



Priority of *Geranoaetus* Kaup, 1844 over *Tachytiorchis* Kaup, 1844 (Aves: Accipitridae) based on the first reviser principle

FÁBIO RAPOSO DO AMARAL^{1,5}, FREDERICK H. SHELDON², ANITA GAMAUF³,
ELISABETH HARING³, MARTIN J. RIESING³, LUÍS F. SILVEIRA⁴ & ANITA WAJNTAL¹

¹Departamento de Genética e Biologia Evolutiva, Universidade de São Paulo. Rua do Matão, 277, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo, SP, 05508–090, Brazil

²Museum of Natural Science and Department of Biological Sciences, 119 Foster Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803, USA

³Museum of Natural History Vienna, Burgring 7, A–1010 Vienna, Austria

⁴Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo. Rua do Matão, Travessa 14, n° 321, Cidade Universitária, São Paulo, SP, CEP 05508–090, Brazil

⁵Corresponding author. E-mail: fabioraposo@gmail.com

The generic name *Geranoaetus* Kaup, 1844 (type species: *Falco aguia* Temminck = *Spizaetus melanoleucus* Vieillot) generally has been applied only to its type species, *G. melanoleucus*, although inclusion of fossil species in the genus has been suggested (Wetmore 1933; Amadon 1963). Although *Geranoaetus* is still recognized by some authors (e.g., Thiollay 1994; Remsen *et al.* 2010), others consider it a junior synonym of the genus *Buteo* Lacépède, 1799, because of similarities to some species in that genus (e.g., Wetmore 1933; Hellmayr & Conover 1949; Clark 2006). Recent studies of the molecular phylogenetics of buteonine hawks (Riesing *et al.* 2003; Lerner *et al.* 2008; Amaral *et al.* 2006, 2009) unanimously agree on the lack of monophyly of three buteonine genera, namely *Buteo*, *Leucopternis* Kaup, 1847 and *Buteogallus* Lesson, 1830, as currently recognized (Remsen *et al.* 2010).