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Possible long-distance pair migration in *Cyanerpes cyaneus*.—Greenberg and Gradwohl (1980) found Canada Warblers (*Wilsonia canadensis*) associating in male-female pairs on migration in Panama, without knowing if the pairs formed locally or not. Similarly, I have often seen male-female pairs of tanagers (Thraupinae) wandering locally in the nonbreeding season in the interior of southeastern Brazil. Here I report possible long-distance pair migration for a thraupine bird, the Red-legged Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*).

On 18 August 1985, I found a pair of Red-legged Honeycreepers (*C. cyaneus*) probing in flowers atop a eucalyptus at the lake of the Horto Florestal, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil (22°25'S, 47°31'W, 590 m elevation). The male was in winter plumage, although a few dark feathers on body and head suggested that he was regaining summer plumage. On 27 July 1986, a pair of Red-legged Honeycreepers was in the same tree, which had started to flower in June, but had only reached full flower in the crown in late July. The male was in winter plumage, with bright red legs, black wings and tail, and green body.

Apparently, these are the only records of this species for the state of São Paulo. Since 1975, Yoshika Oniki and I have been searching throughout the state for birds, without otherwise finding the species. The nearest known breeding grounds are in eastern coastal Rio de Janeiro, nearly 600 km airline east of Rio Claro (Sick 1985). Sick records wandering birds as far west as the city of Rio de Janeiro, 440 km east of Rio Claro.

The species is known to wander in nonbreeding groups (Skutch 1954, Moynihan 1962), but pair association within these groups has not been confirmed. It seems unlikely that a male and female would separately find a tree so far from the known range of the species in two separate years. It also seems unlikely that an unmated pair would wander together for such distances. I suggest that at least one of the birds was the same in both years, and that this was a case of long-distance pair migration. Long-distance homing to a flowering tree would be interesting, especially as Skutch (1954) and Dickey and van Rossem (1938) consider the Red-legged Honeycreeper a local migrant, while the A.O.U. Check-list (1983) refers to it as a "resident" species. Winter movement to the southern Brazilian highlands is also unexpected, for the birds were in a region colder than anywhere in their known range.

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First report of the nest and young of the Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia*).—While conducting a study on microhabitat use by birds, I found a nest with two young of the Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia*) 80 km north of Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (2°25'S, 59°50'W). I am unable to find any previously published description of the nest and young of this species. The nest was in upland forest about 25 m from an extensive area of 10-15-month-old second-growth, which had resulted from the clearing of the forest for cattle ranching. After the trees were cut, however, the area was abandoned. After the cutting, human activity had dropped to a minimum, except for an infrequently used trail that passed within 1 m of the nest.

The nest was discovered 19 June 1984 by my field assistant, Jairo Miranda Lopes, on an upright <2-m rotting stump 40-50 cm in diameter. The nest, which was about 1.5 m above the ground, was a shallow cup 20 cm in diameter, lined with a thick mat of very small brown twigs and rootlets, and well concealed by a palm frond. The nest contained two young (eyes open, covered in black down, and spotted with brown juvenal feathers). Their gapes were yellowish, and their mouth-linings were bright red. Voucher photographs of the nest and the young have been deposited in VIREO (V06-1-016, V06-1-017).

In spite of repeated efforts to observe the parents feeding the young, the adult birds were never seen approaching the nest, although they flushed several times nearby. Both were mist-netted (banded and released) several times within 50 m of the nest. I checked the nest every 2 h daily. The young disappeared on 22 June, some time between 10:00 and 12:00 h, leaving the nest intact. It is not clear whether the young fledged, fell out of the nest, or were preyed upon. Lopes and I searched but could not find them. This was also the last day that the adults were captured.

Judging from a recent review of the nests of the members of the subfamily Grallariinae (Wiedenfeld, *Wilson Bull.* 94:580-582, 1982), the nest described here is typical. Most nests reported contained 2 eggs, were built above ground, but below 3 m, and on top of fallen logs (Wiedenfeld 1982). The young of *G. varia* resembled those of *G. guatemalensis* (Miller, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool.* 66, 1963), except that *G. guatemalensis* nestlings had orange-yellow mouths and gapes. Similarly, the hatchlings of *G. perspicillata* described by Skutch (Life histories of Central American birds, III, Cooper Ornithological Society, Berkeley, California, 1969) were dark-skinned (they were still featherless) and had orange mouth-linings. Although dark-skinned nestlings are the rule in the Formicariidae (Skutch 1969), the color of the mouth-lining and gape seems to vary somewhat. Whether this variability is species-specific or age dependent remains to be determined.

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