

and the Carson River, where the water is comparatively swift, contained a larger percentage of carp than those taken on ponds and lakes.

Of the total of 267 fish, or their remains, found in the stomachs examined, only 64 may be classed as game and food fish. This would indicate that approximately 76 per cent of the food of this merganser in this locality consists of rough fish that are not used by local persons for food.

Locality	Number of stomachs examined	Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>)	Sacramento Perch (<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>)	Yellow Perch (<i>Perca flavescens</i>)	Suckers (<i>Pantosteus</i> and <i>Catostomus</i>)	Catfish (Bullheads) (<i>Ameiurus</i>)	Other
Carson River	54	95	2	2	5	8	1 Red-striped Shiner (<i>Richardsonius</i>)
Irrigation canals	23	51	2	6	6	1	....
Indian Lakes	21	11	7	1	....	....	9 Largemouth Bass (<i>Huro salmoides</i>) 1 Bluegill (<i>Archoplites</i>) 1 Chub (<i>Siphateles obesus</i>)
Rattlesnake Reservoir	5	2	....	11	....	....	....
Harmon Pasture	3	17	....	....	1	....	....
Hazen Reservoir	3	13	14	....	....	....	....
Dutch Bill Lake	1	....	....	....	....	....	.... Copepods
	110	189	25	20	12	9	

I am indebted to Karl F. Lagler and Robert R. Miller who examined 46 of the stomachs at the University of Michigan in 1943. The remaining 64 were examined by the writer.—J. R. ALCORN, Fallon, Nevada, September 4, 1952.

Lapland Longspur and Snow Bunting Recorded in Utah.—On January 1, 1952, I had the opportunity to take a male Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus alasensis*) while trapping Horned Larks (*Eremophila alpestris*) in my back yard at Roosevelt, Duchesne County, Utah. The Horned Larks concentrated at my feeding station during the extreme cold weather and heavy snowfall that occurred between December 28, 1951, and January 10, 1952. I did not recognize the longspur among the Horned Larks before it was captured. However, careful observations did not reveal others among the flock of approximately 200 Horned Larks that stayed in the vicinity. I extend my sincere thanks to Frank A. Pitelka for verifying the identification of the longspur. The specimen is now a part of the ornithological collection at the Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. According to Woodbury, Cottam, and Sugden (Univ. of Utah, Bull. No. 16, 1949:39) this is the first record of the Lapland Longspur in Utah.

A male Snow Bunting (*Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis*) was captured, banded and later released at Roosevelt on January 2, 1952. It was observed feeding at the traps during the next two days but it did not reappear after January 4. A flock of 15 was observed feeding at a cattle feed yard near the Uinta River, 4 miles north of Fort Duchesne, Uintah County, Utah, from January 14 to February 10, 1952. A male was collected on January 14, 1952, and is now a part of the Brigham Young University collection.—MERLIN L. KILLPACK, Union High School, Roosevelt, Utah, September 16, 1952.

Hybridization of Cinnamon and Blue-winged Teal in Northeastern California.—In northeastern California where the Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) and the Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) occur together during the breeding season, it is not surprising that these two closely allied species should occasionally be found to hybridize. Since the writers, however, are not aware that such a hybrid has ever been mentioned in ornithological literature from this region, the following observations may be of interest.

On May 12 and again on May 13, 1952, a perfect example of a male hybrid Cinnamon Teal x Blue-winged Teal was seen by the writers in a canal on Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Siskiyou County, California. The body coloration of this bird was similar to, though slightly paler than, that of a Cinnamon Teal, with indistinct round, black spots on breast and sides. A white crescent in front of the eye appeared to be almost as clear as that of a Blue-winged Teal.

On May 15, 1952, a male Cinnamon Teal and a male Blue-winged Teal were seen in characteristic courtship flight, both pursuing a female of one of the species. Blue-winged Teal are of fairly common occurrence, although by no means abundant, in this section of the state, apparently arriving somewhat later than the Cinnamon Teal. In 1952 the first sight record for the former was April 29. By this time a few Cinnamon Teal were already beginning to nest.—WILLIAM ANDERSON and A. W. MILLER, *California Department of Fish and Game, Tulake, California, July 20, 1952.*

Additional Notes on Korean Birds.—From mid-November, 1951, to June, 1952, the writer was stationed with the United States Army at various points in Korea and was able to make a few limited observations of local birds. About thirty specimens were collected, but since the only guns available were M1 rifles, carbines, and an occasional 12-gauge shotgun, their condition is generally poor. Such skins as seemed salvageable have been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at Berkeley, where identifications were made.

Since the observations of Wolfe (Auk, 67, 1950:533-455) and Fennell (Condor, 54, 1952:101-110) are much more complete than mine, the following notes have been selected as supplementary. Principal observations were made in Kangwon Do, a few miles southeast of Kumsong and five miles south of the cease-fire line, and on the peninsula east of the harbor of the city of Pusan, in Kyongsang Namdo.

Anas crecca crecca. A female Eurasian Teal was taken by hunters on the Naktong River near Kumbae, north of Pusan, on March 14, 1952, along with a number of mallards.

Buteo buteo burmanicus. A male Japanese Buzzard was collected on December 3, 1951, south of Kumsong. It had been working through the deciduous woods along a ridge, and its stomach and gullet contained three small mice.

Synthliboramphus antiquus. Two males from a small flock of Ancient Murrelets were taken just outside of Pusan harbor on March 28, 1952. A small cove with nearly vertical walls of bare rock standing fifty to one hundred feet above the water protected the birds from a strong northwest wind, and they stayed close inshore or flew along the cliffs with several Black-tailed Gulls (*Larus crassirostris*). They were not seen after this date.

Otus bakkamoena ussuriensis. A female Scops Owl flushed from a stream bank into chest-high scrub pine along a mountain side east of Pusan on March 3, 1952. Her red eyeshine was clearly visible in the waning light. She never flew higher than the tops of the trees, and was shot while perched on a branch less than eighteen inches above the ground. The matted hair and bones of a single mouse were found in the stomach.

Dendrocopos kizuki acutirostris. On January 1, 1952, a male Pygmy Woodpecker was collected in a deciduous woods south of Kumsong, Kangwon Do.

Hirundo rustica. The first House Swallows were seen at Pusan on April 11, 1952, when a flock of about 15 flew in over a beach east of the city. From this time on they were common everywhere. A nest containing two eggs and two young was observed under the eaves of a house at Sachon, Kyongsang Namdo, on May 31, 1952.

Cyanopica cyanus koreensis. A group of ten Blue Magpies was found in the brush along a small river near Kumsong on January 1, 1952, and one bird was taken. This species was not seen to associate with other birds in the valley, although crows and magpies were frequently together. A call of *chweee chweee* or *bzzzzzz chweee chweee*, with a shrill rising inflection, revealed their movements through the brush.

Parus varius varius. A male Varied Tit was collected in the vicinity of Kumsong on January 1, 1952. While other tits and buntings flocked together through the brushy stream borders, this bird was found alone in a solitary oak near the center of the small valley.

Saxicola torquata stejnegeri. Pairs and individual Japanese Stonechats were seen occasionally in the first two weeks in April, 1952, in the vicinity of Pusan. They were generally to be found in brush and small trees along paddy margins or in steep-sided draws, in company with Meadow Buntings (*Emberiza cioides*) and Greenfinches (*Chloris sinica*).