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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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Hammond's Flycatcher (*Empidonax hammondii*) new to Maryland and the Atlantic Coast.—During examination of study skins of Least Flycatchers (*E. minimus*) at the U. S. National Museum of Natural History (NMNH) in August 1986, I discovered an immature female Hammond's Flycatcher (NMNH 479689: mass 8.5 g, unossified skull, little fat, ova to 2 mm, yellow mouth lining) taken 9 October 1963 at Ocean City, Maryland. The bird had been netted by Chandler S. Robbins, who (pers. comm.) collected it because he was not able to identify it in the field. Subsequently, the bird was identified by Lester L. Short as a Least Flycatcher and was deposited with that species.

The specimen's gray throat and chest and quite yellowish belly—characters that help to identify *E. hammondii* in autumn—and its small narrow bill led me to believe it was *hammondii*. Its flattened wing measured 63 mm, tail 59 mm, tail notch over 2 mm, exposed culmen 12.3 mm, and width of bill at nares 4.5 mm. Its wing formula included 10th primary barely longer than 5th. A few days after this discovery, I took the specimen to the Denver Museum of Natural History (DMNH), where its identity as *hammondii* was corroborated by Allan R. Phillips (pers. comm.).

To my knowledge there are just four other records of this species east of the Great Plains: an autumn specimen from Louisiana (Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology [LSUMZ] 121700; imm. ♂; 27 October 1984; Cameron Parish, Garner Ridge, 3 mi W of Johnsons Bayou School; T. S. Schulenberg [Am. Birds 39:66, 1985]) and winter specimens from Louisiana (LSUMZ 22057; ♀ with no skull ossification data; 17 January 1957; Rapides Parish, Woodworth [=10 mi S of Alexandria]; M. B. Meanley, Jr. [Lowery, *Louisiana Birds*. Third ed., Louisiana State Univ. Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1974]), Pennsylvania (The State Museum of Pennsylvania [SMP] B1103; imm. ♀; 23 December 1966; Lehigh County, Schnecksville; D. S. Heintzelman [Heintzelman, *Auk* 85:512, 1968]), and, most recently, Delaware (Delaware Museum of Natural History 76370; ♀ with skull 75% ossified; 24 December 1986; Kent County, about 1 mi S of Woodland Beach; Keith Russell).

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