green, bordered anteriorly by buffy brown and posteriorly by black margined with white and/or buff; abdomen white, becoming faintly vermiculated with black posteriorly; undertail coverts black edged with white.

Resemblance to Green-winged Teal: large green postocular patch, bordered with black around nape; fine black vermiculation on lower throat; brownish wash on anterior part of breast, overlapping numerous indistinct black spots; white crescent mark at shoulder.

Resemblance to Pintail: crown, chin, and most of throat brown (not chestnut); central rectrices somewhat elongate and acuminate; faint trace of white streak on sides of neck.

There are on both sides of the head two irregular patches of pale rufous—a larger one anterior to and below the eye and a smaller one in the auricular region. They are separated by a band of brown extending from the throat to the eye.

The size of the bird is more or less intermediate between that of the parent species; it has the following measurements (in mm.): wing, 225; tail, 135; culmen from nostril, 35; tarsus, 35.

Despite the numerous published records of duck hybrids, I have not been able to find a reference to a hybrid between the Pintail and the American Green-winged Teal. Hopkinson (Avicult. Mag., 4th ser., 13, 1935:78–86) lists numerous hybrid ducks reared in captivity, including a cross between the Pintail and the European *A. c. crecca*. Three other earlier references (Arrigoni degli Oddi [Atti] Acta Padova, 11, 1889:132–135; Leadbeater, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1862:84; and Blaauw, Ardea, 10, 1921:190) also refer to captive birds or to Old World populations or both. I am indebted to Dr. Charles G. Sibley for bringing these records to my attention.

The specimen reported here presumably represents a naturally produced hybrid between New World populations and therefore seems worthy of record. The occurrence of such a hybrid lends further support to the view that the two parent species, formerly assigned to different genera, are best allocated to the genus *Anas*.—THOMAS R. HOWELL, *Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, October 2, 1958.*

Red Phalarope in Mid-eastern Pacific.—On August 15, 1955, a Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) was collected in the mid-eastern Pacific Ocean, 800 miles west of Cape San Lucas, Baja California, longitude 124–44 W and latitude 21–48 N. The bird flew into the A-frame on the stern of a research vessel of the University of California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography at night and was picked up next day by William Hapgood, then a member of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. It was frozen and turned over to me and is now no. 30125 in the collection of the San Diego Society of Natural History.

When skinned, the bird was found to be very fat. It probably was a young female but the gonads were somewhat decomposed and obscure. However, the large size of the bird supports the view that it was a female. The plumage was mottled reddish-brown on the entire undersurface and was a mixture of brown and silvery gray above.

The Red Phalarope is well known as a pelagic inhabitant of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in winter. However, there are many gaps in the known oceanic distribution. Consequently, any specimen collected far out at sea is welcome as giving positive and verifiable data.—RAYMOND M. GILMORE, *San Diego Museum of Natural History, San Diego, California, November 1, 1958.*

Erolia temminckii and Anthus spinoletta blakistoni in Korea.—On September 29, 1957, I collected a single immature female Temminck Stint (*Erolia temminckii*) along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately four miles northeast of Inchon, Kyonggi-do, Korea. It was feeding on a strip of wet mud among sparsely growing *Typhus* along the edge of a small brackish pond. It was believed to be of the species *Erolia subminuta* until correctly identified by Richard C. Banks of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. It was later confirmed as *Erolia temminckii* by Herbert G. Deignan of the United States National Museum. The specimen weighed 26 grams and was in partial molt. The stomach contained fine, greenish matter of an undeterminable nature. The skull was unossified. It was comparatively tame and made no attempt to fly as I approached within collecting range. Further observations on this species were made in the fall of 1958 on sandy mud flats along the Han River near the city of

Seoul. These were as follows: group of seven on September 24, two on September 27, and approximately 15 to 20 on October 4. A total of nine specimens was collected; seven were preserved as skins and two as skeletons. Five were females, three were males and one was of undetermined sex. From the unossified condition of the skulls all were believed to be juveniles. All were extremely fat and in heavy molt. Although the Hand-List of Japanese Birds (1958) lists the species as having been recorded in Manchuria, Mongolia, China, Formosa, the Kuriles, and the Ryukyus and considers it as an "uncommon regular transient" and winter visitor in Honshu, Japan, this apparently is the first record of its occurrence in Korea. All specimens were deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

On November 23, 1957, I collected a single male Blakiston Water Pipit (*Anthus spinoletta*) of the race *blakistoni* among short grass and rocks along a small stream near the town of Idon, Kyonggi-do, Korea. This town is near the Kwangnung kings' tomb and the National Forest area approximately 15 miles north-northeast of Seoul. The bird was quite tame, ran along the ground, and permitted approach to within approximately 15 feet before flushing; it then flew low over the ground and soon resettled in the grass approximately 10 feet away where it was collected. This action is quite in contrast to actions of *A. s. japonicus,* the more common race in Korea, which, generally, flies high into the air upon flushing and leaves the area altogether or resettles at a considerable distance. The specimen weighed 21 grams and, according to the unossified condition of the skull, appeared to be immature. On January 12, 1958, I collected another single individual of this race on a strip of wet sand, along open water, in the bed of a wide, shallow stream on the extreme northeastern outskirts of the city of Seoul. It was in close company with a group of six Pied Wagtails (*Motacilla alba lugens*). It weighed 26 grams; the sex and age were undetermined. Again, on January 19, 1958, John J. Beranek collected two additional specimens (one of each sex) on ice and frozen sand along patches of open water in the same streambed. They, also, were closely associated with a group of five Pied Wagtails and were easily approached. The female weighed 23 grams; the male, 25. Ages were undetermined. All four specimens have been ascertained as of the race *blakistoni* by Deignan and have been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:236) considers "highly dubious" the racial allocation of a single specimen collected by Orii in Kumwha, Kangwon-do, Korea, on December 1, 1929, which was reported by Yamashina (Tori, 6, 1930:251–260 [in Japanese]) and accepted by the Hand-List of Japanese Birds of 1942 as of this form. The Hand-List of 1958, fourth and revised edition, accordingly, reports that this form "strayed to Korea (once—doubtful)." However, according to Toji Mishima (letter from Keisuke Kobayashi dated July 14, 1958) the specimen collected by Orii still exists in the Yamashina collection in Tokyo; he considers it, without doubt, as a representative of the race *blakistoni.* In comparison with other specimens of the race collected in Manchuria and China, Mishima states that it most closely agrees with the darkest-backed individuals and that upon this basis Austin doubted its validity.—CHESTER M. FENNELL, *Seoul, Korea, December 18, 1958.*