

The birds of North Korea. Passeriformes

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Abstract. The occurrence of all (i.e. 146) species of birds belonging to the order Passeriformes in North Korea is presented on the basis of literature, most of the existing collections and the author's own unpublished observations. For each species the dates and sites of observations recorded to date with maps showing the localization of these sites are given. The species also have commentaries in which their status in North Korea is compared with their occurrence in the Far East. The discussed species include, among others, those whose world populations are small, endangered or vanishing (i.e. *Pitta nympha*, *Locustella pleskei*, *Bombycilla japonica*, *Terpsiphone atrocaudata*, *Emberiza jankowskii*, *Emberiza sulphurata*, *Emberiza yessoensis*). The data presented indicate that the breeding ground boundaries of many species, including flycatchers (the *Muscicapidae* family), warblers (the genus *Phylloscopus*), thrushes (the *Turdidae* family), buntings (the genus *Emberiza*) and others extend across North Korea. The standard measurements (wing, tarsus, bill and tail lengths) for 125 species collected in the territory of North Korea are also given.

Key words: birds, North Korea, endangered species.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The bird fauna of the northern part of the Korean Peninsula, presently known as North Korea i.e. that territory found within the administrative borders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was, and still is, poorly investigated. Since reports concerning the occurrence of birds in this part of the peninsula are not only limited, but are also scattered and in part, inaccessible, it was felt necessary to compile and update existing information. The first part which has already been published (TOMEK 1999) included Non-Passeriformes. This present work is a continuation of that and deals with passerines i.e. those belonging to the order Passeriformes and includes a final conclusion concerning all bird fauna of North Korea. Like the report about Non-Passeriformes, it is based on: 1) collections of birds from North Korea, 2) available literature, and 3) unpublished material.

II. MATERIAL

A. Collections

Data from the following collections were used:

- Zoological Institute, Korean Academy of Sciences in Pyongyang (acronym ZIP),
- Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences in Saint Petersburg (ZISP),
- Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals (ISEA) in Kraków,
- Museum of Zoology in Berlin (MZB): skins described by MAUERSBERGER (1981) and FIEBIG (1993, 1995).

Detailed data about these collections are found in the report about Non-passeriformes (TOMEK 1999). In this report data about birds from the collection of the Institute of Biology and Pedology, Far East Science Center Academy of Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Vladivostok (44 skins with labels giving only dates but without collection sites) are included. Most of the data agrees with WON Hong-Koo (1963-1965).

B. Literature

Data up to 1948 about the occurrence of birds in North Korea are taken from AUSTIN's (1948) monograph "The Birds of Korea". Here, they are referred to by the acronym (AUST) irrespective of the source of information (publication, collection), with the exception of WON Hong-Koo's data which are signed here with their author's names (see below). The publications of TACZANOWSKI (1887, 1888), GIGLIOLI & SALVADORI (1887) and KURODA (1918) are also cited separately, because, due to changes in administrative divisions, some observation sites of these authors now belong to different provinces than those reported by AUSTIN. The data from their publications are designated with the acronyms: (TACZ), (G&S) and (KUR). Moreover, data previous to 1950 was completed by information which AUSTIN (1948) did not take into consideration but which was published by SOWERBY (1923) and YANKOVSKII (1898). YANKOVSKII's data were localized with precision to an accuracy of district or a conspicuous physiogeographical feature (higher peaks or passes). In the text the present-day spelling is used and observation dates are given according to the Gregorian calendar (the journal-book was written using the Julian calendar, obligatory at that time in Russia) and marked with the symbol (YANK).

Research done by Korean ornithologists up to the 1960's was compiled by WON Hong-Koo in a monograph "The Birds of Korea" published in 1963-1965. Volume III (1965) deals with the order Passeriformes. Some observed species are omitted or the data given does not agree with earlier publications of this author (WON Hong-Koo 1956 and WON Hong-Koo's observations from the 1930's cited by AUSTIN 1948). There are also some inconsistencies in the dates and places of observations cited by WON Hong-Koo from other sources, among others those given in AUSTIN'S work or in publications of Korean authors. Similarly, in the monograph WON Hong-Koo "The Birds of Korea" (1963-1965) the information based on the collection of the Zoological Institute Academy of Sciences, does not always agree with the data on the labels attached to the specimens. Most of these discrepancies (assuming that they are one and the same) have been marked in the text. WON Hong-Koo's observations published only in 1956 were marked: "(WON 1956)". Differences between data cited by WON Hong-Koo and AUSTIN from other sources have also been left out without marking in the text; these data have been given after AUSTIN (discrepancies primarily concern observation dates). All available publications of North Korean authors were included i.e. besides WON Hong-Koo's (1963-65) monograph and the work of HO Hon (1960) and RIM Chun-Hun (1961), short reports on observations of species rare or species new in Korea (e.g. WON Hong-Koo 1957, 1960, Li He-Tae 1970 cited by MAUERSBERGER 1981, RIM Chu-Yon 1983), as well as lists of bird

species from smaller regions (containing at the most the places of observation e.g.: HO Hon & RIM Chu-Yon 1975, CHON Gil-Pyo 1988, JIN Dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990, CHONG Jong-Ryol et al. 1996) and lists of species from the entire Korean Peninsula (KIM Ri-Thae & O Hung-Dam 1982, O Hung-Dam 1988) presenting only the general status of the birds discussed (without any details). Data concerning passerines from the publication under SONOBE's editorship (1987) are also included. Most research carried out by non-Korean ornithologists was limited to several regions of North Korea. They were conducted after 1978 and with the exception of FIEBIG and DUCKWORTH they were mainly expeditions lasting from several days up to 6 weeks and their results were published (BOCHEŃSKI, OLEŚ & TOMÉK 1981, MAUERSBERGER 1981, TOMÉK 1984, 1985, TOMÉK & DONCHEV 1986, KOLBE 1988, GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989, BÁLDI & WALICZKY 1992, STEPANYAN 1998). All these ornithologists usually visited the same places. The variability of names used by them for these places result from various transliterations or also (in several instances) from incorrect place names given by Korean translators. The place names applied here have been adopted according to my knowledge of places visited by foreigners, while the names used by the authors of particular works are included as synonyms in the index of places (Appendix 1).

C. Unpublished materials.

The results of visual observations made during 9 expeditions of workers from the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals PASc in Cracow to the DPRK have been assembled and stored in the Card Index of Birds of North Korea. Observations unpublished to date come from the following time periods: 18 Sep – 26 Oct 1986, 12 May – 19 Jun 1987, 27 Sep – 10 Oct 1988, 20 Sep – 16 Oct 1991. For a more detailed description of this research – see PAWŁOWSKI & TOMÉK (1997).

Also included are the results of observations conducted by Phillip J. EDWARDS, Nicholas PERTWEE & Peter GARLAND in 1995-1997 (Pyongyang, Pyongan South, Pyongan North, Hamgyong North) and William DUCKWORTH (1999-ongoing).

III. PRESENTATION OF MATERIALS

The discussions of particular species contain all observations made to date of the given species in increasing numerical order of provinces (Roman numerals), within a province according to increasing numeration of localities (Arabic numerals) and in the given place – in chronological order. The time and place of observation are followed by the source of information. The abbreviated name of the collection or the author (authors) of the publication is placed at the end of all information from a given source. The following abbreviations of sources are used:

AUST – information contained in AUSTIN's (1948) work, including that author's own observations, data cited from all accessible collections and publications, except WON Hong-Koo's;

BÁLDI – data from BÁLDI & WALICZKY's (1992) publication;

DUCK – DUCKWORTH's unpublished data;

EDW – EDWARDS, PERTWEE & GARLAND's manuscript;

GŁOW – data from GŁOWACIŃSKI, PROFUS & JAKUBIEC's (1989) publication;

G & S – data from GIGLIOLI and SALVADORI's (1887) publication;

HO – data from HO Hon's (1960) and HO Hon & RIM Chu-Yon's (1975) publications;

ISEA – collection in the Institute of Systematics and Evolution of Animals Polish Academy of Sciences, Kraków;

KOLBE – data from KOLBE's (1988) publication;

KUR – data from KURODA's (1918) publication;

MAUERS – data from MAUERSBERGER's (1981) publication;

MZB – materials from the collection of the Museum of Zoology in Berlin after MAUERSBERGER (1981) and FIEBIG (1995);

PERT – PERTWEE & GARLAND's unpublished data;

SOWERBY – data from SOWERBY's (1923) publication;

STEP – data from STEPANYAN's (1998) publication;

TACZ – data from TACZANOWSKI's (1887, 1888) publications;

TOM – data from the publications by BOCHENSKI, OLEŚ & TOMEK (1981), TOMEK (1984, 1985), TOMEK & DONTCHEV (1986) and also own unpublished materials;

WON – data from WON Hong-Koo's publications (see above);

YANK – data from YANKOVSKII's (1898) publication, compared with YANKOVSKII's collection stored in Saint Petersburg (ZISP) and revised;

ZIP – materials from the collection of the Zoological Institute in Pyongyang;

ZISP – materials from the collection of the Zoological Institute in Saint Petersburg;

VLAD – materials from the collection of the Institute of Biology and Pedology Far East Science Center Russian Academy of Sciences in Vladivostok.

◆ – repeated observations made by different European ornithologists in 1978-2001, observed in at least in different two years. Details from that period can be found in publications by BOCHENSKI, OLEŚ & TOMEK (1981), MAUERSBERGER (1981), TOMEK (1984, 1985), TOMEK & DONTCHEV (1986), KOLBE (1988), GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. (1989), BÁLDI & WALICZKY (1992), FIEBIG (1995), STEPANYAN (1998), EDWARDS et al. (manuscript), and in the Card Index of Birds of North Korea in the ISEA.

The degree of accuracy of the records and the manner in which their location are presented both in the text and on the maps of distribution need to be explained. Not all the localizations of records (both in publications and in collections) were identically exact: in some cases the information was limited to the mentioning of district or province, in others to the route between two towns. Observations localized only to an accuracy of province have no place-names given in the text, while on the maps they are marked with a star placed in the area of the given province, approximately at the central point or also assumed region of its record. Birds recorded to an accuracy of district are mentioned under the name of the district town and marked with dots for these towns on the map (it is often impossible to determine whether the given localization refers to the town itself or to the district area). When birds were observed on a route between two towns the names of both towns and their numerical symbols are given while on the map a dot is placed between the two towns. There were serious difficulties in locating observation sites recorded in the data from the ZIP collection and WON Hong-Koo's publications. It was impossible to locate with precision the places named as of species observation sites (due to the inaccessibility of detailed maps with all the villages plotted, changes in place-names, etc.) although the district and province in which they lay were known. In order not to lose information (particularly in a case of observations being made in several places in the same district) the place-name is retained in the text but provided with the numerical symbol of the district town preceded with an asterisk, e.g. (* II-10) and the district town is marked on the map; in the list of places (Appendix 1) the geographical coordinates of district towns are also given. In several cases this numerical symbol with an asterisk was used to mark places which were not district towns but the nearest village localized with precision. Such markings were applied if places were situated so close to each other that it was impossible to mark them with two distinct dots.

The distribution of places throughout the DPRK which have an exact locality (with numerical symbols) and for which records exist of bird occurrence were presented in TOMEK's (1999 – Fig. 1) publication. A complete list of places in the DPRK (in alphabetical order) that are sources of information about birds is found in Appendix 1.

The taxonomic arrangement of birds and nomenclature were adopted after HOWARD & MOORE (1991). Serial numeration was applied for those species whose occurrence in North Korea had been

ascertained (see Appendix 2). Also included in the text are species which are found in lists of species of North Korean authors (KIM Ri-Thae & O Hung-Dam 1982, O Hung-Dam 1988) but to date had been recorded only in South Korea. Including them in lists may wrongly suggest that they are part of the bird fauna of North Korea -in this work they do not have a serial number. Instead they have a note about them not having been observed. The species name of a bird is followed only by synonyms under which it occurs in works cited in the text. Then all the places where the species was found are given. Uncertain and doubtful observations are indicated with a question mark “?”. Places where the birds were observed in the territory of North Korea are shown on maps – separately for each species (doubtful observations are not included). The following symbols are used on the maps:

- Empty – data from before 1950:
 - – exact localization, observed only in one year
 - ◯ – exact localization, observed at least in two different years
 - ☆ – observed in the province area only in one year
 - ☆ – observed in the province area found at least in two years
- Solid – data collected after 1950
 - – exact localization, observed only in one year
 - – exact localization, observed at least in two different years
 - ★ – observed in the province area only in one year
 - ★ – observed in the province area at least in two different years.

