

The contribution of local people to species conservation: the case of the catfish *Trichogenes claviger* in south-east Brazil

Trichogenes claviger is a catfish endemic to the Atlantic Forest and headwaters of the Itapemirim River, in southern Espírito Santo state, Brazil. It inhabits clear streams of small fluvial order and is categorized as Critically Endangered on the Brazilian and IUCN Red Lists. After its discovery and description in 2010, attempts to locate new populations, including in the neighbouring State Parks of Forno Grande and Pedra Azul, were unsuccessful. But 9 years after its description, the catfish was found in another locality, c. 4 km from the type locality (V. Reis, pers. obs., 2019).

The type locality of *T. claviger* is important for species conservation, hosting the rare Data Deficient frog *Brachycephalus alipioi* and the Critically Endangered cherry-throated tanager *Nemosia rourei*. In 2021, this area became the Private Natural Heritage Reserve (Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural) Mata de Kaetés, managed by the Saíra-apunhalada project. The tanager serves as a flagship species, ensuring habitat protection for local biodiversity.

After partnering with the Saíra-apunhalada project, the previously anonymous fish became known to the local community. Since then, five individuals have been collected in the Reserve, and incorporated into a scientific collection. Later observations, at another location within the Reserve, revealed dozens of juveniles and adults. Then, in May 2023, a local farmer reported the presence of *T. claviger* in an additional location, 5 km from the type locality. In a visit, we verified that the location harbours hundreds of individuals and is a nursery for the species.

With these new records we can now define the extent of occurrence of the species, which is 8,883 km², and revise the area of occupancy (previously 8 km² on the IUCN Red List and now 16 km²). These records reinforce the crucial role of conservation units and their surrounding areas for species conservation. They also highlight the importance of mapping threatened populations and engaging local communities in wildlife observation and conservation.



Trichogenes claviger, a catfish endemic to the Atlantic forest and headwaters of the Itapemirim River, in southern Espírito Santo state, Brazil.

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JULIANA PAULO SILVA¹  (1414juliana@gmail.com), LUISA MARIA SARMENTO-SOARES^{1,2} , LORENA TONINI³  and JOELCIO FREITAS³ 

¹Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, PPGBAN, Vitória, Brazil. ²Instituto Nossos Riachos, Niterói, Brazil. ³Instituto Nacional da Mata Atlântica, Santa Teresa, Brazil

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Conservation Action Plan for two endemic and threatened tree species in Brazilian biodiversity hotspots

The Brazilian flora comprises > 35,000 native plant species, of which c. 20,000 are endemic (The Brazil Flora Group, 2022, *Taxon*, 71, 178–198). The extinction risk of c. 7,500 of Brazil's plant species has been assessed and, of these, 3,209 species are currently categorized as threatened on the National Red List. Amongst these, the Atlantic Forest and Cerrado biomes in Brazil are home to two tree species categorized as Endangered because of habitat loss and fragmentation, urbanization and a low number of adult individuals: *Dimorphandra wilsonii* (faveiro-de-wilson) with 441 known adult individuals, and *Dimorphandra exaltata* (faveiro-da-mata) with 451 individuals.

The Brazilian National Centre for Plant Conservation (Centro Nacional de Conservação da Flora) of the Rio de Janeiro Botanical Garden Research Institute (Instituto de Pesquisa Jardim Botânico do Rio de Janeiro), together with collaborators and institutions from various sectors, has developed a conservation Action Plan for threatened faveiros species, including faveiro-de-wilson and faveiro-da-mata. The Action Plan is a national management and public policy instrument designed to define and guide actions for the conservation and recovery of threatened species. Its development occurs through workshops involving stakeholders from various sectors of society (NGOs, civil society, universities, Indigenous people and traditional communities, the private sector and government) whose activities are directly or indirectly linked to the conservation targets. These stakeholders are committed to the development of the Action Plan and the implementation of the defined conservation actions and strategies.

The Action Plan aims to expand the conservation and recovery strategies for populations of faveiros and their habitats. It comprises 25 conservation actions, with four specific objectives among research, monitoring, capacity