

.571 mm., V, 3.354-.422 mm., VI, base, .122-.150 mm., unguis, .490-.626 mm., length of cornicle, .340-.422 mm.

RECORDS: *Eriobotrya japonica*, Loquat, Gainesville, Dec. 4, 1928 (F 428-28), Dec. 27, 1928 (F 443-28), Dec. 30, 1931 (F 842-31); *Pyrus malus*, Apple, Gainesville, Dec. 7, 1928 (F 430-28); *Crataegus uniflora*, Gainesville, Feb. 19, 1929 (F 475-29); within funnel of *Sarracenia flava*, Marianna, Apr. 13, 1930 (F 753-30), (L. W. Ziegler coll.).

#### WALNUT CATERPILLARS EATEN BY BLUEJAYS?

On a recent evening (Aug. 25, 1934), before dark, the writer observed a bluejay busily rubbing and belaboring something that he held in his beak against the horizontal top board of a lattice fence. It was surmised that he had a caterpillar from which he was endeavoring to remove the sparse whitish hair, preparatory to eating. The bird shortly swallowed the caterpillar. I further surmised that it was a specimen of the Walnut caterpillar (*Datana integerrima*) as several colonies of these were present in the few pecan trees growing in our yard.

The next morning I again observed a bluejay alighting on the same fence, this time undoubtedly with one of the caterpillars in question as it was plainly visible from the window. However, the bird flew away thus putting an end to this particular observation. Nevertheless, I had seen enough to satisfy me that these bluejays were consuming some of the caterpillars in question. But additional observations verified this.

Early in the evening of the same day, before dusk, I again noted a bluejay, this time belaboring a caterpillar on a small branch of one of the pecan trees. I observed the bird until he had swallowed three of the wormy tribe. I also noted that he hopped to the other side of the tree just above a large crotch, four or five feet away, to get the caterpillars. Investigation displayed a colony of these, that had come down to shed their skins, as the bird's source of supply. And to think that the bird had directed the writer to this!

A week later, this time early (7 a.m.) in the morning, a bluejay was again observed on the lattice fence eating a caterpillar. Soon there were two, to which two nearly matured young birds were soon added. In this instance they flew to the ground nearby for their supply of caterpillars, evidently finding some that had dropt or fallen from the tree.

Two hours later two birds were again observed on the fence and one on a branch, each preparing a caterpillar that they ate. Single birds would leave and return several times with a fresh caterpillar. In this instance, however, I failed to locate the colony of "worms".

Examination of the fence showed the presence of some of the whitish hairs that the birds had succeeded in removing from the caterpillars.

E. W. BERGER.