

between the rocks near shore. Simultaneously 4 Common Crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) hopped from rock to rock alongside the mergansers, feeding on prey flushed by the mergansers. The crows followed the mergansers for about a half a mile and then flew off. There are few references to commensalism between avian species in the literature.

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Great Crested Flycatcher Enters Building Twice: Just before noon on August 29, 1972, I was standing with several official visitors in the entrance hall of the military police guard headquarters at Seneca Army Depot, when I heard a scuffling in the ceiling fluorescent light fixture. Looking up, I was surprised to see a Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*) returning my gaze. The bird wasn't exactly tame, keeping 3 to 6 feet away, but otherwise seemed generally unafraid of the half-dozen men in the hallway. I was able to watch it for over 5 minutes, and observed it feeding on the numerous insects attracted to the lights the night before. SFC Kluges, the Sergeant of the Guard, informed me that the door had been open the previous night and all that morning. He had not noticed the bird before.

The schedule of my visitors forced me to leave and prevented my return until much later that afternoon, but SFC Kluges and some of his men developed an interest in the bird. They reported that it remained inside, alternately feeding and resting, and flew out the door about 1:00 p.m. That would seem to be the end of the incident, but about 2:00 p.m. it was back and feeding again. Clearly, it had found the promised land, a sure concentration of insects on the cool day. It remained a little less than an hour, left, and did not return.

Dr. Frederick C. Dittich mentioned the nesting of a Great Crested Flycatcher inside an abandoned building, but entering an inhabited building to feed is not mentioned in Bent or any other literature known to me. It certainly seems remarkable for this or virtually any other species.

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Ash-throated Flycatcher on Long Island, New York: On December 1, 1973, a *Myiarchus* flycatcher with pale breast and belly was discovered by the junior author at Ridge, Long Island, New York. It was observed later that day by the senior author who agreed that the bird was one of the paler western species. It seemed as large as a Great Crested Flycatcher (*M. crinitus*) and the bill appeared completely black. The breast was pale gray shading to near white under the chin. The gray extended partially around the neck forming an indistinct collar separating the brownish head from the olive-gray back. The lower belly was pale yellow. The rufous in the primaries and retrices seemed similar to that of *crinitus*. Compared with illustrations in popular field guides, the bird seemed closer to Wied's Crested Flycatcher (*M. tyrannulus*) than to the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*M. cinerascens*) but no positive identification was attempted.

The bird frequented an area where an extensive overgrown field bordered pine-oak woods and spent much of its time feeding on or near the ground among large dead weeds. It was alert and wary and flew strongly. When disturbed, it flew to the trees but tended to perch low unless alarmed.

The bird was found only once again on several visits during the next few days. Dr. Wesley Lanyon of the American Museum of Natural History was notified and the bird mist-netted on December 5 after unsuccessful attempts to elicit vocalizations by playing tapes of the calls of four possible species. In the field, Lanyon concurred that the bird most nearly resembled *tyrannulus*. In the hand, however, it was readily identified as *cinerascens* by the tail pattern, i.e. with an expanded fuscous area at the tip of the inner web of the outer rectrix. It was also noted that a narrow band of whitish separated the gray of the breast from the