The [**Madeira Firecrest**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madeira_Firecrest) is a very small [passerine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Passerine) bird that is [endemic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endemic_%28ecology%29) to the island of [Madeira](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madeira). It is a member of the [kinglet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kinglet) family. Before it was recognised as a separate species in 2003, it was classified as a subspecies of the [Common Firecrest](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Common_Firecrest). It differs in appearance and vocalisations from its relative, and genetic analysis suggests evolutionary separation took place roughly 4 million years ago. It is small and plump, 9–10 cm (3.5–3.9 in) long and weighing about 5 g (0.18 oz). It has green upperparts, whitish underparts and two white wingbars, and a distinctive head pattern with a black eye stripe, short white [supercilium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supercilium), and a crest that is mainly orange in the male and yellow in the female. The female Madeira Firecrest builds a spherical nest from [cobwebs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spider_web), [moss](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moss) and small twigs, and she incubates the eggs and broods the chicks on her own. Both parents feed the young. This species [forages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foraging) for insects and other small invertebrates in [tree heath](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Erica_arborea), [laurisilva](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurisilva) and other woodland. It is common within its restricted range, living mainly at higher levels from 600–1,550 m (1,950–4,900 ft) in all types of forests and scrub, and is not considered to be threatened.