

Main comments & issues

1 To be technical one should use 'uropígio', instead of 'rabadilha' for rump.

Uropígio' is nevertheless a rather awkward word.

Should we stick to it for objectivity, or use 'rabadilha' simply because we (may) like it best?

2 In Portuguese, whenever a crest is made of feathers (and not bone or skin) it should be called 'poupa' rather than 'crista'

A few exceptions were left on the list for cases where the names are very well established.

3 Guineafowl Pintada, Fraca, or Capota? Capota - seems to be very specific to the Angolan context. Still in use?

If Capota is chosen, I would suggest correcting the specific names:

7 <i>Agelastes niger</i>	Capota-preta
8 <i>Numida meleagris</i>	Capota-pintada
9 <i>Guttera plumifera</i>	Capota-de-penacho
10 <i>Guttera pucherani</i>	Capota-de-poupa

4 Shovelers

Anas clypeata & *A. smithi*. Costa uses 'colhereiro' instead of 'trombeteiro'.

Both are common names in Portugal. Followed Costa's choice (official portuguese names).

5 *Phoenicopterus roseus*: split from *P. ruber*? In this case needs a new name

6 *Bostrychia* > use 'Singanga' as the generic name for the genus?

7 *Ardeola* > use 'Papa-ratos' for all species in genus?

8 Otidae - korhaans for small bustards it could make sense to use 'Sisão' as the generic name

'Sisão' is the name used for *Tetrax tetrax* in Portugal - and it used in vanPerlo's checklists

9 *Sarothrura* - Flufftails I would think they would deserve a better, more charismatic, name than Frango-de-água

10 Terns - for big terns I followed Costa's option of 'Garajau'

11 Turacos - Rosa Pinto uses several names, with the more common being 'Andua'.

I have the impression that Angolan birders still go for Andua.

Turaco is more an international name. Should we in any case re-instante 'Andua', or too 'regional', specific to Angola?

12 Turacos - the following RP names were discarded - too far from taxonomy: Galo-do-mato and Pavão-gigante

- 13 *Cuculus canorus* - list choice (Cuco-canoro) maintains scientific and widespread name -
 Considering that most cuckoos are 'canoros' (=singers) and that this species is very similar to *C. gularis* (Cuco-africano), should we adopt: 'Cuco-euroasiático'?
- 14 Kingfishers in Portuguese species in this group are either called 'Pica-peixe' or 'Guarda-rios'.
 RP uses mostly 'Pica-peixe'. Costa opted for 'Guarda-rios' for all species, vanPerlo checklists as well.
 In Robert's we opted for 'Pica-peixe'. Not sure which is best...
- 15 Hornbills RP uses quite consistently for the genus *Tockus* the term 'bico-de-serra' (sawbill).
 Here we opted to call all hornbills as 'calaus'. It makes the name shorter and RP also uses this name sometimes.
 One problem with 'bico-de-serra' is that several names make a reference to bill colouration.
 This would mean that one would have to have names like: Bico-de-serra-de-bico-vermelho.
 This repetition is more 'visible' in Portuguese than in English (where hornbill comes as a single word).
 In these cases RP deleted the second 'bill' mention:
 this in turn may suggest that the colour mentioned is for the entire bird (ie, red-billed hornbill would read as 'red hornbill').
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|-----|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 549 | <i>Tockus alboterminatus</i> | Bico-de-serra-castanho |
| 550 | <i>Tockus bradfieldi</i> | Bico-de-serra-de-Bradfieldi |
| 551 | <i>Tockus fasciatus</i> | Bico-de-serra-preto |
| 552 | <i>Tockus pallidirostris</i> | Bico-de-serra-pálido |
| 553 | <i>Tockus nasutus</i> | Bico-de-serra-cinzentos |
| 554 | <i>Tockus monteiri</i> | Bico-de-serra-de-Monteiro |
| 555 | <i>Tockus damarensis</i> | Bico-de-serra da Damaralândia |
| 556 | <i>Tockus rufirostris</i> | Bico-de-serra-vermelho |
| 557 | <i>Tockus leucomelas</i> | Bico-de-serra-amarelo |
| 558 | <i>Tockus hartlaubi</i> | Bico-de-serra-anão-preto |
| 559 | <i>Tockus camurus</i> | Bico-de-serra-anão-castanho |
- 16 Honeyguides (590) The conservative choice (using as much RP names as possible)makes a rather messy set.
 Therefore we also present a set of 9 new names (out of eleven).
- 17 Helmetshrikes In *P. plumatus* & *P. retzi*, RP describes the colour of the crest (identical to the dominant body colour),
 but in *P. gabela* he uses 'Atacador-de-poupa' as the name for the genus *Prionops*.
 This double use is confusing. Also, as all *Prionops* have a crest there is no need to add '-de-poupa'.
 New proposals seem better.

