

tempt to swallow the butterfly and it regurgitated the swallowed half to repeat this process over again. On the third try, the monarch disappeared very slowly into the seemingly bottomless throat of the cuckoo. For a minute or so after this action, the bird stood very still, looking stupified. This pose was not held for long as the cuckoo soon tried for another passing monarch, making much noise with its bill. This attempt was unsuccessful.

In searching through the literature, I find one other report of monarch butterflies being eaten by birds. Brooks (1952. *Auk*, 69:89.) records Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) catching and eating monarchs. Apparently, the Starlings ate the body portion of the butterflies only, as Brooks says he found the remains of the wings.—WALTER DAWN, *Bull's Island, Awendaw, South Carolina, November 1, 1954.*

**A May record of the White-winged Crossbill in Michigan.**—On May 9, 1954, we observed a flock of about ten White-winged Crossbills (*Loxia leucoptera*) at Hartwick Pines State Park, Crawford County, Michigan. The birds were on the ground in a foot path and apparently were feeding. Dominant vegetation in the area was a mature stand of white pine (*Pinus strobus*).

The pronounced white wing-bars and the crossed bills were readily apparent as the crossbills were observed through binoculars at a distance of about 35 feet. Several Pine Siskins (*Spinus pinus*) were feeding with the crossbills.

Wood (1951. *Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Mich.*, no. 75:475) lists four records of the White-winged Crossbill from Charlevoix County, at the extreme northern tip of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, during June and July, and two records from the Beaver Islands, at the northern end of Lake Michigan, in July. These areas are at least 50 miles north of the Hartwick Pines. Records from more southerly localities in Michigan extend from late October to early April. No May record for this species is mentioned for any part of Michigan.—T. WAYNE PORTER AND AELRED D. GEIS, *Department of Zoology; Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, September 27, 1954.*

**Notes on a heron rookery in northeastern Oklahoma.**—On July 25, 1954, I discovered a heron rookery one mile east of Owasso, in Tulsa County, Oklahoma. This colony is worthy of notice, as it was inhabited principally by the Little Blue Heron (*Florida caerulea*), a bird that has rarely been recorded nesting in Oklahoma.

The site of the rookery was a grove of catalpa trees averaging 20 feet high and covering an area 250 feet square. They had been completely stripped of leaves by insects. The surrounding terrain is pasture land. A small lake lies in the open pasture west of the grove. A larger lake, situated 300 feet north of the colony, is surrounded by willow and elm trees.

The discovery was made so late in the nesting season that it was not possible to determine the exact number of nesting Little Blue Herons, and what other species may have nested there. However, the Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) and the American Egret (*Casmerodius albus*) were identified feeding in ponds near the rookery with large groups of Little Blue Herons. On July 25 all three species were seen returning to the nesting area to roost; I estimated 500 in the flock. One immature Yellow-crowned Night Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) also was seen.

On July 27, I watched with Mr. O. W. Letson for a period of two hours before darkness.