

distance the birds' characteristic markings were evident: chestnut crown, grayish-blue cheeks, olive upper parts, and grayish breast and belly washed laterally with yellow. Through a binocular I could see that both adults had red irides. The heavy bill, brownish black in color, was their least vireo-like character, giving the entire head a massive appearance.

During the following week I visited the nest several times. On one occasion a parent was brooding over the young when I arrived. It allowed me to stand directly under the nest and did not fly off until my extended hand jostled one of the twigs to which the nest was attached. It then, however, went at once to the large tree near the nest, where it hopped about with very little apparent concern.

The young developed rapidly, assuming the same plumage as their parents. They were fed entirely on insects, principally soft caterpillars, so far as I could see. Several times I noticed the parents arriving with food, only to retreat to the big tree when they saw me. Here they would wait for me to leave; but upon my staying, they would invariably swallow the caterpillars themselves and then leave to hunt for more. On July 10, I collected both parents, both young, and the nest, all of which now repose in the ornithological collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.—C. BROOKE WORTH, *Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.*

Loggerhead Shrikes and snakes.—On May 15, 1937, at Marco Island, Collier County, Florida, I was attracted to a group of fishermen watching some sort of a spectacle on the ground. Approaching the scene, I found a yellow chicken snake (*Elaphe quadrivittata quadrivittata*) being attacked by a Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius l. ludovicianus*). The snake would crawl forward over the ground, and the shrike would fly down from a telegraph wire and, hovering over the snake, would pounce down, grasp the snake by the tail, rise in the air about six inches, and let the tail drop. The snake would immediately fall into a defensive coil and the shrike would alight on the ground about two feet away. It remained there until the snake once again wandered off; then it would hover, pounce, and grasp the snake's tail as before. Sitting along a telegraph wire close by, were four newly fledged young shrikes, which I had previously observed in a nest near at hand. A Mockingbird was also perched on the wire, but like the young shrikes took no part in the combat. Due to coming dusk, the shrikes moved off, and I threw the snake under an old building, to save it from the crowd that had gathered there.—EDWARD J. REIMANN, *Box 81, Everglades, Florida.*

An injured Starling.—While J. A. Neff and the writer were trapping Starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*) in Washington, D. C., during February 1937, a Starling was noted that had lost almost the entire upper mandible. The appearance of the scar showed that the organ had been torn off rather than cut or broken. The terminal three-fourths of the lower mandible was exposed (Plate 18, lower figure). The crippled bird was with others of its species, and its physical condition, except for the missing mandible, was quite as good as that of any of its fellows. Apparently the handicap of having to feed with only the tongue and lower mandible had not seriously affected the bird's ability to procure food. The survival of a bird suffering from an injury of this kind well illustrates the hardihood and adaptability characteristic of the species.—CLARENCE F. SMITH, *U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Brewster's Warbler in the Chicago region.—Perhaps the chief contribution to Chicago-region ornithology during the summer season of 1937 was the breeding record of the Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*). The discovery of this hybrid provided a most interesting climax to an unusual list of resident warblers