

collected and are deposited in the Montana State University Zoological Museum (MSUZ 5914-15), but despite all efforts, no Knots or plovers could be secured.

Although the Western Sandpiper (*Ereunetes mauri*) migrates throughout the western United States, it has never been recorded from Montana. Moreover, the Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*) has been recorded only as a migrant east of the Continental Divide (Saunders, Pac. Coast Avif., No. 14, 1921:49). This is not surprising in view of their close resemblance to each other and to the Least Sandpiper (*Erolia minutilla*), which would lead to their being overlooked. For the last few years we have suspected that both species of *Ereunetes* migrated through western Montana in both spring and fall, but we hesitated to publish sight records of species so difficult to identify with certainty in the field. The first specimen of Semipalmated Sandpiper from the west, a male (MSUZ 3882), was taken by D. E. Davis at a slough east of Somers, Flathead County, on August 14, 1952. Finally, this spring we succeeded in obtaining a female Western Sandpiper (MSUZ 5913) at a small pond on the south edge of Missoula, Missoula County, on May 17, 1960. This is the first specimen collected and establishes the occurrence of the species in Montana. Selected sight records for previous years include the following: August 8, 1954, two miles west of Missoula—flock of six Western, one Semipalmated and one Least; April 30, 1955, Kicking Horse Reservoir, Lake County—three Western and one Least; May 21, 1955, Kicking Horse—flocks of twenty and of three Semipalmated; August 26, 1955, Kicking Horse and Ninepipe Reservoirs, Lake County—a few Western and Semipalmated in each of several flocks of Least; August 10, 1956, Kicking Horse—a flock of more than twenty, including one Western, one Baird (*Erolia bairdii*) and several Semipalmated; July 30, 1957, Kicking Horse—flock of fifteen Semipalmated; August 14, 1958, pothole near Ninepipe—flock containing three or four Western, about twenty Semipalmated and four Least; August 14, 1959, south edge of Missoula—flock containing one Baird, two Western, eight Semipalmated and three Least. It appears, then, that Western and Semipalmated sandpipers accompany the more common Least Sandpiper in migration through western Montana, particularly in the fall.

Previous records of the Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) in Montana are all summer or fall sightings. The first specimens have been taken recently and include spring migrants: three males, taken on May 7, 1960, four miles southeast of Frenchtown, Missoula County, on the edge of a water-filled abandoned gravel pit (MSUZ 5919-21); one fall specimen, a female from Lake Bowdoin, Phillips County, on August 27, 1959 (MSUZ 5770). In addition, a single bird was seen on May 20, 1960, at Freezeout Lake.

The Sanderling (*Crocethia alba*) is recorded as a fall migrant both east and west of the Divide (Silloway, Summer Birds of Flathead Lake, Bull. Univ. Mont., Biol. Ser. No. 1, 1901:41; Weydemeyer and Marsh, Condor, 38, 1936:195). On May 22, 1960, three were collected at the gravel pit four miles southeast of Frenchtown, Missoula County (MSUZ 5916-18). These constitute the first spring migration record for the state.—ROBERT S. HOFFMANN, *Department of Zoology, Montana State University, Missoula, Montana*, and RALPH L. HAND, *Missoula, Montana, July 12, 1960*.

Least Flycatchers in Northwestern Washington and Central British Columbia.—On June 21, 1958, while at Ship Harbor, one mile west of Anacortes, Skagit County, Washington, studying Traill Flycatchers (*Empidonax traillii*) under the sponsorship of the American Philosophical Society, we heard a bird which sounded like a Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*). Michener was the first to hear it singing in the deciduous woods on the southern edge of a large swampy and brushy area where Traill Flycatchers occurred. The understory of the woods was dense dogwood and alder.

This bird was again heard on June 23, when we made a tape recording of its song (cut 3, Cornell Library of Natural Sounds). Playback of songs of a Least Flycatcher, recorded in Freeville, New York, was accomplished by using portable tape equipment and loudspeaker. The loudspeaker was mounted about 15 feet up in a deciduous tree which had been used by the bird as a song perch. The bird responded positively to the playback by approaching the speaker and "singing."

This bird was collected, and the skin deposited at Cornell University. The following data may be found on the label: "original number RCS 58-4, male, testes about 4 mm. long, skull ossified, no fat, weight 10 grams, total length 127 mm., wing spread 197 mm." The following measurements have been made: wing chord 63.5 mm., tenth primary shorter than the fifth, tail 53 mm., bill (nostril to tip) 6.6 mm., tarsus 17 mm. The identification has been verified by John W. Aldrich and Allan R. Phillips.

