

<i>Age and Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in weight</i>	<i>Average weight</i>
First winter			
Males	11	651- 996	830
Females	8	838-1210	1013
Second winter			
Males	6	611- 824	760
Females	12	906-1199	1025
Third winter or older			
Males	46	668-1167	861
Females	80	693-1500	1082

Lengths of Goshawks in millimeters:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in length</i>	<i>Average length</i>
Males	110	530- 594	553
Females	177	574- 673	614

Wing spreads of Goshawks in millimeters:—

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Number of specimens</i>	<i>Range in wing spread</i>	<i>Average wing spread</i>
Males	105	1018-1117	1071
Females	181	1099-1216	1168

—MERRILL WOOD, *Zoology Dept., State College, Pennsylvania.*

Yellow Rail at Lexington, Virginia.—Southern records of the Yellow Rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*) are so few that it seems well to put on record two occurrences for the Valley of Virginia. On September 29, 1937, a farmer brought a live bird to me which he had caught while mowing hay along a small stream near Lexington, Virginia. The bird was in dark immature plumage. The farmer said that there were others at the place, probably half a dozen. I kept the bird in a box over the night. Several times it uttered a rolling series of notes, not the *kik-kik-kik*, usually described, but something between a whinny and a chatter, harsh but not sharp. When I released it in the field where it had been caught, it flew a short distance to take cover under the cut hay. I was able to flush it several times, and each time the flight was short. I examined another Yellow Rail in the flesh which had been killed by an automobile near Harrisonburg, Virginia, about October 15, 1936.—J. J. MURRAY, *Lexington, Virginia.*

Black Rail nesting in New York.—The nest of a Black Rail (*Crexiscus jamaicensis stoddardi*) was found at Jones Beach, Long Island, June 20, 1937, the first record for New York State. The young left the nest a few hours after hatching, and tried to use their wings in grasses while climbing. The nest was in fairly short grass with a few scattered rushes, near the edge of a salt marsh, though the nest itself was on the ground where it was dry.—G. CARLETON, R. KRAMER, W. SEDWITZ, O. K. STEPHENSON, *52 West 94th St., New York City.*

Key West Quail-dove in Puerto Rico.—The occurrence of the Key West Quail-dove (*Oreopeleia chryisia*) in Puerto Rico has been regarded as doubtful despite various records in the past, due to the fact that no specimens from this island were extant, and due to the possibility of confusion with *O. m. mystacea*. It therefore

gives me pleasure to record that on August 20, 1937, a male *O. chrysis* was brought to me by parties who had just killed it with a car on a mountain road in the district of Añasco; it is now number 2884 in my collection. It weighed 161.35 grams in the flesh.—STUART T. DANFORTH, *University of Puerto Rico, Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.*

Arkansas Kingbird in Adams County, Illinois.—On August 26, 1937, while driving north of Quincy, Illinois, on Illinois State Highway no. 24, I saw a fine specimen of the Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) sitting on a telephone wire. I stopped my car within twenty feet of the bird, which sat on the wire watching for insects. I have known the species for years in its native habitat in the Southwest. I believe this is the first time it has been reported from western Illinois.—T. E. MUSSELMAN, *Quincy, Illinois.*

Arkansas Kingbird nesting in Michigan.—I wish to report the nesting of an Arkansas Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*) on lot 34, Prairieville, township of Prairieville, Barry County, Michigan. The nest was found on June 30, 1937, in a white oak (*Quercus alba*) from fifteen to twenty feet up and in a crotch some ten feet from the main trunk. The discovery was verified by a party from the Michigan State Summer Session including Professor J. W. Stack and Dr. Miles D. Pirnie of the Kellogg Sanctuary. On July 9, 1937, Professor J. W. Stack made a trip with the intention of banding the young but they had already left the nest and were observed on the branches of the oak in which the nest was found. There were three young.—C. W. BAZUIN, *Grand Rapids, Michigan.*

Virginia's Warbler in Idaho.—On August 24, 1934, I collected two adult male specimens of *Vermivora virginiae* in Joe's Gap, about six miles northeast of Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho. They weighed, respectively, 8.6 and 9.2 grams. This species is unrecorded from Idaho.—PIERCE BRODKORB, *University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.*

Red-wings feeding on the larch saw-fly.—In the Black Rock Forest, of which I am Director, at Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, are several ponds one of which, Spruce Pond, contains a small island of perhaps half an acre in extent, and some two hundred yards from the eastern shore. This island is a definite muskeg, with much cat-tail, black spruce, poison sumach, Diervilla, Chamedaphne, sundews and the like, and is a favorite haunt for Red-winged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*). At about two hundred yards from the mainland shore, we have a small plantation of European larch set out in 1928 and now averaging about twelve to fifteen feet tall. The spring of 1936 brought our first infestation of the larch saw-fly (*Nematus ericsonii*). This spring (1937) when the larvae were plentiful in late May or early June, we noticed the Red-wings making regular trips between their nests on the island and the plantation, returning with their beaks full of the wriggling larvae.—HENRY H. TRYON, *Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York.*

Song of the Chipping Sparrow.—In 'A Guide to Bird Song' (pp. 263-264, 1929), A. A. Saunders says of the song of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*): "When the notes of the song are not run together in a trill but can be counted, the number of notes is likely to be sixteen, twenty-four or thirty-two; that is, the bird sings in multiples of eight. But this rule is not invariable, and occasionally songs may contain seventeen or eighteen or twenty-five notes." By studying the film of recordings of Chipping Sparrow songs we should be able to confirm or deny this statement. The number of songs recorded with the sound-recording apparatus at