

Eastern Lark Sparrow. One breeding record, including nest, June 27, 1931 (Miss Farida Willey), published in the *Auk* for January, 1932 (Wood).

Lincoln's Sparrow. Seen September 28, 1929 (Curry), and September 21, 1930 (Curry), and two seen October 4, 1931 (Wood).

The following are some records that are perhaps noteworthy:

Baldpate. One seen April 11, 1932, and a pair seen May 14, 1932 (Wood), the first to be seen since 1909.

Old-squaw. One seen April 21, 1932, at Oak Hall (Wood); only one other record.

Eastern Screech Owl. Still all of the gray phase.

Red-bellied Woodpecker. One seen January 24, 1924 (Large); only one other record.

Northern Cliff Swallow. Colony of forty-two nests in use found May 25, 1930, at Pennsylvania Furnace (Wood).

Northern Blue Jay. A flock of sixty-five counted near Shingletown, September 27, 1931 (Wood).—MERRILL WOOD, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Brunnich's Murre in Iowa.—Mr. Frank C. Pellett has recently placed in the hands of the writer a specimen of Brunnich's Murre (*Uria lomvia lomvia*), which he secured at Atlantic, Cass County, Iowa, on December 16, 1896, this being the date given on the original label attached to the specimen. A note referring to this specimen was published by J. H. Brown in the *Iowa Ornithologist* (III, No. 1, p. 11, January, 1897); but it was here reported as "probably the Atlantic form, *Uria troile*, Linn.", and as "captured alive, but thoroughly exhausted, Dec. 20th near Atlantic and died soon after". Dr. R. M. Anderson, in "The Birds of Iowa" (1907), includes this specimen in his account of *Uria lomvia*, though probably by inference rather than examination, since Mr. Pellett has no knowledge that it was examined at this time. The *Auk* for 1897 contains numerous records of this species for the interior of the continent. It is evident that a flock of considerable size must have been blown inland to lose their bearings. A comparison of these dates indicates that December 16 must have been rather early for a point so far inland as Iowa, while December 20 would be quite comparable; however, the difference is slight. To make quite certain of the identification we recently sent the specimen to Mr. Ludlow Griscom, of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge; and we are indebted to Mr. Griscom for verifying our belief that the specimen is *lomvia*—"a young Brunnich's Murre of the year", as he states.—T. C. STEPHENS, *Sioux City, Iowa.*

Another Hybrid Between the Indigo and Lazuli Buntings.—Walter J. Breckenridge of the University Museum, University of Minnesota, has the credit of collecting, in northwestern Minnesota on June 26, 1929, the first male hybrid between the Indigo and Lazuli Buntings (*Passerina cyanea* x *P. amoena*). On June 1, 1932, the writer took a similar hybrid bird, while working in Cherry County, Nebraska, under the direction of Fred M. Dille, of Rapid City, South Dakota. The country bordering the swift Niobrara River in Cherry County is ideal for the summer home of grosbeaks and buntings. The Indigo Bunting is a fairly common bird in this region, and here also we found several Lazuli Buntings settled for the summer. Beautiful Black-headed Grosbeaks, Western Blue Grosbeaks, and Scarlet Tanagers were found not uncommonly, with a single Cardinal adding more color to this highly-colored group of species.