

Some Notes on the Nesting Material of the Cedar Waxwing.—The material composing the nests of the Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) in this locality consists chiefly of wool and moss. Their nests also contain a considerable amount of small twigs, and if they are near to hemlocks, they are largely of the twigs of that tree. One hemlock tree in particular that I saw Cedar Waxwings getting twigs from one summer, stands nearly on top of a hill, and was nearly killed by fire. Many of the lower branches had died, and thus there was a large amount of twigs. Cedar Waxwings were observed coming to this tree for twigs and returning to the nests, just as birds come and go from a drinking fountain.

Before there were sheep on the grounds where these observations were made, the Cedar Waxwings used the moss that hangs in rather long strings, and is found especially on tamarack, balsam, fir, and other conifers, but also on maple and birch. After sheep were present the moss was found to be used very little in the construction of the nests. Much wool was available from the barbed wire fences and some from low bushes. On the lane fences the three lower wires held wool that sheep had lost when reaching through the fences, and it was no uncommon sight to see Cedar Waxwings along the fences gathering this material during the nesting season. The past two years the grounds have not been pastured to sheep, and thus there has been no wool, and I find that the waxwings are again using the moss in their nests. Thus it appears that wool is the substance that will be used if the birds can secure it. The nests are at times lined with short stems, such as those that bear the seeds of the maple.—O. M. BRYENS, *McMillan, Luce Co., Mich.*

Local Variation in the Song of the Maryland Yellow-throat.—I would like to know if other observers have noticed a difference in the songs of the same species of bird on the two sides of the Alleghenies. My first studies were carried on at Eubank, Kentucky, at the western foot of the mountains. Since 1903 I have been in south side Virginia, in the lower Piedmont country, almost exactly east of Eubank, Kentucky, but on the east side of the mountains.

I at once noticed a marked difference in the songs of several species of birds. One of these was the Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas trichas*). Although, as nearly as I can make out, the Virginia bird is sub-specifically the same as the one found in eastern Kentucky,* there is a constant difference in the distinctness with which the song is articulated. The song of the Kentucky bird was a clear-cut, distinctly articulated repetition of the syllables "witchity-witchity-witchity-witch", while that of the Virginia bird is a warbling imitation of those syllables, with little attempt at articulation. The same is true to a less extent of the Kentucky Warbler, Hooded Warbler and Louisiana Thrush.—JOHN B. LEWIS, *Lawrenceville, Va.*

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Florida.—On December 14, 1924, I secured at Fulford, Dade County, Florida, a female Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Mus-*

*This is true according to the A. O. U. Check-List; but according to Mr. Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, Part ii, pp. 661-666), Dr. Oberholser (*Auk*, XXXIV, p. 324) and other authorities in systematic ornithology, while the Virginia bird is *G. trichas trichas* the Kentucky bird is probably a distinct subspecies, *G. trichas brachidactyla*.—Ed.