

## NEW OCCURRENCES AND RECENT DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF KOREAN BIRDS

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The following report concerns previously unpublished observations on the birds of South Korea. These have been made by the senior author during the past ten years of collecting and studying in that country. The report also includes records made by King from July, 1961, through the middle of November, 1962. The observations are presented with a view to recording forms heretofore unknown in Korea, to modifying or substantiating information previously published on the status of certain species, and, in general, to contributing to a better overall understanding of the current status of birds in Korea.

In discussing species of birds and prior knowledge of them, the principal point of reference is Austin's basic work (1948) on the birds of Korea. Availability of his systematic list of species (pp. 28-272) makes it unnecessary here to refer in formal detail to all of his records, and the reader may assume that comparisons of status relate to Austin unless otherwise indicated.

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### LIST OF SPECIES

*Ardea purpurea*. Purple Heron. On May 5, 1962, we observed a single heron of this species standing in shallow water of a small, grassy pond on the west bank of the Imjin River approximately six miles northwest of Munsan-ni, Kyonggi-do. On October 14, 1962, King collected a single female in the same general area, and on October 30, 1962, he observed another in a marsh approximately three miles southeast of Seoul. Austin states that the Purple Heron "reaches northern Korea occasionally in the spring, and quite regularly as an uncommon autumn visitor" and lists a total of thirteen specimens collected between 1909 and 1931, only three of which were taken in the southern portion of the peninsula. Apparently, the specimen taken by King represents the first record of this species in South Korea since 1914.

*Egretta garzetta*. Little Egret. This heron has been known as a straggler in Korea based chiefly on a single specimen collected on March 30, 1946, at Suwon, Kyonggi-do. Although the senior author observed a single Little Egret on wet sand along the Han River near Seoul on August 23, 1959, and the authors, together, observed a single bird on wet mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri, approximately seven miles southeast of Inchon, Kyonggi-do, on August 27, 1961, it was not until August 26, 1962, that a specimen was procured. On that date, King observed a total of four Little Egrets on wet mud along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo, Kyonggi-do, and collected a single male. In the same location, during the same year, we observed a total of eight on September 1 and a single Little Egret on September 8. The specimen taken by King is of the nominate race.

*Egretta eulophotes*. Chinese Egret. Austin reports this species as a locally common summer resi-

dent in northern Korea and lists five taken in Pyongan Pukto during the months of April, June, and July between 1917 and 1929 and a single specimen taken in Kyongsang Pukto on April 25, 1886. Austin suspects Won of having failed to recognize the Chinese Egret in Pyongan Pukto and quotes Mori's account of its breeding on Yobdo off the northwestern coast of that province. La Touche (1934:450-451) lists a specimen collected by Jouy at Pusan, Korea, on April 25, 1886, which probably is the same specimen listed by Austin taken on the same date in Kyongsang Pukto. Apparently, the locality of Austin's listing is in error since Pusan lies in Kyongsang Namdo.

Although the senior author failed to encounter the Chinese Egret during the past nine years of residence in South Korea, King, on August 26 and September 2, 1962, collected two females along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northeast of Inchon. One was in a small, shallow, grassy pond. The other was on wet mud along the edge of a small, tidal inlet. On October 17 of the same year, King observed two more Chinese Egrets in a small, shallow pool of salt water on wet mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri. They were watched through field glasses for approximately five minutes during which time they frequently "dashed" around the pool apparently in pursuit of small fish. This action appeared similar to that of the Reddish Egret (*Dichromanassa rufescens*) in North America. Apparently, these observations constitute the first records of the Chinese Egret in Korea since 1929 and appear to be the first records of the species in the central portion of the Korean peninsula.

