-da-Cunha & Junk 2001, Junk *et al.* 2006, Girard 2011). The high habitat heterogeneity results in a huge biodiversity, largely influenced by neighboring biogeographic provinces, namely the Cerrado, Chaco, Chiquitano Dry Forests, Amazonia and Atlantic Forest (Brown 1986, Nunes & Tomas 2004). Nevertheless, in spite of such high species richness, Pantanal lacks endemic birds (Tubelis & Tomas 2003).

The difficult access to many parts of the Pantanal, especially when it is flooded, associated with its harsh field conditions (*e.g.* maximum daily temperature

frequently exceed 40°C, hordes of mosquitoes and ticks, flooded habitats), resulted in a small number of biological inventories and, consequently, this wetland is full of collecting gaps. The biodiversity of Pantanal is still poorly known, even for birds, which are generally acknowledged as the best-sampled group among vertebrates.

The most reliable checklist ever published for the Pantanal is that of Tubelis & Tomas (2003), which recorded 463 bird species for the wetland. Several subsequent studies recorded new species for the Pantanal (*e.g.* Vasconcelos *et al.* 2008, Antas & Palo-Jr. 2009, Girard 2011) and an updated checklist for the floodplain was recently published by Nunes (2011). Nevertheless, this updated checklist is careless, incorporating several questionable or erroneous records to the Pantanal (pers. obs.) and, therefore, it will not be considered further in this paper.

The necessity of additional and intensive biological inventories in the Pantanal has been emphasized by Brown (1986), who, in a classic paper about the local zoogeography, concluded that a better understanding of the Pantanal fauna would only emerge after decades of regular and detailed inventories. However, Pantanal is under eminent threat and this is the definitive moment for decision making (Neves 2009). Replacement of

the traditional low density extensive cattle ranching by intensive cattle raising, introduction of exotic grasses, deforestation, poaching and gold mining (and the resulting mercury contamination) are examples of growing anthropic activities in the region (Silva *et al.* 2001, Harris *et al.* 2006, Alho 2008, 2011). Even worse threatens are the economic/development projects that have been, or are being planned to be implemented and that will affect the flood cycle of the entire Pantanal, such as reservoirs for hydroelectric power plants in the catchment area and the extension of the Paraguay-Paraná waterway (Lourival *et al.* 1999, Silva *et al.* 2001, Alho 2008, Neves 2009, Alho 2011). Other potential sources of threat are the planned installation of industrial, metallurgical and gas-chemical plants in the Pantanal or in its catchment area (Neves 2009). Therefore, given the scarcity of basic information about the local biodiversity, as well as to the growing threats suffered by the Pantanal, this paper presents the results of a long term inventory conducted in the northern portion of this wetland.

METHODS

Study area

This study was conducted in the subregion known as Pantanal of Poconé, state of Mato Grosso, southwestern Brazil (Silva & Abdon 1998). Our fieldwork was conducted near to Pirizal (16°14'09"S; 56°22'50"W), a small district of the municipality of Nossa Senhora do Livramento that gives name to the whole region we sampled. The district of Pirizal lies in the border between the Pantanal and the Cerrado, in the transition zone between these two important Brazilian biogeographic provinces. Pirizal region has a low human density and is difficult to access when the Pantanal is flooded. Consequently, local landscape is comparatively well preserved (Pinho & Nogueira 2003).

Fieldwork was based in the Fazenda Retiro Novo (16°22'01"S; 56°17'58"W), one of the best-studied sites from the ornithological point of view in the entire Pantanal (*e.g.* Pinho & Nogueira 2003, Pinho *et al.* 2006, 2009, in press, Pinho & Marini 2012, 2014, Bernardon *et al.* 2014). Our fieldwork also included frequent visits to nearby farms, including the Fazenda Aparecida (16°22'22"S; 56°19'26"W), Fazenda Aterrado (16°16'20"S; 56°20'59"W) and Fazenda Campo Alegre (16°20'45"S; 56°21'23"W). We also conducted limited fieldwork in the Rio Piraim, where we visited a locality known as Moqué (16°23'38"S; 56°15'51"W), and in a bamboo dominated forest patch near to Pirizal (16°13'52"S; 56°23'01"W). The study area is about 30,000 ha and all localities sampled are inside the Pantanal floodplain, in the municipalities of Nossa Senhora do Livramento and Poconé. A map of the study area, which is located

between the right bank of Rio Piraim and the left bank of Rio Bento Gomes, can be seen in Pinho *et al.* (2006).

Local climate is Aw according to the Köppen's climate classification system, what means a tropical climate with dry winter (Alvares *et al.* 2014). Two marked seasons can be identified, a dry one from May to September, and a wet one from October to April (Pinho & Marini 2012). Mean annual rainfall from 1999 to 2002 was 1159 mm, mean annual temperature was 25.8°C, mean annual low temperature was 20.9°C and mean annual maximum temperature was 32.5°C (Pinho & Marini 2012).

Floods in the northern Pantanal are rather shallow when compared with floods in its southern portion, reaching up to 2 m depth, but presenting strong interannual variation (Nunes-da-Cunha & Junk 2004, Girard 2011). The flood cycle can be simplistically divided into three distinct periods (Pinho & Marini 2012): 1) flooded (January–April), run-off (May–August) and low water (September–December). Note that there is a time lag between the onset of rains and flooding.

Pantanal is very plain, and elevations of the sampled localities are ~120–125 m a.s.l., with marked changes in vegetation observed within very short distances due to topography and, consequently, to the degree of flooding. Local vegetation is a complex mosaic of distinct phytophysionomies, including deciduous, semideciduous and evergreen forests, open savannas and natural grasslands, all of them seasonally flooded, with the only exception of the deciduous/semideciduous forests. Permanent marshes, riparian forests, and dense bamboo dominated forest patches are also found.

Four main forest types are found in the region, and are briefly described here. Cordilheira are semi-deciduous to deciduous forests with high floristic affinities with the Cerrado; located in the higher areas, this forest type never floods. Cambarazal is an evergreen forest dominated by *Vochysia divergens* (Vochysiaceae), seasonally flooded. Landi is a low and dense forest located in the lower areas, seasonally flooded. Carvoal is an open deciduous forest dominated by *Callistene fasciculata* (Vochysiaceae) and that never floods. Further descriptions of these four forest types can be found in Pinho & Marini (2012). Detailed information about the local vegetation can also be found elsewhere (Nascimento & Nunes-da-Cunha 1989, Nunes-da-Cunha & Junk 1999, 2001, Nunes-da-Cunha *et al.* 2007).

Sampling

We conducted standard samplings in the four main forest types found in the study area: cordilheira, cambarazal, landi (three replicates in each) and carvoal (two replicates). Mean \pm SD size of each forest patch are as follow: cordilheira (12.1 ± 0.2 ha), cambarazal (28.8 ± 2.7 ha), landi (14.9 ± 3.0 ha) and carvoal (27.9 ± 3.8 ha).

Birds from the 11 forest patches described above were sampled through point counts and mist-netting from September 1999 to August 2001, as detailed in Pinho & Marini (2012). Additional sampling in the study area were conducted non-systematically and with multiple purposes until October 2015, especially during studies focusing on the breeding biology (e.g. Rubio & Pinho 2008, Evangelista *et al.* 2010, Nóbrega & Pinho 2010, Bernardon *et al.* 2014, Pinho & Marini 2014), diet (Silva & Rúbio 2007, Gaiotti & Pinho 2013), and the spatial patterns of diversity of birds (Signor & Pinho 2011). Therefore, we sampled all habitat types found in the study area to some extent in addition to the standard sampling, but the exact sampling effort conducted is difficult to determine.

We tried as much as possible to document the records obtained with specimens. Birds were collected with fireguns, airguns or mist nets, prepared as study skins and deposited in the ornithological collections of the Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Cuiabá (UFMT), Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte (DZUFMG), and Universidade Federal de Viçosa, Florestal (CAF).

Taxonomy and systematic follow the 4th edition of Howard and Moore Checklist (Dickinson & Remsen-Jr. 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014). Subspecies were indicated only when indispensable, especially in those circumstances where the taxonomic treatment adopted here differs from those adopted by the Brazilian Ornithological Records Committee (<http://www.cbro.org.br>). We highlighted those species considered threatened at national (MMA 2014) and global levels (BirdLife International 2015).

