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Vermilion Flycatcher and Black Phoebe feeding on fish.—We describe our observations of two species of flycatchers, the Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) and the Black Phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*) feeding on fish. Observations of Black Phoebes capturing fish have been noted as unusual (Bent 1942, Lawson 1975), and this is the first account of a Vermilion Flycatcher feeding on fish (Bent 1942, Terres 1980).

We made these observations at the Hassayampa River Rest Area approximately 6 km southeast of Wickenburg, Maricopa County, Arizona. On 2 Dec. 1993, we observed an adult male Vermilion Flycatcher eating a small fish. The flycatcher was first observed perched in a mesquite tree (*Prosopsis velutina*) approximately 12 m from the Hassayampa River. With binoculars we could clearly see the distal half of a fish protruding from the flycatcher's bill. It was unknown if the flycatcher captured or scavenged the fish. Vermilion Flycatchers most commonly feed by hawking for insects, but occasionally they land on the ground to feed on terrestrial invertebrates (Bent 1942, Terres 1980, Ehrlich et al. 1988, Rosenberg et al. 1991).

Andrews returned to the area on 4 Dec. 1993 and observed an adult male vermilion Flycatcher on a small mesquite tree branch 2.5 m directly over the water. After several min of observation, the flycatcher flew down, breaking the surface of the water. It then hovered just above the water for several seconds before again darting into the water. The bird hovered then darted into the water two more times. All four attempts were unsuccessful. It then returned to the same mesquite branch above the water. The depth of the water at this location was approximately 12 cm. Suspecting that the flycatcher may have been diving into the water after insects, we looked for insects or other aquatic invertebrates. No insects were observed in or over the water in the area where the flycatcher was hunting. Several large schools of longfin dace (*Agosia chrysogaster*), an abundant native fish of the family Cyprinidae, were observed at the site where the flycatcher had been hovering and diving. Attempts to photograph the flycatcher's feeding behavior were unsuccessful.

Approximately one hour after the Vermilion Flycatcher observation, Andrews saw a Black Phoebe capture a small fish, probably a longfin dace, in the same area. Although Black Phoebes feeding on small fish have been noted in the literature and reported as an unusual diet item (Bent 1942, Lawson 1975), it is noteworthy to describe here the capture and kill method used. Using binoculars, Andrews observed a Black Phoebe perched on the edge of the river looking into the water. It quickly jumped into the shallows and emerged with a small fish in its bill. The phoebe returned to the bank with the wiggling fish and forcibly threw the fish on the ground three times. When the fish ceased to move it was swallowed headfirst by the phoebe. This method of immobilizing the fish was similar to that described by Lawson (1975) who reported a Black Phoebe repeatedly striking a captured fish against a tree branch until it ceased to struggle then swallowed it, apparently headfirst. We hypothesize that the two species of flycatchers' feeding behavior was an opportunistic response to the abundance and visibility of small fish in shallow water.

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Nest-site reuse in the Western Wood-Pewee.—Reuse of the same nest site within a territory from one year to the next is well documented for birds such as colonial breeders (Shields 1984), cavity nesters (Harvey et al. 1979, Newton 1994), and species nesting on natural ledges and artificial structures (Bent 1942). In these groups, nest site reuse is promoted by the scarcity of suitable nest sites. Few non-colonial, open-nesting passerines have been documented reusing nest sites between years. Breeding studies that compare nest locations between years for this nesting guild generally report that nest sites are not reused (Hendricks 1991, Martin and Roper 1988) or are rarely reused (Nolan 1978). However, some open nesting tyrannid flycatchers, i.e., Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*) (Blancher