*Mesophox intermedia*. Lesser Egret. Although the senior author has never encountered this egret in Korea, King, on August 26, 1962, collected a single female on mud flats along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo and observed three in the same location on September 23 of the same year. In addition, King observed a single Lesser Egret on September 2 and a pair on September 16, 1962, on flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northwest of Inchon. Austin regards the Lesser Egret as little more than a straggler in Korea. The Hand-List of Japanese Birds (1958) also records the Lesser Egret from Quelpart Island (Cheju-do) off the southwestern tip of the Korean peninsula. The specimen taken by King is of the nominate race.

*Ixobrychus sinensis*. Chinese Least Bittern. Both the 1942 and 1958 editions of the Hand-List of Japanese Birds record the Chinese Little Bittern from Korea and Dagelet (Ullung-do) and Quelpart Islands off the eastern and southwestern coasts of South Korea. Austin lists it as a straggler in Korea known from only three specimens taken in Kyonggi-do and Cholla Namdo in May of 1888 and 1925, and in September, 1926. The senior author has never encountered it. However, between May 17 and June 9, 1962, King observed a total of approximately 56 and collected seven in marshes at the mouth of the Naktong River approximately ten miles west of Pusan, Kyongsang Namdo. One was taken on May 17, and six on June 6. The gonads of four were enlarged. Several follicles of the ovaries of a female taken on June 6 showed yolk, the largest follicle measuring  $19.0 \times 21.5$  mm. The larger testis of a male taken on June 6 measured  $6 \times 10$  mm.

*Ixobrychus eurhythmus*. Shrenk Little Bittern. On May 27, 1962, King collected a single adult male in a swamp along the Han River approximately seven miles northeast of Seoul and on June 6 and 9, 1962, he observed a total of three and collected two adult males in a marsh at the mouth of the Naktong River. In addition, we observed a single bittern of this species in a marsh approximately three miles southeast of Seoul on June 23 of the same year. The testes of all specimens were enlarged and averaged  $12.2 \times 28.0$  mm. Austin refers to this bittern as "evidently a fairly common summer resident in the northern provinces." He lists a total of 22 specimens taken from April through September between 1912 and 1934 as well as a single specimen taken in Pyongan Pukto, North Korea, in January, 1929, which appears highly irregular. Only three of the specimens listed were taken in the southern half of the peninsula, two in Kyonggi-do and one in Cholla Namdo.

*Ciconia ciconia*. White Stork. Austin states that this species is a locally common resident in Korea, particularly in Hwanghae Do where "a few winter." He lists a total of 18 specimens taken throughout the peninsula between 1883 and 1936. Apparently, the White Stork has not been reported in Korea since. On January 25, 1958, the senior author purchased in the South Gate Market in Seoul a dead male White Stork which he saved as a skin. The testes were slightly enlarged. The stomach contained grit, many adult insects, four young fish, a few pieces of plant fiber, and a small reptile. This specimen is of the race *boyciana*.

*Nipponia nippon*. Crested Ibis. This ibis is a locally common transient or winter visitor, much rarer today than formerly. Apparently, it has not been recorded in Korea since 1930. On January 6, 1954, the senior author purchased a single dead male Crested Ibis in the South Gate Market in Seoul and preserved it as a skin; it weighed 2255 grams. The stomach contained rice and several small insects and gastropods.

*Platalea minor*. Black-faced Spoonbill. This is a locally common summer resident, arriving in March and departing in November, and it breeds on small off-shore islets in Cholla Pukto. As far as we are able to ascertain, it has not been reported in Korea since 1929. However, on December 26, 1959, Art Morley and the senior author collected a single immature female in wet rice stubble fields along the coast of the Korean Straits approximately ten miles east of Chinhae, Kyongsang Namdo; it weighed 1338 grams. The stomach contained many small fresh-water shrimp.