The standard measurements (in mm) of the folded wing, tarsus, bill (measured from the feathered area) and tail of specimens found in the ZIP, ISEA and MZB collections are given for 125 species. Bird measurements from the ZIP collection were made on obtained specimens and here are copied from the labels. These measurements did not always agree with those found in literature. It was assumed that the values on the labels can widen the variability of a given species and only definite differences were noted in the text discussing individual species (in most cases without an analysis of the reasons for the differences). In some instances the number of specimens measured exceeds the number of records since some specimens were collected at the same time (the same date and place of origin). Also taken into consideration were measurements of birds caught in nets and released after measuring, recorded during ISEA expeditions (1978-'86). Data from these birds are in the card-index of Birds of North Korea in the ISEA and are published in part (BOCHEŃSKI et al. 1981, TOMEK 1984, 1985, TOMEK & DONTCHEV 1986).

Following the data, there are comments about each species, including an evaluation of its occurrence in North Korea, based on the data in light of its occurrence in neighboring areas.

IV. THE DETAILED PART – SURVEY OF SPECIES

Pittidae

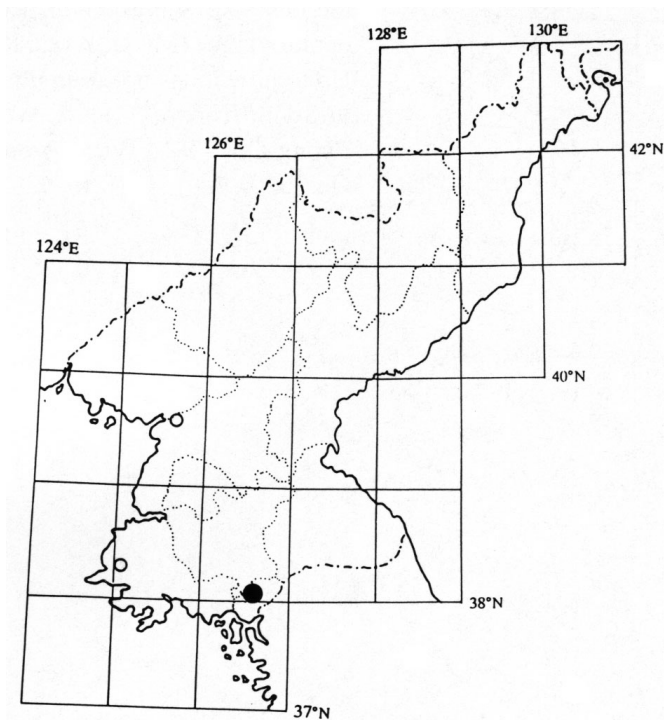
221. *Pitta nympha* TEMMINCK et SCHLEGEL, 1850

[*Pitta brachyura*]

Fairy Pitta

Data:

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 15 May 1932 (WON);



Hwanghae South (X): Changyon (X-27): 29 Apr 1917 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Pagon (XI-3): 12 Jun 1957, 2 Aug 1958, 20 Jun 1963 (WON).

Passage migrant and probably sporadic breeding species. Observed 5 times, of which 3 were in Pagon (Kaesong Province). The dates of observations made at this site (12 Jun–3 Aug) include the breeding period, suggesting possible nesting. Therefore WON Hong-Koo (1965) considers the Fairy Pitta to be a breeding species near Kaesong and a passage migrant in Pyongan South Province.

The breeding grounds of Fairy Pitta can include southeastern China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1978, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984,

CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987) as well as the Shandong Peninsula near North Korea (MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). Furthermore it nests very rarely in southern Japan (DISTRIB. 1981) and on the southern islands of South Korea (WON Pyong-Oh 1993, HAHM Kyu-Hwang et al. 1994, PAK Woon-Kee et al. 1996) not crossing over the 35 parallel. Since the passage of Fairy Pitta to areas north of its breeding is known (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987) its nesting must be confirmed in order include it in the breeding fauna of North Korea.

Alaudidae

222. *Calandrella brachydactyla* (LEISLER, 1814)

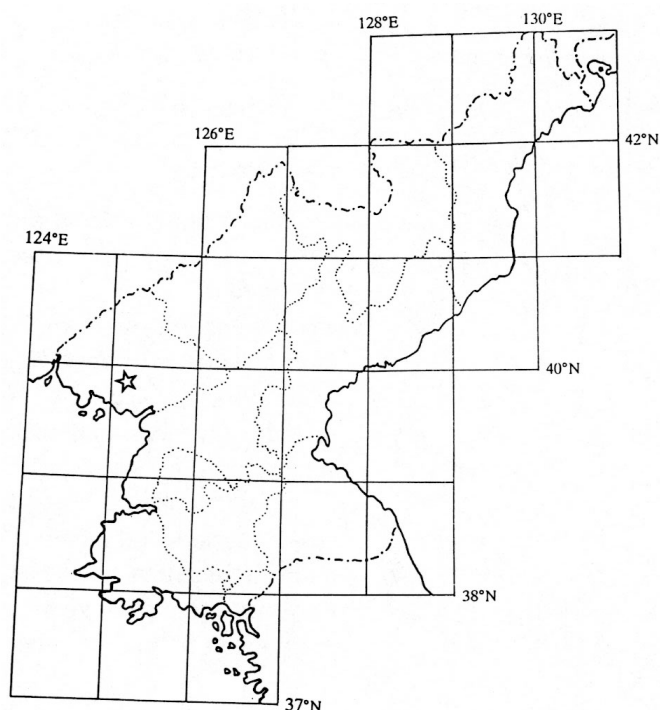
[*Calandrella cinerea*, *Calandrella cinerea puii*, *Calandrella cinerea longipennis*, *Calandrella cinerea dukhunensis*]

Greater Short-toed Lark

Data:

Pyongan North (III): 17 Apr 1929 (AUST).

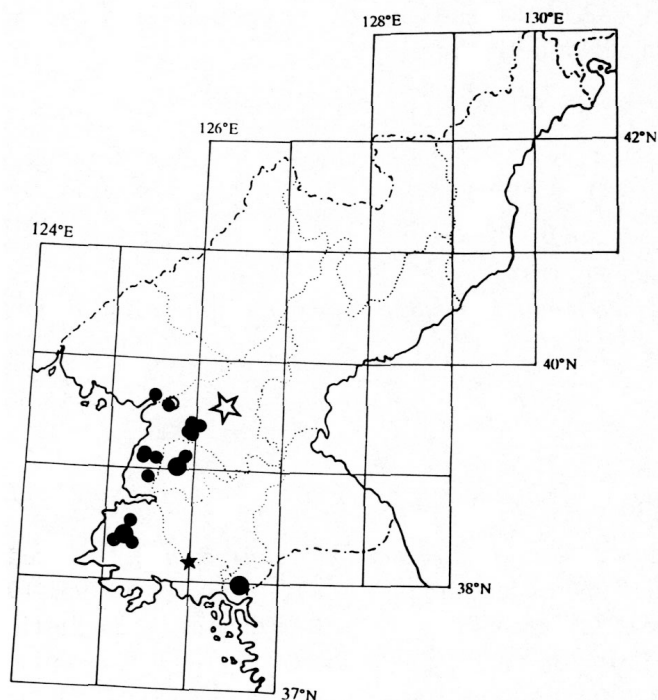
Vagrant. Observed only once (its skin was described as *Calandrella cinerea puii*). The breeding areas of this species lie in Mongolia and northern Manchuria (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, VAURIE 1959, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). In the Russian Far East it occurs very rarely during migration (LABZYUK et al. 1971, PANOV 1973, POLIVANOVA & GLUSCHENKO 1977, GLUSCHENKO & SHIBNEV 1984, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). On



223. *Calandrella cheleensis* (SWINHOE, 1871)

[*Calandrella rufescens*]

Mongolian Short-toed Lark



the Japanese islands it is an accidental visitor (MORIOKA 2000). Up to now it has not been noted in South Korea (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 14 May, 2 Sep 1954, 25 Feb, 16 Mar (ZIP), 15 Mar, 16 Apr 1955 (WON), 5, 9 May 1955, 26 Mar 1956, 14 May 1959 (ZIP), Taesongsan (I-6): 6 May 1956 (ZIP, or 1955 ZIP cited by WON), Pyongyang-Haeju (I-1-X-22): 28 Nov 1989 (STEP);

Pyongan South (II): 30 Apr 1917 (AUST), 12 Feb 1934 (WON), Unsan (II-10): 26 Aug 1954, Sunchon (II-11): 7 May 1954, Jasan (II-12): 13 Mar, 15, 30 Apr, 4 Jun 1954, Paeksongri (II-13): 7, 15, 25, 30 Apr, 7 May 1954 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 12 Feb 1934 (WON), 25-26 Nov 1989 (STEP), Janganri (*II-19): 27 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Kanri (*II-19): 2 Apr 1956 (WON), Hyongsanri (*II-21): 12, 15 Apr 1956, Taeposan (*II-28): 26 May 1954 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Maryongri (*III-2): 26 Apr 1958 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 10, 14 Mar 1962, Talchonri (X-9): 14, 18, 28 Jun 1957, 8 Feb, 8 Mar 1962 (ZIP, or: 14, 18, 28 Apr 1957 ZIP cited by WON), Samchon (X-10): 1 Apr 1963, Kasari (*X-12): 25 Mar 1962 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 14 Sep 1955, 10 Mar 1957 (WON);

no locality: 15 Mar 1954 (ZIP);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (34 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	19♂♂	\bar{x}	8♀♀	\bar{x}	7?sex	\bar{x}
wing	83-97	89.2	82-95	88.5	85-94	90.7
tarsus	18-21	19.6	18-22	19.4	19-22	20.3
bill	8-11	9.7	7.5-11	8.9	9-12	10.1
tail	58-74	65.7	59-66	61.8	63-69	65.0

Passage migrant and probably breeding species. Observed from Feb to the end of Nov. Most observations were made during spring migration (45 records). Observed during breeding season (end of May-June; 5 records), and near the breeding sites of the Mongolian Short-toed Lark which are known in the southeastern regions of the Liaoning Province in China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) thus indicating the probability of nesting. It is therefore possible that the eastern breeding boundary of this species goes across North Korea i.e. South Pyongan and South Hwanghae Provinces, since in both Primorye and South Korea the Mongolian Short-toed Lark is known only as an uncommon or rare (scarce) passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). However shifting the breeding border to the Korean Peninsula requires confirmation of nesting.

224. *Galerida cristata* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

[*Alauda cristata*]

Crested Lark

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 22 Apr 1949 (WON), 29 Sep, 2, 15 Oct 1954, 4 Jan, 4 Oct 1956 (ZIP), no date, Songmunri (*I-2): 26 May 1955 (ZISP), Sijok (*I-5): 29 Apr 1955 (MAUERS), Taesongsan (I-6): 15 Mar 1955 (ZIP), 7 Oct 1955 (WON), Mankyongdae (I-11): 20, 21 Apr, 4 May 1956 (ZIP), Kangnam (I-12): 27 Apr 1955 (MAUERS), Chunghwa (I-13): 14 Feb 1971 (ZIP), Tochon (I-?): 5 May 1956 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): 13-18 May 1917 (AUST), no date (FIEB), 10 Apr 1958, Paeksongri (II-13): 24 Sep 1954 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 24, 28 Apr 1932 (WON), 26 May 1938 (AUST), Pyongwon (II-17): 19 Apr (WON), Hamjongri (*II-19): 19 Mar 1958 (ZIP), 10 Apr 1958 (WON), Tochon (*II-21): 5 May 1956, Pungjongri (II-22): 21 Apr 1958 (ZIP or: 20, 21 Mar 1958 ZIP cited by WON), Nampho (II-26): 12, 13 May 1980 (MAUERS), 27 Nov 1988 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 3 Aug 1979, 8 Jun 1980 (TOM), Taeposan (*II-28): 29 May 1954 (ZIP);

