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.

We saw many herons return from their foraging trips in the surrounding countryside, singly, and in groups of from two to 23. We agreed that 500 was a conservative estimate of the total number. The farm operator, Mr. F. A. Duty, told us that the herons had been nesting there since his arrival in the spring of 1952, which means that the colony is at least three years old. On August 7 I located 179 nests in the grove of catalpa trees. They were from nine to 18 feet above the ground.

In late July, I found the population divided approximately in the following proportions: 60 per cent were birds with white plumage of the size of the Little Blue Heron, 30 per cent were adult Little Blue Herons, approximately nine per cent had the white plumage mottled with blue, which is characteristic of the Little Blue Heron molting from the immature to the adult plumage, and one per cent were American Egrets. Three Snowy Egrets were identified by Mr. Wallace Hughes, Oklahoma Game and Fish Department, on August 5.

On August 18, half of the occupants had gone, and those remaining were gathering at night in the trees on the north side of the large lake instead of in the nesting area as before. On another visit on September 22, I found them gone. The farm operator told me they were last seen on September 15.

This is the first record of the Little Blue Heron nesting in Tulsa County, and is the second nesting record for the State of Oklahoma, the first having been reported from Oklahoma County by Hughes (1952. *Wilson Bull.*, 64:160.)—JOHN S. TOMER, *4045 E. 27th. St., Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 3, 1954.*

An elevated nest of a Barn Swallow.—On July 12, 1954, in company with H. F. Borchert, T. D. Cotton and J. H. Shutts, I encountered a nest of *Hirundo rustica* on the observation tower of the Mud Lake National Wildlife Refuge, near Holt, Minnesota. The nest with its two eggs and two newly-hatched young had two interesting aspects. Located in the partially glassed-in tower room, it was 107 feet above the ground. Constructed on a ledge with little head room due to the sloping roof, the sides had an outer depth of about one and one-half inches.—JOSEPH J. HICKEY, *University of Minnesota Forestry and Biological Station, Lake Itasca, Minnesota, November 17, 1954.*

The incubation period of the Cape White-eye.—In view of the importance the genus *Zosterops* has assumed as allegedly having the shortest incubation period of any bird, the following observations on the Cape White-eye (*Zosterops pallida capensis*) are perhaps worth publishing at once. M. M. Nice (1953. *Wilson Bull.*, 65:84) cites Neunzig's statement that the incubation period of this White-eye is 10 days, but she rejects this on the grounds that he gives neither details nor authority. There is no other record of the incubation period of this species.

On November 15, 1954, I noticed a Cape White-eye building its nest in a vine on my verandah. The first egg was laid between 7:30 a.m. on November 17 and 7:15 a.m. on November 18; and the second, which completed the clutch, between 5:30 p.m. that same day and 7:15 a.m. on November 19. Incubation had begun by 6:15 p.m. on the latter day. The parents proved very close sitters. No continuous watch was kept, but I never saw the nest unoccupied and I had almost to push the bird off the nest every morning to inspect the contents. The two eggs hatched between 7:30 a.m. on November 29 and 6:45 a.m. on November 30. This gives an absolute minimum incubation time for the second egg of 11½ days from laying to hatching, a period which agrees with the accurate Australian and New Zealand periods for *Zosterops* spp., as quoted by