*Falco vespertinus*. Red-footed Falcon. This falcon is stated by Austin to be an uncommon transient, perhaps a summer resident in the extreme north. He lists a total of six specimens taken in Hamgyong Pukto, Pyongan Pukto, and Kyonggi-do during the months of June, September, and October between 1917 and 1929. It appears that it has not been recorded in Korea since that time. However, on October 19, 1962, King collected a single adult female which was perched on a telephone wire in a rice stubble field approximately ten miles northwest of Kimpo. Shortly after taking this specimen, he observed another in the same general area. The hovering flight of the latter appeared identical to that characteristic of the Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*). On November 4, 1962, King also observed a single Red-footed Falcon in flight over a large, open, wet field of grass and reeds approximately three miles southeast of Seoul. It appeared to be an adult male. In addition, on November 25 of the same year, the senior author observed another Red-footed Falcon in the same area as King's observation of November 4. It was first observed when it flushed from grass on the ground and flew to the top of a small haystack. Upon approach it left this perch, flew swiftly and low over the tops of the surrounding vegetation for a distance of approximately 500 yards and alighted in the top of a small, lone, leafless, deciduous tree approximately 15 feet above the ground. It was solitary, shy, and silent. The specimen taken by King is of the race *amurensis*.

*Porzana pusilla*. Baillon Crake. On October 14, 1961, King observed two among reeds and weeds on mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri and on October 21, 1961, he took two females in the same location. On May 17, 1962, he also collected a single adult male Baillon Crake in a swamp at the mouth of the Naktong River and on June 6, 1962, in the same location, obtained a single female. The gonads of the latter two specimens were slightly enlarged. The testes of the male averaged  $4.0 \times 5.5$  mm. All belong to the nominate race. Austin refers to the Baillon Crake as "a late spring and early autumn transient in Korea, and perhaps a summer resident in the northern half." He states further that Won "says it breeds there, but there is no evidence to that effect." Our observations appear to be the first records of the Baillon Crake in Korea since 1933 and constitute the first records for the species in the extreme southern portion of the peninsula.

*Porzana fusca*. Ruddy Crake. This species has been regarded as a straggler in Korea, known from only two specimens, one taken in Cholla Namdo on October 27, 1924, and the other taken in Kangwon-do on July 13, 1929. King, during the period from May 27 through 29, 1962, observed a total of nine Ruddy Crakes among reeds, cattails, and grass in small marshes near Seoul and collected four. On June 9, 1962, he also took a single female in reeds in a marsh at the mouth of the Naktong River near Pusan. The ovaries of the latter were slightly enlarged. Testes of two males from near Seoul averaged  $6.33 \times 8.83$  mm. All specimens are of the race *erythrothorax*.

*Porzana paykullii*. Siberian Ruddy Crake. Austin states that in Korea this is "a not uncommon late spring and early autumn transient, and perhaps a summer resident from Kyonggi-do northward." The senior author has never collected it and upon only a single occasion, on April 29, 1961, near Kangnung, Kangwon-do, has he observed a bird believed to be of this species. Frank Kuhlmann, in conversation with the senior author, tentatively referred to this species four crakes he observed in the United Nations Compound on August 10, 1956, near Panmunjon, Kyonggi-do. On May 29, 1962, King collected a single female among reeds and grass on the edge of a cultivated field along the Han River approximately seven miles east-northeast of Seoul; the ovaries were slightly enlarged.

*Gallinula chloropus*. Moorhen. From May 17 through June 9, 1962, King observed a total of ten Moorhens and collected five in a swamp at the mouth of the Naktong River. Seven were observed

and four taken on May 17; one was taken on June 6. The ovaries of two females taken on May 17 were enlarged, the largest follicles averaging  $5.3 \times 6.3$  mm.; the largest follicle of the specimen taken on June 6 measured  $20.0 \times 20.5$  mm. All specimens are of the race *indica*. Austin lists the Moorhen as a straggler in Korea known from only three specimens, two collected in Kyonggi-do in May, 1916, and April, 1927, respectively, and one taken in Kyongsang Namdo in April, 1925. Both editions of the Hand-List of Japanese Birds list the Moorhen as breeding in Korea, although, apparently, prior to the above-listed data, no clear records confirmed this status.

