common migrant was long overlooked in Panama.—EUGENE EISENMANN, *Linnaean Society of New York, 11 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.*

Further Notes on Korean Birds.—Throughout November 1953, I was engaged in field work in the northernmost part of Kyonggi-do Province, Korea, as a member of the U. S. Army's Field Unit of the Commission on Hemorrhagic Fever. Since my primary tasks were those of a mammalogist, the avifauna of the area was not thoroughly investigated. Fifty-three birds were collected, the majority of which were sent to the 7277th Medical Research Laboratory near Seoul. Twenty-one study specimens were prepared and are in my collection. All specimens collected and additional observations are reported in this paper.

The entire month of November was spent in the wild, abandoned hills of the Hant'an-ch'an River Valley, eight miles east of Yonch'on and five miles north of the 38th Parallel. The level valley floor and the lower slopes of the steep hills bordering the valley were at one time heavily cultivated. However, since the beginning of the Korean War, the area has been abandoned by all but the fighting forces. As a result, the fields have grown dense with grasses, brier, and shrubs, which provide excellent cover for Ring-necked Pheasants and Migratory Quail. Prior to the war there were several villages in the valley, all of which have been completely destroyed. At the present time only a few chestnut trees remain standing to mark the sites of the former villages. Among the thick weeds, lie scattered bricks, smashed water urns, or an occasional farming tool. The many steep hills are covered with dense tangles of scrub oak, vines, various shrubs, and scattered pines. This comparatively heavy vegetation, even though the trees appear dwarfed and twisted, contrasts with the bare, eroded hills around Seoul.

Transportation was unavailable so that all my work was performed on foot and all my observations were limited to an area of approximately five square miles. The observations reported here supplement those of Wolfe (Auk, 67: 433–455, 1950), Fennell (Condor, 54: 101–110, 1952), and Straw (Condor, 55: 153–154, 1953), all of which were made in areas to the south and east of mine.

I wish to express my appreciation to Dr. Yoshimaro Yamashina, Dr. Nagahisa Kuroda, and Mr. Haruo Takashima of the Yamashina Institute for Ornithology and Zoology, Tokyo, for making available to me the Institute's fine skin collection and library and for their many helpful comments. I am further indebted to Mr. C. M. Fennell who read the manuscript and made many valuable suggestions and to Dr. H. Hara of Tokyo Imperial University who identified the crop contents of the Hazel Grouse.

Accipiter gentilis. Goshawk. On November 24, while I was collecting small birds in a narrow ravine, a large, pale goshawk flushed from a pine in front of me, crossed the ravine, and dropped out of sight behind the ridge.

Accipiter nisus. Eurasian Sparrow Hawk. I observed this species four times. On November 4, a dark brown, heavily streaked immature bird flew low over my head as I worked my rodent trap-line. Early in the afternoon of November 5, one was seen soaring in tight circles high over the hill behind my tent. As I watched, a crow flew out of the pines on the hilltop toward the hawk, but quickly retreated as the *Accipiter* made a series of short dives at it. Single individuals were also observed on November 11 and 23.

Buteo buteo burmanicus. Eurasian Buzzard. During the latter half of the month this was the most common raptor in the area; however, none was observed during the first nine days afield. On November 11, I saw a lone individual soaring

high over the river. Two were seen on November 17. Thereafter, the species was observed singly or in pairs every day. A female was collected on November 25.

Circus sp. On November 8, a pair of unidentified harriers was observed soaring low over a large, grassy field about five miles east of the Hant'an-ch'an River. I was unable to approach close enough to determine the species.

Falco tinnunculus. Kestrel. This species was observed only during the first two days I was in the area. On November 2, as I stood on a hillside watching some buntings feeding in dense brush, a Kestrel suddenly flashed past, and the buntings scattered in all directions. It landed momentarily in a nearby chestnut tree, wagged its tail and then flew off down the ridge. It had approached the birds from below, remaining hidden in the dense brush until the last moment.

Tetrastes bonasia amurensis. Amur Hazel Grouse. I found this species rather common along a stream in a deep, heavily wooded ravine. It was observed on three of the four times I passed through the area. Two birds were seen on November 21, three were seen feeding together on November 22, and a single bird was observed on November 27. A female was collected on November 22; the crop was full of seeds of a sumac, *Rhus javanica*. The species was quite tame and was easily approached.

