

with Mr. Weydemeyer's record of the singing of the Tree Swallow (*Iridoprocne bicolor*) in Montana, I might add data on a bird in New Hampshire which selected for its singing tree a dead elm branch some forty-five feet high and near where he and his mate nested in both 1932 and 1933. He was not known to sing elsewhere. The force of his song was sufficient, with the active side-to-side swinging of the head, to cause the whole body to vibrate sidewise, the head held slightly forward and erect. In both years his singing started only after nest-selection was made and continued irregularly each day until the eggs hatched, after which it was rarely heard, and then occasionally in the afternoon after the heat of the day. The tone and pitch and extent of phrasing of song and the bird's actions never varied, except for a *tee-whit* sometimes added after an interval at the ending of a song. Corresponding with Mr. Weydemeyer's note, this male sometimes commenced singing before daylight, and continued sporadically all forenoon, not a song preference period but depending on the heat. I record this song as a hurried rendition: "*Tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut,*—(breathing space)—*tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut, tee-vut,* sometimes followed by one phrase of the purling Swallow call-note. This song compares very closely to the *Te-ver* and *eve-t'ver* of the Montana birds.

Mr. Weydemeyer speaks of: "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." At variance with this I record this phrase (mating-song) as being given by the male Swallow when mating occurs, as the vocal tones correspond with the activity and arc of the male's fluttered flight. I have never seen a mating take place that this mating-song was not an accompaniment, in a period of eight years' observations.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

The Fish Crow in the Valley of Virginia.—Since 1928 I have occasionally heard Crows in the winter about Lexington, Virginia, which I thought were Fish Crows (*Corvus ossifragus*). Not being particularly familiar with this bird I have hesitated to report it at a point so far inland. Robert Ridgway found it common at Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1882 (Bull. Nutt. Orn. Club, VII, 4, 250); Ludlow Griscom writes me that he saw one at the same place, June 24, 1915; and A. L. Pickens has reported it "among the mountain valleys in Virginia" (The Auk, XLV, 1, 67). Having recently had an opportunity to hear *C. brachyrhynchos* and *C. ossifragus* together along the Potomac and then on the following day to hear the bird in question at Lexington I am now positive that my identification is correct. These birds occur here sparingly but regularly from January to mid-April, at the time when the note is of most diagnostic value, with a few late November and December records. Since it is mainly in town that I have heard the birds I have not been able to shoot one.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*