*Charadrius hiaticula*. Ringed Plover. This plover occurs as a straggler in Japan (Hand-List of Japanese Birds, 1958), China (La Touche, 1934:344), and Siberia (Austin, 1953:412), but to date it apparently has not been reported in Korea. On September 9, 1962, King collected a male and a female Ringed Plover on wet salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northeast of Inchon. On September 15, 1962, King also collected another single male Ringed Plover on wet salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri; the feet, legs, and base of the lower mandible were bright orange; it was in heavy molt. In addition King observed a single Ringed Plover near Sosa Po-ri on September 2, 1962.

*Tringa stagnatilis*. Marsh Sandpiper. This straggler has been known from only two specimens. However, during the months of August and September, 1961 and 1962, King observed a total of approximately 38 Marsh Sandpipers and collected nine on wet salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northeast and southeast of Inchon. The earliest observation was August 12. The latest observation was September 27. They were observed singly and/or in small groups up to seven individuals. All specimens were fat and five were in molt. Two were heavily infested with lice.

*Tringa guttifer*. Nordmann Greenshank. The 1958 edition of the Hand-List of Japanese Birds lists this shorebird as breeding in Sakhalin and as a rare but probably regular transient in Japan. To date it has been known in Korea from only a single specimen collected at Sinpo, Hamgyong Namdo, on September 13, 1912. During the months of September of 1961 and 1962 and October, 1962, King observed a total of approximately 39 Nordmann Greenshanks on wet mud and salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri and along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo. Seven were collected.

*Capella solitaria*. Solitary Snipe. This snipe is listed by Austin as a rare transient in Korea, known from a total of eight specimens taken in the months of November through February, between 1884 and 1929. The Hand-List of Japanese Birds (1958) also records it from Dagelet Island. On January 27 and February 2 and 16, 1963, the senior author observed a total of four Solitary Snipe and collected two males along the edge of a small, shallow, rocky, gravelly, partly unfrozen stream in a small, cultivated valley approximately twelve miles north-northwest of Seoul. A few medium-sized deciduous trees (chestnut, willow, and alder) and pines lined one bank of the stream. The Solitary Snipe were observed in pairs and/or singly. They flushed at a distance of approximately 25 feet. In addition, on February 16, 1963, the senior author flushed a single Solitary Snipe from the bottom of a small, narrow, unfrozen ditch in plowed fields of a mountain valley near Komyong, Chaechun-gun, approximately twenty miles east-southeast of Chuju, Chungchong Pukto. The ditch was bordered by small willows and deciduous brush. The valley lay at an elevation of approximately 700 feet. These constitute our first observations of the Solitary Snipe in Korea. The birds represent the race *japonica*.

*Calidris canutus*. Knot. According to Austin the Knot is a rare transient in Korea known from only five specimens taken in May, August, and September, between 1912 and 1933. On August 29, 1953, the senior author collected a single male on mud in a small streambed along the shore of Suyong Bay on the southeastern tip of the Korean peninsula, approximately five miles northeast of Pusan. It was in winter plumage. On September 2, 3, and 9, 1962, King observed a total of 27 Knots on salt flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri and approximately seven miles northeast of Inchon. A total of seven was taken, all in winter plumage. Following the decision of the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds (1957) to reject the race *rogersi*, all specimens have been assigned to the nominate race.

*Crocethia alba*. Sanderling. On March 24 and April 21, 1962, King observed a total of eleven Sanderlings and collected a total of four on mud and sand flats at the mouth of the Naktong River. All were in molt. Austin refers to the Sanderling as "an uncommon transient in Korea, known from

the east coast only" and lists a total of eight specimens taken in September of 1914 and 1929. The senior author has never encountered it. Apparently, the specimens taken by King constitute the first spring records of the Sanderling in Korea.

