

Brown Pelican in Nevada.—A rather graphic account of a visit by a Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), to Las Vegas, Nevada, was contained in a newspaper clipping received in November 1941. Refuge Manager G. E. Wardwell, of the Boulder Canyon National Wildlife Refuge, was quoted as authority for the statement that it was the first Nevada record for this species. In reply to an inquiry, Mr. Wardwell stated that, "This bird was first seen in Las Vegas, about 11:00 A. M., on August 2, 1941. I first observed it flying up our main street just over the top of the cars and then lighting on top of our leading hotel." He adds that he was considerably misquoted in the newspaper article.

According to the geographic distribution files of the Fish and Wildlife Service, this is the second record for Nevada; Linsdale in his *Birds of Nevada* (Pacific Coast Avifauna, No. 23: 30, 1936) records one seen on May 20, 1934 in the vicinity of Stillwater. This case was recorded under the subspecific name *californicus* and it is probable that the Las Vegas individual belonged to the same race, as do other casual occurrences of this bird in the Great Basin.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

Pintail in Colombia.—In the recovery records of banded waterfowl in the files of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the case of a Pintail (*Dafila acuta tritzihoa*), seems worthy of special notice. This appears to be the first record for the species in Colombia. The bird, an adult male, was marked with band no. 39-681629, at the Des Lacs National Wildlife Refuge, Kenmare, North Dakota, on August 27, 1939 by the refuge manager, Seth H. Low. It was shot on January 10, 1940 at Vijes, 20 miles from Cali, Colombia, by Arthur R. Williams.—FREDERICK C. LINCOLN, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.*

An Iowa record of the Pallid Horned Lark.—During the latter part of December, 1941, and early January a severe blizzard swept southeastward across the middle western states. Winds of high velocity accompanied by heavy snowfall were reported and temperatures far below zero were commonplace. On January 4 a Horned Lark of striking appearance was found dead in northeastern Iowa on U. S. Highway 52 near Ridgeway, Winneshiek County by Mrs. Amy G. Baldwin, an accomplished amateur ornithologist of Chicago. The specimen differed so markedly from the races known to occur in the middle west that it was brought to Field Museum by Mrs. Baldwin for preservation and subspecific determination.

The bird (F. M. No. 123264) was an adult male in clean plumage, but somewhat emaciated condition. Its immaculate white throat and superciliaries immediately suggest *C. a. arcticola* of the far northwest but there are differences which may not be due to individual variation alone. All dorsal parts are very much darker than in *arcticola* being, in this respect, unmatched by any of the several hundred Horned Larks with which it has been compared by the writer. The brown of the back, particularly, is so dense and extensive as to obscure the paler feather margins. Measurements, however, conform with those of *arcticola*, being: wing, 113; tail, 70; culmen, 11.

Although the Pallid Horned Lark is not known to occur east of Montana, the writer's tentative identification of this Iowa specimen has been corroborated by Mr. Rudyerd Boulton of Field Museum and by Dr. John W. Aldrich of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Dr. Aldrich has suggested that eventually it may prove to be a representative of an undescribed Canadian race whose breeding range is as yet unknown.—EMMET R. BLAKE, *Field Museum, Chicago.*