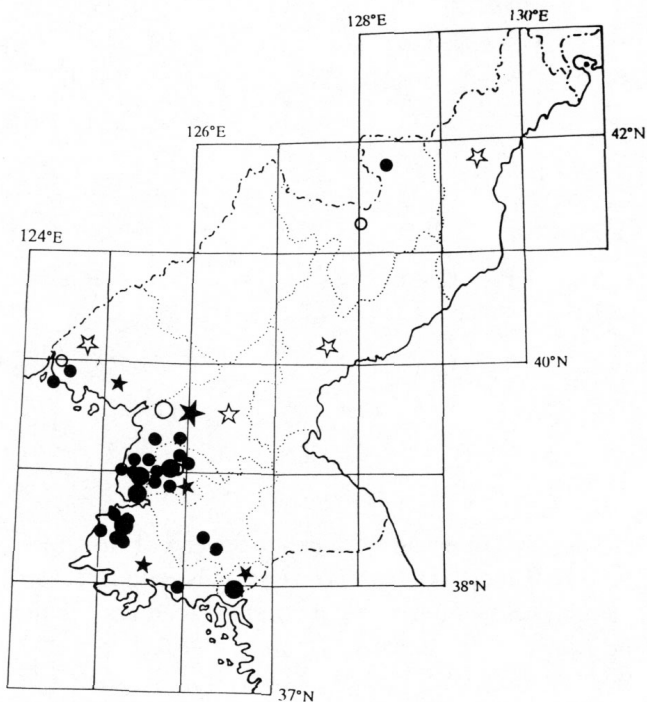
Pyongan North (III): 7-27 Apr 1929 (AUST), no date (FIEB), Haksori (*III-10): 10, 11, 14 Apr 1958 (ZIP or: 10, 11 Aug 1958 ZIP cited by WON), Tasado (III-12): 2 Jul 1959, Yangsi (*III-13): 30 May 1949 (WON);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 22 Jul 1897 (YANK), Samjiyon (V-10): 23 Oct 1978 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 19 Aug 1917, no data (AUST);

Hamgyong South (VII): 24 Apr 1903 (AUST);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohung (IX-9): May 1980 (MAUERS), Nuchonri (*IX-11): 22 Feb 1957 (WON);



Hwanghae South (X): no date (FIEB), Jedo (X-1): 7 Apr 1956, Kumsanri (X-4): 16 Mar 1962, Kuwolsan (X-6): Oct 1963 (ZIP), Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 5 Jul 1957, Kumchonri (*X-10): 24 Dec 1957 (ZIP), Kwaill (X-13): 29 Nov 1989, Sohaeri-Ongjin (*X-16-26): 15 Dec 1989 (FIEB), Chongdan (X-23): 3 Mar 1958 (ZIP);
Kaesong (XI): 15, 17 May 1980 (MAUERS), Kaesong (XI-1): 31 Aug 1955, 3 Mar 1956, 10 Mar 1957, 25 Mar 1958 (WON), 1 Apr 1962 (ZIP);
no data: 4 specimens (ZIP).
Measurements
(26 specimens of the collection ZIP, 2♂♂ of the collection MZB):

	13♂♂	\bar{x}	11♀♀	\bar{x}	4 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	103-112	106.7	95-101	98.5	100-110	105.7
tarsus	23-29.5	26.3	20-26	23.6	24-25	24.7
bill	16-19	17.5	15-18	16.3	13-20	16.6
tail	60-73	66.9	57-73	62.6	63.5-71	68.1

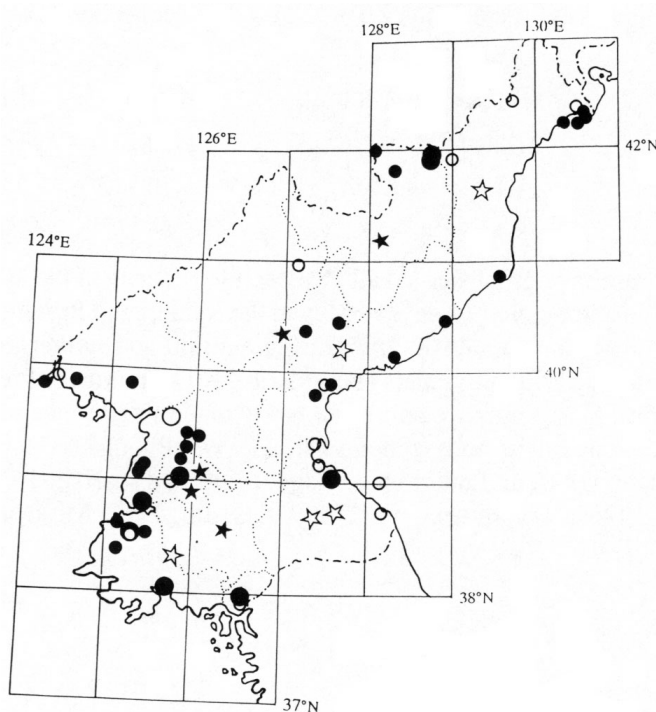
Rare resident species. Most observations were made in the western lowlands of the country. The frequency of seeing the Crested Lark has definitely fallen during the last 50 years throughout the entire Korean peninsula. Up to the 1940's it was a „common resident from Kyonggi-Do northward” (AUSTIN 1948). Until the end of the 1960's it was „fairly common throughout lowlands” (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971) of the southern part of the peninsula. Until the mid-1980's in North Korea only single individuals were seen (BOCHEŃSKI et al. 1981, MAUERSBERGER 1981, TOMEK 1984, TOMEK & DONTCHEV 1986). At the beginning of the 1990's according to FIEBIG (1995) there was a small number („in geringer Anzahl”). At the same time in the southern part of the peninsula it is presently a scarce resident (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

The northeastern boundary of the Crested Lark probably crosses North Korea. This species was not noted in Primorye nor in Japan (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 1975, 2000), while in China the eastern boundary reaches only to the Paekdusan region (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

225. *Alauda arvensis* LINNAEUS, 1758
Eurasian Sky Lark

Data:

Pyongyang (I): 23 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), Pyongyang (I-1): Apr 1917, 14 May 1954 (WON), 2, 6 Nov, 1954, 5, 25 Feb, 16 Mar, 3 Apr, 9 May 1955, 26 Mar 1956 (ZIP), 6 Nov 1954, 9 May 1955 (MZB), Taesongsan (I-6): 19



1954 (WON);

Chagang (IV): Rangnim (IV-5): 9 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): 16 Apr 1962 (ZIP), no date, Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), Yukok (*V-15): 9 May 1965, 22, 23 Mar 1966 (ZIP), no date (HO), 5 hohongjang (*V-15): 16, 17 Mar 1963, 6 May 1965 (ZIP), Mupong (V-?): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 30 Jul-15 Aug, 14 Sep-9 Nov (AUST), Manpo (VI-2): Sep-Nov 1929, Kulphori (VI-4): 6 Apr 1959, Sosura (VI-5): 1-3 Apr 1959 (WON), Alsom (VI-6): 11 Apr 1996 (EDW), Hoeryong (VI-9): 28 May 1897 (YANK), Nongsadong (*VI-20): 30 Jul 1929, Hapyeongri (VI-31): 24 Sep 1959, Taechodo (*VI-39): 27 Jun 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): 9 Apr-10 May (AUST), Tanchon (VII-8): 31 May 1987 (TOM), Sinpho (VII-16): 16 Oct 1969 (ZIP), Pujon (VII-22): 28 Jul 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun 1961), Jangjin (VII-26): 27 Jun 1955 (WON), Hamhung (VII-30): 12 Sep 1897 (YANK), 30 Jan 1990, Kwangpo (*VII-31): 29 Jan 1990 (FIEB);

Kangwon (VIII): 30 Mar, 16 Sep-3 Oct (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 19, 23 Sep 1897 (YANK), Kosong (VIII-6): Sep 1914 (WON), Samil-pho – Onjongri (VIII-7-8): 22 May 1980 (MAUERS), Yonghung (VIII-14): 1-8 Nov 1897 (YANK), Tongchon (VIII-15): Mar 1914 (WON), Anbyon (VIII-17): 15 Dec 1988, 17 Oct 1989 (FIEB), Jangjon (VIII-?): Jun-Jul 1930 (WON);

Hwanghae North (IX): May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae South (X): Anak (X-3): 13 Jun 1973, Kumsanri (X-4): 18 Mar 1962 (ZIP), Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Sakiri (*X-12): 25 Mar 1962 (ZIP), Haeju (X-22): 31 May 1980 (TOM), 30 Nov 1989 (STEP);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 14 Jun-15 Jul (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 29 Mar 1929, 6 Mar, 5 Sep, 12 Oct 1956, 12 Mar 1959 (WON);

Province unknown: Hungpu: 6 May 1954 (ZIP);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

Apr 1949, 14 Dec 1950, 24 Mar 1955 (WON), Ryongsong (I-7): 1 Sep 1954 (ZIP), Pyongyang-Changsu (I-1-X-25): 27, 30 Apr 1987, Sunfakan (I-?): 16 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Pyongan South (II): 18 Mar-24 May (AUST), Unsan (II-10): 19, 23 Aug 1954, Sunchon (II-11): 26 Jun, 31 Jul, 2 Aug 1954, Paeksongri (II-13): 15 Mar 1956 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): Mar 1916, 18 Mar, 22 Apr 1932, Chungsan (II-19): 29 Apr 1959 (WON), Mupongri (*II-19): 17 Mar 1963, Phungjongri (*II-19): 29 Mar 1958 (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): 12, 13 May 1980 (MAUERS), 15 May 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): 4-18 Apr (AUST), Haksori (*III-10): 19 Mar, 16 Apr 1958, Mumyongpyong (*III-14): 4 Apr 1965 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): Apr 1929, Panghyondong (III-26): 14 Dec

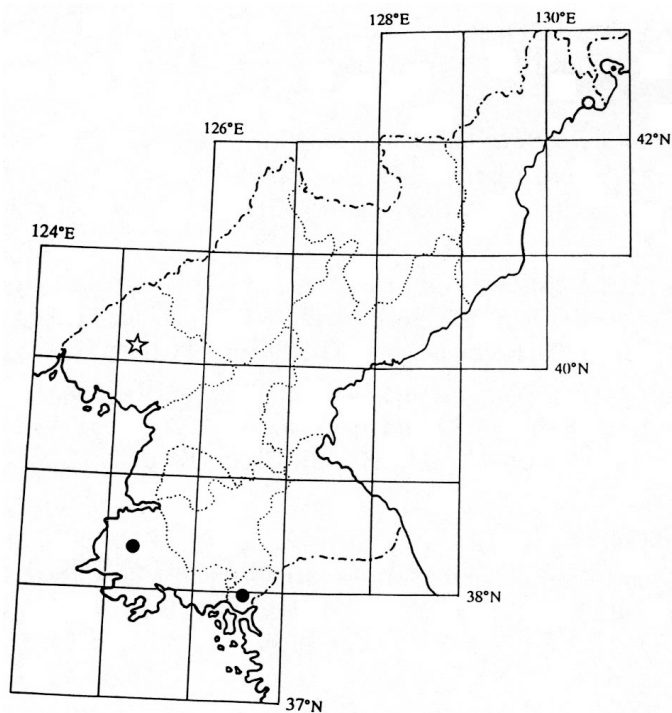
M e a s u r e m e n t s (29 specimens of the collection ZIP and 2♀♀ of the collection MZB):

	19♂♂	\bar{x}	9♀♀	\bar{x}	3?sex	\bar{x}
wing	100-116	105.6	96-108	102.4	100-103	101
tarsus	20-27.5	23.1	21-26	23.3	22-25	23.5
bill	10-14	11.9	11-14	12.0	10-12	11
tail	60-71	66.5	58-71.5	62.8	66-70	68.0

Breeding, passage migrant and wintering species. Observed all year round primarily in the low-land part of the country. Birds were seen during the first 10 days of May in the Ryanggang Province, indicating that it probably also nests at elevations over 1000 m. During autumn and winter it is found mainly along the coast in groups of up to 100 individuals (FIEBIG 1995). The number of records (at least 51 sites) indicate that in North Korea it may occur more rarely than in adjacent countries where it is an abundant or common resident and winter visitor (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, NECHAEV 1998a, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and mass on passage (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999. DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000).

Hirundinidae

226. *Riparia riparia* (LINNAEUS, 1758)
Sand Martin, Bank Swallow



Data:
Pyongan North (III): 29 May 1929 (AUST);
Hamgyong North (VI): Manpo (VI-2): 13-20 Sep 1929 (AUST);
Hwanghae South (X): Unchon (*X-10): 14 Oct 1962 (ZIP);
Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 16 May 1980 (MAUERS).

Measurements (5 specimens of the collection ZIP):

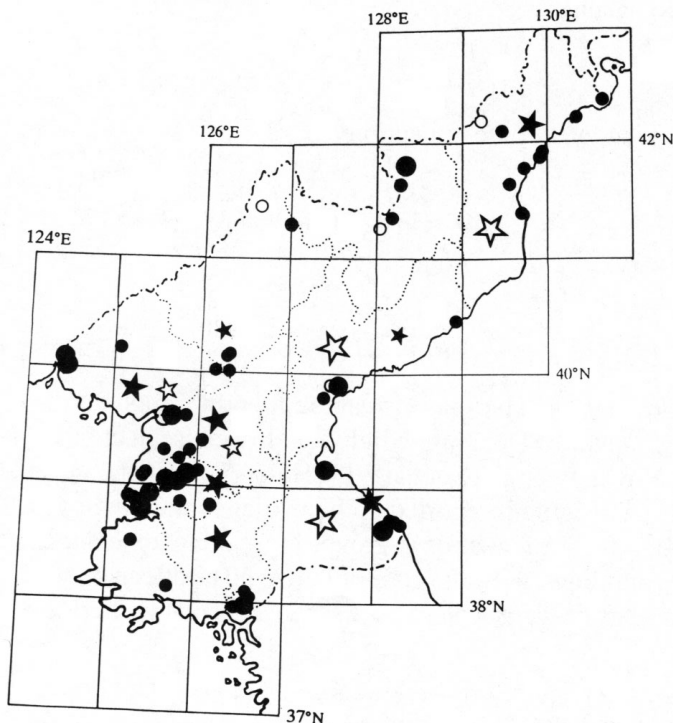
	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀
wing	102	100	97	96	97
tarsus	11	11	10.5	10.5	10.5
bill	4.5	4.6	5	5	5
tail	46	46	45	45	45

Rare passage migrant. To date it has been seen only 4 times, during spring (2 records) and autumn (2 records) passage. It probably occurs more often than the numbers indicate because it is an uncommon passage migrant in the southern part of the peninsula and in the north of the mentioned area it is a common passage migrant bird (NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, NECHAEV 1998a). Possibly it nests along the northern border since it is reported as a breeding species in adjacent bordering countries i.e. China (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), Primorye (ELSUKOV 1984, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and northern Japan (MORIOKA 2000). However to date its nesting in North Korea has not been documented. In South Korea and southern Japan it is present only during passage (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

 227. *Hirundo rustica* LINNAEUS, 1758

 [*Hirundo gutturalis*]

Barn Swallow, Eurasian Swallow



Data:

Pyongyang (I): 14, 15 May 1954 (WON), Pyongyang (I-1): 14 May, 4 Nov 1954 (ZIP), ♦, Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): 24 Jun 1975 (ZIP), 2 May 1980, Ryongaksan (I-10): 23 May 1980 (TOM), 14 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Mankyongdae (I-11): 7 May 1980 (MAUERS), 21 May 1980 (TOM), Chunghwa (I-13): 8 May 1980 (MAUERS), Sangwon (I-14): 21 Sep 1986, Sogam (I-15): 26 Jun 1983 (TOM), roads (I-?): ♦;

Pyongan South (II): 10 Sep 1932 (AUST), Unsan (II-10): 4 Aug 1954, Paeksongri (II-13): 13 Sep 1954 (ZIP), 4 Nov 1954 (WON), Anju (II-16): 19 Apr 1931, 8 Apr 1933 (WON, but: 19 Apr, 8 Jun 1931 WON cited by AUST), breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB), Pyongwon (II-17): 21, 22 Apr 1951, Chungsan (II-19): 12 Apr, 4 Nov 1954 (WON), Janganri (*II-19): 12 Apr 1953,

Ryonggang (*II-24): no date (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): ♦, Usanri (II-27): 6 Jun 1987, Taesong-ho (II-28): 3 Aug 1979, 15 Jul 1983, 1 Oct 1986, Yonpung-ho (II-30): 1 Oct 1978 (TOM), roads (II-?): ♦;

Pyongan North (III): 19 Apr-4 Jun 1929, 10, 12 Jun; 3 May-4 Jun 1929 (AUST), 30 May 1997 (PERT), Ryongchon (III-13): 24 May 1950, 2 Aug 1954 (WON), Chonmasan (III-20): 8 Jul 1961 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): 3 Oct 1986 (TOM), Myohyangsan (III-24): 8-12 Aug 1991 (BALDI), Synuiju (III-28): breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Chasong (IV-1): 4 Sep 1897 (YANK), Okasan (IV-3): no date (HO), Huichon (IV-10): 18 May 1987, Chongsan (*IV-10): 14 May 1987, roads (IV-?): May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 16 Aug 1897 (YANK), Hyesan (V-5): 1, 6 Jun 1980 (TOM), Photae (V-8): no date (HO), Samjiyon (V-10): Jul 1963 (ZIP), no date (HO), 1-6 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 23 Aug-1 Sep 1917, 2-4 Sep 1917, 17 Sep 1929 (AUST), Tongbonpho (*VI-3): 9 Apr 1996 (EDW), Musan (VI-12): 6 Jun 1897 (YANK), Chayuri (VI-14): 29 Jun 1983, Ryongje-ho (VI-17): 28 Jun 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BALDI), Onphori (VI-23): 27 Jun 1983, Jangyon-ho (VI-29): 7 Jul 1983, Ryongchonri (VI-35): 5 Oct 1991 (TOM), Rajin (VI-39): 10 Apr 1996 (EDW), roads (VI-?): ♦;

Hamgyong South (VII): 5-10 May 1903, 2-12 Jun 1912 (AUST), Tanchon (VII-8): 27 May 1987 (TOM), Hamhung (VII-30): 12 Sep 1897 (YANK), breeding seasons 1988-1990, Kwangpo (*VII-31): 12 Sep 1989 (FIEB), roads (VII-?): May 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 8 Sep 1914, 13 Jul 1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): ♦, Wonsan-Kosong (VIII-3-6): 20 May 1980, Kosong (VIII-6): 23 May 1980 (MAUERS), Samil-pho (VIII-7): 4 Oct 1978 (TOM), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 21 May 1980 (MAUERS), 1-4 Aug 1991 (BALDI), roads (VI-?): ♦;

Hwanghae North (IX): roads (IX-?): ♦;

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Suyangsan (X-24): 22 Sep 1978 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 17 Mar 1956 (WON), ♦, Pagyon (XI-3): 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), Haepyongri (*XI-5): 19 May 1966 (ZIP), Kongminghang (XI-7): 21 May 1997 (PERT);

no locality: 14 Oct 1962 (ZIP);

no data: 1 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (12 specimens of the collection ZIP):

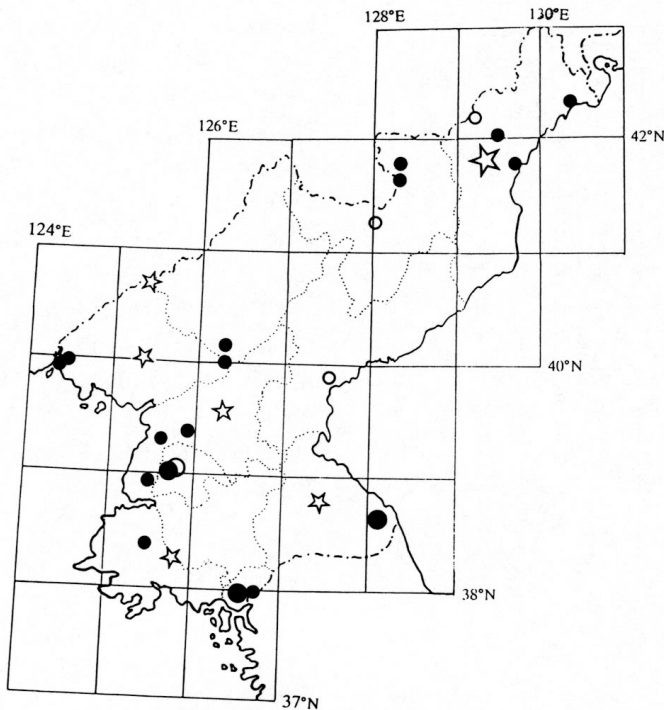
	6♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	? sex	?sex
wing	111-116	112.5	100-114	109.2	112	109
tarsus	8-12	9.4	8-10	9.2	12	10
bill	6-9	7.4	7-9	8.5	8	7
tail	56-96	72.3	58-63	73.2	73	63

Common breeding bird and passage migrant. This species can be found throughout the entire country from the 2nd half of Apr to the 2nd half of Oct. Single individuals were seen at other times, already on 17 Mar in Kaesong and in 4 Nov in Pyongan South (WON Hong-Koo 1965), and even on 2 Dec 2000 (DUCKWORTH, pers. comm.). Breeding is reported both in villages and towns as well as in large cities where one can see anywhere from a few birds to groups numbering up to one hundred birds. Also up to a certain distance from buildings a few or groups of up to 20 birds can be seen feeding over rice fields. Greater numbers in passage were seen in flocks from several hundred to several thousand birds in a flock (FIEBIG 1995).

The Barn Swallow has a similar status in neighboring areas: common or abundant breeding and passage migrant (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, ELSUKOV 1984, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). The drop in numbers of Barn Swallows that I observed in 1983 (TOMEK 1985) was temporary since during the breeding season of 1987 I did not notice any reduced numbers.

228. *Hirundo daurica* LINNAEUS, 1771[*Cecropis alpestris*, *Cecropis dahurica*]

Red-rumped Swallow, Lesser Striated Swallow



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): Aug 1916, Apr 1917 (WON), ◆;

Pyongan South (II): 30 Apr 1917 (AUST), Jasan (II-12): 9 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Pyongwon (II-17): 4 May 1951 (WON), Taesong-ho (II-28): Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Pyongan North (III): 10 Jun 1917 (AUST), Songrimri (*III-13): 24 May 1950, Ryongampho (III-15): Oct 1957 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 8-12 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Huichon (IV-10): 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 16 Aug 1897 (YANK), Photae (V-8): no date, Nangsari (*V-10): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 1-4 Sep 1917, 25 Jul 1928 (AUST), 4 Aug 1929 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Unggi (VI-7): 14 May 1961 (WON), Musan (VI-12): 6 Jun 1897 (YANK), Mayang (VI-15): 29 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

Hamgyong South (VII): Hamhung (VII-30): 12 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Kangwon (VIII): 22 Sep 1914, 13 Jun-14 Jul (AUST), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): ◆;

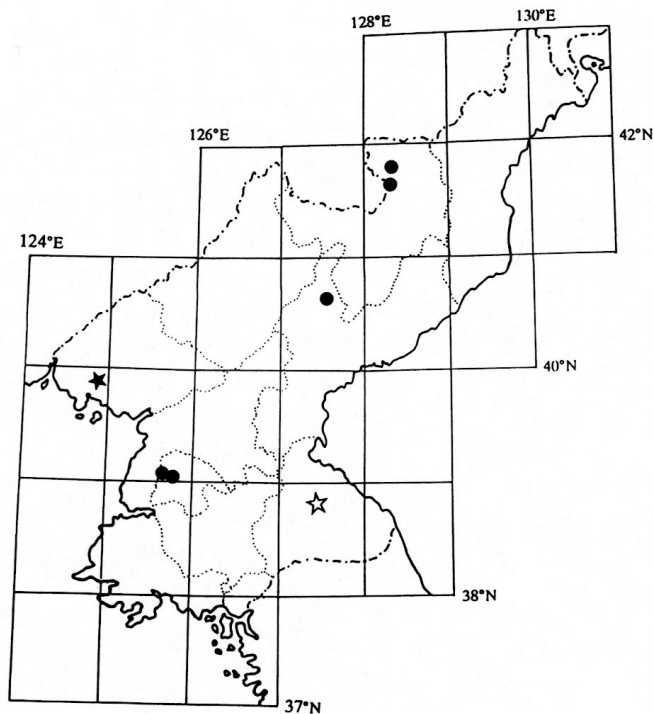
Hwanghae South (X): Sinchon (X-11): 24 Sep 1978 (TOM);

Hwanghae (IX-X): mid-Jul (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 1 Oct 1955, 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), 14 Aug 1984, Panmunjom (XI-6): 14 Aug 1984 (KOLBE).

Breeding bird and passage migrant. There are 40 records, 19 of them from breeding seasons (from 12 sites). The small number of sites (no more than 26) indicates that the Red-rumped Swallow is an uncommon species. Most observations from the breeding season were of either only a few or a few dozen birds therefore in most of the area under discussion it is a not numerous bird. The northern provinces are exceptions where locally there can be numerous passage birds (FIEBIG 1995). The present data however indicates that in North Korea it is a not more rare species and less numerous than in adjacent areas where the Red-rumped Swallow is a common or abundant species (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000).

