

March 1965, and 4 April 1965. I saw solitary birds on 29 December 1949 and 1 January 1950 and a flock of four birds on an open field near Paramaribo on 26 March 1947 from which I collected a specimen. The latest date during spring migration in Surinam is 29 April 1913 when a specimen was shot near Paramaribo which is preserved in the Thomas E. Penard collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The birds that winter in Surinam are in perfect condition and grow very fat as time goes on. The weight of my 16 specimens is: 24 August 1965, ♂—97 g; 15 September 1963, ♀—98 g; 27 September 1964, ♂—134 g, ♂—144 g, ♀—140 g; 25 October 1965, ♀—137 g; 12 December 1965, ♂—118 g; 9 January 1965, ♀—137 g, ♀—140 g, ♀—149 g; 30 January 1965, ♀—132 g; 12 February 1965, ♀—172 g; 1 March 1965, ♀—166 g; 24 March 1965, ♀—149 g; 26 March 1965, ♂—166 g; 4 April 1965, ♀—144 g. The birds feed on insects and the gizzard contents of my specimens were identified by Dr. D. C. Geyskes, Government Biologist at Paramaribo, as: Hemiptera Homoptera; Hemiptera Heteroptera; Coleoptera (Chrysomelidae); Orthoptera (Mantidae); Hymenoptera (Formicidae; Myrmicinae: *Paracryptocerus* sp.); and Lepidoptera (larvae).—F. HAVER-SCHMIDT, P. O. Box 644, Paramaribo, Surinam, 12 July 1965.

Ancient Murrelet in Michigan.—On 7 July 1965 an Ancient Murrelet (*Synthliboramphus antiquum*) was collected on the Lake Michigan shore by W. R. Arendshorst and E. D. Greij. The bird was found on the beach about 4 miles north of the Lake Macatawa channel near Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan (Section 9, T5N, R16W). This is the first record of the species in Michigan.

The bird, which was in adult breeding plumage, had been dead for an estimated 3 to 6 weeks and was badly decomposed. The specimen was injected with formalin and allowed to dry. It (HCMZ No. 520) has been deposited in the Hope College Museum. Identification was confirmed by comparison with a series at the UMMZ, Ann Arbor, Michigan.—ELDON D. GREIJ, *Department of Biology, Hope College, Holland, Michigan, 5 August 1965.*

The nestling period of the Great Crested Flycatcher.—A. C. Bent (1942. *U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull.*, 179:113) cited various observers who had reported the nestling period of the Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) to vary from 12 days to 3 weeks. Although the nestling period for any given passerine species may vary somewhat from nest to nest, it seems doubtful that young Crested Flycatchers normally leave the nest at 12 days of age, or that they remain in the nest as long as 18 or 21 days.

During 1957 and 1958 I made observations at two nests built in birdhouses in Barton Hills, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Five young fledged from each nest. In both instances all of the young left the nest box on the same day. Three of the young left the nest when 15 days old, whereas their two nest mates left when 14 days old. The young were banded when the oldest birds were 7 days old; they were not handled after that date. The young in the 1957 nest were fed by both the male and female. At the 1958 nest, the male disappeared during the incubation period so that only the female fed the nestlings.

On 26 July 1958 the nest box was under constant observation from 4:50 AM EST (still dark) until 7:05 PM, so that either my wife or I saw each of the five young flycatchers leave the nest box. The young left the nest at 12:10, 12:42, 6:00, 6:30, and 7:05 PM. The first three birds to leave the nest box flew distances of 20 to 44 feet, each bird gaining elevation in flight. The last two birds flew over 40 feet but each bird lost elevation during its first flight.—ANDREW J. BERGER, *Department of Zoology, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 9 September 1965.*