Some cyclones over the South Atlantic Ocean (SAO) develop and/or intensify in a synoptic environment with appearance of blocking, i.e., a high pressure system occupies the southern sector of an surface cyclone. With this, the cyclones become semi-stationary once the high pressure usually inhibits their propagation. The development of such systems near to the South America eastern coast contributes to high totals of precipitation and strong winds causing problems to the inhabitants of the coastal region. There is not studies regarding to these cyclones for the SAO, thus the purpose of this work is to present climatology these systems from 2000 to 2009. For this, the sea mean level pressure data from the National Centers for Environmental Prediction/National Center for Atmospheric Research were used. The systems were identified visually in sea mean level pressure maps. In ten years 62 cyclones were identified with the characteristics described above. There is a large annual variability: in 2009-year was registered only 3 systems while in 2000-year 12 systems. By the way, these systems have a little seasonal variability and the seasonal mean is 1.9 in the spring, 1.7 in the summer and 1.3 in the autumn and winter. The most part of cyclones (73%) occur westward 30°W and northward 35°S near the Brazil and Uruguay coasts.