

bird shot on August 31 was drawn to it by its rather finch-like note, which I did not know. The first two specimens were shot at a distance of about two kilometers from each other. Now that *Rhytipterna immunda* has been found in Surinam, the doubt about its locality of origin in Cayenne seems considerably lessened.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.

**The Occurrence of *Muscivora tyrannus* in Surinam.**—In Surinam, the Fork-tailed Flycatcher is one of the most striking migrants from the south. Though common, and even numerous in certain periods of the year, its movements are erratic and are difficult to understand, as the birds suddenly appear either singly or in flocks at a certain spot, staying one or a few days, to disappear again. Then it may take weeks before other birds arrive. They never seem to remain for a long time at a single locality, so I am not sure whether true "wintering" occurs or whether all birds seen are only passing through.

According to Zimmer (Studies on Peruvian birds XXVII. American Museum Novitates No. 962, 1937, p. 3), these birds breed in Argentina and Paraguay in the summer (from November to January). The population then migrates northward, probably beginning in January and continuing through February, while the southern movement appears to be in full swing from the northernmost localities in September and October.

In Surinam, my first record of its arrival from the south is February 26, 1948. I have only a single record from March: March 6, 1949. Even in April, the birds are still scarce (4 records): April 7, 1946; April 24, 1949; April 26 and 27, 1947. In May, the birds become more numerous (7 records): May 7, 1953; May 8, 1951; May 9, 1952; May 14, 16, 17, and 21, 1946. From June onwards, observations are more frequent, reaching their maximum in July, August, and September when sometimes flocks are seen: June 14, 1947, 50; August 3, 1952, 35; August 10, 1947, 100; September 15, 1948, 23; September 18, 1952, 30.

In October, there is a sharp drop in numbers, and from then on, only a few stragglers are observed. I have six records from October: October 8, 1953; October 12, 1947; October 21, 1953; October 22, 1948; October 28, 1947; and October 29, 1950. There are three records from November: November 2, 1952; November 6, 1953; and November 12, 1946. My latest dates are December 17, 1953, and December 18, 1951.

I have records from all months of the year except January. It is difficult to state when the northward migration stops and the southward movement starts again, but I should say that southward migration may start in July and is in full swing in August and September as the following observations suggest. From August 13 to 22, 1947, I daily observed in the late afternoon, starting at about 5:30 p.m., a number of birds crossing the Nickerie River at Nieuw Nickerie in a southeasterly direction in small groups of 50 to 100 birds. However, it may be possible that these birds were only on their way to a communal evening roost, though the next morning a return movement in the opposite direction was never seen. On the other hand, in the same period of the year on August 12 and 16, 1948, small groups were seen crossing the Surinam River at Paramaribo in the afternoon flying in the opposite direction to the north-northwest.

My observations agree well with those of Young (Ibis, 1929, pp. 230–233) from the neighboring coast of British Guiana, who even mentions one record from January 1924 (at the end of the month), and who states that in July the return migration begins, is most marked in August, and ceases in September.—F. HAVERSCHMIDT, P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam.