

been recorded but infrequently in West Virginia, and so far as I know, actually taken but once heretofore in the Northern Panhandle: a specimen shot November 6, 1930, near Bethany, and recorded by Weimer (*Cardinal*, 3: no. 1, p. 18, January, 1931) and also by Sutton (*Cardinal*, 3: no. 5, p. 111, January, 1933).

On the morning of October 20, 1938, near Bethany, Brooke County, West Virginia, I saw a dull-colored warbler that at first I took to be a Tennessee or a Nashville. As it turned to face me, I noted faint gray streaking on its under parts, so I collected it, finding it to be an Orange-crowned Warbler. The specimen, which proved to be an immature male, has been identified by Dr. George M. Sutton as the eastern race, *Vermivora celata celata*. It is now in Dr. Sutton's private collection. The Orange-crowned Warbler probably is a regular, if not a common, transient in West Virginia, but like the Connecticut Warbler, Philadelphia Vireo, and Lincoln's Sparrow (all three of which have been recorded repeatedly in recent years) it has been considered a 'rare' bird. To the best of my knowledge but one other specimen has actually been taken in the State, however, a bird found dead at Wheeling, May 12, 1933 (West and Shields, *Redstart*, 2: no. 4, p. 27, January 1935).—WILLIAM MONTAGNA, 128 *Lincoln St., Uniontown, Pennsylvania*.

Late occurrence of Nighthawk in Connecticut.—In his 'Birds of Massachusetts and other New England States,' E. H. Forbush records October 6 as the latest fall date for the occurrence of the Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*) in that section, and indicates that August and early September is the normal time of migration. It seems appropriate, therefore, to report the observation of a Nighthawk at Stratford, Connecticut, on October 13, nearly a month after the devastating and unprecedented September hurricane and a full month after most of its kin have journeyed southward. The bird was seen about noon in a large elm, quietly sitting horizontally on and parallel with a large branch projecting about twenty feet above one of the busy and noisy streets of the city. From a cursory examination of the literature and a review of the distribution files of the U. S. Biological Survey, I find but one later New England record for this species. Sage and Bishop (*Bull. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Surv. Connecticut*, no. 20, p. 99, 1913) record a Nighthawk seen at New Haven, Connecticut, October 17, 1890, as well as one at Portland, Connecticut, October 10, 1902.—CLARENCE COTTAM, *U. S. Biological Survey, Washington, D. C.*

Song of the Western Wood Pewee.—In 'The Auk' (50: 174-178) for April, 1933, Dr. Wallace Craig gave an interesting presentation of his work on the Wood Pewee's song. More recently, in a letter to me, he has asked some questions regarding the performance of the western species, *Myiochanes r. richardsoni*. He urges that my reply to his letter be published for the use of interested students. I am glad to comply with the request.

Certain results of one's listening may be put into black and white (without a sound track) but, the ultimate is not attainable in that medium. However, my ruminations may be recorded in part as follows. (1) Twilight songs have been recognized in the following western flycatchers: Western and Cassin's Kingbirds, Arizona Flycatcher, Ash-throated Flycatcher, Olivaceous Flycatcher, Coues' Flycatcher, Western Wood Pewee, Vermilion Flycatcher. (2) These songs differ from the regular day-time notes in their more varied content as a rule and in being an almost continuously flowing sequence of single notes or phrases of notes. (3) They are often given either morning or evening, but are most marked in many species at dawn. (4) In Black Phoebe and Vermilion Flycatcher, the song may be given at any time of day and is accompanied by rhythmic tail display in Phoebe or by special flight pattern in Vermilion Fly-