

of the Biological Survey, makes a new record for Alabama since it has never apparently been noted in the state before.—HELEN M. EDWARDS, *School of Organic Education, Fairhope, Ala.*

Song of the Gray-cheeked Thrush.—Little appears to have been published regarding the song of the Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Hylocichla minima aliciae*) and A. A. Saunders, in his 'Bird Song,' (page 51) states, "there is only one singing, migrant species that I have not heard sing on its migration, the Gray-cheeked Thrush"—I therefore thought it advisable to supplement my remarks on the song of this species (Auk, January 1927).

The earliest and latest dates of songs heard during the four years for which Mrs. Gillespie and I have records, are as follows:—1926, May 25 to 27; 1929, May 21 to June 2; 1930, May 14 to 31; 1932, May 8 to 31 (all dates inclusive).

A more intimate acquaintance with this fascinating song no doubt accounts for the fact that it was heard earlier each successive year. The song is almost invariably introduced by the common call note, which varies with individuals. I have written it in my notes as, "fee-you," "fee-eh," "fear," and more rarely, "fee-up" and "fear-ee." The song, in *quality*, strongly suggests the Veery; in construction, it is quite different from any bird song I have ever heard, but when heard a number of times its make-up is readily recognized and not apt to be forgotten. The writer realizes the inadequacy of written bird songs; particularly in describing those of our thrushes. They are, at best, very poor imitations of the real thing. Several are given, as follows, for what they are worth: Introduced by the common call note, which may be uttered one or more times, at intervals of a few seconds one hears, "fee-fee-eh, fee-fee-ah," or, "vī-vī-vitchy-vitchy-vitchy, vī-vī-uh." A song similar to the first mentioned, but more hurried and containing one phrase instead of two, was written, "vī-vī-vī-vī-eh." Another rendition, "siss-we-we-you, we-you, we-you, we-you." The last song of which we have record, suggests the first, although in print it appears dissimilar: "sim, sim-sim-seem, sim-sim."

Summing up, I would say that the song is unmistakably thrush-like, cymbal-like in quality, replete with double-tones, more or less subdued, and more varied in construction than the other thrush songs of our eastern states. While, in the writer's opinion, the song of the Gray-cheeked Thrush is not as beautiful as that of the Wood Thrush, Hermit, Veery, or Olive-back, the fact that it is an infrequent vocalist during its migration, combined with the intangible, fairy-like quality of its notes, should afford this species a high rank among American bird songsters.

The thrushes, whose songs are given above, were all trapped, banded and measured, and conformed to *aliciae* in size.—JOHN A. GILLESPIE, *Glenolden, Pa.*

A Late Nesting Waxwing in Central New York.—On September 25, 1932, Mrs. Mabel Rightmyer called my attention to a bird she had seen

on a nest early in the day. From her description it could be nothing but a Cedar Waxwing. It was not until the 27th that I could visit the nest, and was astonished to find a Cedar Waxwing incubating four eggs. The nest was twelve feet from the ground in a slender maple. The fearless creature allowed me to touch her before leaving the eggs. On the 29th the eggs hatched. Time did not permit me to witness what type of food the adult brought to the nestlings, but I assume wild cherries, abundant in the area about the nest, formed a prominent share. On the morning of October 8 the young were still in the nest, but left early in the afternoon of that same day. Thus ten days were spent in the nest. The locality was three miles east of Ithaca, N. Y.

A cursory review of literature fails to reveal October nesting records for this species, or even late September dates. Forbush, in his 'Birds of Massachusetts' (Vol. 3, p. 167), records small naked young in the nest on September 13 and young likewise being hatched on September 19. Both were Massachusetts records. He further states (p. 170) the young leave the nest in from twelve to sixteen days. Possibly the young I had under observation were hurried from the nest, or fed particularly well to hasten their development and departure, because of the lateness of the season.—W. J. HAMILTON, JR., *Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.*

The Races of the White-eyed Vireo.—In a paper by Mr. W. W. Worthington and myself on the birds of northwestern Florida, published a few years ago (Wilson Bulletin, XXXVIII, 1926, 204–229), I had occasion to go into the case of the White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*) from a systematic and nomenclatural standpoint. The A. O. U. Committee on Classification and Nomenclature must have either overlooked or ignored this note, since in the new edition of the 'Check-List' the species stands as before, so I venture to bring the matter again to the front, having examined considerable additional material in the meantime. In the paper in question I undertook to show that northern examples of the White-eyed Vireo were readily separable from southern birds by their larger size and brighter coloration, and that therefore they were entitled to stand as a valid subspecies under the name *Vireo griseus noveboracensis*. I further stated that in my judgment there was not enough difference between birds from the Florida Keys (*maynardi* Ridgway) and typical *griseus* (type-locality "Louisiana") to justify their respective recognition as distinct races, and therefore proposed to sink the former as a synonym. After again going over ample material I find that the only character by which *maynardi* can be told is the slightly paler under parts, and even this is not constant. Its bill is not appreciably smaller, as has been supposed. It would appear, therefore, that *maynardi* rests on a very slender basis indeed, and I am still decidedly of the opinion that it is not worth recognizing by name. Moreover, the status of the supposed southwestern form, *micrus*, which I left open at the time, I have been able to investigate since, with the help of a small but choice series of specimens from the State of Tamaulipas,