

an early stage of regression. A female with the inner three pairs of primaries in molt had a large ovarian follicle of 3.4 mm, and another female with two pairs of primaries in molt had no follicles larger than 1.0 mm. Four auklet eggs hatched in an incubator in the next ten days. A female taken with one of the hatching eggs had three primaries in molt, while the three males taken with the other hatching eggs had one, two, and three primaries in molt. The rate and progress of molt later in the season are closely related to the stage of nesting (Payne, Condor, 67: 220, 1965).

The extent of molt in breeding auklets in early June indicates that the annual molt begins in many birds in late May, a few weeks earlier than suggested from a study of museum skins. The period of overlap of the breeding and molt schedules of individual birds extends from late May through August. The body molt observed in some birds in October and November probably represents a partial prenuptial molt which follows within a few weeks of the completion of the postnuptial molt.—ROBERT B. PAYNE, *Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley, California, 30 June 1965*.

**First Specimen of the Summer Tanager in Utah.**—Although there are two published sight records of the Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) in southwestern Utah (Aud. Field Notes, 16:498, 1962; Aud. Field Notes, 18:63, 1964) and several unpublished 1964 sight records at Terry Ranch locality, Beaver Dam Wash, Washington County, Utah (20 May, a singing male observed by Dennis L. Carter and Richard W. Russell; 10 June, two pairs observed by D. L. Carter and Larry Davis; 3 Sept., an immature male or female observed by D. L. Carter and Gary Stiles; 24 Sept., an adult male observed by D. L. Carter, Ted and Ruth Dement), no specimen has been taken, and the species is not listed for Utah by the A.O.U. Check-list, 1957.

On 22 July 1964 the writer visited an area along the Santa Clara River, approximately one mile west of Santa Clara, Washington County, Utah, and observed and studied a female Summer Tanager for about 15 minutes. The habitat was a streamside association of willow (*Salix* sp.) and narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*). Upon returning to the same area the next morning, another female was observed and a dead female was found which was subsequently preserved as a study skin (D. A. Easterla No. 625) and is deposited in the collection at University of Utah (museum no. 18458). The ova measured  $2 \times 2$  mm or less, and the subspecies was determined to be *P. rubra cooperi*. From the number of observations, in suitable habitat in southwestern Utah, this species is probably a fairly common breeder.

Acknowledgments are made to Park Naturalist Dennis L. Carter, Arches National Monument, Utah, for supplying the data on sight observations and to William H. Behle, University of Utah, and Mrs. Roxie C. Laybourne, U.S. National Museum, for subspecific determination.—DAVID A. EASTERLA, *Department of Biology, Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri, 9 September 1965*.

**Occurrence of the Lesser Frigate-bird and Pale-footed Shearwater in Korea.**—On 15 August 1965, I purchased an immature, exhibition-mounted Lesser Frigate-bird (*Fregata ariel*) in a small taxidermy shop in Seoul. The owner of the shop, Shin Yong Kye, stated that it had been taken by an unidentified Korean fisherman, on 1 July 1961, at Chongpyong Reservoir, Kappyong-gun, Kyonggi Province, approximately 20 miles northeast of Seoul. Shin, who claimed to have been at the reservoir at the time the specimen was taken, stated that it was captured on a fish hook baited with a live loach (*Misgurnus fossilis*) which was floating on or near the surface of the water. He stated, also, that he personally obtained the specimen from the fisherman shortly after its capture and preserved it. Chongpyong Reservoir is an inland lake approximately 38 miles in circumference on the north fork of the Han River. It lies at an elevation of approximately 170 feet and is approximately 60 miles from the mouth of the main stream of the Han River, which empties into the Yellow Sea on the west coast of the Korean peninsula approximately 30 miles north of Inchon. Although Austin (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 109:321, 1953) lists five specimens and a single "reliable" sight record of the Lesser Frigate-bird in Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan (in July, August, October, and November), and Shaw (Zoologia Sinica, 15:93, 1936) records two specimens taken in Hopei Province in North China (in July and August), as far as

I am able to ascertain, this is the first time it has been collected and recorded in South Korea. In the spring of 1965 a North Korean newspaper reported that a single "frigate-bird" was taken along the west coast of North Korea. The species was not designated nor were further details provided. I have not been able to verify the report. The specimen taken in South Korea was determined to be of the nominate race. The exposed culmen is 88 mm in length. The longest rectrices are 365 mm in length. It has been deposited in the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology.

