

uttered while on the wing," citing Miss J. O. Crowell (a correspondent) as authority. This may be a variant of the song I have described, but it is much shorter, and I never heard the song delivered on the wing. So much for the three approximations I have referred to. Most authors appear to take it for granted that the bird is songless. I myself had previously supposed that a succession of call-notes constituted the only song of the species. That keen observer and careful recorder of bird-song, Mr. Aretas A. Saunders, had the same impression when he wrote in 'The Summer Birds of the Northern Adirondack Mountains' (Roosevelt Wild Life Bulletin, Vol. 5, No. 3, page 374), "Occasionally it produces three or four prolonged notes in succession, 'ya-a-a-a-a, ya-a-a-a-a, ya-a-a-a,' which I believe represents the song of the species, for at such times the bird perches with head up in a song pose." It seems to me that if we call the *hah-hah-hah-hah-hah* (Chapman's rendering) of the White-breasted Nuthatch the regular song of that species—and it is certainly used as a song—we must consider the corresponding effort of the Red-breasted Nuthatch *its* regular song, in spite of its apparent rarity, though that does not preclude the possibility of a succession of ordinary call-notes being used for song purposes on occasion. The whole matter, however, seems to be somewhat mysterious. If, as appears, the Red-breasted Nuthatch has a perfectly good song, completely differentiated from the call-notes, why does he, as a rule, make so little use of it?—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Nesting of Brown-headed Nuthatch at Amelia, Va.—The nesting of a pair of Brown-headed Nuthatches (*Sitta pusilla pusilla*) near Amelia, Virginia, forty miles west of Richmond on latitude 37° 20', and at an altitude of 280 feet, would seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant publication, as it appears to be considerably out of the usual nesting range of that Lower Austral species.

The nest was in a hole in an old cedar fence post that stands on the bank of a small stream, with pine woods on the south and an open pasture on the north. In late March the birds, the first ones observed in this country, were seen going to this hole, and thereafter I watched them as closely as limited time would permit.

On April 14, the faint chirping of the young birds was heard for the first time.

The parents were seen to feed the young on April 18, 24, 25, and 26 and on the last occasion the latter seemed to be fully grown and put their heads out of the hole to be fed. They had left the nest by April 30, after which I saw nothing of parents or young.—JOHN B. LEWIS, *Amelia, Va.*

Palmer's Thrasher, an Addition to the Florida List.—I record herewith the taking of an adult male Palmer's Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre palmeri*) near Pensacola, Fla., on June 11, 1932. As far as is at present ascertainable, this form has never before been recorded east of Arizona, though a closely related race, the Brownsville Thrasher (*T. c. oberholseri*), ranges regularly to southeastern Texas.