

GENERAL NOTES

Green Heron Nesting in Cheboygan County, Michigan.—Early on the morning of July 11, 1941, I discovered two adult Green Herons (*Butorides virescens*) on the shore of Mud Lake, a small bog lake located in Sections 20 and 21 of Grant Township in Cheboygan County, Michigan, about one half mile west of the northwest shore of Black Lake. It is a typical bog lake, surrounded by a Carex mat overgrown with sweet gale (*Myrica Gale*), and swamp rose (*Rosa carolina*). Encircling the mat is a cedar-fir-spruce-tamarack bog forest in which the dominant tree is the white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*). These woods are inhabited by such birds as the Blackburnian Warbler, Myrtle Warbler, White-throated Sparrow, and Red-breasted Nuthatch, birds typical of Canadian Zone areas.

On July 14, Dr. Olin S. Pettingill, Jr., and I discovered the nest of the herons in a black spruce (*Picea Mariana*) about 50 feet from the shore of the lake. The nest was in the angle formed by a branch and the trunk of the tree, about 15 feet from the ground, and contained five young herons. The condition of the plumage indicated that the youngest was about a week old.

The discovery of the Green Heron's nest constituted a new Cheboygan County record for both the species and the nest, and apparently this is the northernmost nesting record for the Green Heron in Michigan. Bent ("Life Histories of North American Marsh Birds," 1926, p. 192) lists this bird as breeding north to Grand Rapids, Kent County. Van Tyne ("Check List of the Birds of Michigan," 1938, p. 3) describes the Green Heron as a common summer resident in the southern three tiers of counties, uncommon on Saginaw Bay, and probably an uncommon late summer visitant north of that point. In a letter to me dated August 11, 1941, Dr. Van Tyne cited two additional nesting records, one at Hess Lake, Newaygo County, 1922, by E. R. Ford, the other in the Gladwin Refuge, Gladwin County, 1934, by Verne Dockham. Mr. Bernard W. Baker, of Marne, Michigan, has informed me that he found sixteen nests of the Green Heron in Ottawa and Kent counties during the seasons of 1938, 1939, and 1940.—OSCAR M. ROOT, *Brooks School, North Andover, Massachusetts* and *University of Michigan Biological Station, Cheboygan, Michigan*.

Black-crowned Night Heron Swims.—On July 15 and 16, 1941, my wife and I visited the Lower Souris Migratory Waterfowl Refuge in north-central North Dakota. While standing on shore overlooking a large expanse of open water we were surprised to see a Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) swim. The action was deliberate and had no visible explanation. The bird had been at ease for some time on the sandy shore about 100 feet away when suddenly it took wing and alighted on the water about 100 feet from shore, turned about and swam to shore again. After two or three minutes this action was repeated and after another few minutes was repeated a third time. It then remained on shore in its former relaxed posture.—PAUL WM. HOFFMAN, *8415 Kenyon Avenue, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin*.

A Late Record for the White Ibis in South Carolina.—On November 12, 1938, an immature White Ibis (*Guara alba*) was seen in company with a small flock of Snowy Egrets near the margin of an old rice field on this plantation (Middleburg). It was a bird of the year, being light grey with some black on the primaries; the face, bill, and feet were dirty orange in color. I saw it almost every day in this area until December 2.

This bird probably came from a large colony which breeds annually about ten miles away. Almost daily during the summer the adults can be seen flying back and forth or feeding in our old rice fields, but the above date is very late for the White Ibis in South Carolina.—EDWARD S. DINGLE, *Huger, South Carolina*.