

dences of these phenomena.—JOHN P. RYDER AND DAVID J. CHAMBERLAIN, *Department of Biology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay "P," Ontario, 4 October 1971.*

Swallow-like behavior in the Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*, in Colombia.—On 20 November 1970, while collecting birds near Mitú, Vaupes, Colombia, I noticed a curious swallow-like behavior in a pair of Rusty-margined Flycatchers (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*). During two rainstorms, the flycatchers flew low over the surface of the water (a river), in company with more than a dozen swallows engaged in the same type of behavior. Such behavior is of course typical of feeding swallows, but I find no published description of tyrannids behaving in this manner.

The flycatchers flew like this throughout both rainstorms, each of which lasted approximately fifteen minutes. They sustained glides for two or three seconds, then regained their speed with strong and rapid wing beats before gliding again. At least once every five minutes they rested for about a minute on a branch at the edge of the river, but did not preen while perched at this time. At the termination of each rainstorm, they resumed feeding in a fashion typical of this species.

The pair did not appear to exhibit extraordinary powers of flight, as flycatchers are capable of gliding up to several seconds during routine movements to new perches. Nor did they appear to endure exceptionally long periods of flight.

The purpose of this behavior was not clear, and it could possibly represent bathing. I could not ascertain if the flycatchers obtained food while flying in this fashion, but this possibility cannot be ruled out, as the family exhibits considerable versatility with regard to feeding behavior. The Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) is reported to take small fish by "diving just like a kingfisher" (Haverschmidt, *Birds of Surinam*, 1968); *Myiozetetes similis*, in Central America, captures aquatic animals by wading out into shallow water, and picks up food by flying down to the surface of the water (Skutch, *Pacific Coast Avifauna*, 34:428, 1960).

I was unable to remain in the Mitú vicinity for more than one day, so I could not determine if swallow-like behavior was typical of this pair of Rusty-margined Flycatchers. Professor Jose-Ignacio Borrero, at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, had not observed comparable behavior in this or any other flycatcher during his extensive studies of Colombian birds.

One of the specimens is now in the Zoological Collections at Texas Tech University. The study that made this observation possible was supported in part by the International Center for Medical Research and Training, Cali, Colombia.—MICHAEL KENT RYLANDER, *Department of Biology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, 12 February 1972.*

The recent history of Bachman's Warbler.—The recent history of Bachman's Warbler (*Vermivora bachmanii*) can best be understood against a background of its earlier history (1880–1910). For this purpose, it should suffice to mention the records of only a few observers in Florida—that is, south of the species' known breeding range, but on its chief migration route. In the spring migration, Brewster and Chapman (Brewster, 1891) encountered large, but unspecified, numbers in March, 1890. Of these, 46 specimens were collected! In the same general area, Arthur T. Wayne (1893) collected 50 specimens in 1892 and 1893, but also made no reference to the total number seen. Farther north, he collected eight specimens on the Wacissa River in 1894 (Wayne, 1895).