

**New Birds for State College, Pennsylvania.**—In 1909, at State College, which is near the geographical center of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. K. Musgrave wrote a thesis on the birds of that region. He listed 146 species of which six have not been recorded there again. They are Red-throated Loon, two collected; Green-winged Teal, one collected; Golden Eagle, two collected; Brunnich's Murre, one collected in the winter of 1894 or 1895 (this specimen is in the oology collection of the Pennsylvania State College); Snowy Owl, one collected in January, 1891; and Blue-winged Warbler.

Since 1909 nearly a dozen people, studying or teaching in the College, have recorded their observations, until today 217 species are listed for the place. Mr. Thomas D. Burleigh, of the Biological Survey, published in numbers of the WILSON BULLETIN for June and September, 1924, and March, 1931, a very comprehensive report. Mr. R. C. Harlow has similar articles in the *Auk* of January, April, and July, 1918, but aside from his nesting data the only species not covered by Mr. Burleigh are Saw-whet Owl, Acadian Flycatcher, and Short-billed Marsh Wren.

The following are the species new to State College and vicinity since Mr. Burleigh's report:

Black-crowned Night Heron. One seen May 30, 1930, at Oak Hall (Dr. Haskel B. Curry).

Eastern Least Bittern. Seen September, 1930, at Oak Hall (Curry).

Wood Duck. One female seen in Alan Seeger Forest (Mr. George M. Sutton).

Ring-necked Duck. One seen May 4, 1932 (Dr. Thomas C. Benton).

Canvas-back. One injured female captured alive by a farmer, in November, 1931 (Merrill Wood).

Lesser Scaup Duck. First noted in the fall of 1926 (Mr. J. Warren Large). Seen each spring thereafter.

American Merganser. One seen April 11, 1932 (Benton and Wood).

Rough-legged Hawk. One seen November 10, 1929, over the College farms (Curry).

Ring-necked Pheasant. Introduced in 1925.

Barn Owl. One captured alive on December 10, 1928 (Miss Marjorie R. Ross), and one seen October 4, 1931 (Wood).

Long-eared Owl. One collected in 1925 by a local resident (Wood).

Fish Crow. Seen and heard throughout the year (Wood).

Eastern Mockingbird. One appeared in town November 13, 1929, and remained there until December 14, 1929 (Wood). Said to have been seen once again on January 20, 1930.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. One seen spring of 1927 (Large), two seen May 18, 1930 (Curry and Wood), and one seen May 11, 1931 (Curry and Wood).

Northern Shrike. One seen on March 27, 1926 (Large), and one seen November 23, 1930 (Curry).

White-eyed Vireo. One seen in the spring of 1927 (Large).

Philadelphia Vireo. One seen on September 21, 1930 (Curry).

Western Palm Warbler. One seen May 11, 1931 (Curry and Wood).

Kentucky Warbler. One seen May 8, 1927 (Ross).

Boat-tailed Grackle. Seen spring of 1927 at Oak Hall (Large).

Eastern Evening Grosbeak. Four seen April 13, 1930 (Wood).

Canadian Pine Grosbeak. Seen May 1, 1926 (Large), nine seen January 25, 1930 (Wood), and six seen March 30, 1930 (Wood).

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.