

That portion of Jarrell's published version that deals with the material in the second paragraph of the original manuscript reads as follows:

"Among those whose pelts I failed to find are rabbits, squirrels, badgers, rats, black bears, and black and red wolves. Other wild creatures native here in great numbers are tortoises, raccoons, cougars, lynxes, prairie dogs, buzzards, parrakeets, turkeys, doves, fireflies, and bees." (Hewitt, *loc. cit.*)

Jarrell not only failed to translate the "no longer met with here," but inserted "native here in great numbers," which appears neither in the Smithsonian copy of the German, nor in the photostat of the original journal. In addition, he did not recognize that "das Fell" (= pelt) in the last sentence of the first paragraph of the entry for April 17, referred to the pelt of the wolverine mentioned in the preceding three sentences. He failed also to note, in the published version, that the entry for April 17, 1852, is in an appendix added by Kurz to the regular diary or journal; this information was supplied by Dr. Karl H. Henking (*in litt.*, April 30, 1957).—THANE S. ROBINSON, Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas (present address: Department of Biology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan).

The Status of *Pteroglossus didymus* P. L. Sclater.—In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London for 1890 (p. 403) Sclater described a new toucan from "Upper Amazonia" under the name *Pteroglossus didymus*. This was based on a single specimen, obviously allied to *Pteroglossus viridis humboldti*. In the 67 years since its description this bird has remained unique and its status has been impossible to determine. Thus, Peters (1948: 77) writes of it, "... range unknown," but gives the distribution of *humboldti* as southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador, northeastern Peru, and adjacent parts of western Brazil to Rio Solimões and Rio Madeira, south to northern Bolivia. Griscom and Greenway (1941: 198) record nominate *viridis* from several localities in lower Amazonia (Maracá, Obidos, Rio Jamundá) and write that it is replaced by *didymus* in, "... far upper Amazonia. This race and *humboldti* bridge the gap between *viridis* and *inscriptus*." Pinto (1938: 332-333) lists *inscriptus*, *humboldti*, and *viridis*, but does not mention *didymus* as a Brazilian bird. Gyldenstolpe (1945: 115-116, and 1951: 120) makes no mention of *didymus* either, although listing *humboldti* from a number of Amazonian localities. Meyer de Schauensee (1949: 623-624) lists *humboldti*, but not *didymus*, from extreme southern Colombia. Sneath (1914: 226) and Cory (1919: 373) list *didymus* merely from the upper Amazon valley of eastern Peru. To complete this survey, it may be mentioned that Brabourne and Chubb (1912: 159) list both *didymus* and *humboldti* from eastern Peru, the former undoubtedly solely on the basis of the type specimen.

Recently I was called to examine and identify some birds received alive from Leticia, extreme southern Colombia, by Mr. Lowry Riggs, a dealer of Rockville, Maryland. Leticia is on the north bank of the Amazon close to Tabatinga, Brazil, and is just across the river from Peruvian territory. This is the same area where Riggs' collector, in an earlier shipment, obtained the long lost Colombian Red-eyed Cowbird, *Tangavius armenti*. Among other birds in the present shipment, which included the seldom procured *Selenidera reinwardtii*, was a toucan which fitted the description and the colored plate (Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., vol. 19, 1891, pl. 6) of *didymus*. This bird, since purchased for exhibition in the New York Zoological Park, appears to be the first example of this supposed form since the hitherto unique type specimen taken not later than 1890. The chief character by which *didymus* differs from *humboldti* and *inscriptus* is the absence of black transverse markings along the maxillary tomium, these marks being well developed in the latter two forms. The

live bird has the maxilla less extensively clear olive yellow below the dusky culminal stripe than in Sclater's figure of his type, and largely dark brown to blackish somewhat streaked lengthwise, but with a sizeable clear yellowish area occupying its middle third or more. It is more like *didymus* than any other described toucan, and is identified as such without question. In plumage the two are alike, and it may be that the bill difference is due to the type being a fully adult bird and the present example not quite so mature.

Several months after the bird went to the New York Zoological Park, Mr. L. S. Crandall wrote me that the bird was changing and becoming more like the published plate, and like *humboldti*, thereby corroborating the assumption of its being immature. To quote from his letter, ". . . little by little the color of the bill has changed, so that while the mandible is still black, the maxilla is clear, with a black culminal stripe and a slight dark area toward the tip. The notches along the tomia were dark a month ago but now the markings are creeping upward, forming small transverse streaks."

Mr. Riggs' collector probably acquires his birds for shipment from the Indians over a fairly considerable area in the neighborhood of Leticia, so it is not possible to pin down the locality of capture of this toucan more exactly than to call it the "Leticia area," which would include extreme southern Colombia, extreme eastern Peru, and the adjacent areas of Brazil. However, *humboldti* has been reported from Loretoyacu, Colombia, about 80 kilometers northwest of Leticia, and even as far north as Meta, nearly 4° N. latitude. It has, thus, been recorded to the north, south, east, and west of Leticia, and it can only be assumed that the range of *humboldti* probably includes that of the so-called *didymus*. This makes one wonder if the latter is really anything more than an occasional aberrant *humboldti*, which is what I strongly suspect. If not, then *didymus* would probably have to be considered a distinct species sympatric with, and exceedingly similar in size and in plumage coloration to *Pteroglossus viridis humboldti*. This is certainly much less likely than the former disposition of the case. Until evidence to the contrary is produced, the known facts hardly justify continuing to give *didymus* standing as a distinct form. It is apparently only an aberrant, occasional variant of *Pteroglossus viridis humboldti*.

I am indebted to Mr. Lee S. Crandall for making a further examination of the toucan after its arrival in the New York Zoological Park and corroborating my identification of the bird with the description and published colored plate of *didymus*. This note is published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

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—HERBERT FRIEDMANN, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

Traill's Flycatcher Breeding in North Carolina.—In a willow copse at the edge of the North Wilkesboro airport the explosive "fitz-bew" of a Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*) attracted our attention on June 13, 1956. Our decision to collect the bird was based on the absence of any other breeding evidence for this species in North Carolina. Shortly after the specimen was secured another singing male was located within 100 yards of the first. This spot also had the distinction of being one of the few localities for the breeding of the Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*) around North Wilkesboro.

It was agreed that Smith would keep this second male Traill's as well as the females (if any) under surveillance to obtain more definite evidence of breeding. This plan met with no success, although the remaining male and both females remained on location into August. Young which were heard calling could not certainly be distinguished from those of the Least. Only a mile distant, however, two additional pairs of Traill's Flycatchers were later found near Wilkesboro inhabiting alders at the edge of Cub Creek. On July 1, both members of one pair showed excitement over Smith's presence, and he heard the call notes of their young. It may conservatively be stated that this observation, coupled with the occurrence of three other pairs of these flycatchers, presents strong circumstantial evidence of the breeding of this species in North Carolina. We are indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore, of the U. S. National Museum, for confirming the identity of the specimen.—WENDELL P. SMITH, 911 E. Street, North Wilkesboro, North Carolina, and HENRY M. STEVENSON, Biological Sciences Department, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.

A New United States Nesting Area for the Rose-throated Becard.—On May 15, 1957 my brother James and I found an old nest of the Rose-throated Becard (*Platypharis aglaiae*) in Guadalupe Canyon, Guadalupe Mountains of southeastern Arizona. We returned to this area, a long canyon bottom with groves of large cottonwood and sycamore trees, on June 6 in the hope of locating the birds and a new nest. Although we spent two days searching the trees no becards could be found. Since this species has been noted to "skip" years at the well-known Arizona nesting locality at Sonoita Creek, it is possible that the Guadalupe birds did so this year. The new area is about 150 miles east of the Sonoita Creek area. Guadalupe Canyon runs from Mexico northeast into Arizona for some five miles and then into New Mexico. The site where the old nest was situated is only two miles from the New Mexico border. Since good becard habitat is found in New Mexico for several miles, I think it is probable that this species occasionally occurs there, though not yet recorded from that state.

The old nest was built about 20 feet above the ground, hanging from the end of a sycamore branch. The nest is pear-shaped, about two feet long and three and a half feet in circumference at the largest part (*Pl. ♂*). It is made of sycamore fruits, small branches and inner bark of cottonwood trees and insect webs. The whole structure is very fragile and with Arizona's strong winds and heavy summer rains, it does not seem likely that this nest could have been more than a year old. The nest is now deposited in the Fish and Wildlife Service collection at the U. S. National Museum, where Dr. John W. Aldrich has confirmed my identification.—SEYMOUR H. LEVY, Route 9, Box 960, Tucson, Arizona.