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- SNETHLAGE, E. 1914. Catálogo das aves Amazonicas. Bol. Mus. Goeldi, **8**: 1-530.
—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.