

On July 9 two specimens of Least Flycatcher were taken at Watson Lake, about 5 miles north-northwest of 100 Mile House. The songs of each were recorded. These specimens were taken in the aspen groves on the north side of the lake where about 10 per cent of the wooded area consisted of lodgepole pine. There was very little brush in the understory. One specimen responded by singing with the playback; the other approached the speaker and was observed pumping its tail and giving tail flicks. These specimens were also identified by Phillips. In addition, Least Flycatchers were heard at 124 Mile on July 6 and at Timothy Lake on July 8.

While the species is not listed as occurring in Washington State by Jewett, Taylor, Shaw, and Aldrich (Birds of Washington State, 1953), the species has extended its range in British Columbia, and presumably these observations represent a still farther extension of the range of the species. Munro and Cowan (A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947) listed the species only for the Peace River Parklands, east of the Rocky Mountains. They indicate that several species of eastern birds pass into the sub-alpine forest biotic area and to a lesser extent into the Cariboo Parklands biotic area. Miller (Condor, 57, 1955:62-63) reported a specimen from Indianpoint Lake in the sub-alpine forest area, which was unknown to Munro or Cowan at the time of their review.—ROBERT C. STEIN and MARTIN C. MICHENER, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, December 20, 1960.*

Brewer Blackbird Nesting in Eastern Michigan.—Since 1947 the Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) has been found breeding in several counties of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. All these records are from the western half of the state. In Bay County on June 4, 1960, Grefe found a nest of this species which contained four young. On June 13, 1960, Wolf visited the area, which is 7½ miles east and 1½ miles north of Bay City, and collected the adult male and one of the young from the nest. These specimens are now in the collections of The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. No other nest was found in the area, but four recently fledged young were seen being fed by adults on June 11. Three pairs were seen in the area at one time.

Zimmerman and Van Tyne (Occ. Papers No. 608, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., 1959:53) and the A.O.U. Check-list (1957:536) list no breeding records of this species from this far east in Michigan.—LARRY L. WOLF, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*, and ROBERT E. GREFE, *Saginaw, Michigan, December 18, 1960.*

Occurrence of the Oystercatcher and Curlew Sandpiper in Korea.—On September 10, 1960, I took a single male Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus osculans*) on a strip of wet mud at the edge of the Han River near the station of Sobbingo on the southwestern outskirts of Seoul, Korea. It was closely associated with another individual of the same species which circled low overhead several times, shortly after the collected bird was wounded. The specimen weighed 403 gms. and was heavily infested with ectoparasites. It was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Since this is only the second time that I have observed the species during the past seven years of residence in Korea and since, apparently, it has not been collected in South Korea in the past thirty years (Austin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:108), the present record is of some importance.

On September 11, 1960, Lt. Col. Thomas M. Carson and I took a single female Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*) that was feeding in shallow water on flooded salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately four miles northeast of Inchon, Kyonggi-do, Korea. This is the same area in which I obtained the first Korean specimen of the Temminck Stint (*Erolia temminckii*) on September 29, 1957 (Fennell, Condor, 61, 1959:227-228). It was closely associated with three Little Stints (*Erolia ruficollis*). It weighed 47 gms. and, from the unossified condition of the skull, appeared to be an immature individual. Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:433) and the Ornithological Society of Japan's 1958 "Hand-List of the Japanese Birds" refer to the species as a rare transient in Japan, the latter stating the species was "recorded mostly in May and once in September." Shaw (Zoologia Sinica, 15, 1936:432-433) calls it "not uncommon" as a migrant in Hopei Province of North China, where it passes through in May and September, and he states, further, that "it is also a summer visitor, but not common." Meise (Abhandlungen und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden, Band 18 [1931-34], 1934:72) refers to it as a migrant in Manchuria and lists four specimens taken near Charbin on May 23, 24, and 31. Hachisuka and Udagawa (Quart. Jour. Taiwan

Mus., 3, 1950:142-143) list a total of six specimens taken on Formosa and state that it "is an uncommon migrant among small waders on the China coast; a rare visitor to Japan and unknown to the Ryukyus." Most of the Fukien records, like those of Formosa, were made "between April and June." Although these references show that the species has been recorded from most of the land masses surrounding Korea, in so far as I am able to ascertain, this is the first time it has been collected and recorded in Korea. The specimen has been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHESTER M. FENNELL, *Seoul, Korea, September 24, 1960.*

