

1968). The Laysan Albatross is the only colonial bird in which promiscuity has been thoroughly studied. Fisher (*Living Bird*, 10:19-78, 1971) showed that in this species promiscuous copulation never resulted in intromission. Although I did not conduct a similar study with the White Ibis, I detected no differences between the behavior and duration of promiscuous copulations compared to those of paired birds. It therefore was my impression that many promiscuous copulations were successful. If this is true, the effect, if any, that such behavior may have on the reproductive success of an individual deserves attention (see Mayr, *Animal species and evolution*, Cambridge, 1963:199-201). In the case described here, the male lost his nest, which is a highly probable event if nest attentiveness is relaxed during any stage of incubation. This and the predominance of strictly monogamous relationships in the White Ibis suggest that promiscuity would be maladaptive for an individual. However the fact that such behavior is widespread in colonial species of birds and in some cases extremely common within a colony (e.g., Meanley, *op cit.*) suggests that the existence of promiscuous behavior in typically monogamous, colonial birds may in some cases be of importance within the population and merits further study.—JAMES A. KUSHLAN, *Department of Biology, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida 33124, 23 October 1972.*

Marsh Hawk catches fish.—On 26 October 1972 while scanning a coastal salt marsh in Milford, Connecticut, I saw an immature Marsh Hawk, (*Circus cyaneus*) slowly gliding over the grass and water filled ditches. It reached a pool that had been formed by an exceedingly high tide and began circling. Then it began a wild, bouncy flapping flight back and forth over the pool obviously harrying something in the pool. It did this for a minute or so then swooped up to a point 10 feet or so above the pool, held its wings out in back and plummeted in Osprey fashion with outstretched talons into the water. It remained on the surface for a few seconds then rose with a fairly large, 10 inch or so, fish dangling from its talons. It flew a few hundred feet then settled on a knoll of high ground and began to devour the fish.

Investigation showed the pool to be roughly round in shape with a 50 foot diameter; and the depth averaged two and one half feet. The hawk had taken the fish in roughly two feet of water. There is no doubt that the fish had been caught in this pool during the exceptional high tide of the night before as it was obviously only a temporary pool.

Though fish are listed as part of their diet there are few accounts of their hunting methods dealing with this form of food.—NOBLE S. PROCTOR, *Biology Department, Southern Connecticut State College, 501 Crescent Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06515, 1 November 1972.*

Some food preferences and aggressive behavior by Monk Parakeets.—The Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) is well established in New York, southern New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. A pair found in a suburban section of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1971-72 engaged in one of the first occurrences of attempted breeding west of the Allegheny Mountains or Piedmont Plateau. The birds were almost surely a local introduction, there being no evidence and little possibility that they crossed the Alleghenies from the East Coast. In following the breeding efforts of this pair, several interesting food and behavioral patterns were recorded. They are presented here as they may be of some value in attempting to evaluate the pest status of the species in the Northern Hemisphere.