

Church and I found two Rough-winged Swallows at the same place. A search of the immediate neighborhood failed to reveal a nesting-site, and on a later visit to the locality, June 25, we failed to find the birds at all. The evidence of breeding is, of course, very far from conclusive, but the presence of a pair two years in succession at the same spot seems worth recording. Mr. Bent had never before seen the Rough-winged Swallow in his home county of Bristol, and Forbush (*Birds of Massachusetts*) gives no record of the species for that county. This species is seen every year in migration in eastern Massachusetts, but there appear to be no breeding records, though a few years ago in Middleton, Essex County, a pair started a nest, which was later disturbed and abandoned (S. G. Emilio, *Bulletin of the Essex County Ornithological Club*, 1929).—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Singing of the Tree Swallow.—The Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) is not generally known as a singing bird; all references which I have available credit the species merely with a variety of twittering notes. But at least in this locality (extreme northwestern Montana), Tree Swallows show definite seasonal singing habits. The usual twittering notes and phrases, some of which are truly musical, are given independently of season, weather, or time of day. 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; and I once heard a young Swallow only nineteen days old, on the day after leaving the nest, render this same musical phrase. But the true seasonal song of the adult male Tree Swallows is first given a few days before their mates commence egg-laying, and is last heard about the time the young birds leave the nests.

In the early part of the season the birds do most of their singing early in the morning, beginning between three and four o'clock, before daylight, and continuing for about an hour. As the light grows stronger, the songs become more irregular, the typical phrases being interspersed with ordinary twittering notes. As the season advances, the birds sometimes sing during the day also, especially during rainy weather. By the time the young birds hatch, singing may be heard frequently at all times of the day, even during very hot weather. Once in June I listened for several minutes to a Tree Swallow singing in flight at midnight.

Singing is done both in flight and from perches near the nests. A series of phrases, repeated over and over in slightly varying order, at a rate of 125 to 140 a minute, is given for several minutes or as much as an hour without pause. The commonest song which I have recorded during early morning hours runs something like this: "Tishha querr querr, tishha querr, tishha tishha querr, tishha querr, tishha tishha querr . . ." The accented *tishha* is sung with the second note slurred downward, and the *querr*, on a lower note, is given with a rising inflection. This order is reversed in another early morning song which I have written as "Eee

te-ver, eee-eee te-ver, te-ver, eee te-ver, eee-eee te-ver . . ." In this form, the eee is given with a rising inflection, and the second note of the te-ver is slurred downward. Sometimes this song is shortened to a series of two note phrases: "Eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver, eve-t'ver . . ." The commonest daytime song is more energetic and insistent: "See-querra, querra, see-see-querra, see-querra, see-querra, querra . . ." A number of other variations, similar to these songs in pitch, time and quality, are sung less commonly.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana*.

The Raven and the Pine Siskin on Stony Man Mountain, Virginia.
—During the spring migrations that portion of the Blue Ridge included within the area covered by the proposed Shenandoah National Park, which is largely isolated from the neighboring mountain masses, is remarkable for the abundance and variety of its birds, and many species breed in the higher regions, especially about Stony Man Mountain, that are rare or even unknown in the adjacent lowlands.

Very common as summer residents here are the Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*), the Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Hedemeles ludoviciana*) and the Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*), and on the barren grassy areas the Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus gramineus*).

On May 30, 1933, while at Skyland, Page County, on Stony Man Mountain, we found a Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus pinus*) singing, and we have little doubt but that it was a resident bird.

On September 3, 1933, we saw and heard two Ravens (*Corvus corax principalis*) that were flying over the ridge a mile or so south of the peak of Stony Man.

Mr. Ruskin S. Freer (The Raven, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 11, July 1933) has recorded a single Northern Raven that he saw and heard on Hawksbill Mountain, along the Skyline Drive in Madison County, on July 22, 1933. So far as we know these are the only definite records of this bird for this region.

This district is physically quite suitable as a breeding ground for Ravens, but the number of people, natives and visitors, constantly moving about make it improbable that any of these birds now nest in this area. As we saw no Ravens along any portion of the Skyline Drive during the spring or early summer, we assume that the birds noted by Mr. Freer and ourselves were probably visitors from the Alleghanies.—AUSTIN H. CLARK AND LEILA G. FORBES, *U. S. National Museum*.

Eastern House Wren (*Troglodytes aëdon aëdon*) Breeding in North Carolina.—On May 13, 1933, I was surprised to discover a House Wren singing in Greensboro, North Carolina. The next day on the grounds of Dr. J. Wesley Taylor, located nine miles north of that city, I found three pairs nesting in bird boxes.

When the 'Birds of North Carolina' by Pearson, Brimley and Brimley, was published, in 1919, we had no record of this bird breeding in the state.