

to strike the water more than once during the episode. Gradually, the number of birds at the pool decreased, some flying directly seaward down the river, and some climbing to great heights and disappearing over the edges of the abrupt canyon walls. When we left the scene, after the majority of birds had risen from the pool, we saw a large mill of gliding frigate birds high in the sky over us.

This behavior is very different from the drinking behavior reported by Fisher (*op. cit.*). None of the birds we watched during the bathing process submerged its head, but instead raised it higher out of the water than any other portion of the body except for its wing tips. The saturated appearance of the birds after their brief immersions of a second or two is in good accord with Burton's observations that the feathers of the species saturate quickly.

It seems likely that to stop dead in the water would place frigate birds in dire straits, particularly in view of the foot and wing characteristics of these strongly flight-oriented birds and the non-waterproof nature of their feathers. If this is the case, then the bathing behavior reported here must be indulged in only at some risk to the birds.—WILLIAM V. KIELHORN, KENNETH S. NORRIS, and WILLIAM E. EVANS, *Lockheed California Corporation and Department of Zoology, University of California, Los Angeles, California, August 12, 1962.*

A Further Record of a Rose-breasted Grosbeak in Northern California.—On June 29, 1962, at 5:30 p.m., Frances D. Shelton found a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*) at Plantation, California. This is a children's summer camp situated about ten miles north of Fort Ross in Sonoma County. The camp is about one mile inland from the coast in the redwoods.

The grosbeak had been slightly injured and was picked up on a dirt road near the camp buildings. It was placed in a cage, and it soon appeared to have recovered from the injury. (A photograph taken was examined by the editor.)

Grinnell and Miller (*Pac. Coast Avif. No. 27, 1944:441-442*) list one other record for northern coastal California.—LEONARD A. SHELTON, *Claremont, California, August 30, 1962.*

Recent Records of Birds in Korea.—Austin (*Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 101, 1948:44*) lists eleven specimens of the Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris stellaris*) taken in Korea between 1913 and 1934 and considers it an irregular visitor. Observations of the senior author support this opinion, since, to date, he has never encountered it. However, on January 21, 1962, Anthony A. Greco of Seoul, presented us with a male he had shot in a grassy swamp along the southern edge of the demilitarized zone, approximately 5 miles north of Munsan-ni, Kyonggi-do. It weighed 998 grams and bore no fat. The stomach contained remains of several large beetles. Of the eleven specimens listed by Austin, none was taken in January. A single record of December 25 appears to be the only other winter record for the species in Korea.

Austin (1948:112) considers the Long-billed Plover (*Charadrius placidus*) an uncommon spring and autumn transient in Korea, although he lists two January specimens. In addition to several spring and fall records, the senior author has observed and collected it in December in Kyongsang Pukto and in December and January in Kyonggi-do. Frank Kuhlman collected it in Kyonggi-do in December of 1956 and in February of 1957 whereas King observed and/or collected it upon six different occasions in Kyonggi-do in the period from December 17, 1961, through February 22, 1962. Consequently, the species appears to be a fairly regular winter visitor in South Korea as well as a spring and autumn transient.

Austin (1948:199) refers to the Chinese Babbler (*Rhopophilus pekinensis*) as a rare visitor to Korea and of uncertain status. He lists a total of twelve known specimens collected between 1912 and 1932. Only one of these was collected in Kyonggi-do. The rest are from provinces in northern Korea. The senior author has failed to encounter the species during the past ten years in Korea which fact appears to support Austin's opinion. However, on December 9, 1961, King observed three near the summit of Nam-san, a small, wooded and grassy mountain of approximately 800 feet elevation rising on the immediate southern edge of the city of Seoul. They were closely associated, in fairly high grass and small pines (approximately three to four feet in height) and kept up a constant, loud "chatter," which betrayed their presence. This habitat and vegetation is identical to that in which the Korean Crowtit (*Suthora webbiana*) has often been observed and collected. King collected two of the group of babblers, both females and of the nominate race. They weighed 17 and 20 grams, respectively, and

