

gives me pleasure to record that on August 20, 1937, a male *O. chrysis* was brought to me by parties who had just killed it with a car on a mountain road in the district of Añasco; it is now number 2884 in my collection. It weighed 161.35 grams in the flesh.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Adams County, Illinois.—On August 26, 1937, while driving north of Quincy, Illinois, on Illinois State Highway no. 24, I saw a fine specimen of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) sitting on a telephone wire. I stopped my car within twenty feet of the bird, which sat on the wire watching for insects. I have known the species for years in its native habitat in the Southwest. I believe this is the first time it has been reported from western Illinois.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

Arkansas Kingbird nesting in Michigan.—I wish to report the nesting of an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) on lot 34, Prairieville, township of Prairieville, Barry County, Michigan. The nest was found on June 30, 1937, in a white oak (*Quercus alba*) from fifteen to twenty feet up and in a crotch some ten feet from the main trunk. The discovery was verified by a party from the Michigan State Summer Session including Professor J. W. Stack and Dr. Miles D. Pirnie of the Kellogg Sanctuary. On July 9, 1937, Professor J. W. Stack made a trip with the intention of banding the young but they had already left the nest and were observed on the branches of the oak in which the nest was found. There were three young.—C. W. BAZUIN, *Grand Rapids, Michigan.*

Virginia's Warbler in Idaho.—On August 24, 1934, I collected two adult male specimens of *Vermivora virginiae* in Joe's Gap, about six miles northeast of Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho. They weighed, respectively, 8.6 and 9.2 grams. This species is unrecorded from Idaho.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Red-wings feeding on the larch saw-fly.—In the Black Rock Forest, of which I am Director, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, are several ponds one of which, Spruce Pond, contains a small island of perhaps half an acre in extent, and some two hundred yards from the eastern shore. This island is a definite muskeg, with much cat-tail, black spruce, poison sumach, Diervilla, Chamedaphne, sundews and the like, and is a favorite haunt for Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). At about two hundred yards from the mainland shore, we have a small plantation of European larch set out in 1928 and now averaging about twelve to fifteen feet tall. The spring of 1936 brought our first infestation of the larch saw-fly (*Nematus ericsonii*). This spring (1937) when the larvae were plentiful in late May or early June, we noticed the Red-wings making regular trips between their nests on the island and the plantation, returning with their beaks full of the wriggling larvae.—HENRY H. TRYON, *Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.*

Song of the Chipping Sparrow.—In 'A Guide to Bird Song' (pp. 263-264, 1929), A. A. Saunders says of the song of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*): "When the notes of the song are not run together in a trill but can be counted, the number of notes is likely to be sixteen, twenty-four or thirty-two; that is, the bird sings in multiples of eight. But this rule is not invariable, and occasionally songs may contain seventeen or eighteen or twenty-five notes." By studying the film of recordings of Chipping Sparrow songs we should be able to confirm or deny this statement. The number of songs recorded with the sound-recording apparatus at