

The sustained type of hawking was seen not only in the Starlings' usual daytime feeding areas, but over their summer roosting places (I am not confusing it, here, with social flying) and on several occasions along the course of their flight to a roost. Selections from my notes are:

October 17, 1938, Baltimore. At 4:45 p. m., Starlings were hawking spectacularly, in Chimney Swift fashion and usually in considerable numbers—about 10 in sight at a time—over a chiefly wooded area. Flying at altitudes of perhaps 70 to 200 feet, and widely scattered, the birds glided, made sudden half-spins sideways, and climbed almost vertically for short distances.

October 9, 1939, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. At 4:53 p. m., a number of Starlings paused and made hawking swerves during a long flight across farming country, presumably to their roost. At noon a number had been hawking over a meadow, and at 12:45 some were hawking widely above an orchard.

October 6, 1940, Baltimore. This afternoon the first Chimney Swifts, *Chaetura pelagica*, since October 2 appeared and spent 40 minutes or more hawking about, and less than a minute after I saw the first of these, Starlings began hawking over the same territory and continued pretty steadily for 30 minutes. There is a strong suggestion that the Starlings' hawking today was partly imitative, for not only did it start suddenly when the swifts appeared, but it was stopped and resumed three times in close correspondence with periodic disappearances and reappearances of the swifts.

August 24, 1949. Between 6:10 and 6:22 p. m., bands of Starlings flying to a roost near my home occasionally hawked briefly on their way, and some that seemed to have paused in outlying trees occasionally flew up and hawked briefly.—HERVEY BRACKBILL, 4608 Springdale Avenue, Baltimore 7, Maryland.

Starlings, *Sturnus vulgaris*, Eating Monarch Butterflies.—It is generally believed that butterflies of the genus *Danaus* are "protected" by chemical secretions which are distasteful to birds and to predaceous insects. On this assumption is based the theory that certain butterflies of the genus *Basilarchia* "mimic" members of the genus *Danaus*. Holland (The Butterfly Book, 1902: 84) calls attention to the close resemblance between the monarch butterfly, *Danaus plexippus* Linnaeus, and the viceroy, *Basilarchia archippus* Cramer. He assumes that the viceroy mimics the monarch for protective reasons.

On several occasions during August, 1950, I saw Starlings pursuing monarch butterflies. On August 17 I watched a Starling capture and eat a monarch, and on August 19 I witnessed two such captures. In each case I examined the wings of the eaten butterfly to make certain of the identification.

The summer of 1950 in West Virginia was unusually cool, and many insects were notably scarce. Broods of certain species appeared three to five weeks later than average, and some broods did not appear at all. Butterflies of all species were conspicuous by their scarcity until late in August. It may be that birds turned to butterflies of any available species for food, or it may be that so hardy and omnivorous a bird as the Starling is not effectively repelled by the chemical protection which monarch butterflies are supposed to enjoy.—MAURICE BROOKS, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Nesting of Bell's Vireo, *Vireo bellii*, in Louisiana.—Breeding of Bell's Vireo in Louisiana has been indicated for some time, but prior to 1950 no nesting record had been established. Oberholser (Bird Life of Louisiana, 1938: 503) considered the species a "very rare and local summer resident" on the basis of one bird observed by him in June and three spring records by Lowery. Lowery (Aud. Field Notes, 3: