In 1999, Tso and Wu showed that the boundary of the numerical range of a quadratic operator $T$ on a Hilbert space is an ellipse with foci at the eigenvalues of $T$. Consequently, an operator $T$ satisfying $T^2 = I$ cannot have a circular disk as its numerical range. Recently it was shown that there exists an operator $T$ satisfying $T^3 = I$ on an infinite dimensional Hilbert space with a circular disk as its numerical range. In this talk, a special case when $T$ is a composition operator on $H^2(\mathbb{D})$ will be discussed. (Received September 21, 2011)