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The correct name of the antpitta clade

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Antbirds, which currently constitute three families, were formerly placed in the single family Formicariidae (Wetmore 1930, Peters 1951, Morony *et al.* 1975), until Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) showed that typical antbirds (Thamnophilidae) and ground antbirds and antpittas (Formicariidae) are not sister groups. More recent phylogenetic analyses have further clarified relationships among antbirds, and have shown that the ground antbirds (*Formicarius*, *Chamaeza*) and antpittas form distinct clades that are also not sister taxa (Irestedt *et al.* 2002, Chesser 2004, Rice 2005a,b, Moyle *et al.* 2009, Harvey *et al.* 2020). The antpitta clade is well supported and comprises the genera *Grallaria*, *Grallaricula*, *Myrmothera*, *Hylopezus* and *Cryptopezus* (Rice 2005a,b, Moyle *et al.* 2009, Carneiro *et al.* 2019, Harvey *et al.* 2020).

Several recent works have used the family-group name Grallariidae for the antpitta clade (Irestedt *et al.* 2002, Moyle *et al.* 2009, Ohlson *et al.* 2013, Dickinson & Christidis 2014, Fjeldså *et al.* 2020). This name was introduced at subfamily rank by Sclater (1890) (not Sclater & Salvin 1873, as listed by Bock 1994). Bock (1994) correctly pointed out that because the genus name *Hypsibemon* Cabanis, 1847, was synonymised with *Grallaria* Vieillot, 1816, prior to 1961, and Hypsibemoninae Sundevall, 1872, has been replaced by Grallariidae, the latter name takes precedence from 1872. Nevertheless, the family-group name Myrmotherinae MacGillivray, 1839, predates Grallariinae P. L. Sclater, 1890 [1872], by several decades. Myrmotherinae cannot be regarded as a 'nomen oblitum' (*sensu* ICZN 1999, Art 23.9.1) because it was used as a valid subfamily name in Cory & Hellmayr (1924), Zotta (1938) and Schwartz (1957). Thus, the correct name of the antpitta clade is Myrmotheridae. We have traced the erroneous use of Grallariidae for the antpitta clade to Lowery & O'Neill (1969), who appear to be the first to have re-used this name (as Grallariinae).

Phylogenomic analyses have shown that the antpitta clade (Myrmotheridae) is sister to a clade consisting of the tapaculos (Rhinocryptidae Wetmore, 1926; not Wetmore 1930, as listed by Bock 1994), the ground antbirds (Formicariidae G. R. Gray, 1840), and the ovenbirds and woodcreepers (Furnariidae G. R. Gray, 1840) (Oliveros *et al.* 2017, Feng *et al.* 2020, Harvey *et al.* 2020), although some previous studies (e.g., Rice 2005b, Moyle *et al.* 2009) had found the antpittas to be sister solely to the tapaculos. The latter two clades were combined by Moyle *et al.* (2009) in the superfamily Grallarioidea. The genus *Rhinomya* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1832, was synonymised with *Rhinocrypta* G. R. Gray, 1841, prior to 1961, and Rhinomyadae d'Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1837, has been replaced by Rhinocryptidae. The latter thus takes precedence from 1837, and is senior to both Myrmotherinae and Grallariinae. The superfamily consisting of the tapaculos and the antpittas, if recognised, should therefore be called Rhinocryptoidea Wetmore, 1926 [1837].

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