

Commensal feeding in grebes.—Commensal feeding behavior among organisms, especially those in which symbiotic relationships do not occur normally, is of interest, as extremes of behavior such as this represent potential movement into new adaptive zones. I recently observed two species of grebes engaged in this type of behavior. On 8 December 1968 Susan M. Smith, Edwin O. Willis, my wife, Mary Lynn, and I noted two Horned Grebes (*Podiceps auritus*) attending a male Surf Scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) at Deception Pass, Whidbey Island, Island County, Washington. The behavior of the birds remained the same during the 8 minutes in which we watched them as they swam and dived about 100 meters off the rocky shore. The water surface was smooth with a light swell, the sky overcast, and the wind light. Each time the scoter dived, both grebes followed it within 1 second. The grebes surfaced separately within 10–30 seconds, the scoter within 30–120 seconds. The grebes always preceded the scoter to the surface. The grebes rested at one point on the surface until the scoter appeared, then swam rapidly toward it as it swam, one to each side and slightly behind it, maintaining distances of less than 1 meter from the scoter. This they repeated about ten times while we watched, and it seemed to be the only feeding method the grebes used during two periods of observation $\frac{1}{2}$ hour apart.

On 13 March 1969 I watched four Least Grebes (*Podiceps dominicus*) attending six domestic Mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*), both normal- and Pekin-plumaged, at a small pond at San Vito de Java, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica. I was at the pond for 3 hours on a still, clear morning, and the grebes' reactions to the ducks remained the same throughout that period. When the ducks fed by dabbling the grebes followed them closely, diving among them and remaining with them as they moved about the pond. When the ducks left the pond at intervals the grebes' feeding rates decreased sharply, and when they returned the grebes immediately began active feeding again. The difference in feeding rates of the grebes with and without the ducks was striking. In both these instances presumably the ducks stirred up the bottom so that the grebes were able to capture fish or invertebrates that were dislodged or startled.

This phenomenon has been reported previously in other species of *Podiceps*, including *P. ruficollis* feeding with *Fulica atra* (Ashmole, Brown, and Tinbergen, Brit. Birds, 49: 501, 1958) and *P. novaehollandiae* feeding with *F. atra* and *Gallinula tenebrosa* (Hobbs, Emu, 58: 129, 1958) and with *Anas superciliosa* (Hobbs, Emu, 59: 207, 1959). Thus four species of *Podiceps*, including temperate and tropical and Old and New World species, are known to form feeding associations with waterfowl of the families Anatidae and Rallidae, and this phenomenon may be more common than is known presently.—DENNIS R. PAULSON, *Department of Zoology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington 98105.*

Ochre-striped Antpitta in Colombia.—A small collection of study skins recently received from Colombia included an adult male Ochre-striped Antpitta (*Thamnocharis dignissima*) taken 12 September 1966 at San Miguel (300 m), Putamayo, Colombia by Arturo Pazos. The specimen, now No. 98961 in the collection of the Department of Ornithology of the Royal Ontario Museum is the first reported from Colombia. Meyer de Schauensee (The species of birds of South America and their distribution, Philadelphia, Acad. Nat. Sci., 1966, p. 299) gives the range of this form as "Eastern ECUADOR (río Lagarto Cocha; Sarayacu, río Bobonaza; mouth of the río Bobonaza); adjacent northeastern PERU (río Santiago; río Mazin; mouth of the río Curaray)." The area delineated for Ecuador is ca. 170 miles south of San Miguel.—JON C. BARLOW AND JAMES A. DICK, *Department of Ornithology, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto 181, Ontario, Canada.*