

Additional records have been obtained by the writer at Fortine, in the extreme northwestern corner of Montana. Solitary Say's Phoebes were observed on August 23, 24 and 25, 1927; April 7, 1930; and September 8, 1933.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

Status of the Wood Pewee in Middle Florida.—My limited experience with the Wood Pewee (*Myiochanes virens*) in Florida is somewhat different from that of A. H. Howell as given in his 'Florida Bird Life,' I have never found it breeding in high lands but always in pine sapling groves or in short-leaved pines growing in low grounds near large swamps.

On June 26, 1930, about three miles south of Lake Mary, Seminole County, I found a single male among short-leaved pines and oaks near a deep swamp and watched it for several hours in the hope of discovering its nest but was unsuccessful. It sang from the tops of the trees moving from place to place. The female was never seen. In May or June, 1930, I found another male east of Fort Christmas, Orange County, acting in the same way and again I failed to find either female or nest. In a dense pine sapling thicket near the big swamp at Samsula, Volusia County, J. C. Howell Jr. heard one singing early in June, 1932. The spot was visited by myself and others on June 17, 19 and 25, and two singing birds were located while on the last occasion an old nest was found on a pine limb eight feet out from the trunk.

In Duval County the bird is a regular breeder and according to S. A. Grimes, who has found a number of nests, it occupies higher ground in oak and pine woods.—DONALD J. NICHOLSON, *Orlando, Fla.*

Breeding of the Prairie Horned Lark at Lexington, Virginia.—Since 1930 I have seen an occasional pair of Prairie Horned Larks (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*) in the neighborhood of Lexington, Virginia, during the breeding season, but have not been able to find a nest until this season, when I located four. On April 16, 1934, Robert P. Carroll and I visited a nest on the Tribrook Golf Course, two miles south of Lexington, with four downy young. The golfer who had discovered the nest told us that the eggs had hatched on April 14. Something took the young birds a few days later. On April 20 John H. Grey and I found a nest two miles north of Lexington in a closely cropped pasture. It had three grown young which safely left the nest on the following day. On April 23 I saw a third nest on the Tribrook Course which contained two young about ready to leave. The caretaker tells me of a fourth nest on the same links, the young of which had left the nest about April 18. Two of these nests were in the fairway, one in the rough. In no case did the adults manifest any special concern at our presence. These nests are considerably farther south than any previous record for the Valley of Virginia, and there is only one record (Lynchburg, Virginia) farther south on the Atlantic slope.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia*.

Singing of the Tree Swallow in New Hampshire.—In connection

with Mr. Weydemeyer's record of the singing of the Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) in Montana, I might add data on a bird in New Hampshire which selected for its singing tree a dead elm branch some forty-five feet high and near where he and his mate nested in both 1932 and 1933. He was not known to sing elsewhere. The force of his song was sufficient, with the active side-to-side swinging of the head, to cause the whole body to vibrate sidewise, the head held slightly forward and erect. In both years his singing started only after nest-selection was made and continued irregularly each day until the eggs hatched, after which it was rarely heard, and then occasionally in the afternoon after the heat of the day. The tone and pitch and extent of phrasing of song and the bird's actions never varied, except for a *tee-whit* sometimes added after an interval at the ending of a song. Corresponding with Mr. Weydemeyer's note, this male sometimes commenced singing before daylight, and continued sporadically all forenoon, not a song preference period but depending on the heat. I record this song as a hurried rendition: "*Tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut,*—(breathing space)—*tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut,* sometimes followed by one phrase of the purling Swallow call-note. This song compares very closely to the *Te-ver* and *eve-t'ver* of the Montana birds.

Mr. Weydemeyer speaks of: "One unvarying and pleasing phrase of gurgling notes is frequently interpolated between other notes by the male Swallows throughout the season; it is occasionally given by the females, especially when mating occurs." At variance with this I record this phrase (mating-song) as being given by the male Swallow when mating occurs, as the vocal tones correspond with the activity and arc of the male's fluttered flight. I have never seen a mating take place that this mating-song was not an accompaniment, in a period of eight years' observations.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Fish Crow in the Valley of Virginia.—Since 1928 I have occasionally heard Crows in the winter about Lexington, Virginia, which I thought were Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*). Not being particularly familiar with this bird I have hesitated to report it at a point so far inland. Robert Ridgway found it common at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1882 (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 4, 250); Ludlow Griscom writes me that he saw one at the same place, June 24, 1915; and A. L. Pickens has reported it "among the mountain valleys in Virginia" (The Auk, XLV, 1, 67). Having recently had an opportunity to hear *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. ossifragus* together along the Potomac and then on the following day to hear the bird in question at Lexington I am now positive that my identification is correct. These birds occur here sparingly but regularly from January to mid-April, at the time when the note is of most diagnostic value, with a few late November and December records. Since it is mainly in town that I have heard the birds I have not been able to shoot one.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*