Two New Records of Birds for California and Notes on Species of the Imperial Valley and Salton Sea Area of California.—*Ereunetes pusillus*. Semipalmated Sandpiper. While examining many dead and dying Least (*Erolia minutilla*) and Western (*Ereunetes mauri*) sandpipers and other shorebirds on a mud flat near the Salton Sea west of Niland, Imperial County, on May 7, 1960, a Semipalmated Sandpiper was found in weakened condition. It proved to be an adult male (testis 2 mm.) in breeding plumage. The specimen is now number 2945 in the Cardiff Collection. At the local headquarters of the California State Division of Fish and Game, I was told that these shorebirds were probably dying from botulism, which is not uncommon along the east shore of the Salton Sea at this season. A Semipalmated Sandpiper was taken on April 23, 1957, at Sasabe, Arizona, about 250 miles southeast of Niland (Levy, Condor, 60, 1958:70) but I can find no records of this species for California.

Sturnus vulgaris. Starling. Starlings were taken on three occasions north of Westmorland, Imperial County, California. An adult female was collected from an eucalyptus tree in a deserted farmyard on February 9, 1957. It was the only one observed. Three specimens were taken from a flock of about 15 at the same locality on November 19, 1957. They were with a large flock of Redwinged Blackbirds (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), Brewer Blackbirds (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), and Brown-headed Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater*) perched in eucalyptus trees and feeding in nearby fields. A male in breeding condition (testis 12 mm.) was taken northwest of Westmorland on March 21, 1959, near a deserted farmyard. There are other sight records in Audubon Field Notes for this area, but these are the first specimens taken.

Tangavius aeneus milleri. Bronzed Cowbird. On April 22, 1956, I collected a Bronzed Cowbird (no. 2582, Cardiff Collection) north of Westmorland, Imperial County, California. It was a female with the largest ovum measuring 2 mm. It was perched in the top of a dead cottonwood tree in a deserted farmyard. This species was reported from the California side of the Colorado River near Parker Dam several times between 1950 and 1952 (Monson, Condor, 56, 1954:229). This record extends its range about 65 miles farther west.

Junco hyemalis hyemalis. Slate-colored Junco. One was taken (sex unknown) northwest of Westmorland on February 5, 1955. It was with a flock of Oregon Juncos (*Junco oreganus*) along a row of Tamarisk trees. The specimen was examined by Alden H. Miller and proved to be of this race. This is the first record of the race for the Colorado desert.

Melospiza georgiana ericryta and *Melospiza georgiana georgiana*. Swamp Sparrow. The Swamp Sparrow reported by me (Condor, 56, 1954:54) which was collected on February 1, 1953, west of Niland, was later identified by Alden H. Miller as belonging to the very dark eastern race *georgiana*. This is the first record for this race in California. Two other Swamp Sparrows of the race *ericryta* were collected in the same area in two separate fresh water marshes west of Niland and north of Westmorland, near the edge of the Salton Sea. One was a male (no. 2162, Cardiff Collection) taken on April 2, 1953, and the other a female (no. 2232) taken on April 25, 1953. Neither bird was in breeding condition. These are the fifth and sixth occurrences for this race of Swamp Sparrow in California and the first records for the Imperial Valley. The specimens were examined by Alden H. Miller.—EUGENE A. CARDIFF, *San Bernardino County Museum, Bloomington, California, September 6, 1960.*

Correction.—In the paper on "Food Habits of the California Quail in Eastern Washington" (Condor, 62, 1960:473-477) an error appears on page 475. The corrected paragraph which begins on the 15th line from the bottom of page should read as follows: "In all, 169 different food items were recorded of which 159 were plant species. Those items found in crops and gizzards in quantities greater than 0.5 per cent of the total volume are listed in table 1 and table 2, respectively. Those found in quantities of less than 0.5 per cent are as follows:."—IRVEN O. BUSS, *Department of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, January 12, 1961.*