- 18 Puffbacks Should the genus *Dryoscopus* be named 'Almofadinhas' instead of 'Picanço-de-almofadinha'?
- 19 Larks In Portuguese, there are different names for this family - Cotovia, Laverca, Calhandra, Calhandrinha. Costa used them all.
Maybe in the future one can think if there is a logical and useful way of making use of these names, they could indicate a combination of phylogeny and jizz.
- 20 Bulbuls I think it is easier to propose a whole new set of names taking into account current phylogenetic knowledge
RP uses 'tuta' and 'chircuata' rather randomly
I opted for: bulbul - *Pycnonotus* & *Neolestes*, tuta for most of the others (simple name),
chircuata for *Bleda* (the alternative is the ugly direct translation: bico-de-cerdas)
- 21 *Cisticola* I think the best option is to call all the species in the genus as 'cisticola'
Fuinha' comes from the Portuguese name for the only *Cisticola* in Europe: *C. juncidis*
RP: uses 'Boita' - nice name that I have not seen anywhere else. Is it still used in Angola?
- 22 *Camaroptera* Introducing the name 'Camaroptera' - acceptable?
- 23 *Illadopsis* Introducing the name 'Illadopsis' - acceptable?
- 24 *Hyliota* Introducing the name 'Hiliota' - acceptable?
- 25 Starlings RP applies the term 'Estorninho-metálico' to many *Lamprotornis* (equivalent to 'Glossy starling')
Overall, I think this is a good option.
Nevertheless as the term is not used systematically for all *Lamprotornis*, maybe 'metálico'
can be excluded to make for shorter names?
- 26 Alethes Introducing the name 'Alete' - acceptable?
Note: *Pseudoalethe* is not an *Alethe* (Muscicapinae) but close to *Cossypha* (Cossyphinae)
- 27 *Sheppardia* Used 'Pisco' (same used for *Erithacus rubecula*)
Alternative: Acalate
- 28 *Cossypha* Introducing the name 'Cossifa' - acceptable?

Alternatives: Pisco
Pisco-maior
Pisco-grande

29 *Xenocopsychus ansorgei*. Important to have a good name

Current Chasco-das-furnas
Alternative Cossifa-das-furnas - more correct from a taxonomic viewpoint, but uglier?
RP Tordo-das-furnas

30 *Erythropygia*

I opted for 'Rouxinol-do-mato' one common name for *Erythropygia galactotes* in Portugal
Alternative: 'Solitário', the name that Costa chose for *Erythropygia galactotes*

31 *Ficedula*

I think it will be useful to use one of the Portuguese names for 'flycatcher': Taralhão
The current name for *Ficedula hypoleuca* is 'Papa-moscas-preto' which only makes sense in Europe.
The species is black-and-white, and it is only called 'preto' to distinguish it from *Muscicapa striata*.
In the African context it does not make sense.

32 *Gymnoris* (Petronias) Apparently not related to sparrows (closer to Pipits)

Should we give a new name straight away?

Alternatives: Petronia
Pririz (old PT name)
Tarrote (old PT name)

33 Bishops

Current choice Cardeal-tecelão: name from RP
Alternatives Cardeal: from RP - simpler but problematic due to *C. cardinalis* from America'
Bispo: direct translation from the English proposed by Elias and in Avibase.

34 *Nigrita*

Introducing the name 'Nigrita'

35 *Lagonosticta*

Current choice Peito-de-fogo: name from RP (direct translation from English name)
Alternative Granadeiro: from Elias (vanPerlo) and sometimes used in Avibase
probably a name that originated in aviculturalist circles?

36 Grey waxbills

adopt RP's name 'Cinzentinho' or keep 'Bico-de-lacre-cinzento'?

37 *Macronyx*

Current choice
Alternative

Sentinela: from Elias (Perlo) and Avibase, direct translation of French > better?
Unha-longo: from RP, a direct translation from the English

38 Endemics or near-endemics to Angola

These are important species.
Check when to use 'Angola', 'Gabela' and/or 'Amboim'
> not sure if Amboim is still a current geographic term?
See also comment n° 29