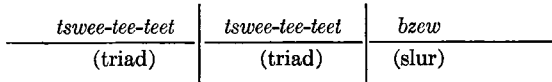


catcher. (5) These twilight performances appear to be true songs in that they seem to be emotional expressions whereas some elements of the sequence may be used during the day for other purposes, e. g., sequestration notes. (6) In the case of the Western Wood Pewee, an effort to record the dawn song gives the following result:



The *tswee-tee-teet* is designated as a triad, it is once repeated and is then followed by *bzew*, a downward slur, which completes the pattern of three equal measures. This pattern is then repeated without interruption of rhythm for an extended and metronomic performance. Each measure lasts for about one and a half seconds. The triad is a rising sequence with the strong accent on the first note. The slur is a downward slide equivalent in length to the three rising notes of the triad. The tone quality of the triad notes is entirely different from that of the slur, the latter being a roughened buzz, whereas the former are clear and sweet. (7) The downward slur is the part of the song which is used during the brighter parts of the day as a possible sequestration note and it is then given singly. Notes of the same general nature as those of the triad may be used about the nest or when two birds approach closely. They are, however, not identical with the song elements. (8) A diagram of the song might be sketched thus:



The Wood Pewee sings either at morning or at evening and I cannot see any difference in pattern between the two. The Vermilion Flycatcher may perform in the middle of the night, but I have not heard the Wood Pewee when there was not at least some faint flush of daylight.—LOYE MILLER, *University of California at Los Angeles*.

Second specimen of *Aechmolophus mexicanus*.—During the fifty-sixth stated meeting of the American Ornithologists' Union recently held in Washington, D. C., I had the opportunity of examining some of the collections of the U. S. National Museum and was pleased to find a second specimen of the curious little tyrant flycatcher that I described as *Aechmolophus mexicanus* in 'The Auk' for October, 1938 (vol. 55, p. 663-665). This specimen is an adult female, collected at the type locality on the same date as the type and by the same collector, and quite probably is (or was) the mate of the type, which is a male. It is in a little fresher condition than the type and shows a little stronger tinge of yellow on the chest and lower under parts. In all particulars it amply confirms the distinctive characters of the genus and species erected for this form. Wing, 68 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 11.75; culmen from base, 16.6; tarsus, 18.9. As in the case of the type, the specimen in Washington had been confused with other species and while the type had been formally labeled as a *Myiochanes*, the female had been identified as an *Empidonax*.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Dr. Herbert Friedmann for permission to record this specimen from the collection under their charge.—JOHN T. ZIMMER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City*.