

GENERAL NOTES

**Glossy Ibis in Minnesota.**—Heron Lake is a large body of shallow water in the prairies of Jackson County, southwestern Minnesota. On the shore of its northern, rush-grown section we saw an adult Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*) on June 16, 1939. The bird was wading and feeding leisurely among several summer-residing American Pintails and allowed us a close approach. Not until we had watched this bird through field glasses for ten minutes did it flush and move southward over the lake.

While the White-faced Glossy Ibis might be expected in this region in view of previous nesting records reported from here by Dr. Thomas S. Roberts ("The Birds of Minnesota," 1, 1932: 196), this individual showed no evidence of white in the very dark feathers about the base of the bill. It was obviously an adult bird in rich, reddish-brown plumage.

This highly unexpected observation of a Glossy Ibis in Minnesota leads us to wonder whether the excessive spring droughts and resulting fires in that part of its breeding range in southern Florida had been a factor in this individual's vagrancy.—OLIN SEWALL PETTINGILL, JR. and DWAIN WILLARD WARNER, *Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota.*

**Eastern Glossy Ibis in Michigan.**—On June 4, 1939, I collected an adult female Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus falcinellus*) on the shore of Saginaw Bay in Fraser Township, Bay County, Michigan. The bird was in adult plumage and in good physical condition. No others were seen.—MILLER EMPY, *Freeland, Michigan.*

**Nesting Record for *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* in Southwestern Michigan.**—The identification of a female Turkey Vulture, collected from the nest on May 22, 1939, in Section 32, Heath Township, Allegan County, Michigan, as *Cathartes aura septentrionalis* indicates that the nesting vulture of southwestern Michigan is of this subspecies. In 1933 *C. a. teter* was ascribed to this region by Herbert Friedmann (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, 46, 1933:189). The present specimen together with the two eggs from the nest was sent to the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, where Dr. Josselyn Van Tyne made the identification. This vulture was a female weighing 1,830 grams. The wings measured 542 mm. and 545 mm. and the tail 286 mm. It is therefore clearly *septentrionalis* and not the smaller subspecies *teter*. As far as is known this is the only specimen of a nesting Turkey Vulture ever collected in this part of the State.

The vulture was located on her nest by the writer on May 18, 1939, while tree cavities were being examined in connection with raccoon studies on the Swan Creek Wildlife Experiment Station. Nest materials consisted of decayed wood at the bottom of a cavity which had rotted out 3 feet deep in the top of a living white oak stub. The entrance to the hollow was 15 feet from the ground. This is rather unusual as Turkey Vultures more often choose a nesting site nearer the ground in a short stub or in a fallen log or even on the ground itself. The tree, 26 inches in diameter, is situated on sandy oak upland. The latter supports second growth white oak with a few older trees such as the one in which this nest was located, and is adjacent to the Kalamazoo River flood plain.

Quite an offensive odor was noted as the tree was being climbed and, when the nest was found, it could be seen that the vulture had regurgitated part of her food which was obviously carrion. The bird remained on the nest, even when prodded with a stick. She offered no resistance and allowed herself to be taken from the cavity with a noose slipped around her body.—FREDERICK W. STUEWER, *Game Division, Michigan Department of Conservation, Lansing, Michigan.*