

The Occurrence of *Pandion haliaetus* in Surinam.—In Surinam, the Fish-hawk is a regular migrant from the north. It frequents the mouths of the big rivers, the muddy coastal sea, and the lagoons behind the coast line; it also follows the rivers far upstream. It is difficult to state when it arrives in this country on its autumn migration and when it leaves again for its summer haunts, as I have records from all months of the year. I presume that the birds I observed at several widely separated localities during the northern summer were immatures.

My records of these wandering birds are: April 13, 1949, Armina Rapids, Maroni River (about 150 kms. from its mouth); April 20, 1953, mouth of the Nickerie River; May 5, 1953, coast at Coronie; May 16 and 24, 1953, mouth of the Coppename River; June 15, 1953, coast near Nickerie; July 10 and 11, 1947, mouth of the Coppename River; July 30, 1947, Republik; August 17, 1947, lagoons near Nickerie; August 20, 1952, Republik; August 22, 1953, Corentyne River.

From September until April, the Fish Hawk is a regular visitor. I have seen it on all our big rivers, and nearly every year I watch it fishing on the Surinam River in front of my home near Paramaribo. Sometimes several birds fish together in favorable localities: September 10, 1947, two on the Saramacca River; November 2, 1952, two near Coronie; November 30, 1947, one on the Commewijne River, and several birds on the lagoons near Matapica Creek in the same district; December 20 and 21, 1946, three at the lagoons near Nickerie; March 15, 1947, three at the mouth of the Coppename River and one on the Saramacca River.—F. HAVER-SCHMIDT, P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.

***Rhytipterna immunda* (Sclater and Salvin) in Surinam.**—Hellmayr (Catalogue of birds of the Americas. Field Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. Vol. 13, pt. 6, 1929, p. 154) stated that *Rhytipterna immunda* was known only from the two original specimens in the British Museum, supposed to have been collected at Oyapock, Cayenne. The locality is, according to this authority, perhaps open to doubt, though arguments for this opinion are not given.

Zimmer (Studies on Peruvian birds No. 23. Amer. Mus. Nov. No. 893, 1936: 12–13) had only six specimens at hand, four from Yavanari, Rio Negro, Brazil, one from Santarem on the south bank of the Amazon, Brazil, and one from the Rio Huaynia, junction of the Cassiquiare, Venezuela.

Furthermore, Gyldenstolpe (The bird fauna of Rio Juruá in Western Brazil. Kungl. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Handl. 22, 1945: 210) mentions two specimens, one from Igarapex Aniba on the north side of the Middle Amazon and one from Manáos. A search in the Zoological Record revealed no other records of this rare bird.

Zimmer (*loc. cit.*) further remarks that the extreme rarity of this species and the fact that its supposed locality of origin is open to some doubt, makes the discovery of this bird in a new region of particular interest. With reference to this remark I am glad to be able to report that *Rhytipterna immunda* also occurs in Surinam (Dutch Guiana), where I collected three specimens. On August 31, 1952, I collected a bird of undeterminable sex (coll. No. 1147) near Zanderij (about 50 kms. due south of Paramaribo) and on September 7, 1952, a male (coll. No. 1160) in the same locality. Both specimens were identified by Zimmer and are now in the American Museum of Natural History at New York. A third specimen, a male with greatly enlarged testes, was taken September 17, 1953, at the same locality. It is now in the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology.

The habitat where I found these birds is a large sandy savanna, dotted over by rather large bushes and surrounded on all sides by forest. My attention to the