

to strike the water more than once during the episode. Gradually, the number of birds at the pool decreased, some flying directly seaward down the river, and some climbing to great heights and disappearing over the edges of the abrupt canyon walls. When we left the scene, after the majority of birds had risen from the pool, we saw a large mill of gliding frigate birds high in the sky over us.

This behavior is very different from the drinking behavior reported by Fisher (*op. cit.*). None of the birds we watched during the bathing process submerged its head, but instead raised it higher out of the water than any other portion of the body except for its wing tips. The saturated appearance of the birds after their brief immersions of a second or two is in good accord with Burton's observations that the feathers of the species saturate quickly.

It seems likely that to stop dead in the water would place frigate birds in dire straits, particularly in view of the foot and wing characteristics of these strongly flight-oriented birds and the non-waterproof nature of their feathers. If this is the case, then the bathing behavior reported here must be indulged in only at some risk to the birds.—WILLIAM V. KIELHORN, KENNETH S. NORRIS, and WILLIAM E. EVANS, *Lockheed California Corporation and Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, August 12, 1962.*

A Further Record of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Northern California.—On June 29, 1962, at 5:30 p.m., Frances D. Shelton found a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) at Plantation, California. This is a children's summer camp situated about ten miles north of Fort Ross in Sonoma County. The camp is about one mile inland from the coast in the redwoods.

The grosbeak had been slightly injured and was picked up on a dirt road near the camp buildings. It was placed in a cage, and it soon appeared to have recovered from the injury. (A photograph taken was examined by the editor.)

Grinnell and Miller (*Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:441-442*) list one other record for northern coastal California.—LEONARD A. SHELTON, *Claremont, California, August 30, 1962.*

Recent Records of Birds in Korea.—Austin (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:44*) lists eleven specimens of the Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris stellaris*) taken in Korea between 1913 and 1934 and considers it an irregular visitor. Observations of the senior author support this opinion, since, to date, he has never encountered it. However, on January 21, 1962, Anthony A. Greco of Seoul, presented us with a male he had shot in a grassy swamp along the southern edge of the demilitarized zone, approximately 5 miles north of Munsan-ni, Kyonggi-do. It weighed 998 grams and bore no fat. The stomach contained remains of several large beetles. Of the eleven specimens listed by Austin, none was taken in January. A single record of December 25 appears to be the only other winter record for the species in Korea.

Austin (1948:112) considers the Long-billed Plover (*Charadrius placidus*) an uncommon spring and autumn transient in Korea, although he lists two January specimens. In addition to several spring and fall records, the senior author has observed and collected it in December in Kyongsang Pukto and in December and January in Kyonggi-do. Frank Kuhlman collected it in Kyonggi-do in December of 1956 and in February of 1957 whereas King observed and/or collected it upon six different occasions in Kyonggi-do in the period from December 17, 1961, through February 22, 1962. Consequently, the species appears to be a fairly regular winter visitor in South Korea as well as a spring and autumn transient.

Austin (1948:199) refers to the Chinese Babbler (*Rhopophilus pekinensis*) as a rare visitor to Korea and of uncertain status. He lists a total of twelve known specimens collected between 1912 and 1932. Only one of these was collected in Kyonggi-do. The rest are from provinces in northern Korea. The senior author has failed to encounter the species during the past ten years in Korea which fact appears to support Austin's opinion. However, on December 9, 1961, King observed three near the summit of Nam-san, a small, wooded and grassy mountain of approximately 800 feet elevation rising on the immediate southern edge of the city of Seoul. They were closely associated, in fairly high grass and small pines (approximately three to four feet in height) and kept up a constant, loud "chatter," which betrayed their presence. This habitat and vegetation is identical to that in which the Korean Crowtit (*Suthora webbiana*) has often been observed and collected. King collected two of the group of babblers, both females and of the nominate race. They weighed 17 and 20 grams, respectively, and