

# Gymnocrecini, Amauornithini and Pardirallini: three new family-group names for rails, with comments on the taxonomic placement of *Zapornia akool* (Rallidae)

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ABSTRACT: Multi-locus and phylogenomic studies have clarified the taxonomic limits and higher-level relationships among rails (Rallidae). A recently proposed classification of rails by Kirchman *et al.* (2021) listed nine tribes. The names of three of these (Gymnocrecini, Amauornithini and Pardirallini) were introduced by Livezey (1998), but these names do not meet the requirements of the ICZN Code (1999) and are therefore unavailable. We formally describe these taxa and make the names available for nomenclatural purposes. In addition, we clarify the apparent incongruence among recent phylogenetic studies in the generic (and tribal) placement of *Zapornia akool*.

KEYWORDS: Gruiformes, Rallidae, *Amauornis*, *Gymnocrex*, *Pardirallus*, *Zapornia akool*, phylogeny, new tribe.

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The rails, crakes, gallinules and coots (Rallidae Leach, 1820) are a cosmopolitan group that includes 138 extant or recently extinct species inhabiting mostly aquatic habitats (Taylor, 1998; Dickinson & Remsen, 2013). Assessment of the relationships among rails has long been hampered by a lack of congruent phylogenetic hypotheses. During the course of the 20th century, multiple classifications have been proposed but these were not based on phylogenetic analysis (Peters, 1934; Olson, 1973; Wolters, 1975; Ripley, 1977). The first comprehensive phylogenetic analysis of rallids was carried out by Livezey (1998), who analysed a data set of 570 morphological characters and 157 species of Rallidae, several of which were additionally represented at subspecies level, and included numerous extinct species. His analyses also included other rallid taxa, some of which were then considered as rallids (Sarothruridae and species of *Nesotrochis* Wetmore, 1918), and a broad range of other gruiform and non-gruiform birds. He proposed a classification of rails that included two subfamilies, five tribes and five subtribes. Several phylogenetic studies using molecular-based data, but relatively limited taxonomic sampling, have since further clarified the interrelationships of rails and their close relatives (e.g., Slikas *et al.*, 2002; Hackett *et al.*, 2008; Kirchman, 2012; Burleigh *et al.*, 2015).

García-R *et al.* (2014) reconstructed the phylogenetic relationships of 94 species of rails and allies using a multi-locus DNA sequence data set comprising three mitochondrial and two nuclear markers. The study identified eight major clades. The distinctive Nkulengu Rail *Himantornis haematopus* Hartlaub, 1855 was part of one of these eight clades but with weak bootstrap support (< 70%) and weak posterior probability (< 0.9).

These same eight major groups were resolved by Boast *et al.* (2019), using mitochondrial data for 104 rallid taxa. However, relationships among the eight groups differed between García-R *et al.* (2014) and Boast *et al.* (2019).

A follow-up study by García-R *et al.* (2020) included sequence data of 393 loci from 63 species. This was a different data set than that of García-R *et al.* (2014) but it reconstructed the same eight major clades. However, *Himantornis* Hartlaub, 1855 was deeply divergent and sister to Fulicini (*sensu* Kirchman *et al.*, 2021), forming an additional (ninth) clade/lineage. The relationships among the nine groups differed from those in García-R *et al.* (2014) and, to a lesser degree, from Boast *et al.* (2019). As in the latter study, there was a major subdivision in Rallidae, where Rallini and ‘Pardirallini’ (*sensu* Kirchman *et al.*, 2021) formed a clade that was sister to all other rails.

García-R and Matzke (2021) conducted a total-evidence study, including a large sample of 158 rallids (modern and recently extinct), molecular data from García-R *et al.* (2014) and García-R *et al.* (2020), and 271 of the integumentary and osteological characters of Livezey (1998). This study recovered the same nine major clades as in García-R *et al.* (2020). In addition, it resolved species of *Gymnocrex* Salvadori, 1875 as the sister taxon of *Himantornis haematopus*, which together formed the sister taxon of all other rallids. *Gymnocrex* and *Himantornis* were reconstructed as sister taxa on the basis of the morphological characters of Livezey (1998).