*Erolia ferruginea*. Curlew Sandpiper. On September 11, 1960, Carson and Fennell (Fennell, 1961:182-183) collected the first Korean specimen of this sandpiper. On May 23, 1962, King observed two Curlew Sandpipers and collected a single adult male on wet mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri. It was in molt and had nearly attained full breeding plumage. The testes were somewhat enlarged and measured  $5 \times 6$  and  $4.0 \times 5.5$  mm., respectively. The bird was extremely fat.

*Limicola falcinellus*. Broad-billed Sandpiper. This sandpiper has been regarded as a rare, autumn transient on the northeast coast of Korea. However, in the period from August, 1956, through September, 1962, Patten, Kuhlmann, Parmeter, and the authors have found it a fairly common and regular autumn and rare spring transient along the west coast of Kyonggi-do. A total of approximately 985 were observed and 22 collected upon 32 different occasions in that period. In addition, on August 29, 1953, the senior author observed a group of eight and collected three on salt flats along the shore of Suyong Bay near Pusan. The largest single flock was observed by King on September 2, 1963. It contained a total of approximately 500 birds. Specimens are of the race *sibirica*.

*Philomachus pugnax*. Ruff. The Ruff is listed by Austin as a straggler in Korea, known from only a single specimen taken on September 9, 1913, at Sinpo, Hamgyong Namdo. In the period from August 25 to September 12, 1962, King observed a total of twelve Ruffs and collected six on wet salt and/or mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northeast and southeast of Inchon and along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo. The species was observed on eight different occasions in that period. Five of the specimens were infested with lice, especially on the throats and necks.

*Lobipes lobatus*. Northern Phalarope. On January 16, 1960, Won Pyong Oh presented the senior author with a skin of a male Northern Phalarope taken on September 20, 1959, on mud flats along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Sosa Po-ri. On August 19, 1961, King collected a female on wet salt flats in the same location. King's specimen was extremely fat; it was in molt on the head and neck. On September 3, 1962, King also observed a single Northern Phalarope in the same location. Austin lists the Northern Phalarope as "of casual occurrence in Korea" known from only six specimens.

*Phoenicurus aureoreus*. Daurian Redstart. In Korea this species is known as a common summer resident in the central and northern highlands. To date, apparently, it has not been reported as nesting in the Seoul area. On May 28, 1956, however, Harvey L. Patten found a nest in a depression on the ground on the upper western slope of Nam-san in Seoul. It contained three nestlings. In addition, on June 9, 1957, John J. Beranek found a nest of the Daurian Redstart in a hole in a large rock wall on the summit of Nam-san. The outside of the nest was constructed of dry rootlets completely enveloped in dry, green moss. The inside was lined with fine vegetable fibers and feathers of the Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*). It contained six incubated eggs. All were white with fine, light russet streaks. One egg which was saved measured  $13.6 \times 18.0$  mm.

*Luscinia svecica*. Bluethroat. The Bluethroat is a straggler in Korea known from only two specimens taken by Mori on October 18, 1919, in a marsh near Susang, Kyonggi-do. Although the senior author did not encounter this species in the past nine years of residence in South Korea, King, in the period from October 24 through November 10, 1962, upon four different occasions, observed a total of six and collected two among grass and reeds in a marsh approximately three miles southeast of Seoul. A single immature male was taken on October 24. A female was collected on November 10. The actions of all closely resembled those of the Middendorff Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella (certhiola?) ochotensis*, in that the bird was shy, flushing close at hand, and flew low over the tops of the surrounding vegetation to resettle among reeds and grass 30 to 200 feet distant. Following Vaurie (1955:9) both specimens were placed in the nominate race.

