

conservation efforts, documenting their presence throughout the Amazon is of particular importance for species undergoing population declines, such as Connecticut Warbler *Oporornis agilis*¹.

Connecticut Warbler is shy both on the breeding and wintering grounds, making it difficult to study, particularly in the sparsely populated and vast Amazon Basin. It is the only Nearctic–Neotropic migrant parulid whose wintering range is essentially unknown, with only a few published observations in northern and central South America^{9,14}. Specifically, individuals were trapped in south-east Peru in November 1979 and north-east Ecuador in 1996^{4,8}. Birds have also been recorded in April and October in Venezuela¹⁶, and, in Bolivia in April 1997, with another record in February 1998 and several subsequent Bolivian records³. Most recently, in 2012 multiple individuals were collected in Bolivia (R. Terrill pers. comm.). Single birds have also been recorded in northern and south-east Colombia in January, April, October and December⁹, and in Rondônia and Mato Grosso states (central Amazonian Brazil) in November–January and April^{9,13}.

Here, we provide details of the first *O. agilis* record in Amazonas state, Brazil, on an island in Balbina Reservoir, on the Uatuma

River, municipality of Presidente Figueiredo. It was trapped on 2 November 2012, within a 100-ha *terra firme* forest island (01°48'44.14"S 59°25'49.20"W) where we operated 16 mist-nets over two days. Fat, wing-chord, mass, age and sex data were collected but, due to permit restrictions, the bird was not banded. Mass was 13 g and it was carrying substantial fat (the furcular hollow was c.30% full), i.e. heavier than a 12.5-g *O. agilis* trapped in Peru⁸. It was aged, using the WRP Age-Classification System¹⁸, as being at least one-year old, based on lack of moult limits and truncated flight feathers¹⁰, and sexed as a female given the pale throat, and olive-grey forehead and upper breast¹⁰.

Because it was relatively heavy and the record falls just outside the main departure period from the breeding grounds (late August–early October)^{2,5}, we believe the bird was still on migration. If the Amazon Basin is used as a stopover site, then it is probably the world's largest such site for a Boreal–Neotropic migrant (and probably does not limit the species' population). Our record is an important datum given that the species' non-breeding range is so unclear^{9,14}. Descriptions of the winter range often include all of Amazonia⁹, but are almost certainly over-estimates, especially if wintering sites are defined as those areas occupied between autumn and spring migration when individuals are relatively sedentary and not in the physiological state associated with long-distance movements^{11,15}. Sustained efforts are needed to determine the true winter range and primary migratory stopover sites of this and other migrant birds in Amazonia.

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New record of Connecticut Warbler *Oporornis agilis* in central Amazonian Brazil

Despite sustained interest in over-wintering demography¹⁹, complete life-cycle monitoring¹² and how conditions on wintering grounds affect summer breeding (e.g. carry-over effects⁷), the ranges of migrant bird species in the Amazon Basin are poorly known¹⁴. Furthermore, successfully conserving their populations often depends upon identifying factors that limit population growth in non-breeding areas, such as Amazonia^{6,17}. To further



Figure 1. Female Connecticut Warbler *Oporornis agilis*, Balbina Reservoir, Presidente Figueiredo, Amazonas, Brazil, 2 November 2012 (J. D. Wolfe)

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