On July 9 two specimens of Least Flycatcher were taken at Watson Lake, about 5 miles north-northwest of 100 Mile House. The songs of each were recorded. These specimens were taken in the aspen groves on the north side of the lake where about 10 per cent of the wooded area consisted of lodgepole pine. There was very little brush in the understory. One specimen responded by singing with the playback; the other approached the speaker and was observed pumping its tail and giving tail flicks. These specimens were also identified by Phillips. In addition, Least Flycatchers were heard at 124 Mile on July 6 and at Timothy Lake on July 8.

While the species is not listed as occurring in Washington State by Jewett, Taylor, Shaw, and Aldrich (Birds of Washington State, 1953), the species has extended its range in British Columbia, and presumably these observations represent a still farther extension of the range of the species. Munro and Cowan (A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia, 1947) listed the species only for the Peace River Parklands, east of the Rocky Mountains. They indicate that several species of eastern birds pass into the sub-alpine forest biotic area and to a lesser extent into the Cariboo Parklands biotic area. Miller (Condor, 57, 1955:62-63) reported a specimen from Indianpoint Lake in the sub-alpine forest area, which was unknown to Munro or Cowan at the time of their review.—ROBERT C. STEIN and MARTIN C. MICHENER, *Laboratory of Ornithology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, December 20, 1960.*

Brewer Blackbird Nesting in Eastern Michigan.—Since 1947 the Brewer Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*) has been found breeding in several counties of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. All these records are from the western half of the state. In Bay County on June 4, 1960, Grefe found a nest of this species which contained four young. On June 13, 1960, Wolf visited the area, which is 7½ miles east and 1½ miles north of Bay City, and collected the adult male and one of the young from the nest. These specimens are now in the collections of The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. No other nest was found in the area, but four recently fledged young were seen being fed by adults on June 11. Three pairs were seen in the area at one time.

Zimmerman and Van Tyne (Occ. Papers No. 608, Univ. Mich. Mus. Zool., 1959:53) and the A.O.U. Check-list (1957:536) list no breeding records of this species from this far east in Michigan.—LARRY L. WOLF, *The University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan*, and ROBERT E. GREFE, *Saginaw, Michigan, December 18, 1960.*

Occurrence of the Oystercatcher and Curlew Sandpiper in Korea.—On September 10, 1960, I took a single male Oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus osculans*) on a strip of wet mud at the edge of the Han River near the station of Sobbingo on the southwestern outskirts of Seoul, Korea. It was closely associated with another individual of the same species which circled low overhead several times, shortly after the collected bird was wounded. The specimen weighed 403 gms. and was heavily infested with ectoparasites. It was deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology. Since this is only the second time that I have observed the species during the past seven years of residence in Korea and since, apparently, it has not been collected in South Korea in the past thirty years (Austin, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:108), the present record is of some importance.

On September 11, 1960, Lt. Col. Thomas M. Carson and I took a single female Curlew Sandpiper (*Erolia ferruginea*) that was feeding in shallow water on flooded salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately four miles northeast of Inchon, Kyonggi-do, Korea. This is the same area in which I obtained the first Korean specimen of the Temminck Stint (*Erolia temminckii*) on September 29, 1957 (Fennell, Condor, 61, 1959:227-228). It was closely associated with three Little Stints (*Erolia ruficollis*). It weighed 47 gms. and, from the unossified condition of the skull, appeared to be an immature individual. Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:433) and the Ornithological Society of Japan's 1958 "Hand-List of the Japanese Birds" refer to the species as a rare transient in Japan, the latter stating the species was "recorded mostly in May and once in September." Shaw (Zoologia Sinica, 15, 1936:432-433) calls it "not uncommon" as a migrant in Hopei Province of North China, where it passes through in May and September, and he states, further, that "it is also a summer visitor, but not common." Meise (Abhandlungen und Berichte der Museen für Tierkunde und Völkerkunde zu Dresden, Band 18 [1931-34], 1934:72) refers to it as a migrant in Manchuria and lists four specimens taken near Charbin on May 23, 24, and 31. Hachisuka and Udagawa (Quart. Jour. Taiwan