Table 3a: Status category summary by major taxonomic group (animals)

| Class* | EX | EW | Subtotal | CR | EN | VU | Subtotal | LR/cd | NT | DD | LC | Total |
|--------------------|-----|----|----------|-------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| MAMMALIA | 76 | 2 | 78 | 188 | 448 | 505 | 1,141 | 0 | 323 | 836 | 3,110 | 5,488 |
| AVES | 134 | 4 | 138 | 190 | 361 | 671 | 1,222 | 0 | 835 | 66 | 7,729 | 9,990 |
| REPTILIA | 21 | 1 | 22 | 86 | 134 | 203 | 423 | 3 | 123 | 180 | 634 | 1,385 |
| AMPHIBIA** | 38 | 1 | 39 | 475 | 755 | 675 | 1,905 | 0 | 381 | 1,578 | 2,357 | 6,260 |
| CEPHALASPIDOMORPHI | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| CHONDRICHTHYES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 29 | 75 | 126 | 1 | 107 | 205 | 152 | 591 |
| ACTINOPTERYGII | 90 | 13 | 103 | 265 | 240 | 640 | 1,145 | 10 | 135 | 426 | 1051 | 2,870 |
| SARCOPTERYGII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| ECHINOIDEA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ARACHNIDA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 32 |
| CHILOPODA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| DIPLOPODA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 31 |
| CRUSTACEA | 7 | 1 | 8 | 84 | 127 | 395 | 606 | 9 | 19 | 663 | 430 | 1,735 |
| INSECTA | 60 | 1 | 61 | 70 | 132 | 424 | 626 | 3 | 93 | 129 | 347 | 1,259 |
| MEROSTOMATA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| ONYCHOPHORA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| HIRUDINOIDEA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| OLIGOCHAETA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| POLYCHAETA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| BIVALVIA | 31 | 0 | 31 | 52 | 28 | 15 | 95 | 5 | 60 | 14 | 13 | 218 |
| GASTROPODA | 257 | 14 | 271 | 216 | 196 | 471 | 883 | 14 | 186 | 557 | 83 | 1,994 |
| ENOPLA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| TURBELLARIA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ANTHOZOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 23 | 202 | 231 | 0 | 175 | 147 | 289 | 842 |
| HYDROZOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 717 | 37 | 754 | 1,665 | 2,488 | 4,309 | 8,462 | 45 | 2,448 | 4,830 | 16,226 | 32,765 |

IUCN Red List Categories: EX - Extinct, EW - Extinct in the Wild, CR - Critically Endangered, EN - Endangered, VU - Vulnerable, LR/cd - Lower Risk/conservation dependent, NT - Near Threatened (includes LR/nt - Lower Risk/near threatened), DD - Data Deficient, LC - Least Concern (includes LR/lc - Lower Risk/least concern).

^{*} Mammalia (mammals), Aves (birds), Reptilia (reptiles), Amphibia (amphibians), Cephalaspidomorphi (lampreys and hag fish), Chondrichthyes (sharks, skates, rays and chimaeras), Actinopterygii (bony fishes), Sarcopterygii (coelacanth), Echinoidea (sea urchins, starfish, etc), Arachnida (spiders and scorpions), Chilopoda (centipedes), Diplopoda (millipedes), Crustacea (crustaceans), Insecta (insects), Merostomata (horshoe crabs), Onychopora (velvet worms), Hirudinoidea (leeches), Oligochaeta (earthworms), Polychaeta (marine bristle worms), Bivalvia (mussels and clams), Gastropoda (snails, etc), Enopla (nemertine worms), Turbellaria (flatworms), Anthozoa (sea anemones and corals), Hydrozoa (corals).

^{**} It should be noted that for certain species endemic to Brazil, it has not yet been possible to reach agreement on the Red List Categories between the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) Coordinating Team, and the experts on the species in Brazil. The 2004-2008 figures for Amphibians displayed here are those that were agreed at the GAA Brazil workshop in April 2003. However, in the subsequent consistency check conducted by the GAA Coordinating Team, many of the assessments were found to be inconsistent with the approach adopted elsewhere in the world, and a "consistent Red List Category" was also assigned to these species. The "consistent Red List Categories" are yet to be accepted by the Brazilian experts; therefore the original workshop assessments are retained here. However, in order to ensure comparability between results for amphibians with those for other taxonomic groups, the data used in various analyses (e.g., Baillie*et al.* 2004; the Global Amphibians web site) are based on the "consistent Red List Categories". Therefore, figures for Amphibians in the Table above will not completely match figures that appear in other analyses.