*Phylloscopus tenellipes*. Pale-legged Willow Warbler. Austin says this species is of uncertain status in Korea, certainly an uncommon or little observed transient, and perhaps a rare summer resident in the northern highlands. On May 3 and 12, 1960, the senior author collected two males and a female Pale-legged Willow Warbler in a small grove of chestnut and black locust trees on the Eighth U. S. Army compound in Seoul. The ovaries of the female were slightly enlarged. On April 29,

1962, King collected a single adult male with slightly enlarged testes in the National Forest at Kwang-nung, Kyonggi-do (approximately fifteen miles northeast of Seoul) and on May 15, 1962, he observed three and collected one on Nam-san in Seoul. The male taken on April 29 was in song which sounded similar to the trill of the Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*) of North America, although the song seemed less harsh and of lesser volume.

*Cettia diaphone*. Bush Warbler. On November 19 and 20, 1961, and on March 25 and November 8, 1962, King collected a total of four Bush Warblers on a wooded ridge near Chinhae, Kyongsang Namdo, on the southern tip of the Korean peninsula; these have been identified as of the race *cantans*. All were taken in low, deciduous brush and/or bamboo from one to five feet above the ground. Both editions of the Hand-List of Japanese Birds as well as Austin and Kuroda (1953:545-546) refer to the race *cantans* of the Bush Warbler as breeding on all main islands of Japan, wintering in the lowlands of Japan, and occurring on Tsushima in the Korean Straits. In addition, the Hand-Lists of Japanese Birds list the race *takahashii*, which Vaurie treats as a synonym of *cantans* (1959:222), as breeding on Quelpart Island (Cheju-do) off the southwestern tip of the Korean peninsula. In spite of the abundance of the species throughout Japan and its occurrence near the Korean peninsula, as far as we are able to ascertain, the foregoing specimens constitute the first records of the race *cantans* of the Bush Warbler in Korea.

*Locustella (certhiola ?) ochotensis*. Middendorff Grasshopper Warbler. Austin fails to record the Middendorff Grasshopper Warbler in Korea but treats the Taczanowski Grasshopper Warbler, *Locustella (certhiola ?) pleskei*, as a race of *ochotensis* and refers to *pleskei* as a not uncommon but localized summer resident, confined to islands along the west coast. Caldwell and Caldwell (1931:113) report the Middendorff Grasshopper Warbler as breeding in eastern Siberia to Korea but fail to provide any proof for the statement. In the period from October, 1961, to October, 1962, King observed a total of approximately eighteen Middendorff Grasshopper Warblers and collected a number of them in marshes or along the edges of mud flats and waterways near Seoul, Inchon, and Munsan-ni in Kyonggi-do and at the mouth of the Nakdong River approximately ten miles west of Pusan in Kyongsang Namdo. All were in reeds, grass, or weeds approximately one to four feet in height. Five were taken in May, two in June, three in September, and four in October. The testes of two males taken in the latter part of May were enlarged. The ovaries of two females taken at the end of May and in the beginning of June, respectively, were slightly enlarged. Generally speaking, these warblers were shy and retiring, remaining concealed in the lower parts of the vegetation and flushing reluctantly at close range. At no time were they heard to utter a call or song of any sort. Apparently, these observations constitute the first records of the Middendorff Grasshopper Warbler in Korea. Vaurie has verified the identity of two taken on September 29 and 30, 1962, as *ochotensis*.

*Locustella certhiola*. Pallas Grasshopper Warbler. This warbler is referred to by Austin as an uncommon late spring and early autumn transient along the northern border, probably breeding nearby in northern Manchuria or southeastern Siberia. Among other specimens listed he includes two taken by Loukashkin near Inchon without dates. These latter two specimens, apparently constitute the only previous records of the Pallas Grasshopper Warbler in South Korea. Vaurie (1959:235) tentatively classifies the Taczanowski Grasshopper Warbler as a race of *Locustella certhiola* and lists it as the only form of the Pallas Grasshopper Warbler known to occur in Korea. However, on October 6, 1953, the senior author collected a single male Pallas Grasshopper Warbler on a steep, open, grassy slope along the northern coast of Cheju-do approximately one mile east of Cheju City. The slope was sparsely clad with small pines and was partially cultivated with sweet potatoes. The bird was taken as it flushed from the grass and jerkily, haltingly rose into the air approximately twenty feet above the ground, closely resembling in actions the courtship flight of the Fan-tailed Warbler (*Cisticola juncidis*) in Japan and Okinawa.