Kirchman *et al.* (2021) used a dataset of up to 4227 genomic ultra-conserved elements (UCEs) per taxon to study the phylogenetic placement of 82 species of rails and allies. Their phylogeny was congruent with that obtained by Boast *et al.*, (2019), García-R *et al.* (2020) and García-R and Matzke (2021) in showing (i) the same initial divergence between the clade of Rallini + ‘Pardirallini’ and all other rails, and (ii) the same nine major clades/lineages. As in García-R *et al.* (2020), a deep divergence between *Himantornis* and Fulicini Nitzsch, 1820, was also resolved. This was the first study to include molecular data of a representative of the genus *Gymnocrex*, which was deeply divergent and was found to form a tenth major clade/lineage. The exact position of *Gymnocrex* was tested between analyses using alternative sets of taxa. In most of the analyses in which it was included, *Gymnocrex* was identified as the sister taxon of *Himantornis haematopus*, as in García-R and Matzke (2021).

Kirchman *et al.* (2021) proposed a classification in which the rails were subdivided into two subfamilies and nine tribes, the latter corresponding to the ten clades reviewed above, but with the ‘Rallina’ clade combined with the ‘Porzana’ (comprised of *Zapornia* species) clade in a single tribe Zapornini Des Murs, 1860: 521. The nine tribes recognized by Kirchman *et al.* (2021) included three family-group names introduced by Livezey (1998) as ‘Tribe Gymnocrecini, new taxon’ (p. 2131), ‘Subtribe Amauornithina, new rank’ (p. 2135) and ‘Subtribe Pardirallina, new taxon’ (p. 2132). Livezey’s (1998) new names appeared in his Appendix C, and were not accompanied by a diagnosis or description in words. A consequence of this is that the newly proposed names do not meet the conditions of Article 13.1.1 (ICZN, 1999: 17) which states that “every new name published after 1930 must be accompanied by a description or definition that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate the taxon”. As a result, the new names are not available for nomenclatural purposes. This also applies to ‘Eulabeornithini’, a fourth new taxon name established by Livezey (1998: 2131), use of which is not currently proposed.

To make family-group names available under Article 13.1.1 (ICZN, 1999: 17) and Article 16.1 (ICZN, 1999: 19), we propose:

#### **Gymnocrecini** new tribe

Diagnosis: Medium-sized (300–330 mm), long-legged forest rails with sharply tapering bills, relatively short toes, and bare facial skin surrounding and especially behind the eyes (Olson, 1973; Ripley, 1977; Taylor, 1998). The data set of Livezey (1998) includes several apomorphies of Gymnocrecini, but only one that is non-homoplasious in the context of

Gruiformes: (i) *maxilla, depressio naris*, conformation as broad and deep, contrasting blackish colouration present (character 384, state b), alluding to characteristic black colouration in the region of the nares, surrounded by an otherwise variably yellowish rostrum in adult birds. A second morphological character state, (ii) *lorum et regio orbitalis*, narrow unfeathered ‘*regio circumorbitalis*’ present (character 429, state b), is an apomorphy shared by both *Gymnocrecini* and *Himantornis*. However, the species of *Gymnocrecini* further possess a more distinctive and extensive unfeathered region behind the eye, which distinguishes them from *Himantornis haematopus*. While the species of *Gymnocrex* and *Himantornis haematopus* are also similar in their foot appearance and in that they share eight rectrices, *Gymnocrex* species comparatively differ by their possession of diastataxic wings, an aftershaft, and a tufted oil gland (Chapin, 1939: 26).

Type genus: *Gymnocrex* Salvadori, 1875.

Contents: *Gymnocrex* with three species: *G. rosenbergii* (Schlegel, 1866); *G. talaudensis* Lambert, 1998; *G. plumbeiventris* (G.R. Gray, 1862) (Dickinson & Remsen, 2013; Kirchman *et al.*, 2021; Gill *et al.*, 2023).

ZooBank LSID for new tribe: D0F89B7D-3272-4EF2-B4AF-F0516E0E9909

### **Amauornithini** new tribe

Diagnosis: A group of comparatively large, ‘crake-like’ rallids with yellow-brown to greenish bills. The legs are a shade of yellow or brown in all species except *Megacrex inepta* which are dark brown to greyish. Most species are volant, but the clade includes the flightless *Megacrex inepta*. Our examination of the morphological data set of Livezey (1998) revealed no morphological apomorphies for this clade. In an alignment, using MUSCLE (Edgar, 2004) as implemented in MEGA7 (Kumar *et al.*, 2016), of 102 DNA sequences of the mitochondrial 16S ribosomal RNA (16S rRNA) gene constructed for this study (Appendix 1), members of Amauornithini showed (i) a six base pair (bp) insertion at position 705 (as delimited by MITOS; Bernt *et al.*, 2013, using the 16S rRNA gene of *Gallicrex cinerea* (J.F. Gmelin, 1789), GenBank accession KP057881, as a reference); (ii) a one-bp insertion at position 712; and (iii) a one-bp insertion at position 748.

