

**Appendix 1.** Original descriptions of “anti-predator” distraction displays for the genus *Conopophaga* presented in Table 1. Asterisks indicate that the information is probably a repetition of the original work. The original texts in Portuguese were translated to English.

Type of behavior	Species	Author	Locality /country	Description (original texts)
Injured bird	Black-cheeked Gnateater	Sick 1964	Not informed	“The sexes seem to share incubation, and if disturbed at the nest the parent leaves, feigning injury”.
Injured bird	Family Formicariidae (which included the current family Conopophagidae)	Sick 1985*	Not informed	“Os pais limpam o ninho engolindo os dejetos dos filhotes e fingem-se feridos para atrair sobre si a atenção de um eventual predador, além de afastá-lo do ninho; executam nesta ação movimentos que lembram os que fazem ao tomar banho”.  “Parents clean the nest by swallowing the waste of the chicks and feign injury in order to attract the attention of a potential predator, in addition to leading them away from the nest; in this action they perform movements that are reminiscent of the movements they perform when bathing”.
Injured bird	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	Willis 1985	Amazonas, Brazil	“One at Reserva Ducke, 8 Feb 1974, fluffed out the body and head and spread its wings and tail (once dragging one leg) as it gave kiff "sneezes" and <i>cough</i> "coughs" in a distraction display”.
Flapping wings	Chestnut-crowned Gnateater	Hilty 1975	Rio Anchicayá Valley, Colombia	“When a human approached the nest both adults <i>chek</i> called, wing-flicked, and fluttered from perch to perch nearby”  “Chestnut-crowned Gnateaters appear to show alarm by wing-flicking, uttering a raspy call, and peering intently at the observer, often at close range. When alarmed they do not tail-pound or tail-flick in the manner of many antbirds (for a discussion of these terms see Willis 1967)”.  “Distraction behavior at the nest site does not seem to be well developed. When a human approached the nest both adults <i>chek</i> called, wing-flicked, and fluttered from perch to perch nearby but never far from concealing vegetation”.
Flapping wings	Rufous Gnateater	Willis et al. 1983	São Paulo, Brazil	“When we flushed an incubating or brooding adult by approaching closer than 1-2 m, it hopped away along the ground and fluttered its wings in a silent distraction display a few meters from the nest”  “At 10:20 Willis, after an hour of search, found the female near the treefall. She reappeared every time he passed the young, but did not stay near it. With some chitters

				and faint songs, flitting her wings, she wandered with food near the fledgling (Fig. 3), which was 2 m up on a little vine near but not in the treefall”.
Broken-wing	Rufous Gnateater	Belton 1985	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	“On December 20, 1974 at Gramado I observed display apparently intended to lead me away from nest I did not find. Female dragged herself along ground very slowly with fluttering wings and ruffled back feathers, moving with occasional pauses about 5 or 6 m in three or four minutes. After she disappeared behind vegetation, I followed and found her hopping about quite normally”.
Broken-wing	Rufous Gnateater	Belton* 1994 <i>in</i> Marini et al. 2007	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	“Uma exibição foi observada no mês de dezembro que aparentemente tinha a intenção de desviar a atenção do ninho, o qual não foi encontrado (Belton 1994)”.  “A display was observed in the month of December that apparently had the intention of diverting attention from the nest, which was not found (Belton 1994)”.
Broken-wing	Rufous Gnateater	Marini et al. 2007	Minas Gerais, Brazil	“Uma fêmea se arrastou pelo chão bem devagar, batendo as asas, com as penas do dorso arrepiadas, movendo-se com pausas ocasionais por uma distância de 5-6 m durante 3-4 min.”.  “A female crawled on the ground very slowly, flapping her wings, with the back feathers standing on end, moving with occasional pauses for a distance of 5-6 m during 3-4 min.”.
Broken-wing	Black-cheeked Gnateater	Straube 1989	Paraná, Brazil	“Característica notável é que os mesmos, quando nesta atividade, permitem uma aproximação muito grande (cerca de 5 cm), voando em seguida ao solo, a aproximadamente 1,5 m de distância, simulando ferimento, ou seja, distendendo as rêmiges (principalmente as da asa esquerda) e arrastando-as no solo. Este comportamento assumido em defesa da prole, possivelmente de despiste, já citado por Sick (1985), foi observado em todas as fases, intensificando-se nos estágios finais de crescimento dos juvenis”.  “A notable feature was that, when in this activity, they allowed a very close approach (about 5 cm), at which point they flew to the ground, approximately 1.5 m away, simulating injury by distending the flight feathers (mainly to the left wing) and dragging them on the ground. This behavior assumed in defense of the offspring, possibly to mislead, as previously cited by Sick (1985), was observed in all phases, but intensifying in the final stages of juvenile growth”.
Broken-wing	Black-cheeked Gnateater	Stenzel & Souza 2014	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	“O despiste é também outra característica da espécie. Ao ser surpreendido no ninho, sai aos pulos com as asas descaídas e arrastando o corpo no chão. Simulando estar ferido, se dirige para longe do ninho para desviar a atenção do intruso”.

				“Misleading is another characteristic of the species. When caught in the nest, it leaps out with its wings drooping and dragging its body on the ground. Pretending to be hurt, it heads away from the nest to divert the intruder’s attention”.
Broken-wing	Ash-throated Gnatcatcher	Hillman & Hogan 2002	Madre de Dios, Peru	“The female was again seen on the nest on 4 December at 07:20 h, and flushed when I was 4 m from the nest. She stayed within a few meters of the nest on the ground, dragging a wing in a “broken-wing” display, which she had not done previously”.
Broken-wing	Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher	Leite et al. 2012	Amazonas, Brazil	“...D. B. M. saw a female Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher displaying broken-wing behavior, suggesting the presence of an active nest nearby. We returned to where the distraction display (broken-wing) occurred on the afternoon of 8 December, and again saw the broken-wing display (Figure 1) by the female. On 9 December, in the morning, we observed both female and male performing broken-wing displays. The male displayed a short distance from its partner, but in a spot that would be less conspicuous to potential predators. Both vocalized and repeatedly dragged their wings along the ground, flying into the vegetation if we approached more closely. We observed the female with a small insect in its beak, presumably intended as food for the nestling or fledgling. The female began broken-wing distraction displays while we conducted an active search for the nest. On at least two occasions, the female disappeared for a few seconds, doing broken-wing displays until it was out of sight, then reappearing without food in its beak. Later that day, we returned to the place where the pair met and found the nest with a fledgling at an advanced stage of development, feathered and almost the size of the adults (Figure 2)”.
not informed	Ash-throated Gnatcatcher	Greeney 2018	Not informed	“On the few occasions I managed to observe their departure, they dropped over the edge and made a rather weak, fluttery, descent into the nearest dense vegetation. I have not observed any other, more exaggerated, distraction displays”.