

Nesting of the Prairie Horned Lark in northwestern Alabama.—The Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*), long regarded as strictly a winter visitor in northwestern Alabama, and recorded as a breeder only as far south as southern Missouri and the Ozark region of Arkansas, has now twice been found nesting here. The honor of this discovery belongs to Mr. Leslie King, of this place, who found a nest with four fresh eggs on May 22, 1942, and a second nest three days later with two eggs and one young. The first set and nest were collected; the second left undisturbed. In both cases the identity of the parent birds was fully and positively established. It is believed this is a new record for Alabama.—F. W. McCORMACK, *Leighton, Alabama*.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker breeding in Maryland.—On June 9, 1939, while studying birds on Assateague Island, a sand-bar extending some thirty-five miles from Ocean City, Maryland, southward into Virginia, I found a young Red-cockaded Woodpecker (*Dryobates borealis*) just out of its nest in a stand of *Pinus virginiana*, behind the North Beach Coast Guard Station, ten miles below Ocean City. As the bird could not fly very well I easily approached it and examined it closely.

Since locating this species breeding in the State, I have been unable to find any records concerning the breeding of this woodpecker in Maryland and therefore believe it is the first record of the breeding of the bird in the state.—BROOKE MEANLEY, *Patuxent Research Refuge, Bowie, Maryland*.

Cuban Nighthawk breeding on Lower Florida Keys.—On August 11, 1942, two nighthawks were collected on Boca Chica Key, about eight miles eastward from Key West, as they were feeding low over the ground. These specimens were sent to Mr. John W. Aldrich, Biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service in Washington, who identified them as *Chordeiles minor gundlachi*, one being a female in the gray phase and the other considered an immature male bird. These determinations are not very surprising in view of the West Indian affinities of the Florida Keys as emphasized by certain forms of birds found here. In June of 1941 my attention was called to the notes of nighthawks over Key West by Roger Tory Peterson and a certain difference in syllables from the more northern birds was plainly noted. Since that time special attention has been given to this bird and its call, the latter generally consisting of three or four notes expressed as *killy-kadick* by Cubans living in this area and also mentioned as this by Mr. James Bond in his 'Birds of the West Indies.' These are the only notes of our summering birds along the lower keys heard by the writer. Although no nests or eggs have been found so far, the above facts lead to the belief that *gundlachi* is the nesting bird of the lower keys although it is possible that the Florida bird, *C. m. chapmani*, may also occur at that time.—EARLE R. GREENE, *Fish and Wildlife Service, Key West, Florida*.

Florida Burrowing Owl in Cuba.—I have received word from my friend, Sr. Gaston Villalba, of the taking of a female Florida Burrowing Owl (*Speotyto c. floridana*) at the Campo Florido, Havana, Cuba, on January 7, 1934. It appears probable that the individual reached Cuba from the Bahamas (cf. Bond, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 94: 95-96, 1942). The specimen is now in the Villalba Collection, which includes the only Cuban examples of the Blue-winged and Bay-breasted Warblers, in addition to many other skins of interest.—JAMES BOND, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*.