

Courtship display and interspecific isolation between Laysan and Black-footed Albatrosses.—In discussing the possible mechanisms for reproductive isolation in sympatric populations of *Diomedea immutabilis* and *D. nigripes*, Fisher (1972, Auk 89: 381–402) states that one specific difference contributing to the isolation of the populations is the speed and vigor of the mating displays. He states (pp. 394 and 401) “The dance of the Black-footed Albatross is speedier, more intense, more vigorous,” and “One factor that is impossible to describe is the overpowering vigor and intensity displayed by the dancing Black-footed Albatross.”

Although this aspect is but one among several mechanisms Fisher discussed, it significantly departs from the interpretation provided by Meseth (1968, The behavior of the Laysan Albatross, *Diomedea immutabilis*, on its Breeding Ground, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Univ. Microfilms) on the influence of the courtship display. Meseth analyzed breeding behavior, including the dance of the Laysan Albatross and compared dancing and copulatory behavior between the Laysan and Black-footed Albatross. Meseth did not discuss the role of the dance as an isolating factor but did conclude (p. 153) “The difference between the dances of the two species are those of detail and not form. The Black-foot performs the dance at a slower pace than the Laysan so that any intraspecific [*sic*] interaction usually finds the Black-foot behind in tempo which, of course, destroys any coordination of steps.”

Because Meseth's analysis is relatively unavailable, it is important to note this decided difference in interpretation that may best be resolved by additional study.—EUGENE A. LEFEBVRE, *Department of Zoology, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois 62901*. Accepted 21 Oct. 75.

First Pennsylvania photographic record and other eastern sightings of the Lazuli Bunting.—Mrs. Helen Yelk first noticed an unusual bird at her feeder, near Elverson, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on 10 January 1975. After a week of study with her neighbor, Mrs. Sara Horner, they identified it as a Lazuli Bunting (*Passerina amoena*). I saw the bird at Mrs. Horner's feeder on 20 January 1975. It was a male approaching breeding plumage, with a bluish head slightly hidden by light brown feathers, and an orange-brown band on the breast and white wing bars. The bird was seen daily from 19 January 1975 until 16 March 1975. Color photographs were taken and placed in the National Photoduplicate File (599-1 Ca and 599-1 Cb).

In view of Kroodsmas's (1975, Auk 92: 66) statement that he knew of no Lazuli Bunting record east of the Mississippi, I list the following published recent eastern records: a male seen on 6–7 May 1950 at Milton, Wisconsin (1950, Passenger Pigeon 13: 36), an adult male banded, photographed, and released 14 January 1963 at Timonium, Maryland (1973, Maryland Birdlife 19: 9), a male banded and photographed at Newport News, Virginia 25 February 1966 (1966, Audubon Field Notes 20: 409), a male seen 19–21 May 1967 at Brule, Wisconsin (1967 Passenger Pigeon 30: 50 and 1967, A. F. N. 21: 51). I am grateful to Chandler S. Robbins and Samuel Robbins for their help in checking the literature.—ROBERT E. COOK, *Box 152, Main Street, Elverson, Pennsylvania, 19520*. Accepted 27 Oct. 75.