

ic-ic towée, towée (often *two-lée, two-lée*—more musical), *ic-ic, téw, ic-ic towée, towée . . .*” These songs, with minor variations, were given throughout the season.

As the days lengthened, the bluebirds began their morning singing at earlier hours, about two and one-half hours before sunrise, always well before daylight. At the time of the summer solstice, on the night of June 21-22, I remained awake until the first song was given, at 3:29 a. m., Mountain Standard Time. (As Fortine is less than 50 miles from the western border of the Mountain time zone, the corrected local time would be much earlier.) Generally the Western Bluebird was the second species to begin singing, being preceded only by the Tree Swallow, and being followed closely by the Mountain Bluebird. Singing usually continued for thirty to sixty minutes, but shorter series of song were sometimes given as late as 7 a. m. Frequently, but not regularly, the birds sang spasmodically during the twilight hours of evening. Singing ceased about July 15, soon after the second broods of young had hatched.

The singing of these birds resembled the usual song of the Western Robin even more closely than does the song of the Mountain Bluebird as observed in this locality. In the darkness I often found it difficult to tell whether a song was given by a Western Bluebird a few hundred feet away or by a Western Robin at a greater distance. To me the Western Bluebird's singing, from a musical standpoint, is less enjoyable than that of its quieter relative, the song of the Mountain Bluebird being softer, more subdued, and more pleasingly modulated.

During the early part of the season, in April, while the Western Bluebirds were pairing and selecting houses, the males during the day frequently gave a double note that was not heard later in the season. This was a musical *pa-wée*, much resembling a goldfinch's call. This was also coupled with the common call note to form a series of phrases which perhaps constituted a “mating song”: *Pa-wée, few few. Few few fa-wée. Fa-wée. Few few fa-wée. Pa-wée. Pa-wée, few, few . . .* Another phrase sometimes given at this season I noted as *etherick tée*, the first double note resembling a common phrase of the Western Robin's song.—WINTON WEYDEMEYER, *Fortine, Montana, September 4, 1934.*

Another Cross-billed Blackbird.—In reading the Condor (35, 1933, p. 234) the note “A Cross-billed Blackbird”, by E. A. Stoner, reminded me of a like experience which I had here at Florence Lake.

On September 26, 1926, I trapped a female Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) with crossed mandibles. It did not occur to me to sketch this deformity, but if I remember correctly the lower mandible was bent slightly to the left, the upper more sharply to the right. I do not recall a bluntness of either mandible or that there was any bump such as Mr. Stoner found on the upper mandible of the blackbird he sketched. In other words there was no abnormal feature other than the peculiar crossing of the bill.

So far as I could see, the bird was healthy and in good condition. After placing band number 258272, I released her. Shortly after this our Brewer Blackbirds migrated and though I watched especially for the cross-bill, the next and succeeding seasons, to my knowledge she never returned.—LILA M. LOFBERG, *Florence Lake, Big Creek, California, April 23, 1934.*

The New Mexico Race of Plain Titmouse.—Major Allan Brooks has placed at my disposal eight specimens of Plain Titmouse collected by himself in the vicinity of Silver City, New Mexico. These form the prime basis of the description now offered, of a new subspecies the existence of which has long been suspected by both Major Brooks and myself. The bird I select as type has been presented by him to the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

Baeolophus inornatus plumbescens, new subspecies. Lead-colored Plain Titmouse.

Type.—Male, no. 65010, Mus. Vert. Zool.; Silver City, Grant County, New Mexico; March 29, 1933; collected by Allan Brooks, orig. no. 7373.

Diagnosis.—As compared with *Baeolophus inornatus griseus*, from the eastern part of the Great Basin region, north of the Colorado River: similar in general fea-