229. *Delichon dasypus* (BONAPARTE 1850)
[*Delichon urbica*, *Delichon urbica dasypus*]
Asian House Martin



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1):
2-3 Oct 1984, Ryongaksan (I-10):
6 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): road
Anju-Synuiju (II-16-III-28): 30 May
1997 (PERT);

Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8):
29 Jun 1967 (ZIP), Kanpaegsan
(*V-10): no date (HO);

Hamgyong South (VII):
Hantaeri (VII-24): 3-4 Aug 1963
(ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): 24 Jun-6 Jul
1929 (AUST).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (4 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♀	♀	♂juv
wing	106	103	104	80
tarsus	9	9	12.8	9
bill	5	7	7	6
tail	42	44	44.5	35

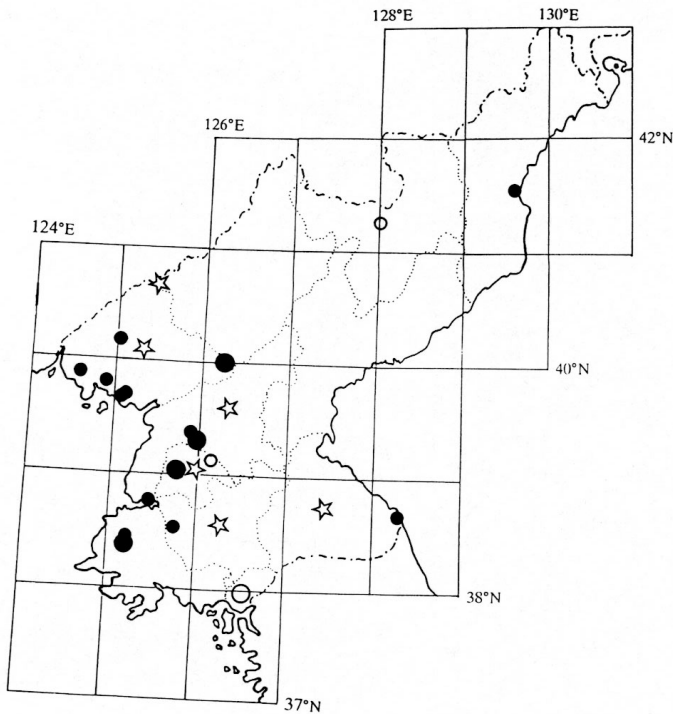
Very rare breeding species. The breeding period of the Asian House Martins lasts from Apr to Jul (TURNER & ROSE 1989). During this time it was observed at least 4 times and nesting was seen in Hantaeri in the Pyongan South Province (WON Hong-Koo 1965). Furthermore it was observed during migration (Oct, 2 records). The Korean Peninsula lies outside the main area where the Asian House Martin is found. On the entire peninsula it is a species seen locally or rarely (AUSTIN 1948, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 1987, 1993, 1996, 2000, current material), while to the north of the frontier made by the Amnok and Tuman Rivers it is abundant (NECHAEV 1998a) or common (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). Also it is a numerous species on the Japanese Islands (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000).

Motacillidae

230. *Dendronathus indicus* (GMELIN, 1789)

[*Limonidromus indicus*]

Forest Wagtail



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 11 May 1980 (MAUERS), 14 May 1988 (FIEB), 6 Aug, 2 Sep 2000 (DUCK), Kangdong (I-3): 1 May 1949, Amisan (I-?): 2 May 1949 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): 3 Jun 1938 (WON cited by AUST), Jasan (II-12): 8 Jun 1954 (MAUERS), Paeksongri (II-13): 15 May, 8 Jun 1952 (WON), 8 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): 26 May 1997 (PERT);

Pyongan North (III): 9-17 May 1929 (AUST), Kwaksan (III-4): 15 May 1955 (WON), Kohyonri (*III-4): 20 Jun 1955, Sonchon (III-6): 4 May 1958 (ZIP), Yomju (III-10): 11 May 1958 (WON), Chonmasan (III-20): 26 Jun 1961 (ZIP), Myohyangsan (III-24): 17 Jun 1950, 25 Jun 1954, 15 Jun 1955 (WON), 11 May, 15 Jun 1956 (ZIP);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv. (III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 1-2 Aug 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): Osangri (*VI-25): 20 May 1959 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 13 Jun-4 Jul 1929 (AUST), Samil-pho (VIII-7): 19 Aug 1984 (KOLBE);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sariwon (IX-16): 2 May 1987 (GLOW), Chodo (IX-?): 25 May 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 21 May 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 18 Jun 1957, 18 May 1960 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 10 Jul 1927, 15 May 1928, 6 Jul 1929, 13 May 1930 (WON);

no locality: 10 May 1956 (VLAD);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

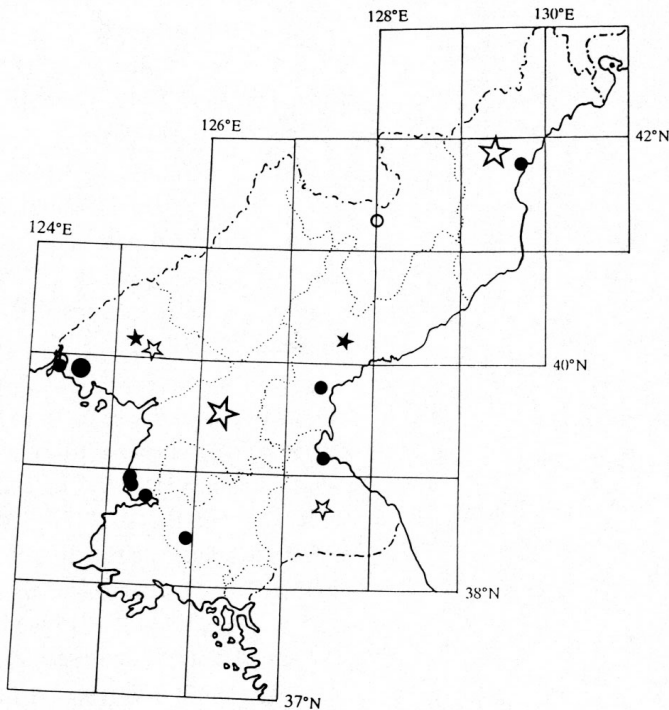
M e a s u r e m e n t s (8 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1♂ of the collection MZB):

	4♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	4sex	\bar{x}
wing	78	78	82	76.5-80	78
tarsus	20-22	21.3	21	20-22	21.0
bill	11-15	12.6	11.5	12-14	13.3
tail	71-65	68.0	79	59-70	76.7

Breeding species. Observed from the beginning of May till Sep in the country's lowlands, primarily in the western provinces. 35 records from at least 20 sites indicates that it is not a numerous

species but rather it is rare. The Forest Wagtail has a similar status in adjacent areas i.e. Primorye (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998), China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000) and South Korea (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

231. *Motacilla flava* LINNAEUS, 1758
[*Motacilla lutea*]



Yellow Wagtail

Data:

Pyongan South (II): 12, 13, 14 May 1917, 20 Apr 1918 (AUST), Ansokri (II-23): 18 Apr 1958, Sohari (*II-24): 14 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): Aug 1991 (BALDI);

Pyongan North (III): 7-16 Apr, 2, 8 May 1929 (AUST), Yomju (III-10): 22 Apr 1954, 22 Apr 1954, 22, 23 Apr 1958 (WON)¹, Ryong-ampho (III-15): 2 May 1929 (WON), 20 Apr 1965 (ZIP);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 17-18 Aug 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): 26 Apr 1912, 2, 7 Sep 1917, 18 Apr 1918, 17, 18, 20 Sep 1929 (AUST), Chongjin (VI-19): 19 Sep 1989 (FIEB);

Hamgyong South (VII): 19, 27 Apr 1956 (WON), Kwangpo (*VII-31): 12 Sep 1989 (FIEB);

Kangwon (VIII): 4 Apr, 17 Sep-2 Oct 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 22 Aug 1984 (KOLBE);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 25 Sep 1978 (TOM);

no data: 1 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (8 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	5♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	82-87	83.3	75.6	78	85
tarsus	22-25.5	23.5	22.4	23.5	25
bill	12-14	13.5	12.4	—	13
tail	62-80	73.3	71.8	65	—

¹ In the ZIP collection there are some skins with clearly wrong collection dates i.e. 22 Jun 1954, 23, 26 Jun 1958 (see: FIEBIG 1995). WON Hong-Koo (1965), citing data from the ZIP collection gave only Apr dates (also he changed the locality on the labels) and considered the Yellow Wagtail in Korea to be only a passage migrant.

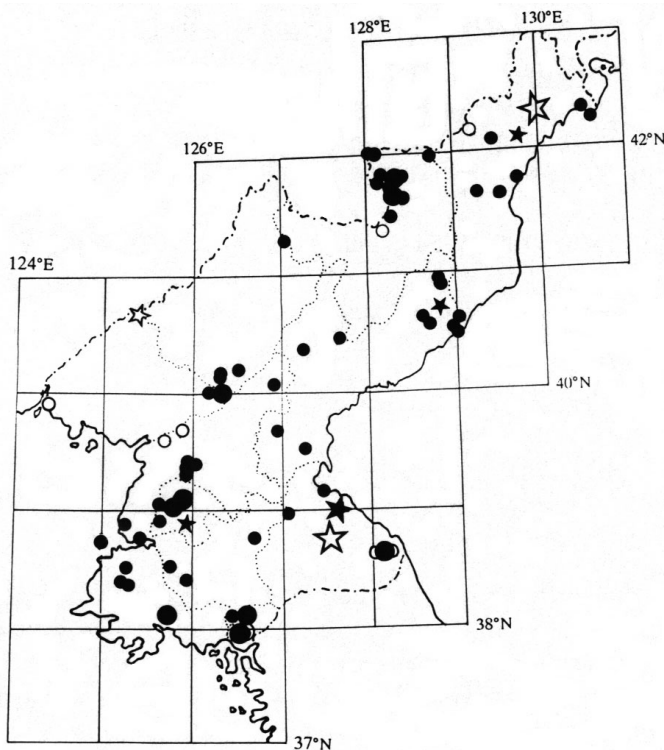
Passage migrant. Observed between 7 Apr-14 May and 17 Aug-2 Oct. According to WON Hong-Koo (1965) and European ornithologists (BOCHENSKI et al. 1981, KOLBE 1988, FIEBIG 1995) in North Korea it can be seen as representatives of the subspecies: *Motacilla flava taivana* (SWINHOE, 1863), *Motacilla flava simillima* HARTERT, 1905 and *Motacilla flava macronyx* STRESEMANN, 1920.

The Yellow Wagtail inhabits among others in northeastern Asia (DITTBERNER & DITTBERNER 1984). It is a common breeding species in northern China and Primorye (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, NECHAEV 1998a) and on the Japanese Island of Hokkaido (MORIOKA 2000). Its southern border does not reach the Korean Peninsula because it was not seen during breeding in the adjacent areas: in Gulf Posjet (PANOV 1973), and in parts of China directly bordering Korea it is known only as a passage migrant (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, NECHAEV 1998a). In Japan (apart from Hokkaido) and in South Korea it is a species seen only during migration (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

232. *Motacilla cinerea* TUNSTALL, 1771

[*Motacilla boarula melanope*, *Palenura sulphurea*]

Grey Wagtail



Data:

Pyongyang (I): 18 May 1990 (FIEB),
Pyongyang (I-1): 28 Jun 1954 (ZIP),
22 Jun 1983 (TOM), 13 May 1988,
3 Aug 1989 (FIEB), Apr-May 1999,
Aug-11 Nov 2000 (DUCK), Taesong-
san (I-6): 10 May 1950 (WON), 20
Oct 1955 (ZIP), Ryongaksan (I-10):
15 May 1950 (WON), Nansanri
(*I-12): 25 Jun 1957 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): Taehung
(II-3): 15 Jun 1960 (WON), Unsan
(II-10): 24 Jul 1954 (ZIP), Jehyonri
(*II-11): 24 Sep 1954 (WON), Jasan
(II-12): 12 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Paeksongri
(II-13): 12 Apr 1954 (WON), 18 Jun
1954 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 28 Apr,
10 May 1932, Ryonggang (*II-24):
20 Sep 1954 (WON), Tokto (II-25):
breeding season 1995 (CHONG
Jong-Ryol et al. 1996), Nampho
(II-26): Aug 1991 (BALDI), Kaechon
(II-31): Aug 1916 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): Ryong-
ampho (III-15): 9, 30 May 1929
(AUST), Hyangsan (III-23): Aug

2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): 20, 21 Jun 1954, 12 Jun 1955, 23 May 1956, 27 Jul 1979 (ZIP), ◆;

