Ecology, 99(2), 2018, pp. 497

ATLANTIC BIRDS: a data set of bird species from the Brazilian Atlantic Forest

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Abstract. South America holds 30% of the world's avifauna, with the Atlantic Forest representing one of the richest regions of the Neotropics. Here we have compiled a data set on Brazilian Atlantic Forest bird occurrence (150,423) and abundance samples (N = 832 bird species; 33,119 bird individuals) using multiple methods, including qualitative surveys, mist nets, point counts, and line transects). We used four main sources of data: museum collections, online databases, literature sources, and unpublished reports. The data set comprises 4,122 localities and data from 1815 to 2017. Most studies were conducted in the Florestas de Interior (1,510 localities) and Serra do Mar (1,280 localities) biogeographic sub-regions. Considering the three main quantitative methods (mist net, point count, and line transect), we compiled abundance data for 745 species in 576 communities. In the data set, the most frequent species were *Basileuterus culicivorus*, *Cyclaris gujanensis*, and *Conophaga lineata*. There were 71 singletons, such as *Lipaugus conditus* and *Calyptura cristata*. We suggest that this small number of records reinforces the critical situation of these taxa in the Atlantic Forest. The information provided in this data set can be used for macroecological studies and to foster conservation strategies in this biodiversity hotspot. No copyright restrictions are associated with the data set. Please cite this Data Paper if data are used in publications and teaching events.

Key words: biodiversity hotspot; bird census; extinction risk; forest fragmentation; hyper-dominance; line transect; mist nets; ornithology; point counts.

The complete data sets corresponding to abstracts published in the Data Papers section in the journal are published electronically as Supporting Information in the online version of this article at https://doi.org/onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/ecy.2119/suppinfo

Manuscript received 2 June 2017; revised 10 October 2017; accepted 17 November 2017. Corresponding Editor: W. K. Michener.
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