RESULTS

We recorded 343 bird species distributed in 63 families, with 178 (51.9%) non-passerine species and 165 (48.1%) passerine species (Appendix I). The most species-rich family was Tyrannidae (40 species), followed by Thraupidae (27), Accipitridae (17) and Trochilidae (15). We collected 510 specimens, 365 of which are housed in UFMT, 134 in DZUFMG and 11 in CAF. We personally checked all specimens housed in the above cited institutions on February and September 2015, but found that some of the specimens listed in the accession book of the UFMT are missing, as indicated in the Appendix I. Specimens collected belong to 188 species, what corresponds to 54.8% of the bird fauna found in Pirizal.

We recorded 22 bird species not included in the list of bird species of the Pantanal compiled by Tubelis & Tomas (2003), namely: *Patagioenas speciosa*, *Ictinia mississippiensis*, *Strix huhula*, *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*, *Celeus flavus*, *Primolius maracana*, *Neopelma*

pallascens, *Xenopsaris albinucha*, *Pachyrhamphus validus*, *P. marginatus*, *Platyrrinchus mystaceus*, *Myiornis ecaudatus*, *Elaenia parvirostris*, *E. albiceps*, *Capsiempis flaveola*, *Attila phoenicurus*, *Empidonax alnorum*, *Myiothlypis leucophrys*, *Pipraeidea melanonota*, *Catharus fuscescens*, *Turdus fumigatus*, and *T. albicollis*.

The bird fauna found in Pirizal is largely composed by wide ranging species, the majority of them widely distributed across the open formation of central South America. Fifteen taxa are typical to the Amazonia (Silva 1996): *Eurypyga helias*, *Coccyzus minuta*, *Zebrilus undulatus*, *Strix h. huhula*, *Trogon melanurus*, *Celeus f. flavus*, *Tityra semifasciata*, *Myiornis ecaudatus*, *Hemitriccus striaticollis*, *Attila bolivianus*, *Hypocnemoides maculicauda*, *Pyriglena leuconota*, *Hylophilus pectoralis*, *Cacicus cela* and *Turdus fumigatus*. None of the species recorded is typical to the Atlantic Forest (Silva 1996).

Five species are endemic to the Cerrado (Silva & Bates 2002): *Penelope ochrogaster*, *Antilophia galeata*, *Herpsilochmus longirostris*, *Myiothlypis leucophrys* and *Saltatricula atricollis*. Some species typical to the Chaco, such as *Ortalis canicollis*, *Celeus lugubris*, and *Xiphocolaptes major*, are widespread in the Pantanal and, therefore, cannot be considered as endemic to the Chaco.

Only two species recorded are considered threatened to some extent. *Penelope ochrogaster* is considered “vulnerable” at national and global levels, while *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* is considered “vulnerable” at global level. Noteworthy records are discussed below.

DISCUSSION

Species richness

The number of species recorded by us is one of the largest ever recorded in a single locality in the Pantanal, being exceeded only by those recorded in RPPN SESC Pantanal, municipality of Barão de Melgaço, where 371 species have been recorded during a long term inventory that is taking place since 1998 (Antas & Palo-Jr. 2009, Ubaid & Antas 2013). It is important to highlight that the area of the RPPN SESC Pantanal (106,782 ha) is much larger than the area sampled by us. Short-term inventories conducted in other sites in Pantanal revealed considerably lower species richness. For example, an inventory conducted in the Fazenda Nhumirim (4310 ha) revealed 272 species (Nunes *et al.* 2005). A more detailed inventory conducted in the Fazenda Santa Emília (2700 ha) revealed 273 species (Pivatto *et al.* 2008).

The high species richness recorded in Pirizal, as well as those recorded in RPPN SESC Pantanal, is probably usual for a large area located in the Pantanal border, being the result of the large sampling effort conducted in these two areas. This large sampling effort allowed us

to detect regionally rare (e.g. *Ciccaba hubula* and *Zebrilus undulatus*), vagrant (e.g. *Pipraeidea melanonota*) and transient (e.g. *Attila phoenicurus*, *Empidonax alnorum* and *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) species that demonstrates the importance of long-term inventories.

Records of new species

Although this paper added almost two dozen species to the list compiled by Tubelis & Tomas (2003), we must stress that this list is outdated and that several of these species have already been recorded in the Pantanal by previous authors (e.g. Vasconcelos *et al.* 2008, Antas & Palo-Jr. 2009, Ubaid & Antas 2013). The large number of species recorded by us for the first time in the Pantanal is probably attributable to 1) the scarcity of previous bird inventories in the floodplain; 2) the large sampling effort conducted here; and 3) the short distance of the Pirizal region to the Pantanal border and the consequent biogeographic influence from the adjacent Cerrado. We suspect that the proximity of the study area to the Cerrado enables that small populations of species apparently intolerant to the seasonal flooding (e.g. *Suiriri suiriri affinis*, *Saltatriculla atricollis*) are maintained in the Pirizal region due to the constant arrival of dispersers from the adjacent Cerrado.

Pantanal is remarkable not only by its high bird species richness. The extreme rarity or even the lack of records of several very common and omnipresent species in the adjacent Cerrado (Lopes *et al.* 2009, pers. obs.) is also remarkable. Some examples are *Forpus xanthopterygius*, *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*, *Tangara cayana*, *Dacnis cayana* and *Sporophila nigricollis*. Reasons for those absences are unknown, but they probably have something to do with the flooding regime of the Pantanal.

Noteworthy records

We included in the following section those species of conservationist and biogeographic interest.

Penelope spp. – *Penelope ochrogaster* is by far the most common species of guan in the Pirizal region, being frequently found in the landi, cambará and cordilheira forests. When the Pantanal is flooded, this species is most frequently found in cordilheira forests. *Penelope superciliaris* is a rare species in the region, known from very few records.

Ictinia mississippiensis – there are only five records of this species to the study area, generally of three or fewer birds. One remarkable exception was a flock of more than one hundred birds seen and photographed on the first week of October 2015 perched in a cordilheira forest, where they have apparently overnighted. Records of the species for the state of Mato Grosso are summarized by Lopes *et al.* (2009).

Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus – local population of this macaw increased considerably during the last two decades. It was of ~14 birds on 1996/1997, reaching ~50 birds on 2014/2015. Its nests are invariably built on cavities excavated in the trunk of *Sterculia apetala*, but it occasionally uses cavities on *Enterolobium contorsiliquum*.

Pachyrhamphus marginatus – a rare species in cambará forests, the tallest and most humid forest found in the study area. The congeneric *P. polychopterus* is much more common in the study area, being found in drier savannas, woodlands and forest borders. The northern border of the Pantanal represents the southern range limit for the species (Ridgely & Tudor 2009), that has two subspecies, the nominotypical one, which is restricted to the eastern Brazilian Atlantic Forest, and *P. m. nanus*, which is restricted to the Amazonia (Dickinson & Christidis 2014).

Myiornis ecaudatus – a fairly common species in cambará forests. This is a predominantly Amazonian species (Silva 1996), which has the northern Pantanal border as its southern range limit (Ridgely & Tudor 2009).

Attila phoenicurus – a transient species in the Pantanal, which breeds in the southeastern Brazilian Atlantic Forest and winters in the Amazonia (Chesser 1994, Ridgely & Tudor 1994). Two birds were mist-netted on 26 March 1999 in a landi forest. Another bird was mist-netted on October 2001. The species has also been mist-netted in the SESC Pantanal on 21 March 2011 (Ubaid & Antas 2013).

Empidonax alnorum – three species of the genus *Empidonax* are found in South America, all of them uncommon to fairly common boreal migrants (Ridgely & Tudor 2009). Identification in the hand, without the help of vocalizations, is difficult but feasible with considerable effort (Pyle 1997). A single unsexed specimen (UFMT 0644) collected on an uncertain date of 2000 is the only record of the species for the study area. Identification of this specimen was based on a careful inspection of the specimen, whose body measurements and wing morphology perfectly coincided with values presented by Pyle (1997) for *E. alnorum*, including “Formula I” and “Formula R”. Unfortunately, the specimen is poorly prepared and labelled, and we have no additional information to provide about this important record.

