

Capture of *T. sanchezorum* at PZ-UFAC permitted the tentative re-allocation of the specimen from Fazenda São Raimundo (MPEG 63654) to the same species, which was not possible at the time of its deposition in the Goeldi collection (2008) due to the lack of other specimens of this taxon for comparison. Although the general coloration of MPEG 63654 is similar to that of Várzea Thrush (Fig. 2), its orbital ring is the same colour as the plumage and the iris is red, whereas specimens of *T. sanchezorum* have a yellow / orange orbital ring and brown iris (O'Neill *et al.* 2011; Fig. 3). Given these inconsistencies in bare-part coloration, identification of MPEG 63654 should be treated with caution.

Confirmation of the presence of *T. sanchezorum* in Rio Branco (PZ-UFAC) and its possible presence elsewhere in the vicinity of this city, extend the species' known range c.400 km south of the nearest locality, Igarapé Castanha, on the rio Purus in the Brazilian state of Amazonas (Fig. 1), as reported by O'Neill *et al.* (2011). Its occurrence in Acre is not unexpected, however, given that the rio Acre is a right-bank tributary of the Purus, which rises in Peru and flows through Acre on its way north to discharge into the Amazon.

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A Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* in mainland western Mexico

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Two subspecies of Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe* breed in North America: *O. o. oenanthe* in north-east Canada and Greenland, and *O. o. leucorhoa* on coasts of Alaska and far north-west Canada; both winter in sub-Saharan Africa, but follow different migration routes (Kren & Zoerb 1997). The species has the 'widest record of vagrancy of any passerine' (Collar 2005). Nevertheless, most records in North America away from the breeding grounds are from the Atlantic coast, with many fewer on the Pacific.

On 20 October 2012, at Ejido Ojo de Agua El Cazador, 70 km west of the city of Durango, western Mexico (23°53'54.00"N, 105°17'26.39"W), JN observed a unusual bird that flew off before it could be identified. However, his photographs (Fig. 1) confirmed the bird's identity as a Northern Wheatear in non-breeding plumage.

We are unable to explain how the bird reached the highlands of the Sierra Madre Occidental in southern Durango state, but it seems probable that it was displaced by Hurricane 'Paul', which moved north across the Mexican Pacific on 13–17 October, in conjunction with the first winter weather front from Canada (weather.unisys.com/: accessed October 2012).

In Mexico, there are two records (in October 2008 and 2009) from Baja California (Erikson *et al.* 2009) and Howell & Webb (1995) mentioned two records from the Yucatán Peninsula (in November 1973 and 1983). Elsewhere in the Neotropics, there are records from the West Indies, on the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Puerto Rico (Buckley *et al.* 2009), as well as on Curaçao (November 1962) and Bonaire (December 1975) (Prins *et al.* 2009) and recently (*O. e. leucorhoa*) in continental South America, in French Guiana, in October 2006 (Renaudier & CHG 2010), as well as in Panama, in Chiriquí, in 2008 (Angehr & Dean 2010).



Figure 1. Non-breeding-plumaged Northern Wheatear *Oenanthe oenanthe*, Ejido Ojo de Agua El Cazador, Durango, Mexico, October 2012 (Jorge Nocedal)

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