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 15, 16, 19 Jun 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 15 Jun, 19 Sep 1958 (HO)², Wongunri (IV-8): 15 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 18 May 1987, Chongsan (*IV-10): 14 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Hyesan (V-5): 8 Jun, 6-8 Aug 1897 (YANK), Jongbong (*V-6): 17 Jun 1958 (WON), Photae (V-8): 20 Jun 1963, 21 Jun 1966 (ZIP), Namphothae (*V-8): no date (HO), Rimyongsu (V-9): 29-30 Sep 1991 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 17-21 Jun 1958 (WON), 26 Jun 1961, 20, 26 Apr 1962, 30 Apr 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), 2 Jun 1980, 25, 26 Sep 1991, Pekebong (*V-10): 2 Jun 1980 (TOM), Sobaeksan (V-11): 12 Sep 1967 (ZIP), Paekdusan (V-12): 28 Jul 1958 (WON), Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), Yukok (*V-15): 5 May 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), Homultang (V-21): 27 Sep 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 15 Aug, 6, 17 Sep 1917, 5, 6 Oct 1927 (AUST), 29 Jun, 8, 10 Jul 1983 (TOM), Manpo (VI-2): 20 Sep 1959 (WON), Kulphori (VI-4): 20 Nov 1959 (ZIP), Musan (VI-12): 26, 27 Sep 1929 (AUST), Chayuri (VI-14): 29 Jun-2 Jul 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Kwanmobong (VI-22): 2 Jun 1959 (ZIP), Ryongsanri (VI-24): 5 Jul 1983 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Pukdae-chon riv. (VII-1): 1 Jun 1987, Kumdok (VII-2): 29 May 1987, Machonryong (VII-5): 26 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 25, 28 May, 2 Jun 1987, Sangryong (VII-7): 3 May 1987, Yomsongdok (VII-13): 24 May 1987, Hochon (VII-14): 25 May 1987 (TOM), Hopanri (*VII-22): 25 Jun 1958, Jangjin (VII-26): 10 Jun 1956 (WON), Kumya (VII-38): 26 Jun 1960, Hungsang (VII-39): 2 Jul 1960 (ZIP), roads in Tanchon region (VII-?): May 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 9, 13, 30 Sep 1914, 27 Sep 1916, 16 Jun, 12 Jul 1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 24 May 1980 (MAUERS), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): Feb, Jun 1949 (WON), ♦, Manmulsan (*VIII-8): 11 Jun 1949 (WON), Popdong (VIII-13): 14 Sep 1962 (ZIP), roads (VIII-?): ♦;

Hwanghae North (IX): Koksan (IX-3): May 1962 (WON), Sohungo (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GŁOW), 22 May 1987 (TOM), Wolamri (IX-15): 28 May 1964 (ZIP), Sariwon (IX-16): 2 May 1987 (GŁOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 11, 12 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 30 Jun 1957, Kohyonri (*X-10): 24 May 1957 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 23 Sep 1978 (TOM), 28 Apr 1987 (GŁOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 15 Apr 1928, 18, 24 Sep 1929, 20 Sep 1930, 20 Jul 1958 (WON), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pagon (XI-3): 19 Jun 1963 (ZIP), 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), 15 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 22, 24 May 1997 (PERT);

no locality: 20 May 1962, 27 May 1963 (ZIP), 16, 20 Jun 1954 (VLAD);

no data: 3 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (27 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	14♂♂	\bar{x}	9♀♀	\bar{x}	4?sex	\bar{x}
wing	76-89	81.0	75-81.4	78.3	77-82	79.0
tarsus	19-25	20.5	19-21	20.3	20-25	21.5
bill	11-16	13.0	11-14.5	12.5	13-14	13.5
tail	81-98	90.8	81-90	85.9	83-93	89.0

Common breeding species throughout the entire country, numerous in some places. The Grey Wagtail is present in North Korea from Apr (first record: 11 Apr) to Sep; individual birds were observed later i.e. in Oct (3 records) and 20 Nov. Nesting takes place near streams and water reservoirs from sea level to an elevation of over 1000 m (near Samjiyon). The Grey Wagtail was also observed at high elevations, including 28 Jul 1958 on Mount Taeyonjibong in the Paekdusan Massif (WON Hong-Koo 1965). On the northern slopes of Paekdusan it was even seen above 2100 m (WON Pyong-Oh 1990). In the optimal environment (300-600 m) its density is as high as 2.9 territories per about a km along the river course (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989).

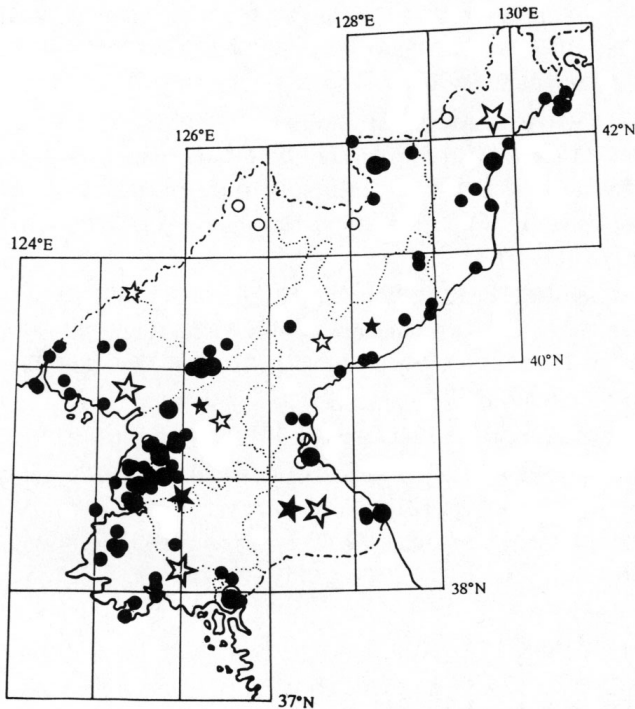
² Probably there are the same records as that preceding it, i.e. the specimens taken by HO Hon on Mt Okasan in 1958 are in the ZIP collection with labels pointing to the nearest village of Karimri.

In all adjacent areas is also a common summer visitor (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, PANOV 1973, DISTRIB. 1981, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

233. *Motacilla alba* LINNAEUS, 1758³

[*Motacilla japonica*, *Motacilla lugens*, *Motacilla alba leucopsis*, *Motacilla alba lugens*, *Motacilla alba ocularis*, *Motacilla lugens lugens*, *Motacilla lugens leucopsis*]

White (Pied) Wagtail



Data:

Pyongyang (I): 19 Sep 1978 (TOM), 11 May 1980 (MAUERS), Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 30 Jan 1995 (EDW), Pyongyang (I-1): 14 Oct 1954, 6 May 1955, 26 Mar 1956, 13 Oct 1971 (ZIP), ♦, Songmunri (*I-2): 7 May 1955 (MAUERS), Taesongsan (I-6): 22 May 1980 (TOM), Hari (*I-8): 26 Oct 1956, 14 Mar 1957 (WON), Ryongaksan (I-10): 2 May 1990 (FIEB), Man-kyongdae (I-11): 7 May 1980 (MAUERS), Nansanri (*I-12): 25 Jun 1957 (ZIP), Sogam (I-15): 6 Aug 1979, 24 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Pyongan South (II): 12, 13, 18 May 1917 (AUST), Unsan (II-10): 22, 24 Aug 1954, Jasan (II-12): 5 Apr 1954 (ZIP), 15 Apr 1954 (ZISP), 23 May 1954 (MAUERS), Paeksongri (II-13): 29 Mar, 3 Jun 1952, 1, 8 May, 8 Jun 1953, 24 Mar-8 Jun, 15 Sep 1954, Pyongwon (II-17): 23 Mar 1949,

2, 23 Apr 1951 (WON), Wolphyong (*II-17): 25 Sep 1955, Chungsan (II-19): 3 Sep 1955, Ochongdong (*II-19): 4 Sep 1955, Jungkonri (*II-19): 21 Mar 1958, Tochon (*II-21): 5 May 1957 (ZIP), Ansokri (II-23): 25 Mar 1958 (WON), Tokto (II-25): breeding season 1995 (CHONG Jong-Ryol et al. 1996), Nampho (II-26): ♦, Usanri (II-27): 6 Jun 1987, Taesong-ho (II-28): 3 Aug 1979, 24 May 1980 (TOM), Taeposan (*II-28): 29 May 1954 (ZIP), Yonpung-ho (II-30): 1 Oct 1978, 7 Jun 1987 (TOM), roads (II-?): ♦;

Pyongan North (III): Jun 1917, 7-28 Apr, 28 Apr-2 May 1929 (AUST), Kwaksan (III-4): 17 May 1955 (WON), Rakdo (*III-9): 17 May 1967 (ZIP), Haksori (*III-10): 16 Oct 1955 (WON), Sindo (III-14): 23 Apr 1965, Sindori (*III-14): 14 Oct 1961, Uiju (III-16): 7 Jun 1982, Unrimri (*III-20): 30 May, 29 Jun 1961, Unchangri (*III-21): 2 Jun 1968 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): 13 May 1987 (TOM), Thaepyongri (*III-23): 7 Jun 1955 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): Apr 1999, Aug-Oct 2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): 19 May 1950, 13 Jul 1955, 23 May 1956 (WON), 14 Jun 1956 (ZIP), 25, 27 May 1980, 6-21 Jun 1983 (TOM), 8-12 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Synuiju (III-28): 28, 29 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

³ Systematics of Far East forms of the White Wagtail is complicated and controversial. They are treated as the subspecies of one (*alba*) or two (*alba* and *lugens*) species. HOWARD & MOORE treat as one taxon *Motacilla alba*, however according to NAZARENKO (1968) *Motacilla alba* and *Motacilla lugens* GLOGER, 1829 are valid species.

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv. (III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Chasong (IV-1): 29-30 Aug 1897, Hwapyong (IV-2): 6 Sep 1897 (YANK), Wongungri (IV-8): 15 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 15, 16, 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 17, 18 Aug 1897 (YANK), Pochon (V-6): 21 Oct 1978 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 11, 13 Oct 1958 (WON), 20 Oct 1964 (ZIP), no date, Kanpaegsan (*V-10): no date (HO), Paekdusan (V-12): 22 Oct 1978 (TOM), 5 hohongjang (*V-15): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 12 Apr 1912, 23 Aug-13 Sep 1917, 18 Apr 1918, 2, 15, 21 Sep, 3 Oct 1927, 17-27 Sep 1929 (AUST), Tongbonpho (*VI-3): 9 Apr 1996 (EDW), Kulphori (VI-4): 9 Apr 1959 (ZIP), Sosura (VI-5): 1 Apr-6 Sep 1959 (WON), Alsom (VI-6): 11 Apr 1996 (EDW), Taeamri (*VI-7): 21 Sep 1963 (ZIP), Musan (VI-12): 10 Jun 1897 (YANK), Ryongje-ho (VI-17): 28 Jun 1983, Chongjin (VI-19): 7 Jul 1983 (TOM), 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Kwanmori (VI-26): 25 May 1959 (WON), Mehyangri (VI-27): 27 Jun 1983, Jangyon-ho (VI-29): 7 Jul 1983 (TOM), Hwadae (VI-30): 18 Sep 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): 27 Apr-9 May 1903 (AUST), Pukdae-chon riv. (VII-1): 1 Jul 1987, Kumdok (VII-2): 29 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 26 May 1987, Tanchon (VII-8): 24 May 1987 (TOM), Jongdongri (VII-12): 8 Jul 1960, Sinpho (VII-16): 17 Oct 1969, Ryongmu (VII-17): 25, 26 Apr 1970 (ZIP), Honamri (VII-21): 24 Jun 1960, Jangjin (VII-26): Jun 1955, Pomphori (VII-36): 23 May 1960, Haejungri (*VII-38): 27 Mar- 11 Apr 1960 (WON), roads (VII-?): 24 May-1 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 6-28 Sep, 2, 5 Oct 1914, 14 Jun 1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 4 Oct 1897 (YANK), ♦, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 13 Jun 1980 (TOM), 19 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), Kumgangsán (VIII-8): 21 May 1980, Onjongri (*VIII-8): 20 May 1980 (MAUERS), 10, 11 Jun 1980 (TOM), Yonghung (VIII-14): 1-8 Nov 1897 (YANK), Masingryong (VIII-?): 19, 25 May 1980 (MAUERS), roads (VIII-?): ♦;

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 25 Sep 1978 (TOM), Kumchon (IX-13): 17 May 1963 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 20 Jun 1957, Kohyonri (*X-10): 18 Apr, 24 May 1957, Ungyesan (*X-10): 21 Mar 1962 (ZIP), Tongamri (X-17): 25 Oct 1962 (WON), Kangryong (X-19): no date (ZIP), Hyongchesom (X-20): 13 Oct 1984 (TOM), Haeju (X-22): 20 Jan 1986 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 22 Sep 1978 (TOM), Changyon (X-27): 20 Apr 1955 (WON);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 18 Mar 1914, 21 Mar 1931 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 19 May, 17, 20 Sep, 5 Oct 1929, 26 Aug 1930 (WON), 1 Apr 1962 (ZIP), 15, 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), 14-16 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pagyon (XI-3): 9 Jul 1959 (WON), Panmunjom (XI-6): 21 May 1997 (PERT);

no locality: 13 Apr 1961 (ZIP), 12 Jun 1955 (VLAD), “near streams and reservoirs as well as near human settlements”: Apr 1987 (GŁOW);

no data: 1 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (15 specimens of the collection ZIP, 2 specimens of the collection MZB):

	6♂♂	\bar{x}	11♀♀	\bar{x}
wing	88-93	90.5	81-92	85.3
tarsus	22-28	25.8	20-27	23.6
bill	12-17	13.8	11-14	12.8
tail	84-92	89.7	81-97	88.2

Common breeding and migrant. Observed from Mar to Nov. Can be found both far from settlements and in villages and even in large cities throughout the entire country. They are mainly seen near reservoirs and along rivers and streams – 1 km of a section there is on average – 1 pair of White Wagtail (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989, personal observation).

