been recorded but infrequently in West Virginia, and so far as I know, actually taken but once heretofore in the Northern Panhandle: a specimen shot November 6, 1930, near Bethany, and recorded by Weimer (Cardinal, 3: no. 1, p. 18, January, 1931) and also by Sutton (Cardinal, 3: no. 5, p. 111, January, 1933).

On the morning of October 20, 1938, near Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, I saw a dull-colored warbler that at first I took to be a Tennessee or a Nashville. As it turned to face me, I noted faint gray streaking on its under parts, so I collected it, finding it to be an Orange-crowned Warbler. The specimen, which proved to be an immature male, has been identified by Dr. George M. Sutton as the eastern race, *Vermivora celata celata*. It is now in Dr. Sutton's private collection. The Orange-crowned Warbler probably is a regular, if not a common, transient in West Virginia, but like the Connecticut Warbler, Philadelphia Vireo, and Lincoln's Sparrow (all three of which have been recorded repeatedly in recent years) it has been considered a 'rare' bird. To the best of my knowledge but one other specimen has actually been taken in the State, however, a bird found dead at Wheeling, May 12, 1933 (West and Shields, Redstart, 2: no. 4, p. 27, January 1935).—William Montagna, *128 Lincoln St., Uniontown, Pennsylvania.*

Late occurrence of Nighthawk in Connecticut.—In his 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States,' E. H. Forbush records October 6 as the latest fall date for the occurrence of the Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) in that section, and indicates that August and early September is the normal time of migration. It seems appropriate, therefore, to report the observation of a Nighthawk at Stratford, Connecticut, on October 13, nearly a month after the devastating and unprecedented September hurricane and a full month after most of its kin have journeyed southward. The bird was seen about noon in a large elm, quietly sitting horizontally on and parallel with a large branch projecting about twenty feet above one of the busy and noisy streets of the city. From a cursory examination of the literature and a review of the distribution files of the U. S. Biological Survey, I find but one later New England record for this species. Sage and Bishop (Bull. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Connecticut, no. 20, p. 99, 1913) record a Nighthawk seen at New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1890, as well as one at Portland, Connecticut, October 10, 1902.—Clarence Cottam, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Song of the Western Wood Pewee.—In 'The Auk' (50: 174–178) for April, 1933, Dr. Wallace Craig gave an interesting presentation of his work on the Wood Pewee's song. More recently, in a letter to me, he has asked some questions regarding the performance of the western species, *Myiochanes r. richardsoni*. He urges that my reply to his letter be published for the use of interested students. I am glad to comply with the request.

Certain results of one's listening may be put into black and white (without a sound track) but, the ultimate is not attainable in that medium. However, my ruminations may be recorded in part as follows. (1) Twilight songs have been recognized in the following western flycatchers: Western and Cassin's Kingbirds, Arizona Flycatcher, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Olivaceous Flycatcher, Coues' Flycatcher, Western Wood Pewee, Vermilion Flycatcher. (2) These songs differ from the regular day-time notes in their more varied content as a rule and in being an almost continuously flowing sequence of single notes or phrases of notes. (3) They are often given either morning or evening, but are most marked in many species at dawn. (4) In Black Phoebe and Vermilion Flycatcher, the song may be given at any time of day and is accompanied by rhythmic tail display in Phoebe or by special flight pattern in Vermilion Fly-

catcher. (5) These twilight performances appear to be true songs in that they seem to be emotional expressions whereas some elements of the sequence may be used during the day for other purposes, e. g., sequestration notes. (6) In the case of the Western Wood Pewee, an effort to record the dawn song gives the following result:

tswee-tee-teet	*tswee-tee-teet*	*bzew*
(triad)	(triad)	(slur)

The *tswee-tee-teet* is designated as a triad, it is once repeated and is then followed by *bzew*, a downward slur, which completes the pattern of three equal measures. This pattern is then repeated without interruption of rhythm for an extended and metronomic performance. Each measure lasts for about one and a half seconds. The triad is a rising sequence with the strong accent on the first note. The slur is a downward slide equivalent in length to the three rising notes of the triad. The tone quality of the triad notes is entirely different from that of the slur, the latter being a roughened buzz, whereas the former are clear and sweet. (7) The downward slur is the part of the song which is used during the brighter parts of the day as a possible sequestration note and it is then given singly. Notes of the same general nature as those of the triad may be used about the nest or when two birds approach closely. They are, however, not identical with the song elements. (8) A diagram of the song might be sketched thus:

The Wood Pewee sings either at morning or at evening and I cannot see any difference in pattern between the two. The Vermilion Flycatcher may perform in the middle of the night, but I have not heard the Wood Pewee when there was not at least some faint flush of daylight.—Loye Miller, *University of California at Los Angeles.*

Second specimen of *Aechmolophus mexicanus.*—During the fifty-sixth stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union recently held in Washington, D. C., I had the opportunity of examining some of the collections of the U. S. National Museum and was pleased to find a second specimen of the curious little tyrant flycatcher that I described as *Aechmolophus mexicanus* in 'The Auk' for October, 1938 (vol. 55, p. 663–665). This specimen is an adult female, collected at the type locality on the same date as the type and by the same collector, and quite probably is (or was) the mate of the type, which is a male. It is in a little fresher condition than the type and shows a little stronger tinge of yellow on the chest and lower under parts. In all particulars it amply confirms the distinctive characters of the genus and species erected for this form. Wing, 68 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 11.75; culmen from base, 16.6; tarsus, 18.9. As in the case of the type, the specimen in Washington had been confused with other species and while the type had been formally labeled as a *Myiochanes*, the female had been identified as an *Empidonax.*

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Dr. Herbert Friedmann for permission to record this specimen from the collection under their charge.—John T. Zimmer, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*