Thamnophilus pelzelni – although Tubelis & Tomas (2003) considered all members of the *T. punctatus* complex recorded in the Pantanal as belonging to *T. sticturus*, birds recorded in the Pirizal region are referable to *T. pelzelni*, the species that is widely distributed in the Cerrado. *Thamnophilus sticturus* also occurs in the Pantanal, but is restricted to its western portion, in areas under influence of Chiquitano Dry Forests (Vasconcelos & Hoffmann 2006).

Myiothlypis leucophrys – a single specimen (UFMT 0236) collected in the poorly sampled seasonally flooded riparian forest of Rio Piraim on September 2002 is the only record of the species for the study area. This specimen

represents the first record of the species for the Pantanal.

Dolichonyx oryzivorus – a single bird was mist-netted in a seasonally flooded grassland on 25 May 2001. This bird was banded and released. This is a Neartic long-distance migrant, which breeds in North America and winters in wet grasslands from northeastern Bolivia to northern Argentina, including the Pantanal (Ridgely & Tudor 2009), from where few records are available (Tubelis & Tomas 2003). The record presented here is an abnormally late one, because return migration starts in March to early April, with breeding season in North America from May to July (Fraga 2011). Extreme dates for the species in Paraguay are 20 September and 24 April (Guyra Paraguay 2005).

Catharus fuscescens – a single bird (UFMT 0201) collected on 6 November 2011 is the only record for the study area. Additional specimens in the UFMT are a bird collected in the municipality of Juína, Mato Grosso, on 24 November 2006 and seven other specimens collected in the municipalities of Comodoro, state of Mato Grosso, and Chupinguaia, state of Rondônia, all of them on the second half of January 2011. All records of the species listed here are well in accordance with what is known about the winter range of the species (Heckscher *et al.* 2011).

Turdus fumigatus – we referred the single specimen of the *T. fumigatus/hauxwelli* complex obtained in a cambarazal as belonging to this species after comparing it with unquestionable specimens of *T. fumigatus* obtained in Belém region, northern Brazil. This species has also been recorded in the RPPN SESC Pantanal by Antas & Palo-Jr. (2009), but the specimen collected in this site by V. Cavarzere and F. Ubaid on 19 October 2011 (MZUSP 91872) closely approaches *T. hauxwelli* from the morphological point of view. It is well known that the taxonomy of the *T. fumigatus/hauxwelli* complex is exceedingly difficult and needs further investigation, with some authors suggesting that these two species hybridize in Mato Grosso (Naumburg 1930, Hellmayr 1934, Gyldenstolpe 1945, Snow 1985). Nevertheless, this hypothesis needs to be confirmed, because the morphological variation observed in this complex was difficult to appreciate at that time due to the existence of an undescribed species, the cryptic *T. sanchezorum* (O'Neill *et al.* 2011). Taxonomy of this complex needs further investigation.

Turdus albicollis – the single bird collected in the study area (UFMT 3334) belongs to the subspecies found in southwestern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina, *T. a. paraguayensis* (Naumburg 1930, Hellmayr 1934). This subspecies seems to be very rare in the state.

Some species found in the study area are locally tied to bamboo patches, even though they are not considered as bamboo specialists (Parker-III *et al.* 1996). These species are *Formicivora grisea*, *F. melanogaster*, *Synallaxis scutata*, *Myiobius barbatus* and *Platyrrinchus mystaceus*.

Some true bamboo specialist birds were collected by us in the Pantanal of Cáceres, including *Drymophila devillei* and *Amaurospiza moesta* (Lopes *et al.* 2011). Although bamboo patches are well known as an important contribution for Neotropical birds diversity (Cockle & Areta 2013), no study to date has focused on the importance of this microhabitat in the Pantanal region.

Identification mistakes and corrections

We have mistakenly included in previous papers and unpublished thesis the records of some species that does not occur in the Pirizal region. We identified these mistakes after a complete revision of the specimens housed in the ornithological collection of UFMT that took place on February and September 2015. These mistakes originated from mislabeled specimens or from confusion with similar looking species that occur in the region. We are now taking the opportunity to correct them.

Dendrocygna bicolor – recorded by Pinho (2005), it is a typographical error that led the species to be mistakenly included in the species list.

Pipile cujubi – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini 2012, Pinho *et al.* (in press), it is a nomenclatural mistake with the congeneric *P. cumanensis grayi*, which is the species found in the study area.

Geotrygon montana – recorded by Pinho (2005), it is an identification mistake of a dove observed in flight, maybe a species of *Leptotila*.

Phaethornis ruber – recorded by Pinho (2005), Signor & Pinho (2010, 2011), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press). Records of the species for the Pirizal originated from misidentified specimens of *P. nattereri*. Furthermore, it is highly unlikely that three small species of hermits co-occur in a same site.

Hylocharis cyanus – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press), it is an identification mistake of the male *Chlorostilbon lucidus*.

Glaucidium minutissimum – recorded by Pinho (2005) and Pinho & Marini (2012), it is double mistake. First, it is a nomenclatural confusion with the Amazonian taxon *G. hardy*, which is the taxon found in Mato Grosso. Second, it is a misidentification of specimens of *G. brasilianum* with the crown predominantly dotted, not streaked whitish, a diagnostic character that appeared in some old field guides (Dunning 1987). We never heard the voice of *G. hardy* in the study area, and given that *Glaucidium* is a genus with high chromatic variability and lack of good morphological diagnostic characters (Vielliard 1989, König & Weick 2008), we preferred to keep in our list only *G. brasilianum*, a species heard daily in the study area.

Trogon surrucura – recorded by Pinho (2005), it is a typographical error that led the species to be mistakenly included in the species list.

Nystalus maculatus striatipectus – recorded by Pinho (2005), who considered this taxon as an independent species following Silva (1991). The taxon found in Pirizal is *N. m. maculatus*, which is widely distributed throughout the Cerrado and the Caatinga. Tubelis & Tomas (2003) also inadvertently considered the taxon *striatipectus* as the only one of the complex to occur in the Pantanal, but *striatipectus* is restricted to the southwestern border of the Pantanal (Silva 1991).

Celeus flavescens – recorded by Pinho (2005) and Pinho *et al.* (in press), it is a misidentification of the morphologically variable *C. lugubris*.

Neopelma sulphureiventer – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press), it is a misidentification of the congeneric *N. pallescens*.

Platyrrinchus platyrhynchos – There is a specimen (UFMT 0653) collected on uncertain date on 2003 and labelled as being obtained in the study area. This specimen is much probably mislabeled and we believe that it was obtained somewhere in the northern portion of Mato Grosso.

Elaenia cristata – recorded by Pinho (2005), Signor & Pinho (2010, 2011), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press). Members of the genus *Elaenia* are very difficult to identify by morphological features, and some species cannot be identified in the field, even by experienced observers. We adopted here a very conservative approach, which was to include in our list only those species documented with specimens or well known to occur in the Pantanal and easily identifiable by voice. We adopted this approach after reviewing all members of the genus housed in UFMT and finding several misidentified specimens. There are records of this species in SESC Pantanal (Antas & Palo-Jr. 2009).

Elaenia obscura – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press). There is no confident record of this species for the state of Mato Grosso (Boute & Carlos 2007, Ridgely & Tudor 2009). See also above for *E. cristata*.

Elaenia mesoleuca – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press). There is no confident record of this species for the state of Mato Grosso (Boute & Carlos 2007, Ridgely & Tudor 2009). See above for *E. cristata*.

Suiriri islerorum – recorded by Signor & Pinho (2010, 2011). It is a misidentification of *Suiriri suiriri affinis* (see figure 3H of Signor & Pinho 2010). Note that the nomenclature of the genus *Suiriri* adopted by Dickinson & Christidis (2014) differs from that proposed by Kirwan *et al.* (2014).

Myiozetetes similis – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012), Signor & Pinho (2011) and Pinho *et al.* (in press). After checking specimens in the UFMT collection, we are not sure about the occurrence of the species in the study area, because it has been

frequently misidentified with the similar looking *M. cayanensis*, which is very common in the region. Although voices of these species are quite different, we suspect that some observed or mist-netted specimens of *M. cayanensis* have been misidentified as *M. similis*. The ornithological collection of UFMT houses no specimen of *M. similis*, but there are records of the species, which seems to be rare in Mato Grosso, for SESC Pantanal (Antas & Palo-Jr. 2009).

