

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

immature bird was observed being fed by an adult female, the male being present but not engaged in feeding the young. At Bienville the Redstart was found to be rather common during the summer of 1932. On June 10, 1932, in Saline swamp near Bienville, I observed a female carrying food.

While on an expedition south of Tallulah, Madison parish, during the month of June 1933, in company with Mr. George H. Lowery, I found Redstarts to be common over a tract of 86,000 acres of swamp land. On this expedition, Mr. Lowery and I covered about 45 miles on foot during the three days there and both male and female birds were found in abundance. It was present at Creston and Bienville during the summer of 1933 as it was in 1932.

From the above evidence of its presence during the breeding seasons of 1932 and 1933, it appears that we may conclude that the American Redstart is a regular breeder in north Louisiana.—JOHN S. CAMPBELL, *Bienville, Louisiana*.

Color of the Iris of Brewer's Blackbird.—In the neighborhood of Hayward, in the northwestern part of Wisconsin, in June 1927, I found Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) rather common there locally. I took it for granted that the iris of the male is yellow, and that of the female brown. In 1929 I returned to this spot and determined to look into this question more closely. I took a number of Brewer's Blackbirds, old and young, and found that all old males had yellow irises, young males of the year brown, while of five females three had the iris brown and two yellow. The latter are evidently old females, because their plumage shows considerably more iridescence than that of the former three. This was true also in a number of other specimens we took, which passed into the possession of a friend and companion. The two high-colored females showed all signs of breeding, one even having a large egg in the ovary. It would, therefore, seem that the old males, including those of the previous year, have yellow irises, also some of the old females, while the young males and a majority of the females have brown irises.—C. W. G. EFRIG, 1029 Monroe Ave., River Forest, Ill.

Unusual Behavior of Female Summer Tanager.—On May 24, 1933, a female Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra rubra*) spent a large portion of the day fighting its image in my office window, which is located on the second floor of Hughes Hall, facing the woods of the lower campus of Miami University, Oxford, O. It was identified by its peculiar call notes and was accompanied part of the time by a male, who apparently ignored the window.—A. LAURENCE CURL, *Quincy, Ohio*.

Pine Grosbeak Nesting in Connecticut.—For a period of two weeks beginning May 28 and ending June 11, 1933, a pair of Pine Grosbeaks (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) was observed by Mr. Kingsley Birdsall around the grounds of his home on Drum Hill, Wilton, Connecticut. Identification can hardly be questioned, with reason, since the birds were