Coturnix coturnix japonica. Migratory Quail. Not uncommon in abandoned farm land. I frequently flushed single birds or pairs while working my trap-lines. A covey of five was flushed on November 28. One female was collected on November 26.

Phasianus colchicus. Ring-necked Pheasant. Pheasants were seen or heard almost every day, and despite the great number of American and United Nations hunters in the area, the species remains quite common. During my stay in the area hunters brought in a total of eight birds.

Streptopelia orientalis. Eastern Turtle Dove. Common and observed daily. Groups of three to six individuals were often seen. A single flock of 14 was also observed. Three were collected but no specimens were saved.

Picus canus. Gray-headed Woodpecker. The only two woodpeckers observed during the entire month were of this species. On November 11, a pair was observed investigating the branches of a chestnut tree standing among ruins of a village. Both birds were quite tame.

Corvus corone. Carrion Crow. Common and conspicuous throughout the area. Flocks were often seen in the abandoned rice paddies in the valley. A large flock of approximately one hundred birds roosted in the chestnut trees of a demolished village. Daily, in the early afternoon, small flocks of 10 to 15 birds were seen circling and chasing each other over and through the pines on top of one of the hills. Often the flock would suddenly swing out over the valley to renew their play over another hilltop. Three birds were collected and sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Corvus levaillantii. Jungle Crow. A single wounded individual was found on 29 November and sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory. This was the only definite record I was able to make of this species although there may have been other Jungle Crows mixed in with flocks of Carrion Crows.

Pica pica. Magpie. Although magpies were observed frequently, the species was not found to be abundant as described by Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 101: 1–301, 1948), Wolfe, and Fennell, in areas to the south. All of my records were limited to the areas immediately surrounding ruined villages. It was usually observed singly or in pairs, although on November 11, seven were seen roosting in the same tree with 14 (Carrion) crows. Bulky stick nests were found in chestnut and ginkgo trees, always quite close to the foundation of an old house.

Garrulus glandarius brandtii. Eurasian Jay. Not uncommon in the hills in the vicinity of heavily wooded areas. Quite tame and easily approached. Jays were observed nearly every time I entered forested areas; their presence was announced by loud, raucous squawks, often before I saw them. Usually only one or two were seen; however, flocks of six were observed on November 17 and again on November 28. Two specimens were collected; one was sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory; the other, a male in my collection, was taken from a pine-covered hillside on November 17.

Suthora webbiana. Crow Tit. Common in flocks in low underbrush. Seven birds were collected, four of which were forwarded to the 7277th Research Laboratory. Tail measurements of seven individuals vary from 62 to 69 mm. There is no noticeable difference in color. Except for the variation in length of tail, they compare favorably with Dr. Yamashina's series of *fulvicauda.* Austin (*op. cit.*, pp. 187–188) writes: "As the tails wear unevenly, varying as much as a centimeter within the series, they are not a good criterion." My own experiences verify this statement. Crow Tits were observed in large, noisy flocks almost every day. On November 24, I stood on a trail, watching a flock move from the dense brush on one side to equally dense cover on the other side. It took more than two minutes for the entire flock to pass, during which time I counted a total of 68 birds. Three other flocks with more than 50 birds each were observed, but most of the groups averaged between 20 and 30 birds.

Parus major. Great Tit. Very common. Observed with flocks of Crow Tits, Rose Finches, and Rustic Buntings. Two were collected and sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Parus palustris. Marsh Tit. Not uncommon, but much less common than *Parus major.* Usually observed in mixed flocks with the Great Tit, although I never saw more than three Marsh Tits in the same flock. I collected one male which in size and color compares favorably with Yamashina's series of *hellmayri.*

Microscelis amaurotis hensoni. Brown-eared Bulbul. Common in heavily wooded areas. Usually in small flocks of from three to six birds. On November 23, three were collected from a flock of eight. Always noisy and conspicuous.

Cinclus pallasii. Pallas' Dipper. On November 20, I observed a Dipper dart up a narrow stream in a deep, wooded ravine. Another was observed on a rock beside the Hant'an-ch'an River on November 28.