Sporophila bouvronides – recorded by Pinho (2005), it is a typographical error for *S. bouvreuil*.

Arremon taciturnus – recorded by Pinho (2005), Pinho & Marini (2012) and Pinho *et al.* (in press), it is a nomenclatural confusion with *A. flavirostris*.

CONCLUSION

In this study we demonstrated that the Pirizal region harbor a huge species diversity, especially if considering that this is a predominantly non-forested site, which requires conservation efforts. We concluded that long-term inventories can result in the record of several species not previously known to occur in a comparatively well sampled region, such as the northern portion of the Pantanal (Tubelis & Tomas 2003). Given that bird inventories in the Pantanal are mostly restricted to its border or near to large cities and main roads, further inventories are still necessary on extensive regions of this wetland, especially on its central, western and northwestern portions. These regions are far from roads and big cities and, consequently, are very difficult to access, especially when the Pantanal is flooded. Without serious sampling efforts in these regions, our knowledge about the Pantanal bird fauna and its distribution will keep on far from adequate. Long-term inventories are also a great opportunity for checking our field observations and the identification of collected specimens, what can result in the correction of some identification errors. Unfortunately, this is infrequently done in the literature, resulting in the perpetuation of errors (Willis 2003). We finally would like to highlight the necessity of a complete update to the list of bird species of the Pantanal upland, incorporating not only the new records obtained in this floodplain, but also checking the identification and validity of all records available.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is a contribution of the *Núcleo de Estudos Ecológicos do Pantanal*. This study was supported by grants from *Centro de Pesquisa do Pantanal, Instituto Nacional de Ciências e Tecnologia em Áreas Úmidas, Programa Ecológico de Longa Duração*, and the *Ministério de Ciência e Tecnologia*. This study was supported by a fellowship from the *Coordenação*

de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior a grant from Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico. The Graduate Program in “Ecologia, Conservação e Manejo da Vida Silvestre” from UFMG and the US Fish and Wildlife Service provided support. M. Â. M. and L. E. L. were supported by Research Fellowships from CNPq. Collecting permits were provided by IBAMA and ICMBio. We thank to all of our students and friends who helped us with data collection, preparation of specimens and curatorial procedures in UFMG, UFMT and UFV.

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Associate Editor: Luis Fábio Silveira.

APPENDIX I

Bird species recorded in the Pirizal region, municipalities of Poconé and Nossa Senhora do Livramento, Pantanal of Poconé, Mato Grosso, Brazil. Specimens listed in the accession book, but not found on their respective collections on September 2015, are highlighted in italics. Accession numbers of all specimens collected are presented, as well as other evidentiary information, which was coded as: H – heard; P – photograph, V – visually observed; - no specimen available.