Type genus: *Amauornis* Reichenbach, 1853.

Contents: *Poliolimnas cinereus* (Vieillot, 1819); *Megacrex inepta* D’Albertis and Salvadori, 1879; *Aenigmatolimnas marginalis* (Hartlaub, 1857); *Gallicrex cinerea*; *Amauornis* (five species, not counting “A.” (= *Zapornia akool* (Sykes, 1832); see discussion below).

Comment: Livezey (1998) applied his name ‘Amauornithina’ only to the genus *Amauornis*.

ZooBank LSID for new tribe: CFCD1715-7FA0-4950-99E9-2DEAE7B8678D

### **Pardirallini** new tribe

Diagnosis: A morphologically diverse group of neotropical, small, short-billed to large, long-billed rails, with red or red-brown irises and primarily yellow bills. All have reddish legs except for *Anurolimnas castaneiceps* (Sclater & Salvin, 1869) in which the legs are grey-black coloured. Our examination of the morphological data set of Livezey (1998) revealed no morphological apomorphies for this clade. In an alignment 16S rRNA sequences ( $n = 102$ ) constructed for this study (Appendix 1), members of Pardirallini showed an inferred one-bp deletion at position 1151 (using the 16S rRNA gene of *Gallicrex cinerea* KP057881 as a reference) that was otherwise only found in *Rallina tricolor* G.R. Gray, 1858 (KC614032). In an alignment of 50 beta-fibrinogen intron 7 sequences of Rallidae obtained by García-R *et al.* (2014) (Appendix 1), members of Pardirallini showed an inferred one-bp deletion at position 371 (using the sequence of *Aramides axillaris* Lawrence, 1863 (KC613860) as a reference).

Type genus: *Pardirallus* Bonaparte, 1856.

Contents: *Anurolimnas castaneiceps*; *Amaurolimnas concolor* (Gosse, 1847); *Aramides Pucheran*, 1845 (eight species; Kirchman *et al.*, 2021); *Mustelirallus* Bonaparte, 1856 (four species, including *M. cerverai* (Barbour & Peters, 1927), see Brown *et al.*, 2022); *Pardirallus* (three species; Kirchman *et al.*, 2021).

Comment: Livezey (1998) restricted his name 'Pardirallina' to *Cyanolimnas cerverai*, *Pardirallus maculatus* (Boddaert, 1783), *Ortygonax sanguinolentus* (Swainson, 1838) and *O. nigricans* (Vieillot, 1819).

ZooBank LSID for new tribe: 65E3E3E5-6211-4E81-A0DF-F467C162B255

## DISCUSSION

In the classification of Rallidae proposed by Kirchman *et al.* (2021), *Zapornia akool* was placed in the genus *Amauornis* (and *Amauornithini*). This agrees with the position of this species in phylogenetic studies based on complete mitochondrial genomes (mitogenomes), which place *Z. akool* as the sister of *A. phoenicurus* (Pennant, 1769) and *Gallixrex cinerea* (see Chen *et al.*, 2017; Gong *et al.*, 2017; Boast *et al.*, 2019; Oswald *et al.*, 2021). However, these studies relied on mitogenomes of *Z. akool* (GenBank accession KJ192198 / NC\_023982) and *A. phoenicurus* (KJ874440 / NC\_024593) that were chimeras containing DNA fragments of both *A. phoenicurus* and *Gallinula chloropus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Sangster & Luksenburg, 2021). In the case of the published mitogenome of *Z. akool* it was not clear if the sequence included any *bona fide* DNA fragments of *Z. akool* (see Sangster & Luksenburg, 2021). Thus, these four mitogenome studies cannot be relied upon regarding the phylogenetic position of *Z. akool* and *A. phoenicurus*. Other studies, which did not use the problematic mitogenomes of *Z. akool* and *A. phoenicurus*, placed *Z. akool* in *Zapornia* Leach, 1816 with strong support (Ruan *et al.*, 2012; see also García-R *et al.*, 2014), and *A. phoenicurus* with *A. moluccana* (Wallace, 1865) and *G. cinerea* with strong support (Ruan *et al.*, 2012; García-R *et al.*, 2014). Thus, based on current evidence *Z. akool* should be placed in *Zapornia* (*cf.* Dickinson & Remsen, 2013) in the tribe Zapornini.