*Locustella lanceolata*. Lanceolated Warbler. Austin lists a total of 29 specimens of this warbler taken in Korea between 1917 and 1932 and refers to it as "a spring and autumn transient along the northern border, plentiful at times, and perhaps an uncommon summer resident there." He also states (*op. cit.*) that Won calls it rare and quotes Yamashina as saying that many pass through Korea in spring and autumn, and a few breed. Austin further states that the Hand-List of Japanese Birds (1942) agrees with Yamashina but that there is no breeding evidence whatever. Of the specimens listed by Austin (*op. cit.*) only four were taken in South Korea, two each from Kangwon-do and

Cholla Namdo. To date, apparently, none has been recorded from the Seoul area. However, in the period from September 29 through October 14, 1962, King observed a total of five Lanceolated Warblers and collected two in grassy fields along the Han and Imjin rivers near Seoul and Munsan-ni. A single male taken on October 7 flushed feebly from almost underfoot and slowly fluttered low over the top of the surrounding vegetation. It appeared barely capable of flight and was found to be in heavy molt.

*Megalurus pryeri*. Japanese Marsh Warbler. Although the Hand-List of Japanese Birds (1958) lists the Japanese Marsh Warbler as breeding on Honshu in Japan, occurring in Manchuria, and wintering near Hankow through Chihli and Shweishan in eastern China, to date, apparently, it has not been recorded in Korea. On November 10, 1962, King collected a single female Japanese Marsh Warbler among reeds in a marsh approximately three miles southeast of Seoul. It flushed at close range and flew slowly and low over the top of the surrounding vegetation for approximately fifteen yards and resettled among the reeds. It appeared barely able to fly and was extremely difficult to flush a second time. It was assigned to the nominate race.

*Anthus novaeseelandiae*. Richard Pipit. According to Austin this species is apparently a rare or uncommon spring migrant in northwestern Korea, perhaps of more regular occurrence than might be suspected from the specimen record. He lists a total of six specimens taken in Pyongan Pukto from May 4 to 12, 1929. He also states that these specimen records were provided by Yamashina and lists them under the race *richardi*. Vaurie (1959:62), however, lists the race *sinensis* as the only representative of the Richard Pipit occurring in Pacific Asia, ranging "from lower Amurland, and Ussuriland (probably Korea and parts of Manchuria), southward to eastern China . . ." On October 14, 1956, Patten collected a single juvenal male Richard Pipit on the ground among short grass in an open, sandy area along the coast of the Yellow Sea approximately seven miles northeast of Inchon. On October 1, 1961, the authors collected a single Richard Pipit among short grass on a small dike in rice fields approximately five miles northeast of Seoul. Apparently, these specimens constitute the first records of the Richard Pipit in Korea since 1929 and are the first records of the species in South Korea. Following Vaurie, both specimens have been assigned to the race *sinensis*.

*Anthus gustavi*. Pechora Pipit. In the months of September and October of 1961 and 1962, King observed a total of 47 Pechora Pipits in rice, bean, and wet grass and weed fields along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Inchon, along the Han River near Seoul and approximately ten miles north of Kimpo, and along the Imjin River near Munsan-ni. They were usually observed singly or in groups of two and three. Ten, on October 8, 1962, was the largest number observed on any single day. In addition to these autumn observations, on May 1, 1962, King collected two Pechora Pipits along the Han River near Seoul. One was singing while hovering in flight approximately 150 to 200 feet above the ground. This action appeared similar to the aerial song of the Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*). The song was a high-pitched series of wheezy notes similar in quality to those of an insect. It was considered far less musical than that of the Skylark. A total of nine specimens was preserved. The testes of the male taken in aerial song were enlarged ( $4 \times 7$  millimeters). All specimens belong to the nominate race. Austin refers to the Pechora Pipit in Korea as an "uncommon transient, more plentiful in the northern provinces on the edge of the mainland flight route" and "evidently only of casual occurrence farther south in the peninsula." He lists a total of 21 specimens taken in six different provinces in the months of April, May, September, and October between 1883 and 1931. Only three were taken in the southern half of the peninsula. Fifteen are listed under the nominate race and six under the race *menzbieri*.