Turdus naumanni. Oriental Dusky Thrush. Particularly common in the dense vegetation along streams. On November 20, a single *T. n. eunomus* was collected from a flock of 14 Dusky Thrushes, the majority of which appeared to be *eunomus.* No other *eunomus* were observed during my stay; however, *T. n. naumanni* was met with daily. On November 29, a flock of 23 was seen although they were most commonly observed singly or in small flocks of three or four. In addition to the one *eunomus,* three *naumanni* were collected.

Tarsiger cyanurus. Siberian Blue-tail. On November 8, a female of this species was found dead, hanging by the neck in a fork of a small shrub—presumably the victim of a shrike. Two males were observed on November 9 in willows bordering a stream.

Phoenicurus auroreus. Daurian Redstart. Common in brushy borders near open fields. Daily, the monotonous call-note of this species could be heard throughout the entire day from the brushy hillside behind my tent. Two fighting males were observed on November 25. Their fighting continued for several minutes, broken only by short chases from one patch of vegetation to another, until I collected one of the birds.

Regulus regulus. Goldcrest. A group of four Goldcrests was observed in a grove of dwarfed pines on the top of a hillside on November 3, in company with two Great Tits.

Lanius bucephalus bucephalus. Bull-headed Shrike. Not uncommon in brushy fields or along the brushy borders of streams. Normally three or four were seen in a day afield. Two were collected and sent to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Passer montanus dybowskii. Eurasian Tree Sparrow. Abundant around the ruins of villages but observed in no other habitat. I never saw them around the camps as might be expected. All appeared rather shy in comparison with the sparrows of the more settled areas. As I walked through the ruins of a village, sparrows dove for cover in the dense weeds that were reclaiming the ground. When flushed from their hiding place, they darted a few inches over the grass-tops to drop into another patch of weeds. Five were collected and forwarded to the 7277th Research Laboratory.

Pyrrhula pyrrhula. Bullfinch. On November 27, two Bullfinches were observed in the dense brush bordering a stream; as I approached they flew up a hillside and disappeared in the heavy vegetation. An hour later a female was collected in the same area. In size and color it agrees perfectly with winter-collected *rosacea* from Japan.

Erythrina rosea. Pallas' Rose Finch. Common in a single narrow ravine on a brushy hillside but not observed elsewhere. Because of the thickness of the vegetation it was difficult to make an accurate estimate of the numbers of the species; however, on November 20, twenty-one birds were counted during a 10-minute period in the brush along the stream. Two streaked immature males were collected.

Emberiza elegans elegans. Yellow-throated Bunting. This species was observed on only one occasion. On November 28, a flock of six was seen in a heavily wooded area near a stream; one male was collected. It was noticeably more wary and difficult to approach than either the Rustic or Meadow buntings.

Emberiza cioides. Meadow Bunting. Very common in brushy fields, along streams, and in abandoned cultivated fields, where it was outnumbered only by *E. rustica.* I was able to save only one specimen, which is indistinguishable from Dr. Yamashina's series of *weigoldi.*

Emberiza rustica rustica. Rustic Bunting. Abundant in brush, abandoned fields, and forest borders. This was easily the most common bird in the area throughout the month, and it was a poor day when I didn't count more than a hundred in the course of a few hours. Most common in the weeds and brushy tangles of abandoned fields and along the wooded borders of streams.—J. T. MOYER, *Tokyo, Japan.*

Pintails Harassing a Short-eared Owl.—Shortly after sunrise on April 11, 1954, Dr. and Mrs. Ray H. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Behan, and I saw a Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) on the west side of Sand Lake Migratory Waterfowl Refuge, South Dakota. As it dropped to the ground near a small pond, seven male Pintails (*Anas acuta*) left the water. Swinging in a wide circle, they flew directly at the owl, which was again in the air, and forced it to swerve. This was repeated again and again for several minutes until owl and ducks disappeared behind a hill. Throughout this episode the ducks flew as a compact group. There was no sign that the owl had attempted to capture any ducks. At this time, of course, migration was still underway and nesting of the ducks had apparently not begun. —JOHN G. ERICKSON, *2515 Thomas Ave. S., Minneapolis 5, Minnesota.*