

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*).—ffrench saw about 20 on the island on 5 April 1958.

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*).—We both have noted this species on the island. ffrench found it nesting on 4 April 1958 and 21 August 1968.

Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis episcopus*).—ffrench found a dead chick on the ground on 21 August 1968.

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*).—ffrench saw several on 21 August 1968.

Yellow-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila nigricollis*).—ffrench heard a male singing on St. Giles on 21 August 1968.

Although most of the land birds we saw at St. Giles are common in Trinidad and Tobago, the seabirds have a more restricted distribution. Red-footed Boobies and Magnificent Frigatebirds nest only at St. Giles. The Audubon's Shearwater, Red-billed Tropicbird, Brown Booby, Laughing Gull, Roseate Tern, Bridled Tern, Sooty Tern, and Brown Noddy all occur along the coast of Tobago or nearby islands during the breeding season and the last two also nest on Soldado Rock west of Trinidad.

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Glossy Ibis taken in Indiana.—On 17 April 1968, Lehman saw two Glossy Ibises (*Plegadis falcinellus*) feeding in a small, muddy pond in a cow pasture a mile northeast of Francesville, Pulaski County, Indiana. Later in the day, Lehman, Russell R. Hyer, and Harold Grimmett returned and watched the birds, sometimes from a distance of only 20 feet. Lehman saw them again the next morning; that afternoon Hyer, Lehman, Warren S. Rowe, Duane Shroufe, and Mumford visited the site and Mumford collected one. The second bird flew a half mile and alighted at another pond. The specimen is a non-fat, adult female, which weighed 506 grams and contained ova up to 5 mm in diameter. It has been deposited in the United States National Museum (No. 531517), where Roxie C. Laybourne verified the identification. This is the first glossy ibis taken in Indiana, but an adult was observed 20 May 1962 at Indianapolis (Keller, C. E., Indiana Audubon Quarterly, 44:55-86, 1966).

We thank John O. Whitaker, Jr., who identified the contents of the gizzard and proventriculus of the collected specimen as follows: earthworms, 45%; flesh (fish ?), 7%; vegetable matter (mostly tubers of an aquatic plant), 15%; snails, 3%; fairy shrimp, 25%. Considerable bluish-gray mud was also present. Seven mallophaga from the bird were determined by Roger D. Price to be *Colpocephalum leptopygos*; we thank Price for his determination and Nixon A. Wilson for forwarding the parasites to him.—RUSSELL E. MUMFORD AND LARRY E. LEHMAN, *Department of Forestry and Conservation, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, and Department of Natural Resources, Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Game Area, Medaryville, Indiana, 23 October 1968.*

Breeding status of Whistling Swans near Churchill, Manitoba.—Bent (U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull., 130, Part II. 300, 1925) and the AOU Check-list of North American birds (1957) do not list the Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*) as a nesting species in the Churchill area. However, Godfrey (The birds of Canada, 1966) reported that nesting occurred but did not give information on the nesting status of the species.

From late May through August 1968, while employed as biologists with the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources, we noted swan numbers and nests while conducting surveys for nesting Canada Geese (*Branta canadensis*). Aerial surveys by helicopter were conducted 25 and 27 June, and daily from 16 through 20 July. Ground and aerial surveys were also conducted on 20 May, 9 June, 18–22 June, 22 July, and 17 August in the Churchill and Cape Churchill areas.

Twenty-five adult swans summered in the area in 1968. Sixteen, or 65 per cent, of these birds were known to have nested, with eight nests being located. Four of eight nests contained four eggs, while the clutch size of the remaining four was not determined. Seven nests were followed through the study period.

Highest nesting density was from 5 to 10 miles south of Cape Churchill, but nesting pairs ranged from Gordon Point, 12 miles east of Fort Churchill, to 43 miles south of Cape Churchill, near Thompson Point. All nests were within 1 mile of the Hudson Bay coastline. On 11 June, a single low-flying swan was seen 48 miles south of Churchill, near Fletcher Lake. On 22 July, a pair of swans was observed in the same area, but no nests or young were located.

Measurements of two nests and their contents were recorded. Both were in similar habitat and consisted of the following measurements.

Nest 1.—Nest materials consisted of 40 per cent sedge (*Carex* spp.) and 60 per cent unidentified mosses. Measurements were as follows: eggs—109.4 × 68.9, 108.8 × 67.9, 108.2 × 68.6, 106.3 × 68.0 mm; nest base diameter—164.0 × 190.0 cm; nest height—282.5 mm; nest cup depth—142.5 mm; cup base diameter—18.5 cm; nest crown diameter—90.0 × 42.9 cm. This nest was located on a peninsula in a lake of approximately 15 acres. One side of the nest was surrounded by willows (*Salix* spp.), while open water and scattered sedge occurred on the remaining three sides.

Nest 2.—Nest materials consisted of dried mosses, sedges, and unidentified grasses. Measurements are as follows: eggs—108.1 × 69.9, 107.5 × 71.0, 104.4 × 69.5, 101.3 × 67.7 mm; nest base diameter—160.5 × 140.0 cm; nest height—220.0 mm; nest cup depth—140.0 mm; cup diameter—47.6 × 42.9 cm; cup base diameter—20.5 cm; nest crown diameter—80.0 × 84.0 cm. The nest was among 6-inch-tall willows, grasses, and sedges and was located 2 inches from a temporary 8 × 6-foot pool. The nearest permanent water was 35.7 meters northeast of the nest site and consisted of approximately 12 acres.