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**APPENDIX 1.** 16S rRNA sequences used in an alignment to identify putative synapomorphies of Amauornithini and Pardirallini. Tribe and genus designations follow Kirchman *et al.* (2021).

GenBank accession no.	Tribe	Genus	species
KC613981	Amauornithini	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>moluccana</i>
KC613982	Amauornithini	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>phoenicurus</i>
KF289829	Amauornithini	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>phoenicurus</i>
KJ442621	Amauornithini	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>phoenicurus</i>
KC613997	Amauornithini	<i>Gallicrex</i>	<i>cinerea</i>
KP057881	Amauornithini	<i>Gallicrex</i>	<i>cinerea</i>
KC613989	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>alai</i>
DQ485863	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>americana</i>
KC613990	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>ardesiaca</i>
KC613995	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>armillata</i>
KC613991	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>atra</i>
KF644582	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>atra</i>
KP313718	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>atra</i>
MN122918	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>atra</i>
KC613992	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>cristata</i>
KC613993	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>leucoptera</i>
KC613994	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>rufifrons</i>
DQ485864	Fulicini	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>chloropus</i>
HQ896036	Fulicini	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>chloropus</i>
KC614002	Fulicini	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i>
KC613996	Fulicini	<i>Paragallinula</i>	<i>angulata</i>
KC613998	Fulicini	<i>Porphyriops</i>	<i>melanops</i>
DQ485862	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>carolina</i>
KC614016	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>fluminea</i>
KC614023	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>porzana</i>
KC613999	Fulicini	<i>Tribonyx</i>	<i>mortierii</i>
KC614003	Fulicini	<i>Tribonyx</i>	<i>ventralis</i>
KC613985	Laterallini	<i>Coturnicops</i>	<i>noveboracensis</i>
OM992117	Laterallini	<i>Coturnicops</i>	<i>noveboracensis</i>
KC614004	Laterallini	<i>Hapalocrex</i>	<i>exilis</i>
KC614009	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>
OM677841	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>
DQ485859	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>melanophaius</i>
MH029238	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>rogersi</i>
MN356443	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>rogersi</i>
MW067132	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>spilonota</i>



GenBank accession no.	Tribe	Genus	species
KC614006	Laterallini	<i>Rufirallus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>
KC614010	Laterallini	<i>Rufirallus</i>	<i>viridis</i>
KC613978	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>axillaris</i>
KC613983	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>cajanea</i>
KC613980	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>mangle</i>
KC613984	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>ypecaha</i>
KC614018	Pardirallini	<i>Mustelirallus</i>	<i>albicollis</i>
KC614011	Pardirallini	<i>Mustelirallus</i>	<i>erythroops</i>
KC614020	Pardirallini	<i>Pardirallus</i>	<i>nigricans</i>
KC614025	Pardirallini	<i>Pardirallus</i>	<i>sanguinolentus</i>
KC614015	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>alleni</i>
KJ685965	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>flavirostris</i>
EF532934	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>hochstetteri</i>
KJ685958	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>madagascariensis</i>
KC614019	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>martinica</i>
KJ685957	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>melanotus</i>
KJ685960	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>melanotus</i>
KJ685963	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>melanotus</i>
KJ685964	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>melanotus</i>
KJ685961	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>poliocephalus</i>
DQ485858	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>porphyrio</i>
KF701062	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>porphyrio</i>
KJ685959	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>porphyrio</i>
KJ685962	Porphyronini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>pulverulentus</i>
KC613986	Rallini	<i>Crex</i>	<i>crex</i>
KC613987	Rallini	<i>Dryolimnas</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>
KC613988	Rallini	<i>Eulabeornis</i>	<i>castaneiventris</i>
KF644583	Rallini	<i>Eulabeornis</i>	<i>castaneiventris</i>
KC614035	Rallini	<i>Gallirallus</i>	<i>australis</i>
KF425525	Rallini	<i>Gallirallus</i>	<i>australis</i>
KF701060	Rallini	<i>Gallirallus</i>	<i>australis</i>
AP010821	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>okinawae</i>
KC614000	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>owstoni</i>
DQ485860	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>philippensis</i>
KF701061	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>philippensis</i>
KC614034	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>
KC614012	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>woodfordi</i>
KC614005	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>mirifica</i>
KC614007	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>muelleri</i>