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| ORDER RHEIFORMES | | | |
| Family Rheidae | | | |
| <i>Rhea americana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Greater Rhea | - | H,V |
| ORDER TINAMIFORMES | | | |
| Family Tinamidae | | | |
| <i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> (Temminck, 1815) | Undulated Tinamou | DZUFMG 5058–5065 | H,S,V |
| <i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i> (Wagler, 1827) | Small-billed Tinamou | UFMT 2795 | H,V |
| <i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i> (Temminck, 1815) | Red-winged Tinamou | - | H,V |
| ORDER ANSERIFORMES | | | |
| Family Anhimidae | | | |
| <i>Chauna torquata</i> (Oken, 1816) | Southern Screamer | - | H,P,V |
| Family Anatidae | | | |
| <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | White-faced Whistling-duck | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Black-bellied Whistling-duck | UFMT 3428, 3457 | H,V |
| <i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Brazilian Teal | UFMT 3233, 3372 | H,P,V |
| <i>Cairina moschata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Muscovy Duck | - | P,V |
| ORDER GALLIFORMES | | | |
| Family Cracidae | | | |
| <i>Penelope ochrogaster</i> von Pelzeln, 1870 | Chestnut-bellied Guan | UFMT 0247, 2866, 2869 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pipile cumanensis grayi</i> (von Pelzeln, 1870) | Blue-throated Piping Guan | UFMT 2588 | H,P,V |
| <i>Ortalis canicollis</i> (Wagler, 1830) | Chaco Chachalaca | DZUFMG 5098, 5099; UFMT 0246, 0263, 2597, 2867 | H,P,V |
| <i>Crax fasciolata</i> von Spix, 1825 | Bare-faced Curassow | UFMT 2221 | H,P,V |
| ORDER COLUMBIFORMES | | | |
| Family Columbidae | | | |
| <i>Patagioenas speciosa</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Scaled Pigeon | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> (Temminck, 1813) | Picazuro Pigeon | - | H,V |
| <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> (Bonnaterre, 1792) | Pale-vented Pigeon | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> Bonaparte, 1855 | White-tipped Dove | DZUFMG 5041; UFMT 0182, 0243, 0282, 0298, 3212, 3472 | H,P,V |
| <i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> (Richard & Bernard, 1792) | Gray-fronted Dove | - | H,V |
| <i>Columbina squammata</i> (Lesson, 1831) | Scaled Dove | UFMT 3350 | H,P,V |
| <i>Columbina minuta</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Plain-breasted Ground-dove | - | H,V |
| <i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1810) | Ruddy Ground-dove | UFMT 0229, 0261 | H,P,V |
| <i>Columbina picui</i> (Temminck, 1813) | Picui Ground-dove | - | H,V |
| <i>Claravis pretiosa</i> (Ferrari-Pérez, 1886) | Blue Ground-dove | - | V |
| <i>Uropelia campestris</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Long-tailed Ground-dove | DZUFMG 5149–5152 | V |
| ORDER EURYPYGIFORMES | | | |
| Family Eurypygidae | | | |
| <i>Eurypyga helias</i> (Pallas, 1781) | Sunbittern | DZUFMG 5069; UFMT 0224 | H,P,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES | | | |
| Family Nyctibiidae | | | |
| <i>Nyctibius grandis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Great Potoo | UFMT 2586 | H,V |
| <i>Nyctibius griseus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Common Potoo | UFMT 3227 | H,V |
| Family Caprimulgidae | | | |
| <i>Chordeiles nacunda</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Nacunda Nighthawk | - | P,V |
| <i>Chordeiles pusillus</i> Gould, 1861 | Least Nighthawk | - | H,V |
| <i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Band-tailed Nighthawk | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Pauraque | UFMT 0765, 3344 | H,P,V |
| <i>Setopagis parvula</i> (Gould, 1837) | Little Nightjar | - | H,V |
| <i>Hydropsalis torquata</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Scissor-tailed Nightjar | - | H,V |
| <i>Antrostomus rufus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Rufous Nightjar | - | H,V |
| Family Apodidae | | | |
| <i>Chaetura meridionalis</i> Hellmayr, 1907 | Sick's Swift | - | H,V |
| Family Trochilidae | | | |
| <i>Glaucis hirsutus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Rufous-breasted Hermit | - | P,V |
| <i>Phaethornis nattereri</i> von Berlepsch, 1887 | Cinnamon-throated Hermit | DZUFMG 5103; UFMT 3216 | H,P,V |
| <i>Phaethornis subochraceus</i> Todd, 1915 | Buff-bellied Hermit | - | V |
| <i>Phaethornis pretrei</i> (Lesson & Delattre, 1839) | Planalto Hermit | - | H,V |
| <i>Polytmus guainumbi</i> (Pallas, 1764) | White-tailed Goldenthrout | UFMT 0661, 3379 | V |
| <i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Ruby-topaz Hummingbird | - | V |
| <i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Black-throated Mango | UFMT 0273 | V |
| <i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i> (Shaw, 1812) | Glittering-bellied Emerald | - | H,V |
| <i>Eupetomena macroura</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Swallow-tailed Hummingbird | - | H,V |
| <i>Thalurania furcata</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Fork-tailed Woodnymph | UFMT 0371, 0372, 3342 | P,V |
| <i>Amazilia versicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Versicolored Emerald | - | H,V |
| <i>Amazilia fimbriata</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Glittering-throated Emerald | UFMT 0764, 3345, 3349, 3375 | P,V |
| <i>Hylocharis chrysura</i> (Shaw, 1812) | Gilded Hummingbird | - | P,V |
| <i>Heliomaster furcifer</i> (Shaw, 1812) | Blue-tufted Starthroat | - | V |
| <i>Calliphlox amethystina</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Amethyst Woodstar | - | V |
| ORDER CUCULIFORMES | | | |
| Family Cuculidae | | | |
| <i>Crotophaga major</i> J.F. Gmelin, 1788 | Greater Ani | DZUFMG 5057 | H,P,V |
| <i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Smooth-billed Ani | DZUFMG 5056; UFMT 0241, 0631, 3341, 3397 | H,P,V |
| <i>Guira guira</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Guira Cuckoo | UFMT 3337, 3404 | H,P,V |
| <i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Striped Cuckoo | - | H,V |
| <i>Coccyzus minuta</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Little Cuckoo | - | V |
| <i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Squirrel Cuckoo | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Yellow-billed Cuckoo | - | V |
| <i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i> Vieillot, 1817 | Dark-billed Cuckoo | - | V |
| ORDER GRUIFORMES | | | |
| Family Rallidae | | | |
| <i>Aramides cajaneus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Gray-necked Wood-rail | UFMT 3335, 3358 | H,P,V |
| <i>Neorex erythrops</i> (P.L. Sclater, 1867) | Paint-billed Crake | - | V |
| <i>Porzana albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Ash-throated Crake | - | H,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>Porphyrio martinicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Purple Gallinule | - | V |
| <i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Azure Gallinule | - | V |
| Family Heliornithidae | | | |
| <i>Heliornis fulica</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Sungrebe | - | V |
| Family Aramidae | | | |
| <i>Aramus guarauna</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Limpkin | - | H,P,V |
| ORDER PELECANIFORMES | | | |
| Family Ciconiidae | | | |
| <i>Mycteria americana</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Wood Stork | - | P,V |
| <i>Ciconia maguari</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Maguari Stork | - | P,V |
| <i>Jabiru mycteria</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1819) | Jabiru | - | P,V |
| Family Ardeidae | | | |
| <i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Rufescent Tiger-heron | DZUFMG 5146; UFMT 3370, 3429, 3432 | H,P,V |
| <i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Boat-billed Heron | - | V |
| <i>Zebrilus undulatus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Zigzag Heron | - | V |
| <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Least Bittern | DZUFMG 5089 | V |
| <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Black-crowned Night-heron | - | V |
| <i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Striated Heron | DZUFMG 5042, UFMT 3485 | H,P,V |
| <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Cattle Egret | - | P,V |
| <i>Ardea cocoi</i> Linnaeus, 1766 | Cocoi Heron | - | P,V |
| <i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Great Egret | - | P,V |
| <i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> (Temminck, 1824) | Whistling Heron | UFMT 3423, 3459 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Capped Heron | - | P,V |
| <i>Egretta caerulea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Little Blue Heron | UFMT 2154 | P,V |
| <i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina, 1782) | Snowy Egret | - | P,V |
| Family Threskiornithidae | | | |
| <i>Platalea ajaja</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Roseate Spoonbill | DZUFMG 5111; UFMT 2590 | P,V |
| <i>Theristicus caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Plumbeous Ibis | UFMT 3456 | H,P,V |
| <i>Theristicus caudatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Buff-necked Ibis | DZUFMG 5144 | H,P,V |
| <i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Green Ibis | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Phimosus infuscatus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Bare-faced Ibis | UFMT 3421 | P,V |
| Family Phalacrocoracidae | | | |
| <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Neotropic Cormorant | - | V |
| Family Anhingidae | | | |
| <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Anhinga | - | V |
| ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES | | | |
| Family Recurvirostridae | | | |
| <i>Himantopus himantopus melanurus</i> Vieillot, 1817 | White-backed Stilt | UFMT 0364 | P,V |
| Family Charadriidae | | | |
| <i>Charadrius collaris</i> Vieillot, 1818 | Collared Plover | DZUFMG 5053 | V |
| <i>Vanellus chilensis</i> (Molina, 1782) | Southern Lapwing | UFMT 2578, 3128, 3401 | H,V |
| <i>Vanellus cayanus</i> (Latham, 1790) | Pied Lapwing | UFMT 3438 | P,V |
| Family Jacanidae | | | |
| <i>Jacana jacana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Wattled Jacana | UFMT 0202, 3213, 3217, 3359 | H,P,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Family Scolopacidae | | | |
| <i>Calidris melanotos</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Pectoral Sandpiper | - | V |
| <i>Gallinago paraguaiiae</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | South American Snipe | - | H,V |
| <i>Actitis macularius</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Spotted Sandpiper | - | V |
| <i>Tringa solitaria</i> A. Wilson, 1813 | Solitary Sandpiper | - | P,V |
| <i>Tringa flavipes</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Lesser Yellowlegs | - | V |
| Family Laridae | | | |
| <i>Rynchops niger</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Black Skimmer | - | P,V |
| <i>Sternula supercilialis</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Yellow-billed Tern | - | P,V |
| <i>Phaetusa simplex</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Large-billed Tern | - | H,P,V |
| ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES | | | |
| Family Cathartidae | | | |
| <i>Cathartes aura</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Turkey Vulture | - | V |
| <i>Cathartes burrovianus</i> Cassin, 1845 | Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture | - | V |
| <i>Coragyps atratus</i> (Bechstein, 1793) | Black Vulture | - | V |
| <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | King Vulture | - | V |
| Family Pandionidae | | | |
| <i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Osprey | - | V |
| Family Accipitridae | | | |
| <i>Elanus leucurus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | White-tailed Kite | - | V |
| <i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i> Vigors, 1825 | Pearl Kite | - | V |
| <i>Elanoides forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Swallow-tailed Kite | UFMT 2595 | V |
| <i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Black-and-white Hawk-eagle | - | H,V |
| <i>Accipiter striatus</i> Vieillot, 1808 | Sharp-shinned Hawk | - | V |
| <i>Accipiter bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Bicolored Hawk | - | H,V |
| <i>Busarellus nigricollis</i> (Latham, 1790) | Black-collared Hawk | UFMT 0248, 0250, 0267 | H,P,V |
| <i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Crane Hawk | UFMT 3232 | V |
| <i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i> (A. Wilson, 1811) | Mississippi Kite | - | V |
| <i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Plumbeous Kite | DZUFMG 5087; UFMT 0245, 2160 | H,V |
| <i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Snail Kite | UFMT 3413, 3419 | H,V |
| <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Roadside Hawk | DZUFMG 5119; UFMT 0216, 0481, 0876, 2579, 2583, 2879, 3274, 3347, 3368, 3402 | H,P,V |
| <i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i> (Latham, 1790) | Savanna Hawk | UFMT 2584, 2589, 2596, 2875, 3382, 3415 | H,P,V |
| <i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Great Black-hawk | UFMT 2591 | H,P,V |
| <i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | White-tailed Hawk | - | V |
| <i>Buteo nitidus</i> (Latham, 1790) | Gray Hawk | UFMT 2872 | H,V |
| <i>Buteo albonotatus</i> Kaup, 1847 | Zone-tailed Hawk | - | V |
| ORDER STRIGIFORMES | | | |
| Family Tytonidae | | | |
| <i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769) | Barn Owl | - | H,V |
| Family Strigidae | | | |
| <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Ferruginous Pygmy-owl | DZUFMG 5031, 5074; UFMT 0299 | H,V |
| <i>Athene cunicularia</i> (Molina, 1782) | Burrowing Owl | - | H,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Megascops choliba</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Tropical Screech-owl | UFMT 0768, 0798 | H,V |
| <i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> (Latham, 1790) | Spectacled Owl | - | H,V |
| <i>Bubo virginianus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Great Horned Owl | UFMT 2146 | H,V |
| <i>Ciccaba huhula</i> (Daudin, 1800) | Black-banded Owl | DZUFMG 5030 | V |
| ORDER TROGONIFORMES | | | |
| Family Trogonidae | | | |
| <i>Trogon melanurus</i> Swainson, 1838 | Black-tailed Trogon | UFMT 0634 | H,V |
| <i>Trogon curucui</i> Linnaeus, 1766 | Blue-crowned Trogon | DZUFMG 5040; UFMT 0635 | H,V |
| ORDER PICIFORMES | | | |
| Family Galbulidae | | | |
| <i>Galbula ruficauda</i> Cuvier, 1816 | Rufous-tailed Jacamar | UFMT 0288, 0289, 0293 | H,P,V |
| Family Bucconidae | | | |
| <i>Nystalus chacuru</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | White-eared Puffbird | - | H,V |
| <i>Nystalus maculatus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Spot-backed Puffbird | - | H,V |
| <i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (von Spix, 1824) | Black-fronted Nunbird | CAF 0205; DZUFMG 5093; UFMT 3186, 3187, 3338 | H,V |
| <i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> (Pallas, 1782) | Swallow-wing | - | V |
| Family Picidae | | | |
| <i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i> d'Orbigny, 1840 | White-wedged Piculet | DZUFMG 5107-5110; UFMT 0904 | H,V |
| <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Lineated Woodpecker | UFMT 3416 | H,P,V |
| <i>Celeus flavus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Cream-colored Woodpecker | - | P,V |
| <i>Celeus lugubris</i> (Malherbe, 1851) | Pale-crested Woodpecker | DZUFMG 5049, 5050; UFMT 0271, 3363 | H,P,V |
| <i>Piculus chrysocloros</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Golden-green Woodpecker | - | V |
| <i>Colaptes melanochloros</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Green-barred Woodpecker | UFMT 3210 | H,P,V |
| <i>Colaptes campestris</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Campo Flicker | DZUFMG 5054; UFMT 0757, 2587 | H,V |
| <i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Crimson-crested Woodpecker | UFMT 0184, 0682, 0683 | H,V |
| <i>Melanerpes candidus</i> (Otto, 1796) | White Woodpecker | UFMT 3433, 3441 | H,V |
| <i>Veniliornis mixtus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Checkered Woodpecker | DZUFMG 5106; UFMT 0497 | V |
| <i>Veniliornis passerinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Little Woodpecker | DZUFMG 5153; UFMT 0214, 0486, 3425 | H,V |
| Family Ramphastidae | | | |
| <i>Ramphastos toco</i> Statius Muller, 1776 | Toco Toucan | UFMT 0212, 0503, 2580 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i> Gould, 1834 | Chestnut-eared Aracari | DZUFMG 5035; UFMT 2014, 3277, 3405 | H,P,V |
| ORDER CORACIIFORMES | | | |
| Family Momotidae | | | |
| <i>Momotus momota</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Blue-crowned Motmot | - | H,P,V |
| Family Alcedinidae | | | |
| <i>Megaceryle torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Ringed Kingfisher | UFMT 2581 | H,P,V |
| <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> (Latham, 1790) | Amazon Kingfisher | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Chloroceryle aenea</i> (Pallas, 1764) | American Pygmy Kingfisher | UFMT 0213, 0281, 0691, 0770, 0964, 3262 | P,V |
| <i>Chloroceryle americana</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Green Kingfisher | UFMT 3197, 3376 | H,P,V |
| <i>Chloroceryle inda</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Green-and-rufous Kingfisher | UFMT 0287, 0633 | P,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| ORDER CARIAMIFORMES | | | |
| Family Cariamidae | | | |
| <i>Cariama cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Red-legged Seriema | - | H,P,V |
| ORDER FALCONIFORMES | | | |
| Family Falconidae | | | |
| <i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Laughing Falcon | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Collared Forest-falcon | UFMT 0314 | H,V |
| <i>Caracara plancus</i> (J.F. Miller, 1777) | Southern Caracara | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Yellow-headed Caracara | - | H,V |
| <i>Falco sparverius</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | American Kestrel | - | H,V |
| <i>Falco rufigularis</i> Daudin, 1800 | Bat Falcon | - | V |
| <i>Falco femoralis</i> Temminck, 1822 | Aplomado Falcon | UFMT 3406 | H,V |
| ORDER PSITTACIFORMES | | | |
| Family Psittacidae | | | |
| <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Monk Parakeet | - | H,V |
| <i>Brotogeris chiriri</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Yellow-chevroned Parakeet | UFMT 0183 | H,P,V |
| <i>Amazona aestiva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Blue-fronted Parrot | UFMT 3399, 3403 | H,P,V |
| <i>Amazona amazonica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Orange-winged Parrot | - | H,V |
| <i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i> (Latham, 1790) | Hyacinth Macaw | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Eupsittula aurea</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Nanday Parakeet | UFMT 0891 | H,P,V |
| <i>Aratinga nenday</i> (Vieillot, 1823) | Peach-fronted Parakeet | - | H,V |
| <i>Primolius auricollis</i> (Cassin, 1853) | Yellow-collared Macaw | CAF 0222 | H,P,V |
| <i>Primolius maracana</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Blue-winged Macaw | - | H,V |
| <i>Ara ararauna</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Blue-and-yellow Macaw | - | H,V |
| <i>Ara chloropterus</i> G.R. Gray, 1859 | Red-and-green Macaw | - | H,V |
| <i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Red-shouldered Macaw | DZUFMG 5068; UFMT 0501, 0769, 3238, 3276, 3295, 3309, 3333 | H,P,V |
| <i>Psittacara acuticaudatus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Blue-crowned Parakeet | CAF 0224; UFMT 3418, 3422 | H,V |
| <i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | White-eyed Parakeet | - | H,V |
| ORDER PASSERIFORMES | | | |
| Family Pipridae | | | |
| <i>Neopelma pallescens</i> (Lafresnaye, 1853) | Pale-bellied Tyrant-manakin | DZUFMG 5097; UFMT 0196, 0491, 0639 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pipra fasciicauda</i> Hellmayr, 1906 | Band-tailed Manakin | UFMT 0258, 0651 | P,V |
| <i>Antilophia galeata</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Helmeted Manakin | UFMT 0640 | H,P,V |
| Family Onychorhynchidae | | | |
| <i>Myiobius barbatus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Whiskered Flycatcher | - | V |
| Family Tityridae | | | |
| <i>Tityra inquisitor</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Black-crowned Tityra | - | V |
| <i>Tityra cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Black-tailed Tityra | UFMT 0901 | H,V |
| <i>Tityra semifasciata</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Masked Tityra | - | V |
| <i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i> (Burmeister, 1869) | White-naped Xenopsaris | UFMT 0217, 0227 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pachyrhamphus viridis</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Green-backed Becard | UFMT 0383, 0752 | H,V |
| <i>Pachyrhamphus validus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Crested Becard | UFMT 0269 | H,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Black-capped Becard | - | H,V |
| <i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | White-winged Becard | UFMT 0464, 0886 | H,V |
| Family Platyrinchidae | | | |
| <i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i> Vieillot, 1818 | White-throated Spadebill | - | H,V |
| Family Pipromorphidae | | | |
| <i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i> von Tschudi, 1846 | Sepia-capped Flycatcher | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Yellow-olive Flycatcher | UFMT 0206, 0638 | H,V |
| <i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) | Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant | - | V |
| <i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1853) | Stripe-necked Tody-tyrant | UFMT 0475 | H,V |
| <i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) | Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant | UFMT 0474, 0585, 3371, 3374 | H,V |
| <i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i> (von Pelzeln, 1868) | Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher | DZUFMG 5147; UFMT 0472, 0487, 0490, 0832, 3311 | H,P,V |
| <i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Common Tody-flycatcher | UFMT 0480 | H,P,V |
| Family Tyrannidae | | | |
| <i>Inezia inornata</i> (Salvadori, 1897) | Plain Tyrannulet | DZUFMG 5088; UFMT 0470, 3312 | P,V |
| <i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i> zu Wied, 1831 | Tawny-crowned Pygmy-tyrant | - | H,V |
| <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824) | Southern Beardless-tyrannulet | UFMT 0187 | H,V |
| <i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> (Thunberg, 1822) | Yellow-bellied Elaenia | - | H,V |
| <i>Elaenia parvirostris</i> von Pelzeln, 1868 | Small-billed Elaenia | - | V |
| <i>Elaenia spectabilis</i> von Pelzeln, 1868 | Large Elaenia | UFMT 0264, 0365, 0647 | H,V |
| <i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i> Lawrence, 1865 | Lesser Elaenia | UFMT 0205 | V |
| <i>Elaenia albiceps chilensis</i> Hellmayr, 1927 | Chilean Elaenia | UFMT 0342, 0494, 0495, 0636 | V |
| <i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1840) | Forest Elaenia | DZUFMG 5095; UFMT 0645 | H,V |
| <i>Myiopagis viridicata</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Greenish Elaenia | DZUFMG 5096; UFMT 0646 | H,V |
| <i>Suiriri suiriri affinis</i> (Burmeister, 1856) | Suiriri Flycatcher | DZUFMG 5126; UFMT 0498 | H,V |
| <i>Capsiempis flaveola</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Yellow Tyrannulet | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Phaeomyias murina</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Mouse-colored Tyrannulet | - | H,V |
| <i>Attila phoenicurus</i> von Pelzeln, 1868 | Rufous-tailed Attila | - | V |
| <i>Attila bolivianus</i> Lafresnaye, 1848 | Dull-capped Attila | DZUFMG 5023, 5024 | H,P,V |
| <i>Legatus leucophaius</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Piratic Flycatcher | DZUFMG 5090 | H,V |
| <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Great Kiskadee | UFMT 0199, 0208, 0209, 3353, 3365, 3411, 3417, 3435, 3468 | H,V |
| <i>Pitangus lictor</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Lesser Kiskadee | DZUFMG 5104, 5105 | H,V |
| <i>Machetornis rixosa</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Cattle Tyrant | UFMT 0773, 3426, 3431 | H,P,V |
| <i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Boat-billed Flycatcher | - | H,V |
| <i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Streaked Flycatcher | - | H,V |
| <i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Rusty-margined Flycatcher | UFMT 0754, 3395 | H,V |
| <i>Tyrannus albogularis</i> Burmeister, 1856 | White-throated Kingbird | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot, 1819 | Tropical Kingbird | DZUFMG 5148 | H,V |
| <i>Tyrannus savana</i> Daudin, 1802 | Fork-tailed Flycatcher | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Casiornis rufus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Rufous Casiornis | DZUFMG 5047, 5048; UFMT 0774 | H,P,V |
| <i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i> Cabanis & Heine, 1859 | Swainson's Flycatcher | UFMT 0240, 3400 | H,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|--|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Myiarchus ferox</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Short-crested Flycatcher | DZUFMG 5094; UFMT 0237, 0479, 0499, 3398 | H,V |
| <i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Brown-crested Flycatcher | UFMT 0272 | H,V |
| <i>Sublegatus modestus</i> (zu Wied, 1831) | Southern Scrub-flycatcher | DZUFMG 5125; UFMT 0463 | H,V |
| <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Vermilion Flycatcher | UFMT 2582, 2585, 3320 | P,V |
| <i>Fluvicola albiventer</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Black-backed Water-tyrant | DZUFMG 5070; UFMT 0188 | H,V |
| <i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i> (Linnaeus, 1764) | White-headed Marsh-tyrant | UFMT 3351 | H,V |
| <i>Xolmis cinereus</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Gray Monjita | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Xolmis velatus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | White-rumped Monjita | UFMT 0577, 0578, 0579, 0658 | H,P,V |
| <i>Xolmis irupero</i> (Vieillot, 1823) | White Monjita | - | P,V |
| <i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i> (zu Wied, 1831) | Fuscos Flycatcher | UFMT 0178, 0270, 0637 | H,P,V |
| <i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i> (Cabani, 1868) | Euler's Flycatcher | UFMT 3343 | H,V |
| <i>Empidonax alnorum</i> Brewster, 1856 | Alder Flycatcher | UFMT 0644 | V |
| <i>Contopus cinereus</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Tropical Pewee | - | V |
| Family Thamnophilidae | | | |
| <i>Formicivora grisea</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | White-fringed Antwren | - | P,V |
| <i>Formicivora melanogaster</i> von Pelzeln, 1868 | Black-bellied Antwren | UFMT 0195, 0652 | V |
| <i>Formicivora rufa</i> (zu Wied, 1831) | Rusty-backed Antwren | DZUFMG 5071 | H,V |
| <i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i> (Temminck, 1823) | Plain Antvireo | UFMT 0305, 0306 | H,V |
| <i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i> von Pelzeln, 1868 | Large-billed Antwren | DZUFMG 5032, 5033, 5075, 5076; UFMT 0484, 0485, 0492 | H,V |
| <i>Taraba major</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Great Antshrike | DZUFMG 5128, 5129; UFMT 0276, 0301, 0771, 3427 | H,P,V |
| <i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764) | Barred Antshrike | DZUFMG 5130-5143; UFMT 0467, 0751 | H,P,V |
| <i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i> Hellmayr, 1924 | Planalto Slaty-antshrike | UFMT 0204, 0230, 0366, 0657, 3356, 3806 | H,P,V |
| <i>Cercomacra melanaria</i> (Ménétries, 1835) | Mato Grosso Antbird | CAF 0184; DZUFMG 5026-5029, 5051, 5052; UFMT 0226, 0641 | H,P,V |
| <i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i> (von Pelzeln, 1868) | Band-tailed Antbird | DZUFMG 5078; UFMT 0194, 0303, 0304 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pyriglena leuconota maura</i> (Ménétries, 1835) | White-backed Fire-eye | - | H,P,V |
| Family Dendrocolaptidae | | | |
| <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Olivaceous Woodcreeper | DZUFMG 5123 | H,P,V |
| <i>Xiphocolaptes major</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Great Rufous Woodcreeper | DZUFMG 5154, 5155; UFMT 0185 | H,P,V |
| <i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1820) | Buff-throated Woodcreeper | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Dendroplex picus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Straight-billed Woodcreeper | DZUFMG 5156; UFMT 0253, 3188 | H,P,V |
| <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1820) | Red-billed Scythebill | UFMT 0274 | H,V |
| <i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Narrow-billed Woodcreeper | DZUFMG 5091 | H,P,V |
| Family Furnariidae | | | |
| <i>Xenops rutilus</i> Temminck, 1821 | Streaked Xenops | - | H,V |
| <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> Swainson, 1838 | Pale-legged Hornero | DZUFMG 5072; UFMT 0219, 0256, 0284, 0302 | H,P,V |
| <i>Furnarius rufus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Rufous Hornero | DZUFMG 5073; UFMT 0186, 0200 | H,P,V |

