

The increased rate of occurrence in recent years is probably best explained in terms of an increase in the number of observers, improved techniques for identification, and better equipment. Yearly fluctuations may reflect the random nature of occurrence.

On 12 May 1963 a Ruff was reported from each of the following locations: Bon Portage Island, Nova Scotia; Hackensack Marshes, New Jersey; Bombay Hook, Delaware; and Little Creek Refuge, Delaware. The presence of at least four Ruffs along the coast on that date, together with the several spring and fall records which occur regularly each year, require that the status of the Ruff be redefined. In the area of the eastern North American coast considered in this analysis, it seems that the Ruff must be described as casual, rather than accidental.—CHARLES F. LECK, *Cranbury Road, Princeton Junction, New Jersey*.

**An inland nesting record for the Glossy Ibis, *Plegadis falcinellus*, in Arkansas.**—On 20 and 22 May and 1 June 1965, we visited a rookery located southeast of Blytheville, near Hillcrest, Mississippi County, Arkansas. An eight-acre lowland deciduous woods, approximately three miles from the Mississippi River, was the nesting site of about 2,000 Little Blue Herons (*Florida caerulea*), about 75 Common Egrets (*Casmerodius albus*), and 3 pairs of Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus*).

The area was entirely free from water and was bordered by a wheat field on the south side and cotton fields on the other sides. On the southwest corner of the woods the trees are smaller and there is much underbrush including masses of trumpet vine (*Campsis radicans*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), and wild grape vines (*Vitis* sp.). The Glossy Ibises were all located in this area. One nest was taken from an entanglement of wild grape vines three feet from the top of a persimmon tree (*Diospyros virginiana*) about 18 feet tall. A Little Blue Heron's nest was in the same tree, seven feet below the ibis nest, and contained two fresh eggs.

The Glossy Ibis nest was 12 to 14 inches wide, 8 to 10 inches deep, and lined with leaves. Larger sticks made up the outside part. Three eggs, averaging  $53 \times 38$  mm, were present and were collected on 1 June. One was broken to determine stage of incubation, which was estimated to be over one week; a live embryo was present.

The Little Blue Herons, on 1 June, were at various stages of development. Some young were half grown, others were hatching, while some nests had eggs at various stages of incubation.

A female Glossy Ibis was taken from the tree where its nest was located, and is now specimen no. 40 in the Arkansas State College collection. The total length of the specimen is 61.4 cm; the bill (chord of culmen from base) measured 10.6 cm; the wingspread is 92 cm. Analysis of stomach contents showed that the bird had been feeding on small clams. The feeding area, Mississippi River sloughs and backwaters, was three miles away. Flights to and from the feeding area were made throughout the day by the birds in the colony.

The nearest reported nesting of the Glossy Ibis to this area was in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, on 25 May 1932 (E. G. Holt, *Auk*, 50: 351-352, 1933). The record given here represents the first reported nesting for the interior of the United States and the first definite report of this species for Arkansas. The first Arkansas record of the genus *Plegadis* was a bird first seen at Lonoke on 16 September 1956 and collected there on 21 September (University of Arkansas Collection 381). This immature bird could not be identified to species (D. James, *Proc. Arkansas Acad. Sci.*, 14: 8, 1960). —EARL L. HANEBRINK AND RICHARD COCHRAN, *Department of Biology, Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas*.