

an early stage of regression. A female with the inner three pairs of primaries in molt had a large ovarian follicle of 3.4 mm, and another female with two pairs of primaries in molt had no follicles larger than 1.0 mm. Four auklet eggs hatched in an incubator in the next ten days. A female taken with one of the hatching eggs had three primaries in molt, while the three males taken with the other hatching eggs had one, two, and three primaries in molt. The rate and progress of molt later in the season are closely related to the stage of nesting (Payne, Condor, 67: 220, 1965).

The extent of molt in breeding auklets in early June indicates that the annual molt begins in many birds in late May, a few weeks earlier than suggested from a study of museum skins. The period of overlap of the breeding and molt schedules of individual birds extends from late May through August. The body molt observed in some birds in October and November probably represents a partial prenuptial molt which follows within a few weeks of the completion of the postnuptial molt.—ROBERT B. PAYNE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, 30 June 1965.*

**First Specimen of the Summer Tanager in Utah.**—Although there are two published sight records of the Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) in southwestern Utah (Aud. Field Notes, 16:498, 1962; Aud. Field Notes, 18:63, 1964) and several unpublished 1964 sight records at Terry Ranch locality, Beaver Dam Wash, Washington County, Utah (20 May, a singing male observed by Dennis L. Carter and Richard W. Russell; 10 June, two pairs observed by D. L. Carter and Larry Davis; 3 Sept., an immature male or female observed by D. L. Carter and Gary Stiles; 24 Sept., an adult male observed by D. L. Carter, Ted and Ruth Dement), no specimen has been taken, and the species is not listed for Utah by the A.O.U. Check-list, 1957.

On 22 July 1964 the writer visited an area along the Santa Clara River, approximately one mile west of Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah, and observed and studied a female Summer Tanager for about 15 minutes. The habitat was a streamside association of willow (*Salix* sp.) and narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*). Upon returning to the same area the next morning, another female was observed and a dead female was found which was subsequently preserved as a study skin (D. A. Easterla No. 625) and is deposited in the collection at University of Utah (museum no. 18458). The ova measured  $2 \times 2$  mm or less, and the subspecies was determined to be *P. rubra cooperi*. From the number of observations, in suitable habitat in southwestern Utah, this species is probably a fairly common breeder.

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**Occurrence of the Lesser Frigate-bird and Pale-footed Shearwater in Korea.**—On 15 August 1965, I purchased an immature, exhibition-mounted Lesser Frigate-bird (*Fregata ariel*) in a small taxidermy shop in Seoul. The owner of the shop, Shin Yong Kye, stated that it had been taken by an unidentified Korean fisherman, on 1 July 1961, at Chongpyong Reservoir, Kappyong-gun, Kyonggi Province, approximately 20 miles northeast of Seoul. Shin, who claimed to have been at the reservoir at the time the specimen was taken, stated that it was captured on a fish hook baited with a live loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which was floating on or near the surface of the water. He stated, also, that he personally obtained the specimen from the fisherman shortly after its capture and preserved it. Chongpyong Reservoir is an inland lake approximately 38 miles in circumference on the north fork of the Han River. It lies at an elevation of approximately 170 feet and is approximately 60 miles from the mouth of the main stream of the Han River, which empties into the Yellow Sea on the west coast of the Korean peninsula approximately 30 miles north of Inchon. Although Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109:321, 1953) lists five specimens and a single "reliable" sight record of the Lesser Frigate-bird in Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan (in July, August, October, and November), and Shaw (Zoologia Sinica, 15:93, 1936) records two specimens taken in Hopei Province in North China (in July and August), as far as