| Taxon | English name | Specimens | Evidentiary information |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i> (zu Wied, 1821) | Rufous-fronted Thornbird | - | H,V |
| <i>Phacellodomus ruber</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Greater Thornbird | UFMT 0476, 3218 | H,V |
| <i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i> (von Pelzeln, 1856) | Rusty-backed Spinetail | DZUFMG 5055; UFMT 0285, 0374, 3222 | H,V |
| <i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838) | Grey-crested Cacholote | CAF 0223; DZUFMG 5118 | H,P,V |
| <i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Chotoy Spinetail | - | H,V |
| <i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Yellow-chinned Spinetail | UFMT 0373 | H,P,V |
| <i>Synallaxis scutata</i> P.L. Sclater, 1859 | Ochre-cheeked Spinetail | - | H,V |
| <i>Synallaxis albilora</i> von Pelzeln, 1856 | White-lored Spinetail | DZUFMG 5037, 5127 | H,P,V |
| <i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i> P.L. Sclater, 1874 | Cinereous-breasted Spinetail | - | H,V |
| <i>Synallaxis frontalis</i> von Pelzeln, 1859 | Sooty-fronted Spinetail | UFMT 0203 | H,V |
| Family Vireonidae | | | |
| <i>Cycularhis gujanensis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Rufous-browed Peppershrike | UFMT 0830 | H,V |
| <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Red-eyed Vireo | UMT 0233, 0483 | H,P,V |
| <i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i> P.L. Sclater, 1866 | Ashy-headed Greenlet | DZUFMG 5077; UFMT 3224 | H,P,V |
| Family Corvidae | | | |
| <i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i> (Vieillot, 1818) | Purplish Jay | DZUFMG 5066; UFMT 0489, 0502, 0775, 3340, 3396, 3407, 3424 | H,P,V |
| Family Motacillidae | | | |
| <i>Anthus lutescens</i> Pucheran, 1855 | Yellowish Pipit | UFMT 0197 | H,V |
| Family Fringillidae | | | |
| <i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Purple-throated Euphonia | - | H,P,V |
| Family Passerelidae | | | |
| <i>Arremon flavirostris</i> Swainson, 1838 | Saffron-billed Sparrow | - | H,V |
| <i>Zonotrichia capensis</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Rufous-collared Sparrow | - | H,V |
| <i>Ammodramus humeralis</i> (Bosc, 1792) | Grassland Sparrow | - | H,V |
| Family Parulidae | | | |
| <i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Tropical Parula | UFMT 0471 | H,V |
| <i>Basileuterus culicivorus hypoleucus</i> Bonaparte, 1850 | White-bellied Warbler | UFMT 0478 | H,V |
| <i>Myiothlypis leucophrys</i> (von Pelzeln, 1868) | White-striped Warbler | UFMT 0236 | V |
| <i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i> S.F. Baird, 1865 | Flavescent Warbler | - | H,P,V |
| Family Icteridae | | | |
| <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Bobolink | - | P,V |
| <i>Leistes superciliaris</i> (Bonaparte, 1850) | White-browed Blackbird | - | V |
| <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769) | Crested Oropendola | UFMT 0843, 3360, 3367 | H,P,V |
| <i>Procacicus solitarius</i> (Vieillot, 1816) | Solitary Cacique | DZUFMG 5043 | H,P,V |
| <i>Cacicus cela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Yellow-rumped Cacique | DZUFMG 5025; UFMT 3361, 3362 | H,P,V |
| <i>Icterus croconotus</i> (Wagler, 1829) | Orange-backed Troupial | DZUFMG 5086; UFMT 0504, 3215, 3449 | H,P,V |
| <i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Epaulet Oriole | DZUFMG 5034, 5079-5085 | H,V |
| <i>Agelaioides badius</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Bay-winged Cowbird | CAF 0180; DZUFMG 5092 | H,P,V |
| <i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1788) | Giant Cowbird | CAF 0204 | H,P,V |
| <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Shiny Cowbird | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Chopi Blackbird | - | H,P,V |

