Results of the present study (Table 1) show that the fruits of rice, unidentified grasses, sorghum, *Vigna sinensis*, and oak constituted the primary items in the samples from pheasant crops. These materials accounted for approximately 68 per cent of the total volume of food items taken from the crop.

Table 2 shows the analysis of gizzard contents. These data indicate that the leaves and stems of grasses (mostly rice) comprised about 46 per cent of the total volume of food items in the gizzards, while the leaves and stems of forbs constituted approximately 15 per cent. The fruits of oak, rice, and sorghum accounted for an additional 22 per cent.

Data from these small samples suggest, therefore, that during the fall farm crops and oak mast, as well as grasses and certain forbs, are major food sources for the South Korean Ring-necked Pheasant in the region where the study material was collected. Among farm crops, rice and sorghum are the most important items, while *Vigna sinensis*, *Strophostyles* sp., and *Indigofera* sp. are notable among the forbs.

Plant seeds were identified by Dr. A. C. Martin, formerly of the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland.

Identification of the subspecies *karpowi* was made by Dr. O. L. Austin, Director, Florida State Museum, from two specimens collected by the senior author in Kyonggi-do Province.—C. M. Loveless, *Denver Wildlife Research Center, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Denver, Colorado*, and G. Bear, *Colorado Game, Fish and Parks Department, Fort Collins, Colorado.*

The Red-winged Blackbird in Alaska.—Previously published reports of the Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) in Alaska include only five occurrences, separated widely both geographically and temporally: a female collected at Wales on 6 June 1929 (A. M. Bailey, *Condor*, 32: 161, 1930); a male taken at Barrow on 28 June 1940 (A. M. Bailey, *Birds of arctic Alaska*, Colorado Mus. Nat. Hist., 1948; see p. 290); a male collected at the mouth of the Stikine River, at Sergief Island, on 1 July 1946, and a female taken at Mole Harbor, Admiralty Island, in summer 1924 (J. D. Webster, *Condor*, 50: 229, 1948); and a small colony with some evidence of breeding observed on the Bremner River during 1957 and 1958 (P. E. K. Shepherd, *Condor*, 64: 440, 1962). Recently a number of additional records have come to my attention, and it appears as if the species is a well established summer resident in the upper Tanana Valley.

During June, 1964, I found Red-wings uncommon but widely dispersed through the lake region immediately east of Tetlin Lake (63°05′ N, 142°40′ W). The species was first reported from this area on 25 June 1961 when an adult male was seen at Gasoline Lake by Donald E. McKnight and Ray Parent, then of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (McKnight, *in litt.*), but it had not been reported again until my observations in 1964—largely, I think, because nobody interested in passerines had worked in the area. On 10 June 1964, I collected a first-year male undergoing wing molt (University of Alaska no. 2383; testes 10.3 × 6.5, 9.1 × 7.9 mm) at Gasoline Lake, and saw another male singing on the northeast shore of Butterfly Lake. On 12 June in this same area, I saw two males and heard another. On 14 June my co-workers and I visited Fish Lake and found a territorial pair of Red-wings, about five air-line miles south of Gasoline Lake. On 18 June, Karl B. Schneider and Dwain A. Davies, of the University of Alaska, located a small colony of territorial birds about a small pond on the southeast shore of Tetlin Lake; they collected an adult female with a brood patch (UA 2387; largest ovule 2.5 mm) but were unable to locate a nest.

Also in June, 1964, L. Gerard Swartz and William J. Robertson, University of Alaska, found Red-wings at George Lake (63°48′ N, 144°26′ W), about 40 miles southeast of Delta Junction. Swartz and Robertson saw two males on 26 June, and one in the same area on 29 June; and they collected a pair (UA 2385, adult ♂; testes 5.9 × 4.7, 5.5 × 4.8 mm; and UA 2386, adult ♀; largest ovule less than 1 mm) in another nearby area on 17 July. This pair behaved as if a nest was nearby, but none was found.

Two other observations of Red-winged Blackbirds were made in the upper reaches of the Tanana Valley in June, 1964. On 1 June, Sidney Peyton of Fillmore, California, saw two male Red-wings in a small marsh near Scotty Creek (62°40′ N, 141°03′ W); and on 6 June, James A. Erickson, University of Alaska, James E. Hemming, U. S. Public Health Service Arctic Health Research Center, and Robert B. Weeden, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, observed a pair perched in a tall willow beside a marshy area in the same general area near Scotty Creek.

In addition to these interior Alaska records, Curtis H. Sherwood, recently of Juneau, collected an adult male of a pair of Red-winged Blackbirds (UA 2384; testes 6 × 7, 9 × 8 mm) seen feeding along the bank of a freshwater creek near Juneau on 30 May 1964. Sherwood had looked for Red-wings for some years in Juneau, but this was his first success. Richard M. Hurd, U. S. Forest Service Northern Forest Experiment Station, however, told me that he observed four female or immature Red-wings near the Juneau airport on 3 September 1962; he watched them for several minutes and was confident of his identification.

Finally, another straggler can be added to our Alaskan compilations on the basis of a sight record of a male Red-winged Blackbird seen on 17 September 1960 by Leonard M. Belson, then of a University of Alaska field party, at the mouth of Emmikroak Creek near Cape Thompson (68°08′ N, 165°56′ W). Belson reported that the red "epaulettes" of this black individual were strikingly visible as he watched it fluttering in some willow bushes 30 feet away.

Specimens from the upper Tanana Valley have been identified as *A. p. arctolegus*, the subspecies to be expected in the area.—BRINA KESSEL, *Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alaska, College, Alaska.*

Antiphonal dueting and evidence for auditory reaction time in the Orange-chinned Parakeet.—While analyzing the vocal repertoire of Orange-chinned Parakeets (*Brotogeris jugularis*), I observed and recorded two vocalizations of a kind not found with great regularity in birds. The vocalizations are termed "antiphonal duets" and are given by a pair in which male and female alternately utter distinct syllables, with considerable speed and precision. Audiospectrographic analysis of these duets provided a method whereby I could estimate the auditory reaction time of this species.

The nature of dueting.—A distinction should be made between the two most common types of bird vocalizations in which the male and female of an established or potential pair vocalize in a duet.

Calling in unison by two individuals may be termed *simultaneous singing* or *simultaneous dueting*. The latter I prefer in cases, such as with parrots, when vocalizations may bear little resemblance to "song" in the usual ornithological sense of the word. Simultaneous singing is described for many of the *Campylorhynchus* wrens (Selander, 1964: 188–197); a barbet, *Trachyphonus darnaudii* (Moreau and Moreau, 1937: 170; Osmaston, 1941: 310–311); the Barred Antshrike, *Thamnophilus doliatus* (Haverschmidt, 1947: 357–358); the ovenbird *Furnarius rufus* (Wetmore, 1926: 264); the Bar-tailed Trogon, *Heterotrogon vittatus* (Moreau and Moreau, 1939: 301); a cuckoo,