GenBank accession no.	Tribe	Genus	species
KF644584	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>muelleri</i>
KC614008	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>
KC614001	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>striata</i>
MH219930	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>striata</i>
KC614027	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>aquaticus</i>
MH229988	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>aquaticus</i>
KC614028	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>caerulescens</i>
KC614029	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>elegans</i>
OM837807	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>indicus</i>
KC614031	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>limicola</i>
DQ485861	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>longirostris</i>
OM992118	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>obsoletus</i>
AP010822	Zapornini	<i>Rallina</i>	<i>eurizonoides</i>
KC614030	Zapornini	<i>Rallina</i>	<i>fasciata</i>
KC614032	Zapornini	<i>Rallina</i>	<i>tricolor</i>
MN356311	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>atra</i>
KC613979	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>flavirostra</i>
KC614017	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>fusca</i>
KY009736	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>fusca</i>
LC541456	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>fusca</i>
KC614022	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>parva</i>
KC614013	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>paykullii</i>
MG200164	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>paykullii</i>
KC614021	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>
KY009737	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>
MW043485	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>
KC614026	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>tabuensis</i>

**APPENDIX 2.** Beta-fibrinogen intron 7 sequences used in an alignment to identify putative synapomorphies of Pardirallini. Tribe and genus designations follow Kirchman *et al.* (2021).

GenBank accession no.	Tribe	Genus	species
KC613863	Amauornithini	<i>Amauornis</i>	<i>phoenicurus</i>
KC613877	Amauornithini	<i>Gallixrex</i>	<i>cinerea</i>
KC613868	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>alai</i>
KC613869	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>ardesiaca</i>
KC613874	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>armillata</i>
KC613870	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>atra</i>
KC613871	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>cristata</i>
KC613872	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>leucoptera</i>
KC613873	Fulicini	<i>Fulica</i>	<i>ruffifrons</i>
KC613880	Fulicini	<i>Gallinula</i>	<i>tenebrosa</i>
KC613875	Fulicini	<i>Paragallinula</i>	<i>angulata</i>
KC613876	Fulicini	<i>Paragallinula</i>	<i>angulata</i>
KC613878	Fulicini	<i>Porphyriops</i>	<i>melanops</i>
KC613899	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>carolina</i>
KC613894	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>fluminea</i>
KC613902	Fulicini	<i>Porzana</i>	<i>porzana</i>
KC613881	Fulicini	<i>Tribonyx</i>	<i>ventralis</i>
KC613883	Laterallini	<i>Hapalocrex</i>	<i>exilis</i>
KC613885	Laterallini	<i>Laterallus</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>
KC613884	Laterallini	<i>Rufirallus</i>	<i>fasciatus</i>
KC613888	Laterallini	<i>Rufirallus</i>	<i>viridis</i>
KC613860	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>axillaris</i>
KC613864	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>cajanea</i>
KC613862	Pardirallini	<i>Aramides</i>	<i>mangle</i>
KC613896	Pardirallini	<i>Mustelirallus</i>	<i>albicollis</i>
KC613889	Pardirallini	<i>Neocrex</i>	<i>erythroops</i>
KC613890	Pardirallini	<i>Neocrex</i>	<i>erythroops</i>
KC613898	Pardirallini	<i>Pardirallus</i>	<i>nigricans</i>
KC613904	Pardirallini	<i>Pardirallus</i>	<i>sanguinolentus</i>
KC613893	Porphyriionini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>alleni</i>
KC613909	Porphyriionini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>hochstetteri</i>
KC613897	Porphyriionini	<i>Porphyrio</i>	<i>martinica</i>
KC613865	Rallini	<i>Crex</i>	<i>crex</i>
KC613866	Rallini	<i>Dryolimnas</i>	<i>cuvieri</i>
KC613867	Rallini	<i>Eulabeornis</i>	<i>castaneoventris</i>
KC613911	Rallini	<i>Gallirallus</i>	<i>australis</i>

<b>GenBank accession no.</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Genus</b>	<b>species</b>
KC613910	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>sylvestris</i>
KC613891	Rallini	<i>Hypotaenidia</i>	<i>woodfordi</i>
KC613882	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>mirifica</i>
KC613886	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>muelleri</i>
KC613887	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>
KC613879	Rallini	<i>Lewinia</i>	<i>striatus</i>
KC613905	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>caerulescens</i>
KC613906	Rallini	<i>Rallus</i>	<i>elegans</i>
KC613907	Zapornini	<i>Rallina</i>	<i>tricolor</i>
KC613861	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>flavirostra</i>
KC613895	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>fusca</i>
KC613901	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>parva</i>
KC613892	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>paykullii</i>
KC613900	Zapornini	<i>Zapornia</i>	<i>pusilla</i>