On the Korean Peninsula there are 3 forms: breeding *Motacilla alba leucopsis* GOULD, 1831, as well as migrating *Motacilla alba lugens* GLOGER, 1829 and *Motacilla alba ocularis* SWINHOE, 1860 (WON Hong-Koo 1965, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971). Most of the above records were of the

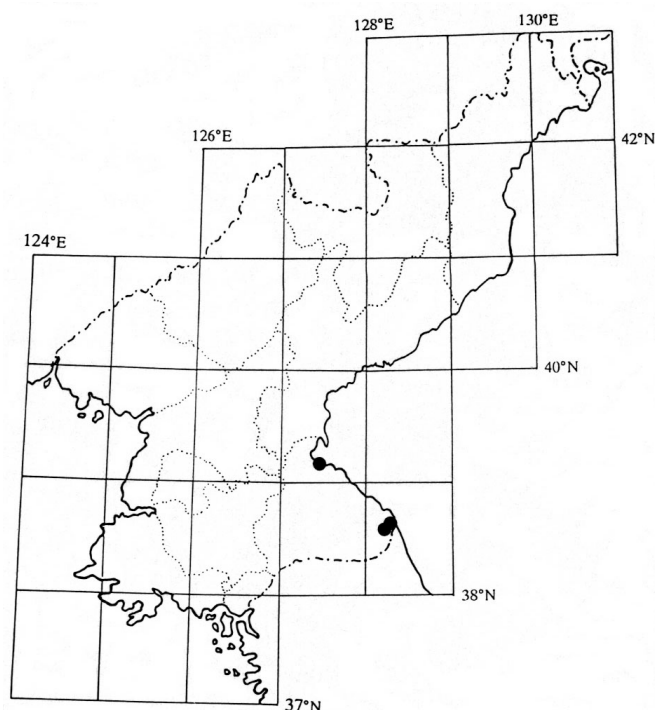
subspecies *M. a. leucopsis*. The remaining subspecies observed were: *M. a. lugens* in: Samjiyon (V-10): 11, 13 Oct 1958 (ZIP cited by WON), Wonsan (VIII-3): 10 Oct 1978 (BOCHEŃSKI et al. 1981), and *M. a. ocularis* in: Pyongan North 28 Apr-2 May 1929 (AUST), Sindo (III-14): 23 Apr 1965, Sindori (*III-14): 14 Oct 1961, Samjiyon (V-10): 11, 13 Oct 1958 (WON), Hamgyong North (VI) 17-27 Sep 1929 (AUST), Hwadae (VI-30): 18 Sep 1959 (WON), Honamri (VII-21): 24 Jun 1960; Tongamri (X-17): 25 Oct 1962 (WON), Haeju (X-22): 20 Jan 1986 (ZIP)⁴.

In the adjacent areas the White Wagtail is also a common or abundant breeding species (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000, DISTRIB. 1981, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

234. *Motacilla grandis* SHARPE, 1885

[*Motacilla alba grandis*]

Japanese Pied Wagtail



Data:

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): 27, 30, 31 Oct 1980, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 28 Oct 1980 (GRUMMT 1993), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 14 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

Vagrant or possibly very rare breeding species. In North Korea it has been seen to date only 5 times. The 1st time was in 1980 (GRUMMT 1993). The Japanese Pied Wagtail starts breeding very early, even as early as mid-Mar (JAHN 1942, NAKAMURA 1985), and by mid-Apr birds are already feeding their young (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL 1992). Therefore the observation of this species in mid-Apr (FIEBIG 1995) indicates the probability of nesting.

The Japanese Pied Wagtail is a common resident on the Japanese Islands (VAURIE 1959, DISTRIB. 1981, SONOBE 1982, MORIOKA 2000) and according to VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL (1992) the breeding area is limited to Japan. Probably nesting also occurs on the continent because KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV (1986) mention nesting in Ussuri river basin and GORE & WON Pyong-Oh (1971) in South Korea. Furthermore nesting is indicated by the presence of birds in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula in Apr (HAHM Kyu-

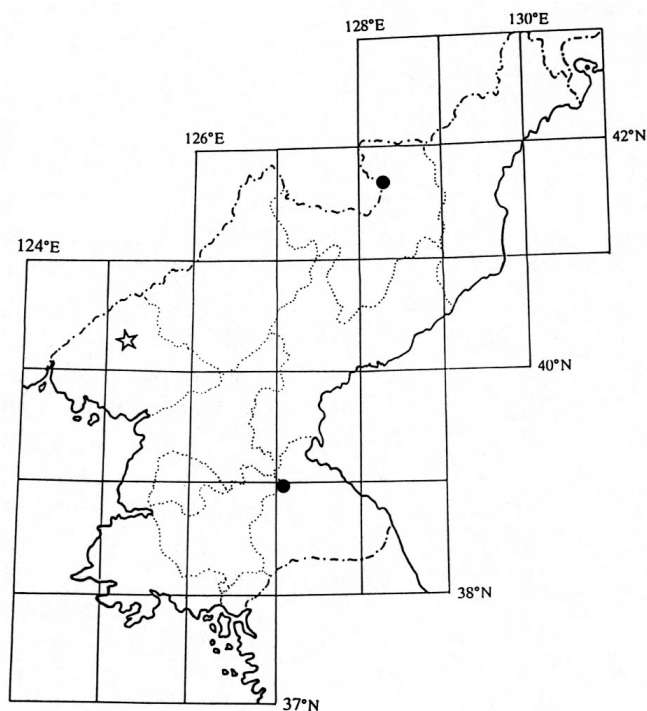
⁴ FIEBIG (1995) mentions four further skins of the subspecies *M. a. ocularis* in the ZIP collection that were collected in the surroundings of Pyongyang in Jan and Feb. I did not find the skins in the ZIP collection and Won Hong-Koo does not mention them either. Therefore, the data have been omitted

Hwang 1990) and Jul (HAHM Kyu-Hwang & YOO Jae-Pyoung 1992). Outside the breeding season it was seen on the Sakhalin (NECHAEV 1991) and Primorye (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and during migration and in winter it was observed regularly in South Korea (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971)⁵.

235. *Anthus richardii* VIEILLOT, 1818

[*Anthus novaeseelandiae*]

Richard's Pipit



Data:

Pyongan North (III): 4-12 May 1929 (AUST);

Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8): 21 Sep 1967 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): Popdong (VIII-13): 14 Sep 1962 (ZIP).

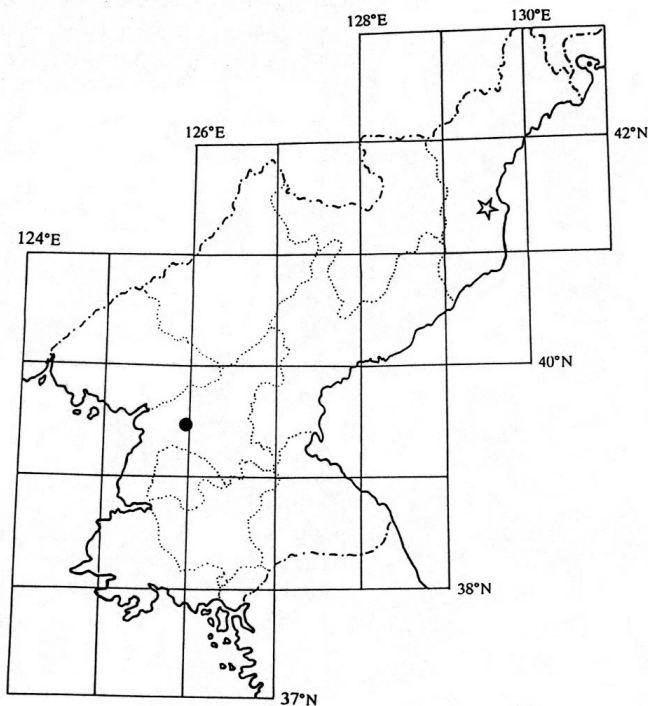
Measurements
(2 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♀ juv
wing	87	69
tarsus	32	29
bill	14	12
tail	71	67.5

Observed only 3 times during migration. Perhaps very rare nesting species in the northern provinces (up to now poorly researched). A bird in juvenile plumage was taken in the Ryanggang Province not far from its breeding territory, which belongs to the Chinese Province of Liaoning (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987) and the Southeast Russia (LITVINENKO & SHIBAIEV 1971, GLUSCHENKO 1979, NECHAEV 1998a). Classification of Richard's Pipit as part of the breeding fauna of North Korea must be confirmed. On the basis of presently existing data it belongs to scarce passage migrants. The migration route of Richard's Pipit by-passes the Korean Peninsula since is a species also rarely seen in the southern part of the peninsula (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh, 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

⁵ Even though a nest is described (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971) and the mentioned observations in Apr and Jul, in his series of check-lists WON Pyong-Oh (1996, 2000) records the species as an "uncommon winter visitor"

236. *Anthus godlewskii* (TACZANOWSKI, 1876)
 [*Anthus campestris*, *Anthus campestris godlewskii*]
 Blyth's Pipit



Data:

Pyongan South (II): Sunchon (II-11): 15 Mar 1956 (WON);

Hamg-yong North (VI): ?6 Jun 1917 (WON).

Vagrant. Only 1 or 2 records⁶. Blyth's Pipit nests to the northwest of the Korean Peninsula i.e. in the southern Transbaicalia, Mongolia and northern China (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). Perhaps it appeared more frequently in North Korea because it was recorded in the Chinese Liaoning and Hebei Provinces (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987) and also in South Korea (WON Pyong-Oh 1987, 1993, 2000) as a passage migrant. Only in areas farther east i.e. Japan was it very

rare (MORIOKA 1975, 2000), and in Primorye it has not been noted to date (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999).

237. *Anthus hodgsoni* RICHMOND, 1907
 [*Anthus agilis*, *Pipiaestes maculatus*]
 Indian Tree Pipit, Olive-backed Pipit

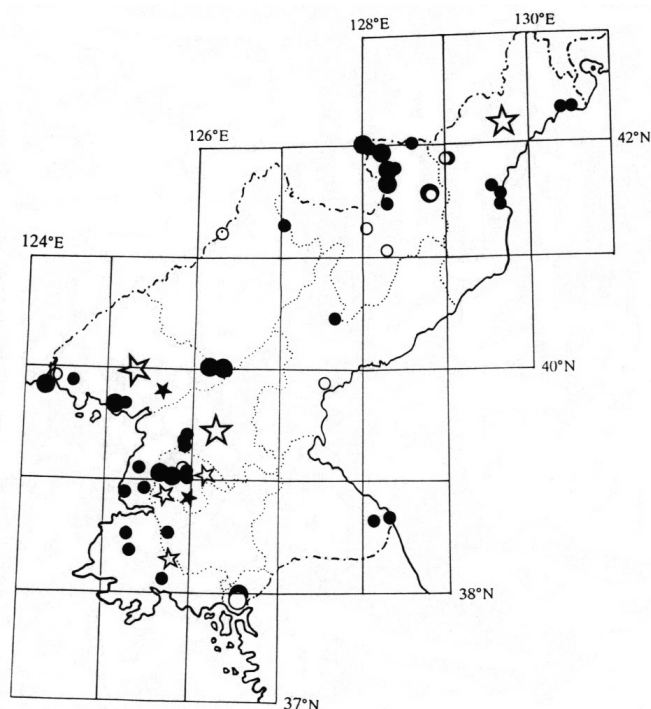
Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 14 Oct 1954 (ZIP), 11 May 1980 (MAUERS), 13 May 1988 (FIEB), Apr-May 1999, Sep-Oct 2000 (DUCK), Sungho (I-2): 7 Jan, 6 May, 7 Oct 1955 (ZIP), Sijok (*I-5): 24 Apr 1950, Taesongsan (I-6): 9 Nov 1949 (WON), Ryongaksan (I-10): 6, 7 Oct 1984 (TOM), 29 Sep 1988 (FIEB), Amisan (I-?): 28, 29 Apr, 2 May 1949, Juamsan (I-?): 27 Apr 1949, Misando (I-?): 15 Oct 1955 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): 13 May 1917 (AUST), 10 May, 1 Oct 1932 (WON), Jehyonri (*II-11): 23 Sep 1954, Jasan (II-12): 3 Sep 1953 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 3 Sep 1954 (WON), Hamjongri (*II-19): 24 Apr 1958, Onchon (II-24): 26 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Taesong-ho (II-28): 6 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 3 Jun 1917, 28 Apr-11 May 1929 (AUST), Jongju (III-3): 25 Apr 1963, Kwaksan (III-4): 14, 15, 18 May 1955, 18 Jul 1963, Pankungri (*III-10): 17, 24 Apr 1958, Sindo (III-14): 2 Nov 1961 (ZIP),

⁶ There are doubts concerning the 6 Jun 1917 record located by WON Hong-Koo (1965) in the Hamgyong North Province. In confirming this data but with a location in the Kyonggi-do Province, AUSTIN (1948) questions it. Both authors refer to the same source i.e. the collection in Seoul.



