

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

the insects to the adult stage under laboratory conditions. The cycle was completed without difficulty, the adults emerging within twelve days. These were examined by Dr. Carl Heinrich of the U. S. National Museum and found to be *Talponia plummeriana* Busck, a small brightly colored Tortricid, the only known food plant of which is the pawpaw.—A. L. NELSON, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Brewster's Warbler (*Vermivora leucobronchialis*) in Ashtabula County, Ohio.—During eight years of study of the breeding birds of Ashtabula County, Ohio, the Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora pinus*) was found to range from rare to abundant, but local, as a summer resident. Eight nests were found. The Golden-winged Warbler (*Vermivora chrysop-tera*) was found to be rather general but local and decidedly uncommon or rare. Three nesting records were obtained. Thus one would expect to find matings between the two species not uncommon.

On May 29, 1930, in southern Wayne Township, the writer found a nest with five eggs being incubated by a female Blue-winged Warbler. Returning the next day with Robert H. McCormick and Roscoe W. Franks, the eggs had hatched and the young were being fed by a male Golden-winged Warbler. Photos and movies were taken of the hybrid young being fed by both parents at the same time. The young were seen again after leaving the nest but it was impossible to determine anything as to the characteristics of their plumage.

Male Golden-winged and female Blue-winged Warblers were observed feeding hybrid young out of the nest in eastern Monroe Township, June 12, 1931, southern Wayne Township, June 18, 1931, eastern Andover Township, June 12, 1932 and west of Springboro, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, on May 31, 1931. No other mating possibilities have been recorded. Adult Brewster's Warblers were seen on fourteen occasions in the eastern half of the county. No evidence of the nesting of this hybrid was obtained, in fact the behavior of the individuals suggested in most cases that they were non-breeding birds.—LAWRENCE E. HICKS, *Department of Botany, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.*

American Redstart Breeding in North Louisiana.—In the several publications on the birds of Louisiana, there is no record of the American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) breeding in the state although the presence of the bird in the breeding season has been observed.

I have made a special survey on the status of the species as a summer resident of north Louisiana during the breeding seasons of 1932 and 1933. I found, as Miss Dornon had reported, that it was present at Black Lake, Natchitoches Parish, throughout the summer of 1932. In this locality, I found it to be more or less common along the swamp land bordering the lake but did not find it in the hill section surrounding the locality. The females were more abundant than the males, such males as were found were usually in song. At Creston, which is in the above named locality, an