

of a nearby brush pile. The next day at dawn I was again at the scene and was able to collect the bird. The specimen, a female, was examined by H. C. Oberholser and Allan J. Duvall and identified as *Pipilo erythrophthalmus montanus*. It appears that this is the first record of this subspecies east of the Mississippi River. The bird was given to the Fish and Wildlife Service and is now no. 421001 in that collection.—JAMES BAIRD, *Norman Bird Sanctuary, Middletown, Rhode Island, June 9, 1957.*

Pale Ouzel Nesting in Korea.—On May 25, 1957, in a grove of small cryptomeria trees approximately five miles north of the city of Pusan, Kyongsang Namdo, Korea, a female Pale Ouzel (*Turdus pallidus*) flushed from a nest in a tree directly over my head. The grove was located on artificially terraced, reforested mountain slopes surrounding a reservoir. The elevation was estimated as approximately 800 feet. The slope was grassy and swampy, and most of the trees ranged from 25 to 30 feet in height and were about six inches in diameter.

The nest was located on a small, heavily-foliaged, horizontal branch close to the trunk of the cryptomeria tree, approximately 15 feet above the ground. It was constructed of coarse dry grass and mud. The cup was lined with rootlets, dry green moss, and several dry, partly decomposed deciduous leaves. The nest measured in outside diameter 12.5×13.0 cm. and was 7.5 cm. in overall height. The inside diameter was 7×8 cm. across the top and was 5 cm. in depth. The nest contained four young with eyes still closed, probably two to three days of age.

The female flushed with considerable wing noise, flew to another cryptomeria about ten feet distant, and voiced apparent concern at my presence with frequent sharp "scolding" notes of a typical thrush-like quality. As I backed away to collect the bird, it followed me at a distance of 10 to 15 feet. The skin was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

The adult male was neither seen nor heard during the 45-minute period I spent in the vicinity of the nest. As far as I am able to ascertain, this is the first nesting record of this species in Korea.—CHESTER M. FENNELL, *Seoul, Korea, July 16, 1957.*

Another Record of the Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus newelli*.—Richardson (Auk, 72, 1955:412) recorded a recently dead example of *Puffinus puffinus newelli* which flew into the room of a building on the Island of Oahu and survived for a short time at the Honolulu Zoo. According to Murphy (Amer. Mus. Novit., no. 1586, 1952:11), there were seven previous records of this race of the Manx Shearwater, but only two specimens had been preserved. The specimen recorded by Richardson apparently, therefore, represented an eighth record and a third specimen.

A ninth record and a fourth specimen seem worth noting. An adult male shearwater of this form was found at Koloa, Kauai Island, on October 8, 1956, and died shortly after arrival at the Honolulu Zoo. The specimen was made up by George C. Munro and presented to the Yale Peabody Museum. A few notes on color by Mr. Munro may be worth recording: "iris, bright reddish brown; bill black, lower part of mandible lighter, with a bluish tinge; legs a fleshy bluish gray color" with the exception of the following parts which were black: outer toe, part way up outer part of leg, outer part of second toe, and claws. In addition, Mr. Munro notes that the sternum measured three and one-half inches in length and that the bird was fully mature, very fat, and seemed if anything rather old; the testes were very small.

In this specimen the under tail coverts are entirely white, the sides of the lower neck and breast are blackish, and the area immediately below the eyes is neatly banded with alternate black and white feathers that give a mottled effect. The specimen measures: wing (worn) 224 mm., tail (worn) 85, culmen 33.5, and tarsus 47.5.—S. DILLON RIPLEY, *Peabody Museum, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, June 11, 1957.*