APPENDIX
CONTINUED

Munsell	Villalobos	Ridgway	Smithe
		Browns	
5YR 3/1 (natal color)	(SSO/SO) 3–2°	XLVI [OY–O] Fuscous Black	21—Fuscous *or* 121—Van Dyke Brown
5YR 4/1 (natal color)	OOS (6/7) (1°/2°)	XLVI [OY–O] Fuscous × XLV [OR–O] Dusky Drab	
*5 YR 3/2	(SO/OOS) 2–2°	XL [OY–O] Bone Brown	21—Fuscous
*7.5YR 3/4	(SO/OOS) 4–4°	XXIX [OY–O] Verona Brown × [Y–O] Snuff Brown	121A—Prout's Brown
10YR 4/4	(OOS/O) (5/6) 6°	XXIX [O–Y] Saccardo's Umber	123—Raw Umber
*5YR 3/6	SO–4–5°	XV [OY–O] Russet	223A—Mars Brown

[a] Most Ridgway equivalents of the Munsell notations were taken from an unpublished reference index prepared by the author and a second observer, using the augmented Munsell Soil Color Charts (1973), the Munsell Book of Color, matte samples (1929), and a good copy of Color Standards and Color Nomenclature (R. Ridgway, by the author, Washington, 1912). Villalobos equivalents and synonymies of starred (*) notations were prepared by the author alone. All synonymies were made either in north daylight or under 7500K lamps in the booth described by Nelson (Wilson Bulletin 94:225–229, 1982). Synonymies made by other observers under the same or other conditions may be expected to differ slightly from those presented here. Components of Munsell and Villalobos colors are listed by hue, value, and chroma in that order; the Ridgway notation is represented only by plate number, verbal name, and hue components in brackets [ ]. Intermediate Villalobos and Ridgway equivalents are expressed in this way: 5YR 4/1 = OOS (6/7) (1°/2°) = XLVI [OY–O] Fuscous × XLV [OR–O] Dusky Drab; near-equivalents selected by the author from the Naturalist's Color Guide, Pt. 1 (Smithe, Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, New York, 1975 and 1981), are listed by number and name. The order of the notations approximates that of their appearance in the developmental eye-color sequence.

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Unusual bathing behavior of the Fork-tailed Flycatcher in Colombia.—On 8 March 1978, while conducting a crocodile (*Crocodylus* sp.) census along the Tomo River, Vichada, Colombia, I observed Fork-tailed Flycatchers (*Tyrannus savana*) engaged in unusual group behavior. Six birds were perched 10 m up in a dead tree at water's edge on the south bank of the river. The birds were flying in an ellipsoidal pattern from the perch-site to the water, hovering briefly, and immersing themselves, in turn, before returning to the tree.

In 75 days on the Tomo River I saw both Fork-tailed Flycatchers and Tropical Kingbirds (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) using a similar flight routine to drink from the river. However, in each instance only the beak touched the water in an attenuated skimming motion. My observations of the Fork-tailed Flycatchers were made from 10 m and I saw no food or water taken and no skimming behavior. The site of entry into the water was approximately the same for each bird.

The Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) has been reported to occasionally enter water up to thigh depth to capture tadpoles, and also to perch above deeper water, flying down to

seize floating objects from the surface without entering the water (Skutch, Pacific Coast Avifauna 34:428, 1960). The Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*) has been known to fly low over the water during rainstorms (Rylander, Wilson Bull. 84:344, 1972), but the flight pattern was parallel to the water surface and swallow-like in nature.

In Surinam, Haverschmidt (Birds of Surinam, Livingston Pub. Co., Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, 1968:311) saw Great Kiskadees (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) taking small fish by diving like a kingfisher, and bathing in the same manner. The Fork-tailed Flycatchers were possibly engaged in bathing, although only minimal preening was noted. My observation was made at mid-afternoon of a hot (>35°C) day during the dry season. No breeze was detectable and the water surface was calm. Given the above, the possibility that the birds were attempting to cool themselves cannot be discounted.

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Probable investigator-induced egg drop by a Horned Lark.—Dump nesting, community nests, and egg dropping are widely reported in the literature (Edminster, American Game Birds of Field and Forest: their Habits, Ecology, and Management, Scribner, New York, New York, 1954; Heusmann, J. Wildl. Manage. 36:620–624, 1972; Weeks, Wilson Bull. 92:258–260, 1980). Explanations for these occurrences generally hypothesize a lack of proper timing or a disruption in the nesting cycle such as loss of the nest. Given the opportunity, females of some species will seek a substitute nest after the loss of their own; however, if the laying cycle is at a critical stage the egg may be dropped indiscriminantly. Once an egg follicle reaches a certain point in development reabsorption is no longer possible and laying must take place. Thus, a Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*) which intended to lay in the nest of a conspecific but was suddenly repulsed from the nest box, had to deposit an egg in open water (Clawson et al., J. Wildl. Manage. 43:347–355, 1979).

Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) are noted for their stealth about nest-sites and their aversion to revealing the location of a nest. Pickwell (Bent, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 179, 1942) termed the manner in which Horned Larks quietly leave a nest well in advance of impending danger as "casual abandonment." Several investigators have reported the reluctance of brooding females to return to a nest while a threat persists in the vicinity (Sutton, Wilson Bull. 34:131–141, 1927; Garrett, M.S. thesis, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio, 1948; Beason and Franks, Auk 91:65–74, 1974; Wackenhut, M.S. thesis, West Virginia Univ., Morgantown, West Virginia, 1980).

In late spring of 1979, while studying a population of Horned Larks on reclaimed surface mines in Preston County, West Virginia, an egg drop was observed. On 30 May a female Horned Lark was seen carrying nest material. The bird never approached a nest but a search of the area revealed a freshly scraped depression, possibly the beginning of a nest. Subsequent monitoring indicated no further use of the site although two males and a female were regularly seen in the area. On 4 June an observer was positioned in the vicinity to find what was then assumed would be an active nest. Once the female was located she was watched through binoculars. While openly watching from a distance of 20 m, the observer (KS) saw the bird settle in a 2 m^2 patch of bare earth and remain stationary for approximately 15 min. When the bird resumed activity the area where she had settled was searched and a freshly laid egg was discovered in the exact position the female had occupied. There was no sign