

name alone, although Cartier found it abundant, and men still living remember to have seen the bird" (Rept. U. S. Nat. Mus., 1888-89, pp. 493-529, 1891). His words apply to the fact that the high southerly bluffs of Funk Island are named "Gannet Head" on the mariner's charts.

We first saw the breeding Gannets of Funk Island while still at sea. From a quarter of a mile out, the white cluster of birds was conspicuous among the thousands of Murres whose nest-sites cover the part of the island on which we later found Great Auk remains. On the afternoon of July 20, 1936, after gaining access to the crest of the cliffs at a point some one hundred yards north-northwest of Escape Point and after crossing the two large faults which run east and west, we came upon the ruins of a house and two cairns marking the summit of the island. Approximately forty yards from this point, on a line running west-northwest, we found seven nesting pairs of Gannets, and estimated a total population of about forty, mostly unmated. One young bird cowered in each nest. From young previously observed in the gannetry of Bonaventure Island, I judged them to be about a week old.

It is curious that these birds have shunned the rough Gannet Head section of the island and selected the sloping, rocky, southwestern side and the company of approximately ten thousand breeding pairs of Murres. This indicates, perhaps, that these pioneers are emigrants from the crowded Chimney Rock gannetry, a flat-topped pillar, rather than from the cliffs and ledges harboring the birds of the Bonaventure and Bird Rock ganneries. Once having chosen a new nesting ground, Gannets evidently multiply rapidly if not disturbed. Wynne-Edwards quotes a resident of St. Mary to the effect that in 1877 no Gannets nested on Chimney Rock, and that in 1883 there were no more than eight or ten breeding pairs. In other words, a gannetry of about the same size as the one we found on Funk Island has, in a matter of perhaps fifty years, increased to 4500 or more breeding pairs. Protected by law, by the local superstitions regarding the island, and by the dangerous surrounding waters, it is, therefore, not inconceivable that the Funk Island gannetry will increase in size at a similar rate.—E. THOMAS GILLIARD, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Double-crested Cormorant breeding in Michigan.**—On June 27, 1936, Bayard H. Christy, John B. Semple, and the writer had the pleasure of visiting the Huron Islands in Lake Superior east of Keweenaw Bay as the guests of William P. Harris, Jr., who took us out from the Huron Mountain Club in his launch. As has long been known, the small eastern islands of this group support a large colony of Herring Gulls, at least a thousand pairs at the time of our visit. On the two smallest and easternmost islands we discovered, in addition to gulls, several pairs of Double-crested Cormorants (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), the first to be found breeding in Michigan. We found two cormorant nests, one on each little island, and saw seven adults which circled about at some distance. One nest contained three eggs and the other two eggs and two young a day or two old. The lighthouse keepers who lived at the west end of the group of islands told us that they had been seeing the cormorants about for "at least two summers." This little cormorant colony must be of rather recent origin, however, for Messrs. Christy and Semple visited the locality in 1930 and saw no cormorants. About August 10, Mr. Harris visited the islands again and found the young at both nests nearly ready to leave and when he returned ten days later they had left.

Dr. Harrison F. Lewis tells me that he knows of but two other cormorant colonies on Lake Superior, namely, at Agawa Bay (W. G. Fargo and J. Van Tyne, 1926) and at Black Bay (L. S. Dear, 1933), both on the north shore of the lake.—JOSSELYN VAN TYNE, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*