

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