McKean and Hindwood (Emu, 64:86, 1965) reported the recovery of five banded Pale-footed Shearwaters (*Puffinus carneipes*) in the Japan Sea approximately five to 130 miles off the east coast of the Korean peninsula. Four were recovered in June 1963. One was taken in May 1963. Four were banded on Lord Howe Island, 450 miles northeast of Sydney, Australia, by the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme, in November 1962. One was banded in the same location by the same organization in March 1963. As far as I am able to ascertain, these recoveries are the first records of the Pale-footed Shearwater in Korea. On 13 June 1965 a single unbanded female Pale-footed Shearwater was taken in the Japan Sea near Sokcho, Kangwon Province, off the east coast of the Korean peninsula. Kim Tae Nae, who obtained and gave me the specimen, stated that it had been taken alive in a fish net. It weighed 453 g and was in heavy molt. In addition, the Korea Times of 13 June 1965 reported that a single banded Pale-footed Shearwater had been taken on 9 June 1965 in a fish net near Sokcho. The same newspaper of 16 June 1965 reported that two more banded Pale-footed Shearwaters had been taken in fish nets near Sokcho and Myongdok, Kangwon Province, on 14 and 15 June 1965. Only two of the three band numbers were listed. Upon notifying the Australian Bird-Banding Scheme of these two recoveries, I was informed that both birds had been banded on Lord Howe Island in September 1963. In summary according to the above reports, at least nine Pale-footed Shearwaters have been recorded in Korean coastal waters.

I am grateful to Kim Tae Nae of Kangnung for the donation of the specimen of the Pale-footed Shearwater and to Min Jae Ha of Seoul for assistance in obtaining the specimen of the Lesser Frigate-bird and for information related to its capture.—CHESTER M. FENNELL, *Seoul, Korea*, 2 September 1965.

**Flammulated Owl Records Following May Storms in Zion Canyon, Utah.**—Within a 20-day period in May 1964 four Flammulated Owls (*Otus flammeolus*) were seen by the author within Zion National Park, Washington County, Utah. A fifth Flammulated Owl was found in Springdale, Utah, 7 May 1965.

The first weeks of May in 1964 were cold and overcast in southern Utah, and snow fell during the nights of 6–7 May. Upon checking mist nets at a banding station in Oak Creek Canyon (elevation 4100 feet) on the morning of 8 May 1964 I discovered a single Flammulated Owl in the net. It was then banded (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service band no. 703-66001), photographed, and released. Upon my arrival at the Visitor Center, I was told of a "small owl in front of a house in the Watchman Residential Area." It was perched on a willow at shoulder height, and I was able to grasp it from behind while another person attracted its attention from the front. This bird, too, was banded (band no. 703-66002) and released. A third Flammulated Owl was found dead a short distance up Zion Canyon four days later; it had been dead for about three days. It was preserved and is in the Zion National Park study collection (Cat. no. 1615). The fourth owl was found on 27 May 1964, by the author and Andrew Kurie in the Taylor Creek part of Zion Park. While hiking through an area of white and Douglas firs, in a cool and protected canyon at about 5700-foot elevation, a small owl flew from one Douglas fir into the foliage of another. It was easily identified as a Flammulated Owl; the brown eyes and size were unmistakable. It allowed an approach to about 10 feet before it flew into the third conifer a short distance away.

On 7 May 1965 a fifth Flammulated Owl was discovered in a mist net at Springdale, two miles from the first 1964 finding; it was also banded (band no. 703-66005), photographed, and released. Taken together these records suggest the possibility of a regular annual assemblage of the species.—ROLAND H. WAUER, *Zion National Park, Utah*, 11 July 1965.