

The responsibility for interpretation remains our own, however. Financial aid was provided by the North American Wildlife Foundation, through the Delta Waterfowl Research Station, and the Frank M. Chapman Fund of the American Museum of Natural History. The illustration was kindly prepared by Mr. Peter Ward of Delta, Manitoba.—GEORGE W. CORNWELL, *Department of Forestry and Wildlife, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia*, and JAMES C. BARTONEX, *Department of Wildlife Management, The University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, December 15, 1962.*

**Recent Records of Birds in Korea.**—On December 24, 1961, Ben F. King collected a female Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*) in the Korean Straits off the coast of Kyongsang Namdo approximately three miles southeast of Chinhae. It was slightly fat and weighed 344 grams. The stomach contained a small, well-digested fish. On November 19, 1961, King also observed two individuals, believed to be of this species, in Chinhae Harbor. Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:30) considered this species a rare transient or winter visitor in Korea and lists only two specimens, a male taken in Kyonggi-do on November 8, 1914, and a female collected in Hamgyong Pukto on October 6, 1929.

Although Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:297) lists the Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*) as nesting in Hokkaido and as a fairly common migrant and winter resident along the coast "farther southward" in Japan, he (1948:31) lists only three known specimens from Korea in addition to a single sight record of two near Suwon, Kyonggi-do, in February, 1946. However, he states that the species is "undoubtedly an uncommon but regular spring and autumn transient, despite the paucity of records." On February 24, 1962, King collected a male and female from approximately 25 Red-necked Grebes in the Korean Straits along the coast of Kyongsang Namdo, between Chinhae and the mouth of the Naktong River. Both birds were fat and weighed 1371 and 1090 gm., respectively. Both specimens were molting and on the basis of skull ossification appeared to be adults. The stomachs contained matted feathers and remains of fish. Apparently, these are the first specimens of this species collected in Korea since April, 1915, and constitute the third and fourth specimen records. In addition, on November 12, 1962, King and Fennell observed an individual, believed to be of this species, on the Han River approximately five miles west of Seoul. It was closely associated with four Great Crested Grebes (*Colymbus cristatus*).

On November 19, 1961, King observed two Pelagic Shags (*Phalacrocorax pelagicus*) in Chinhae Harbor, Kyongsang Namdo. On February 24, 1962, he observed a total of approximately fifty in the Korean Straits, along the coast of the same province, between Chinhae and the mouth of the Naktong River, and collected two females and a male. One female appeared to be immature from the condition of the plumage; the other two birds were apparently adults. All were fat and in molt; the two females weighed 1526 and 1598 gm., respectively, and the male, 1888 gm. The stomachs contained small fish measuring three to five inches in length. Austin (1948:36) considered this species an uncommon transient in Korea and lists only five specimens taken from coastal waters of the peninsula proper, one from Kyonggi-do taken on December 15, 1924, and four from Kangwon-do, along the east coast of the peninsula, taken in April and December, 1914. He also mentions several winter records from Cheju-do (Quelparte Island) and states (1953:320) that the species also winters along the coast of western Kyushu, Japan. Observations of King thus appear to support Austin's belief (1948:36) that this species occurs more regularly in Korea than the specimen records indicate.

Austin (1953:346-347) lists the Brant (*Branta bernicla*) as "formerly a common winter visitor to Japan" but "exceedingly scarce since the turn of the century." The 1958 Hand-list of Japanese Birds lists it as a rare winter visitor to Hokkaido, Honshu, and Shikoku and as occurring along the western coast of Kyushu (Hakata Bay and Nagasaki). Austin (1948:55) lists a total of only nine specimens from Korea and regards it as an "uncommon winter visitor." Later, however (1953:347), he states that "the Brant that reach western Japan occasionally probably come across the Straits from Korea" and that "the species still winters not uncommonly on the coasts of Kyongsang and Cholla Namdo." The senior author has not encountered this species in Korea, in spite of having inspected the take of many hunters throughout the peninsula in the past 10 years. However, on February 24, 1962, King observed a flock of approximately 45 in the Korean Straits along the coast of Kyongsang Namdo between Chinhae and the mouth of the Naktong River. An adult male and an immature female of the race *orientalis* were taken; both were fat and weighed 1551 and 1490 gm., respectively. Ensheathed

feathers were found on the underparts and on the back of the male and on the head of the female. Stomach contents of both consisted of eel grass (?) and fine grit.

