

both of which had been built by the Robins, and in which broods had been raised—one of four early in April and one of two during the last days of May. The male bird was present with the two last hatched young, neither of which was yet fully grown.

This, I believe, is the farthest south nesting of the Robin in Louisiana so far recorded, and is only about eight miles in direct line from Vermilion Bay—an arm of the Gulf of Mexico.—E. A. McILHENNY, *Avery Island, La.*

Starlings Wintering in Central and Western Texas.—The Starling (*Sturnus v. vulgaris*) is the most recent addition to the list of birds of the Austin, Texas, region.

Last winter, during late November and December, migrating Starlings were observed at several stations in and near this city. None were known to remain in the immediate vicinity of Austin, but many wintered in the agricultural district about fifteen miles to the south, near Manchaca, Buda and Kyle, for they were observed in these localities during December and January.

On January 15, 1933, when a trip was made to Laredo, hundreds of Starlings were observed south of San Antonio in farmyards near Pearsall, Dilley, Millett and Cotulla.

Many flocks were recorded between Temple, Waco and Fort Worth, and occasional bands were observed farther north near Denton and Gainesville, Texas, and Ardmore, Oklahoma, on February 1 and 5, 1933. The Starlings were often accompanied by English Sparrows, Cowbirds, Brewer's and Rusty Blackbirds, occasionally by Western Meadowlarks and rarely by Eastern Meadowlarks.

On December 28, I received a Starling, in the flesh, from State Game Warden Ray E. Miller, who had collected it near Fort Stockton, Texas. This town is 400 miles west of Austin and about ten miles east of the 103d meridian.—GEORGE B. SAUNDERS, *Department of Zoology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.*

Golden-winged Warbler Feeding on Larvae of *Talponia plummeriana*.—The following observation on the food habits of a Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera*), made in the vicinity of Port Tobacco (Charles Co.), Maryland on May 6, 1933, seems worthy of mention, inasmuch as little specific information on the dietary habits of this species has been recorded. About 1:30 we observed a single individual of this species actively feeding in a low shrubby growth of pawpaw (*Asimina triloba*), which was in full bloom at this date. Closer observation revealed that the bird was probing about inside the flowers, and apparently was getting some kind of larvae. Examination of the flowers revealed that they were infested with a small, brown-headed lepidopterous larva. Dissection of a large number of flowers indicated that the infestation was high, the majority of flowers having one larva, although in many cases two were present. Several infested flowers were collected for the purpose of rearing