

Regulus regulus. Goldcrest. A group of four Goldcrests was observed in a grove of dwarfed pines on the top of a hillside on November 3, in company with two Great Tits.

Lanius bucephalus bucephalus. Bull-headed Shrike. Not uncommon in brushy fields or along the brushy borders of streams. Normally three or four were seen in a day afield. Two were collected and sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Passer montanus dybowskii. Eurasian Tree Sparrow. Abundant around the ruins of villages but observed in no other habitat. I never saw them around the camps as might be expected. All appeared rather shy in comparison with the sparrows of the more settled areas. As I walked through the ruins of a village, sparrows dove for cover in the dense weeds that were reclaiming the ground. When flushed from their hiding place, they darted a few inches over the grass-tops to drop into another patch of weeds. Five were collected and forwarded to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula. Bullfinch. On November 27, two Bullfinches were observed in the dense brush bordering a stream; as I approached they flew up a hillside and disappeared in the heavy vegetation. An hour later a female was collected in the same area. In size and color it agrees perfectly with winter-collected *rosacea* from Japan.

Erythrura rosea. Pallas' Rose Finch. Common in a single narrow ravine on a brushy hillside but not observed elsewhere. Because of the thickness of the vegetation it was difficult to make an accurate estimate of the numbers of the species; however, on November 20, twenty-one birds were counted during a 10-minute period in the brush along the stream. Two streaked immature males were collected.

Emberiza elegans elegans. Yellow-throated Bunting. This species was observed on only one occasion. On November 28, a flock of six was seen in a heavily wooded area near a stream; one male was collected. It was noticeably more wary and difficult to approach than either the Rustic or Meadow buntings.

Emberiza cioides. Meadow Bunting. Very common in brushy fields, along streams, and in abandoned cultivated fields, where it was outnumbered only by *E. rustica*. I was able to save only one specimen, which is indistinguishable from Dr. Yamashina's series of *weigoldi*.

Emberiza rustica rustica. Rustic Bunting. Abundant in brush, abandoned fields, and forest borders. This was easily the most common bird in the area throughout the month, and it was a poor day when I didn't count more than a hundred in the course of a few hours. Most common in the weeds and brushy tangles of abandoned fields and along the wooded borders of streams.—J. T. MOYER, *Tokyo, Japan*.

Pintails Harassing a Short-eared Owl.—Shortly after sunrise on April 11, 1954, Dr. and Mrs. Ray H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Behan, and I saw a Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) on the west side of Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, South Dakota. As it dropped to the ground near a small pond, seven male Pintails (*Anas acuta*) left the water. Swinging in a wide circle, they flew directly at the owl, which was again in the air, and forced it to swerve. This was repeated again and again for several minutes until owl and ducks disappeared behind a hill. Throughout this episode the ducks flew as a compact group. There was no sign that the owl had attempted to capture any ducks. At this time, of course, migration was still underway and nesting of the ducks had apparently not begun.—JOHN G. ERICKSON, 2515 Thomas Ave. S., Minneapolis 5, Minnesota.