

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.*