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## NEST OF THE RED-STAINED WOODPECKER (*VENILIORNIS AFFINIS*) FROM SOUTHEASTERN PERU

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Despite the extensive range of the Red-stained Woodpecker (*Veniliornis affinis*) in the Neotropics, nothing seems to have been reported about its nesting (Short, Woodpeckers of the World, Delaware Museum of Natural History, monograph series, no. 4, 1982). I describe here a nest with two young discovered on the Tambopata Reserve, Peru.

The 5,600-ha Tambopata Reserve is located 30 km southwest of Puerto Maldonado, Madre de Dios (12°50'S and 69°17'W). According to the Holdridge classification system, the Reserve lies entirely within the humid tropical forest zone (Tosi, *Inst. Interam. Cien. Agric., Biol. Tec.*, 5:vi, 1960), and is dominated by the flood plains of the Tambopata and La Torre rivers.

The living nest tree (undetermined species) was first seen on 30 May 1982. It bordered a well-traveled foot trail in

the reserve and was approximately 10 m in height, with a dbh of 23 cm. The canopy in the vicinity of the tree was continuous and estimated at 25–35 m in height. The region immediately surrounding the nest tree appeared to be undisturbed virgin forest with sparse undergrowth.

The nest cavity was 270 cm from the ground and had a circular opening 4 cm in diameter. The cavity depth was not measured but I estimated it to be 15 cm deep.

Using a mirror, I determined that the cavity contained two chicks of approximately equal size. Both chicks appeared to have remiges emerging from their sheaths.

I observed the nest for a total of 3 h on the afternoons of May 30 and 31, during which time I saw an adult bring food to the nest twice. In both instances the prey appeared to be 3–4 cm long coleopteran larva. The young called profusely when a parent entered the nest hole and were audible within 5 m of the nest tree. Any external disturbance to the tree, such as bumping it with a ladder, also aroused the chicks to call.

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## BREEDING RANGE EXPANSION OF BELL'S VIREO IN GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

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Since the late 1960s, Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) has expanded its Arizona breeding range along the Colorado River from the area of upper Lake Mead and the Hualapai Indian Reservation eastward into Grand Canyon National Park. This range expansion and an associated increase in numbers were first noted by Carothers and Aitchison (1976), and later acknowledged by Brown et al. (1978) and

Monson and Phillips (1981). The rate and extent of this range expansion have not been well documented. We provide such documentation here. The associated increase in numbers, in this instance, is of special interest because populations of Bell's Vireo have diminished or disappeared in other areas of the southwestern United States (Phillips et al. 1964, Rea 1977, Goldwasser et al. 1980, Rosenberg et al. 1982).

Expansion of the vireo's range coincides with the construction of Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River. The dam site is 24 km upstream from Lees Ferry near the Arizona-Utah border, the farthest upstream point of Grand Canyon National Park. Since its completion in 1963, the dam has prevented floods that had formerly scoured the riverbanks of virtually all but annual vegetation. This same area now supports a dense and extensive riparian woodland composed of *Tamarix chinensis*, *Tessaria sericea*, *Salix exigua*, *S. gooddingii*, *Baccharis* spp., and *Prosopis velutina* (Carothers and Johnson 1975, Turner and Karpisack 1980)—essential Bell's Vireo breeding habitat. While the total extent of the habitat development has not been