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|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| <i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Unicolored Blackbird | UFMT 0283, 0286, 0294, 0295, 0496, 3211 | H,V |
| <i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Chestnut-capped Blackbird | - | H,V |
| Family Thraupidae | | | |
| <i>Nemosia pileata</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Hooded Tanager | - | H,V |
| <i>Conirostrum speciosum</i> (Temminck, 1824) | Chestnut-vented Conebill | - | H,V |
| <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Saffron Finch | DZUFMG 5122; UFMT 0300, 3377, 3378, 3380, 3481 | H,P,V |
| <i>Volatinia jacarina</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Blue-black Grassquit | UFMT 0225, 0231, 0656 | H,P,V |
| <i>Tachyphonus rufus</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | White-lined Tanager | DZUFMG 5038 | H,P,V |
| <i>Eucometis penicillata</i> (von Spix, 1825) | Gray-headed Tanager | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Red-crested Finch | - | H,P,V |
| <i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> (Pallas, 1764) | Silver-beaked Tanager | DZUFMG 5036; UFMT 0223, 0368, 0369, 0469, 0500, 3408 | H,P,V |
| <i>Sporophila lineola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Lined Seed eater | - | H,V |
| <i>Sporophila leucoptera</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | White-bellied Seed eater | - | H,V |
| <i>Sporophila bouvreuil</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) | Capped Seed eater | - | H,V |
| <i>Sporophila angolensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch | DZUFMG 5124 | H,P,V |
| <i>Sporophila caerulescens</i> (Vieillot, 1823) | Double-collared Seed eater | - | H,V |
| <i>Sporophila plumbea</i> (zu Wied, 1830) | Plumbeous Seed eater | - | H,V |
| <i>Sporophila collaris</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | Rusty-collared Seed eater | CAF 0229; UFMT 0218, 0222, 0232, 0235, 0275, 0937, 3214 | H,V |
| <i>Saltatricula atricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Black-throated Saltator | DZUFMG 5120 | H,P,V |
| <i>Saltator coerulescens</i> Vieillot, 1817 | Grayish Saltator | DZUFMG 5121; UMT 0228, 0262, 2144 | H,P,V |
| <i>Saltator similis</i> d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837 | Green-winged Saltator | UFMT 0766 | H,P,V |
| <i>Emberizoides herbicola</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Wedge-tailed Grass-finch | - | H,V |
| <i>Thlypopsis sordida</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) | Orange-headed Tanager | UFMT 0493 | H,V |
| <i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i> (Lesson, 1831) | White-rumped Tanager | DZUFMG 5067; UFMT 0477 | H,V |
| <i>Coereba flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Bananaquit | UFMT 0807 | H,P,V |
| <i>Paroaria coronata</i> (J.F. Miller, 1776) | Red-crested Cardinal | CAF 0213; UFMT 3198 | H,V |
| <i>Paroaria capitata</i> (d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837) | Yellow-billed Cardinal | CAF 0212; DZUFMG 5100, 5101; UFMT 0254, 0260, 0297, 0482 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i> (Vieillot, 1819) | Fawn-breasted Tanager | - | H,V |
| <i>Tangara sayaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Sayaca Tanager | UFMT 0221, 0234, 3420, 3430 | H,P,V |
| <i>Tangara palmarum</i> (zu Wied, 1823) | Palm Tanager | DZUFMG 5145; UFMT 0257, 0772 | H,P,V |
| Family Donacobiidae | | | |
| <i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) | Black-capped Donacobius | UFMT 0244, 0291 | H,P,V |
| Family Hirundinidae | | | |
| <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Cliff Swallow | DZUFMG 5102 | V |
| <i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758 | Barn Swallow | UFMT 0473 | V |
| <i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> (Boddaert, 1783) | White-winged Swallow | - | V |
| <i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | White-rumped Swallow | - | P,V |
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Bank Swallow | - | P,V |
| <i>Progne tapera</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Brown-chested Martin | UFMT 0328 | H,P,V |
| <i>Progne subis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) | Purple Martin | - | V |

