

de octubre de 1998, y junto a otros dos migrantes boreales, *Actitis macularia* y *Pluvialis dominica*.

Estas observaciones representan el primer registro de *Arenaria interpres* para Bolivia. Se colectó un individuo macho en plumaje juvenil. El espécimen se encuentra depositado en el Museo de Historia Natural Noel Kempff Mercado, Santa Cruz de la Sierra (MNKM 1692). La comunidad de Scolopacidae presentes en esta laguna estaba representada por *Tringa solitaria*, *T. melanoleuca*, *T. flavipes* y *Calidris melanotos*. Su número no sobrepasaba los siete individuos por especie.

La laguna Cáceres está ubicada en las cercanías de la ciudad de Puerto Suárez, a 645 km al sudeste de Santa Cruz de la Sierra, en la región Chaco Pantanal. Es una laguna de inundación alimentada por canales del río Paraguay. Las orillas de la laguna son lodosas, presentando pequeñas playas despejadas, dado que se encuentran mayormente cubiertas de vegetación acuática (*Eichhornia crassipes*). Varios tipos de vegetación están asociados con la laguna Cáceres, comunidades de gramíneas enraizadas (denominadas 'colchas'), taropes, hidrófitos con hojas flotantes, palmares (*Copernicia alba*) inundados y bosque ribereño, éste bastante antropizado.

Arenaria interpres es un migrante boreal muy regular en la costa marítima en toda América del Sur, pero con pocos registros en aguas interiores⁴. En Argentina, se lo encuentra con cierta regularidad en aguas interiores, como ser en la laguna Mar Chiquita⁴. Pero desde 1976 se ha vuelto más rara, porque la Mar Chiquita ha crecido desmesuradamente por lluvias abundantes⁴. A. Lesterhuis y R. P. Clay registraron a la especie por primera vez en Paraguay en octubre de 2000, hallando un individuo juvenil en la Bahía de Asunción³. En Brasil existe muy poca información sobre la presencia de la especie en regiones del

interior del país. Existen registros ocasionales en Petrópolis, Nova Friburgo, Rio de Janeiro y Mato Grosso (J. F. Pacheco com. pers.) y también en la Isla Marchantaria en 1988, 1989 y 1991⁵. Además existen registros de esta especie fuera de costas marinas en la puna de Chile y Perú².

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Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia cruciana* successfully nesting in a man-made, disturbed location

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Se describe el hallazgo de un anidaje exitoso de la Reinita Amarilla *Dendroica petechia cruciana* en un ambiente creado por el hombre. Se observó y documenta fotográficamente el comportamiento de anidaje para esta especie. Se establece una hipótesis para explicar la selección de este ambiente para anidar.

On 12 June 2002 I discovered an active nest of Yellow Warbler *Dendroica petechia cruciana* within an exotic *Ficus nekbuda* planted in a clay pot next to the swimming pool of a hotel adjacent to Cabo Rojo

National Wildlife Refuge (CRNWR) in south-west Puerto Rico. I estimate the total area of the hotel grounds to be 0.2 ha, but the area where the warblers nested and foraged for food was approximately half

that size. All of the trees and shrubs were artificially planted as part of the hotel's landscaping. The pool area is highly disturbed both by personnel and noisy guests. Therefore, I was intrigued to determine whether this breeding attempt would be successful or not.

The nest was located c.2.1 m above ground in a fork of the *Ficus*, approximately 2 m from the pool area. The predilection of Yellow Warblers to breed near water probably influenced their nest-site selection. The nest consisted of a deep cup of plant fibres, down and strips of bark. The exterior was covered with plant down and fine fibres, giving it a cotton-like appearance. The inside of the cup was lined with fine fibres, down and feathers, i.e. consistent with descriptions in the literature.

I observed breeding behaviour over the next few days by visiting the area intermittently and documenting progress photographically. Two eggs were laid the day after the nest's discovery. Incubation was performed by the female alone, which left the nest for periods of c.20 minutes to feed. I never observed the male bring food to the incubating female. However, I frequently heard the male vocalising, probably protecting the territory from other males. After an incubation period of 11–12 days the altricial young hatched synchronously. Both parents fed the young at c.20-minute intervals. I never saw the parents forage outside the wooded area of the hotel, as evidently there was sufficient food in nearby trees. The female removed the nestlings' faecal sacs and frequently re-adjusted the nest material, maintaining the integrity of its structure. The fledglings left the nest c.2 weeks later.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis* parasitism of Yellow Warblers is a serious problem in Puerto Rico with up to 76% of nests being parasitised². The absence of parasitism here is probably the result of a successful active cowbird control programme in the nearby CRNWR as part of an initiative to re-establish the Yellow-shouldered Blackbird *Agelaius xanthomus* population. Another possible and interesting explanation would be that by nesting in the artificial environment the Yellow Warblers avoided cowbird parasitism as an adaptive behaviour.

Successful nesting in a man-made and disturbed locality is sure indication of this species' adaptability to changing environmental conditions and helps explain why its breeding range is the most widespread of the parulids.

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New records concerning range and altitudinal distribution of Tropical Mockingbird *Mimus gilvus* in Ecuador

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Se reportan dos nuevas localidades para el Sinsonte Colilargo *Mimus gilvus* en Ecuador. Junto a estos registros la especie es conocida por cuatro observaciones en el país, todas ubicadas en los Andes del norte de Ecuador. Se sugiere que *Mimus gilvus* puede estar extendiendo su rango de distribución desde Colombia, colonizando nuevas áreas posiblemente debido a la modificación de hábitats por actividades antropogénicas. Además, se presenta una extensión al rango altitudinal de la especie (laguna de Cuicocha 3.100 m).

Tropical Mockingbird *Mimus gilvus* is widespread from southern Mexico to Brazil^{1,2}. It was introduced and is now widespread in Panama³ and has recently expanded its range in Nicaragua⁴ and El Salvador⁵. In Colombia, it is common in the north², but in Nariño, near the border with Ecuador, the species

was not recorded until 1996⁶. The highest altitudinal records are from Colombia: 2,600 m in the Bogotá savanna, and 2,100 m in Tolima^{1–3}.

The species has only recently been recorded in Ecuador, where it is known from two localities in the northern Andes: near Otavalo (where initially