



Fig. 1: The wire used to link the legs in the mounted specimen is still visible; in the center of the green circles, between the green arrows (the red and the black arrows are meaningless here; from Raposo's comments at SACC).



Fig. 2: [from left to right] a recently collected specimen of the light-gray species; a 106-year old, faded and foxed dark-gray specimen; a foxed 54-year old dark-gray specimen; and a fresh (still with a bluish hue) 4-year old dark-gray specimen. All dark-gray specimens are from the same locality (Itatiaia).



Fig. 3: Same picture as above, in gray scale (no further editing), to highlight the same tone of gray in the throat and breast of the fresh light-gray specimen (left) and the centenary dark-gray specimen (second from the left), which, due to fade and foxing, is much lighter than the two other dark-gray specimens collected at the same locality (right).



Fig. 4: another +100-year old specimen of the dark-gray species (left, from “Alto da Serra”, Sao Paulo) showing a similar fading and foxing as the centenary specimen of Itatiaia (center), both compared to the recently collected specimen of the dark-gray species (right).



Fig. 5: The +100-year old dark-gray *Scytalopus* specimen compared to a likewise +100-year old *Merulaxis* specimen: contrary to the *Scytalopus*, and despite being preserved in the same conditions, the *Merulaxis* specimen fades only slightly, thus making any comparison between both species a flawed evidence that such a *Scytalopus* presently appearing light gray indeed was light over a century ago.



Fig. 6: Differences on the color and tone of the holotype as shown in different publications. Above: the holotype photographed with flash, showing a clear plain gray throat and breast (from Raposo et al. 2006). Bellow: the same bird with the light source highlighting the throat, thus producing an artificial “whitish gray” throat (from Raposo et al 2012).



Fig. 7: the specimen of the dark-gray species said by Hellmayr (1907) to agree with the type of *S. speluncae* “in every respect”. The arrow points to a brown-barred feather on the rump (*contra* Raposo et al. 2012).