

feathers were found on the underparts and on the back of the male and on the head of the female. Stomach contents of both consisted of eel grass (?) and fine grit.

According to Austin (1948:137) the Marbled Murrelet (*Brachyramphus marmoratum*) is known from Korea by a single specimen collected on June 13, 1933, on the Taedon River, Pyongan Namdo, in the northwestern portion of the peninsula. On December 24, 1961, King collected two females of the race *perdix* in the Korean Straits along the coast of Kyongsang Namdo between Chinhae and the mouth of the Naktong River, off the southern tip of the peninsula. They were closely associated and extremely fat (331 and 321 gm.). This apparently constitutes the second record for the species in Korea although Austin (1953:457) states: "Specimens Kuroda collected in winter in Hakata Bay, northern Kyushu [Japan], were probably from the Korean population which winters south to the northern Ryukyus." Unfortunately, he offers no explanation as to the basis for this statement nor have we located any other reference to a "Korean population" of this species. Neff did not record it in 1953 in the vicinity of Yang-do and nearby islands off the coast of Hamgyong Namdo in the Japan Sea (Auk, 73, 1956:551-555).

On April 15, 1962, King observed a flock of approximately 35 Penduline Tits (*Remiz pendulinus*) in tall, dry reeds along the west bank of the Imjin River approximately five miles northwest of Munsan-ni, Kyonggi-do. Four females and a male were collected which represent the race *consobrinus*. The stomachs contained small, brown seeds. Austin (1948:195) considers this species a fairly common spring migrant in the northern provinces of Korea and an occasional winter straggler in the southern part of the peninsula; we had not recorded it previously.

The Red- or Chestnut-flanked White-eye (*Zosterops erythropleura*) is considered by Austin (1948:249) to be a rare migrant and summer resident in northwestern Korea. He lists five known specimens, all taken in Pyongan Namdo and Pyongan Pukto during the months of May and July, from 1917 through 1933. Vaurie (1959:565) refers to it as a migrant in northern Korea, Manchuria, and eastern and central China. The senior author has never recorded it in Korea. On May 16, 1962, King collected a female, with slightly enlarged gonads, in medium-sized deciduous trees near the summit of Nam-san, near Seoul. It was extremely fat and weighed 12 gm. The stomach contained several small, green caterpillars.

Gratitude is expressed to the staff of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology for assistance in the identification of specimens. Except for a single Penduline Tit in the collection of Keisuke Kobayashi of Kobe, Japan, the specimens are deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.—CHESTER M. FENNEL and BEN F. KING, *Seoul, Korea, November 15, 1962.*

**A Second Record of the Palearctic Red-throated Pipit from St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea.**—In July, 1936, Paul Silook collected a Red-throated Pipit (*Anthus cervinus*) at Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea (Friedmann, Condor, 39, 1937:91). In 1938, Silook sent another pipit from St. Lawrence Island to the United States National Museum. This specimen has remained unstudied until now and proves to be a second Red-throated Pipit in the identical fresh "basic" (winter) plumage which Friedmann described for the previous specimen.

The Red-throated Pipit breeds on the Palearctic tundra from Scandinavia to easternmost Siberia (see map under "*A. rufogularis*" in Stresemann and Portenko, Atlas der Verbreitung pal. Vög., Lief. 1, 1960). The species has been definitely recorded only four other times from North America. It has bred near Wales, Alaska (Bailey, Condor, 34, 1932:47; eggs collected) and probably on Little Diomed Island, Bering Sea (Kenyon and Brooks, Condor, 62, 1960:462-463; "two adult males in breeding condition" examined in U.S.N.M.). Single specimens have also been collected at St. Michael, Alaska (Turner, Contr., Nat. Hist. Alaska, 1886:180; specimen in "first basic" (postjuvenile or first winter) plumage examined in U. S. Nat. Mus.) and in Baja California (Ridgway, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 6, 1883:156-157; specimen said to be in "basic" (winter) plumage, not located.)—GEORGE E. WATSON, *United States National Museum, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., November 9, 1962.*