bore no fat. The stomachs contained small, black insects. Several rectrices of one were in sheaths. On December 30, 1961, King again observed three on Nam-san in the same type of vegetation although at an elevation approximately 200 feet lower. Further, frequent visits to the area during the rest of the winter and the ensuing spring failed to find the species. However, on October 28, 1962, King again observed three on Nam-san and collected two. These weighed 19 and 19.5 grams, respectively. One bore a slight amount of fat. The stomach of one contained small berries; the stomach of the other, small seeds. The sex of one was not determined; the other was a female with inactive gonads. As on December 9, 1961, their loud "chatter" betrayed their presence. The unsexed specimen is in the collection of Keisuke Kobayashi of Kobe, Japan.

Although Austin (1948:238) quotes Kuroda (1918:533) as calling the Japanese Wagtail (*Motacilla grandis*) "one of the rarest birds in Korea" and lists only three known specimens, the senior author has encountered it upon five different occasions during his residence in the country, and he has collected a total of four specimens, one each from the provinces of Chungchong Namdo, Kyongsang Namdo, Kyongsang Pukto, and Kyonggi-do. All were observed and/or taken in the months of February, March and October. In addition, King observed it five different times in Kyonggi-do in the period from December 17, 1961, through February 22, 1962, and collected a total of five specimens. Thus, it appears that the species occurs much more frequently in Korea as a winter visitor and transient than originally supposed.

Although records of the senior author, maintained during the past ten years, indicate that the Gray Wagtail (*Motacilla cinerea*) occurs regularly throughout South Korea from the latter part of March through early November and, according to Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109, 1953:568) winters throughout Japan, south of Hokkaido, apparently, it has not been recorded previously in Korea during the winter. In the period from December 13, 1961, through January 17, 1962, King observed a total of six along the edge of a small, rocky stream on the lower, southern slopes of Nam-san near Seoul, at an elevation of approximately 600 feet. Two were observed on the last day of the period mentioned; all others observed were single, solitary individuals. A total of four was collected. One was a female. The sex of the others was not determined. All appeared to be of the race *robusta*. The stomachs of all contained small, black insects.

Gratitude is expressed to the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for assistance in the identification of specimens taken. Appreciation, also, is expressed for the specimen of the Bittern donated by Anthony A. Greco and for a single specimen of the Long-billed Plover donated by Frank Kuhlman. All specimens were prepared by the senior author and unless otherwise noted are deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHESTER M. FENNELL and BEN F. KING, *Seoul, Korea, July 29, 1962.*

Status of the Roadrunner in Missouri.—Until recently the presence of the Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*) had not been demonstrated as far east as Missouri. However, on July 16, 1962, the author collected an adult male near the town of Mano in Barry County which lies in the southwestern part of the state. This validates a number of previous sightings of the Roadrunner (table 1) by amateur ornithologists and other interested persons dating from 1956 when the bird was first seen in Missouri.

The Roadrunner ranges widely over much of the arid Southwest of North America, usually being associated with chaparral, and it is frequently termed the "chaparral cock." It is somewhat surprising therefore to discover that this bird has recently extended its range into a large area of southwestern Missouri which is not generally considered to be an arid area. That this is an actual range extension is substantiated by the observation that farmers and other natives of the region report seeing such a bird only in recent years.

The specimen of the Roadrunner collected by the author was taken in a remote area characterized by a "cedar glade" type of vegetation. As far as can be determined, all sightings summarized in table 1 were made in or near cedar glade areas. This habitat is not typical of most of Missouri and is characterized by a shallow soil and a rocky terrain strewn with boulders. Red juniper (*Juniperus virginiana*), woody shrubs, and tall grass prairie plants are the dominant forms of vegetation (Kucera, Ecology, 38, 1957:285-291). A plotting of Roadrunner sightings in Missouri as in figure 1 reveals that it has been reported only from the glade region of the state. This habitat is more arid than the exten-