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Close nesting of a Black Vulture and a Turkey Vulture.—Close nesting by Black Vultures (*Coragyps atratus*) was reported by Hoxie (cf. Bendire 1892) who observed “perhaps a dozen or twenty pairs nesting on a 1.5 acre island near Beaufort, South Carolina.” Baynard (1909, 1913) commented on large numbers of nesting Black Vultures in Florida swamps but did not indicate exact numbers or proximity of nests. However, Turcotte (1933) found two Black Vulture nests within 100 m of each other in Mississippi. Whereas Black Vultures have been noted to nest in close proximity (Bendire 1892, Turcotte 1933), Davis (1979) and Jackson (1983) reviewed the literature and found no evidence that Turkey Vultures (*Cathartes aura*) nest in close proximity. Jackson (1983) suggested that this may be a result of the more solitary and perhaps territorial nature of Turkey Vultures. Here I report the close nesting proximity between a Black Vulture and a Turkey Vulture.

On 5 March 1988, a Black Vulture nest was discovered in an abandoned one-story house in a mixed-deciduous forest about 6 km northeast of Pheba, Clay Co., Mississippi. The nest contained two eggs, and was located in a room (1.5 m × 3.5 m) with a window through which a Black Vulture exited upon being disturbed. On 8 May 1988, I observed two downy, buff-colored Black Vulture chicks in an adjacent room. A Turkey Vulture was also observed on this date peering through an opening (about 1.5 m²) in the ceiling and roof. On 21 May 1988, I observed an adult Black Vulture with two chicks in the house. The chicks were still downy, but some black feathers were emerging from the remiges and rectrices. A Turkey Vulture was flushed from the attic and exited through the roof opening. I inspected briefly the attic but did not locate eggs or chicks. On 11 June 1988, the two Black Vulture chicks were fully feathered but not fledged. I inspected the attic again and found two downy white Turkey Vultures (2–4 weeks old) in a corner of the attic. On 9 July 1988, the Black Vulture chicks were gone and presumed fledged. On this day, I observed the Turkey Vulture chicks on the main floor of the house. The rectrices and remiges were well developed, but the body

and head still were downy. I did not revisit the house to determine whether the Turkey Vulture chicks successfully fledged.

This observation may represent the first report of Black and Turkey vultures nesting in close proximity. Jackson (1983) suggested that suitable nest sites in tree cavities are becoming less available because of forestry management practices and fire control. I suggest that although Turkey Vultures are normally solitary nesters, these two species apparently tolerate each other during breeding. Perhaps limited nest sites and/or other factors influenced the close nesting proximity.

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An unsuccessful clutch of Northern Bobwhites with hatched pheasant eggs.—Ring-necked Pheasants (*Phasianus colchicus*) are known to lay eggs in nests of other birds (Bennett 1936). Laying by pheasants in nests of Northern Bobwhites (*Colinus virginianus*) has been reported (Hamerstrom 1936, Carlson 1943, Leedy and Hicks 1945, Rosene 1969); conversely, bobwhites also lay eggs in pheasant nests (Eklund 1942, Blain 1954, McHenry 1966, Holcomb 1968, Platt 1968). However, we know of no accounts of hatching in nests containing eggs from both species. This paper describes an instance of a bobwhite nest apparently parasitized by pheasant(s) whose eggs hatched at the expense of the bobwhites.

From 1970 through 1988, 281 bobwhite nests were examined during a study on Greater Prairie-Chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido pinnatus*)—pheasant relationships in Jasper County, Illinois. Only one bobwhite nest showed evidence of parasitic laying by pheasants.

On 20 May 1988, a bobwhite hen was found incubating in a nest that lacked the usual canopy of dead vegetative concealment. The hen did not flush then (about 08:00 h CST), when the nest was reinspected at about 09:00, on 31 May, or on 8 June. Thus, at least 19 days of incubation by the bobwhite was likely. On 13 June the hen was absent and the nest contained 15 intact quail eggs and seven pheasant eggs of which four had hatched. Shells from the four hatched pheasant eggs were on top of the quail eggs and three other pheasant