*Motacilla flava*. Yellow Wagtail. Austin comments that this species is a "mainland migrant, a common spring and autumn transient in the northern provinces of Korea" seeming, upon occasion, "to follow the eastern coastline of the peninsula in its southward flight" but "never . . . taken on the west coast south of Pyongan Namdo." He lists a total of 36 specimens taken in a total of six provinces in the months of April, May, September, and October between 1885 and 1931. Sixteen are assigned to the race *macronyx*. Nineteen are assigned to the race *simillima* and one is assigned to the race *taivana*. Austin further states that "from the collection dates of Orii's specimens from Pyongan Pukto, Yamashina deduces that the three races migrate through northern Korea at different times, *macronyx* in mid-April, *taivana* in late April and early May, and *simillima* from the first to the twentieth of May." On September 5, 1953, the senior author collected a single male Yellow Wagtail

along the edge of a small pool of water in a river bed approximately three miles north of Taegu, Kyongsang Pukto, and on September 23, 1953, observed two and collected a single female along the Han River near Seoul. In the periods August 27 and October 11, 1961, and August 12 and September 29, 1962, on 34 different occasions, we observed a total of approximately 470 Yellow Wagtails on wet, *Salicornia*-clad mud and salt flats, in rice and millet fields, and in wet fields of grass, weeds, and reeds along the coast of the Yellow Sea near Inchon and along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo. Observations were also made at three different points along the Han River approximately three to five miles from Seoul. In addition to several single individuals seen, Yellow Wagtails were observed in groups of three to approximately sixty. The largest number observed on any single day was 68, on September 2, 1962. Numbers observed remained fairly constant throughout the periods of observation. A total of twelve specimens was collected. Five appeared to be adults from the ossified condition of the skulls. In addition to the above listed fall observations, King, on May 16, 1962, observed approximately ten Yellow Wagtails among grass and weeds on wet mud flats along the west bank of the Han River approximately ten miles north of Kimpo. This was the sole spring observation of the species. Apparently, our listed observations constitute (1) the first records of the Yellow Wagtail in Korea since 1931, (2) the first record of the Yellow Wagtail in Kyongsang Pukto, and (3) the first records of the species on the west coast south of Pyongan Namdo. They indicate that the Yellow Wagtail is a far more common migrant in South Korea than heretofore supposed. All specimens were assigned to the race *simillima*.

*Calcarius lapponica*. Lapland Longspur. King, in the periods from November 10, 1961, through March 18, 1962, and from October 24 through November 12, 1962, observed a total of approximately three hundred Lapland Longspurs and collected six in barley, rice stubble, and/or fields of short grass within a radius of approximately 35 miles of Seoul. Observations included many single individuals as well as groups up to 45. The largest number observed at any one time was a flock of approximately 100 seen on March 3, 1962. In addition to the above observations, on December 25, 1961, he observed two Lapland Longspurs near the mouth of the Naktong River. Austin refers to the Lapland Longspur as "an uncommon, sporadic transient and winter visitor in Korea" and lists a total of nineteen specimens taken from November through May between 1915 and 1932. Although Wolfe, Moyer, Patten, Parmeter, Kuhlmann, the senior author, and others failed to find the Lapland Longspur in Korea, the foregoing observations indicate that it may be of far more common occurrence than originally supposed.

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