According to Austin (1948:137) the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratum*) is known from Korea by a single specimen collected on June 13, 1933, on the Taedon River, Pyongan Namdo, in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. On December 24, 1961, King collected two females of the race *perdix* in the Korean Straits along the coast of Kyongsang Namdo between Chinhae and the mouth of the Naktong River, off the southern tip of the peninsula. They were closely associated and extremely fat (331 and 321 gm.). This apparently constitutes the second record for the species in Korea although Austin (1953:457) states: "Specimens Kuroda collected in winter in Hakata Bay, northern Kyushu [Japan], were probably from the Korean population which winters south to the northern Ryukyus." Unfortunately, he offers no explanation as to the basis for this statement nor have we located any other reference to a "Korean population" of this species. Neff did not record it in 1953 in the vicinity of Yang-do and nearby islands off the coast of Hamgyong Namdo in the Japan Sea (Auk, 73, 1956:551-555).

On April 15, 1962, King observed a flock of approximately 35 Penduline Tits (*Remiz pendulinus*) in tall, dry reeds along the west bank of the Imjin River approximately five miles northwest of Munsan-ni, Kyonggi-do. Four females and a male were collected which represent the race *consobrinus*. The stomachs contained small, brown seeds. Austin (1948:195) considers this species a fairly common spring migrant in the northern provinces of Korea and an occasional winter straggler in the southern part of the peninsula; we had not recorded it previously.

The Red- or Chestnut-flanked White-eye (*Zosterops erythropleura*) is considered by Austin (1948:249) to be a rare migrant and summer resident in northwestern Korea. He lists five known specimens, all taken in Pyongan Namdo and Pyongan Pukto during the months of May and July, from 1917 through 1933. Vaurie (1959:565) refers to it as a migrant in northern Korea, Manchuria, and eastern and central China. The senior author has never recorded it in Korea. On May 16, 1962, King collected a female, with slightly enlarged gonads, in medium-sized deciduous trees near the summit of Nam-san, near Seoul. It was extremely fat and weighed 12 gm. The stomach contained several small, green caterpillars.

Gratitude is expressed to the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for assistance in the identification of specimens. Except for a single Penduline Tit in the collection of Keisuke Kobayashi of Kobe, Japan, the specimens are deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHESTER M. FENNEL and BEN F. KING, *Seoul, Korea, November 15, 1962.*

**A Second Record of the Palearctic Red-throated Pipit from St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.**—In July, 1936, Paul Silook collected a Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*) at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea (Friedmann, Condor, 39, 1937:91). In 1938, Silook sent another pipit from St. Lawrence Island to the United States National Museum. This specimen has remained unstudied until now and proves to be a second Red-throated Pipit in the identical fresh "basic" (winter) plumage which Friedmann described for the previous specimen.

The Red-throated Pipit breeds on the Palearctic tundra from Scandinavia to easternmost Siberia (see map under "*A. rufogularis*" in Stresemann and Portenko, Atlas der Verbreitung pal. Vög., Lief. 1, 1960). The species has been definitely recorded only four other times from North America. It has bred near Wales, Alaska (Bailey, Condor, 34, 1932:47; eggs collected) and probably on Little Diomed Island, Bering Sea (Kenyon and Brooks, Condor, 62, 1960:462-463; "two adult males in breeding condition" examined in U.S.N.M.). Single specimens have also been collected at St. Michael, Alaska (Turner, Contr., Nat. Hist. Alaska, 1886:180; specimen in "first basic" (postjuvenile or first winter) plumage examined in U. S. Nat. Mus.) and in Baja California (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1883:156-157; specimen said to be in "basic" (winter) plumage, not located.)—GEORGE E. WATSON, *United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., November 9, 1962.*