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|---|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| <i>Progne chalybea</i> (J.F. Gmelin, 1789) | Grey-breasted Martin | - | H,V |
| <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Southern Rough-winged Swallow | - | H,P,V |
| Family Troglodytidae | | | |
| <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> Vieillot, 1809 | Southern House-wren | - | H,V |
| <i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> (zu Wied, 1831) | Thrush-like Wren | CAF 0183; DZUFMG 5044-5046; UFMT 3220, 3409, 3410 | H,P,V |
| <i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i> (Swainson, 1838) | Moustached Wren | DZUFMG 5039; UFMT 0654 | H,P,V |
| <i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i> (Lafresnaye, 1845) | Buff-breasted Wren | UFMT 0175, 0268, 0292, 0632, 0650 | H,P,V |
| Family Polioptilidae | | | |
| <i>Polioptila dumicola</i> (Vieillot, 1817) | Masked Gnatcatcher | DZUFMG 5112-5117; UFMT 3321 | H,P,V |
| Family Mimidae | | | |
| <i>Mimus saturninus</i> (M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823) | Chalk-browed Mockingbird | UFMT 2159, 3332 | H,P,V |
| Family Turdidae | | | |
| <i>Catharus fuscescens</i> (Stephens, 1817) | Veery | UFMT 0201 | V |
| <i>Turdus leucomelas</i> Vieillot, 1818 | Pale-breasted Thrush | UFMT 3246 | H,P,V |
| <i>Turdus fumigatus</i> M.H.C. Lichtenstein, 1823 | Cocoa Thrush | UFMT 3475 | V |
| <i>Turdus albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1818 | White-necked Thrush | UFMT 3334 | V |
| <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> Vieillot, 1818 | Rufous-bellied Thrush | UFMT 3484 | H,V |
| <i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> Cabanis, 1851 | Creamy-bellied Thrush | UFMT 3223 | H,V |