Ryongampho (III-15): Apr-May 1929 (WON), Hyangsan (III-23): 5 Oct 1986 (TOM), Sep 2000 (DUCK), Myohyang-san (III-24): Apr 1999, Sep 2000 (DUCK), Jongchon (III-?): 21 May 1955 (ZIP);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 21 Sep 1958 (HO), Manpho (IV-11): Oct 1929 (WON);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 24 Jul 1897 (YANK), Jongbong (*V-6): 17 Jun 1958 (WON), Photae (V-8): 14 May 1965, 30 Sep 1967, Samjiyon (V-10): May, 4 Jul, 21 Oct 1958, 5, 11 May, 5 Jul 1962, 27 Jun 1963, 1 May 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Kanpaegsan (*V-10): 18 Jul 1963, Paekdusan (V-12): 26 Jul 1958, 3 Jul 1966, Kansambong (*V-12): 3, 12 Jun 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), Mutubong (V-13): 25 Jul 1958, 27 Jul 1963 (ZIP), Sinmusong (V-14): no date, Yukok (*V-15): no date, 5 hohongjang (*V-15): no date (HO), Taethaekhосу (*V-16): 13 Sep 1958, 9 Jul 1963 (ZIP), Paegam

(V-16): 28 Jun 1897, Kapsan (V-19): 14 Aug 1897 (YANK), Mupo (V-20): 28 Sep 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 2 Aug 1926, 9 Oct 1929 (AUST), Manpo (VI-2): 2 Oct 1989 (FIEB), Manphori (*VI-7): 8 Oct 1959 (ZIP), Nongsadong (*VI-20): 29 Jul 1929, Nongsari (*VI-20): 14 Jul 1959, Onphori (VI-23): 27 Sep 1955 (WON), Ondori (*VI-25): 29 Jun 1955 (ZIP), Ryonghyonri (VI-36): 5 Oct 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Pujon (VII-22): 28 Jun 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun 1961), Hamhung (VII-30): 15 Aug 1897 (YANK);

Kangwon (VIII): Samil-pho (VIII-7): 21 Apr 1987, Onjongri (*VIII-8): 19 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sariwon (IX-16): 2 May 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Kumchonri (*X-10): 11 Nov 1957 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 2 May 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 20 Apr, 1 May 1918 (UST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 15 Oct, 23 ANov 1928, 9 Oct 1929, 9, 18 Oct 1930 (WON), 29 May 1962 (ZIP);

no locality: 4 May 1966 (ZIP);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (32 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	21 ♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	10?sex	\bar{x}
wing	75-87	83.0	85	81-87	84.0
tarsus	20-25	22.0	22	19-25	21.1
bill	10.5-13.5	12.0	12	10-13	10.9
tail	55-71	61.0	63	59-67	61.6

Rare breeding species, common passage migrant and occasionally winter visitor. In the ZIP collection there are 21 skins of Indian Tree Pipits collected during breeding season (mid-May till Jul), mainly in northern provinces (Pyongan North, Ryanggang, Hamgyong North). One bird collected 4 Jul 1958 in Samjiyon was in juvenile plumage. Furthermore nesting was observed in Pujon, Ham-

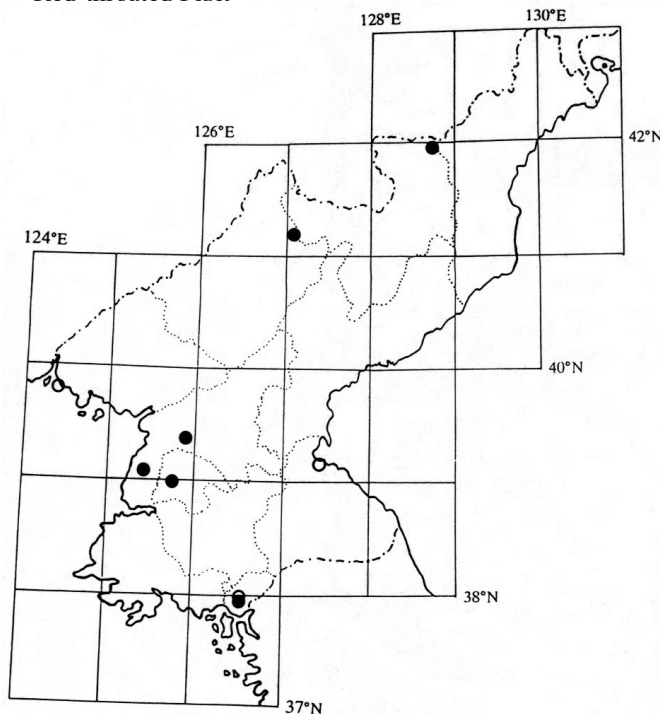
gyong South Prov. (RIM Chun-Hun 1961). Significantly more often the Indian Tree Pipit was met during spring and autumn migration and according to FIEBIG (1995) it is the most frequently ("am häufigsten") met of pipits during this period. Observations during the migration period primarily come from the coast and lowlands (i.e. Pyongyang, Pyongan South and Hwanghae South Provinces). Probably wintering is exceptional (1 record from Sungho, Pyongyang Prov.).

The Indian Tree Pipit is a breeding bird in areas north of North Korea (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, DISTRIB. 1981, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, NAZARENKO 1971a, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), however in the southern part of the peninsula it is known only as a passage migrant and winter visitor (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). The breeding border of this species crosses northern provinces. At the same time wintering of the Indian Tree Pipit reaches to southern China and Japan (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, SONOBE 1982, MORIOKA 2000) covering the southern and probably the central part of the Korean Peninsula (WON Hong-Koo 1965, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

Anthus roseatus BLYTH, 1847
Hodgson's Pipit

Has not been recorded from North Korea so far (vagrant in the southern part of the peninsula -WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

238. *Anthus cervinus* (PALLAS, 1811)
[*Anthus agilis*⁷, *Anthus rufogularis*]
Red-throated Pipit



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1):
23, 24 Sep 2000 (DUCK), Sadong
(I-17): 7 May 1965 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): Jasan (II-12):
4 May 1954, Janganri (*II-19): 27 Apr
1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Tasado
(III-12): 8 May 1949 (WON 1956);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2):
28 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3):
28 Apr 1958 (HO; see footnote 2,
page 20);

Ryganggang (V): Yukok
(*V-15): 9 May 1965 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan
(VIII-3): 4 Oct 1897 (YANK);

⁷ In the ZISP collections there is a skin of Red-throated Pipit collected by YANKOVSKII 4 Oct 1897 in Wonsan which he mistakenly marked as species *Anthus agilis*. He recorded it under this name in his journal (YANKOVSKII 1898).

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 8, 10 May 1929 (WON 1956), 29 May 1962 (ZIP);

no locality: 14 Apr 1954 (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (7 specimens of the collection ZIP):

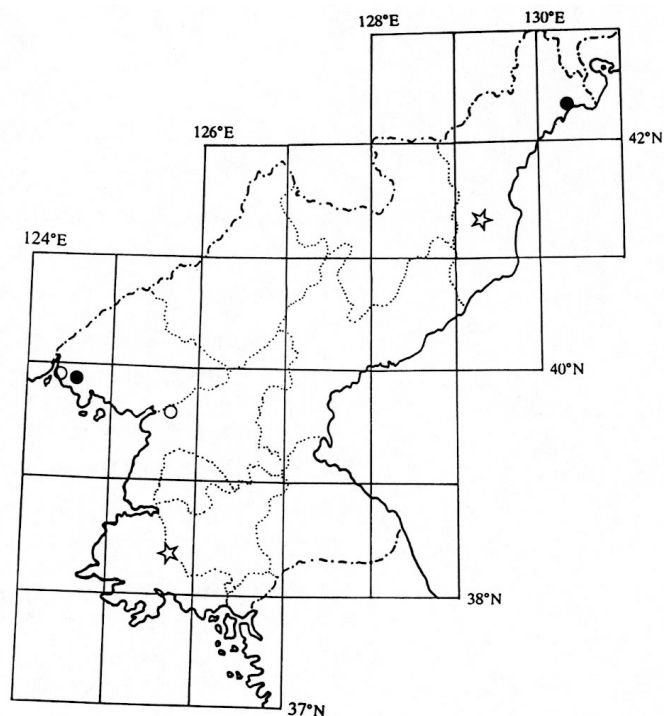
	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	♀	?sex
wing	81	81.5	82.6	84	83	77	81
tarsus	22	22.5	21.6	23	22.1	22.3	21
bill	11.5	13	11	12	12.5	11.3	9.5
tail	57	54	54	58	60	55	58

Rare passage migrant. There are 13 records 10 from spring (14 Apr-29 May) and 3 from autumn (Sep, Oct) migration.

The passage route of the Red-throated Pipit tends to by-pass the Korean Peninsula because in Primorye and China it is a common passage migrant (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). However according to WON Pyong-Oh (2000) on the Korean Peninsula it is presently a scarce passage migrant. It was not seen even once from 1978 to 1991 by European ornithologists who were mainly in North Korea during migration. Also FIEBIG (1995) did not see it during his 3 years research, but DUCKWORTH (in litt.) observed it in September 2000.

239. *Anthus gustavi* SWINHOE, 1863

Petchora Pipit



Data:

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 17 May 1934 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): Haksori (*III-10): 5 May, 23 Jun 1958 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 29 Apr-3 May 1929 (AUST);

Hamgyong North (VI): 1-11 Oct 1929 (AUST), Tacamri (*VI-7): 21 Sep 1963 (ZIP);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 20 Apr 1917 (AUST).

Measurements (4 specimens of the collection ZIP):

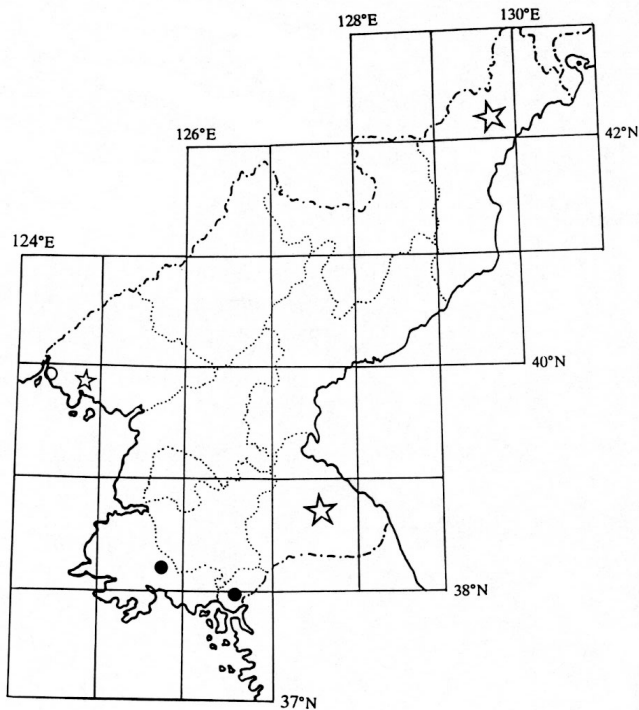
	♂	♂	♂	♀
wing	83	82	70	77
tarsus	24	23	23.5	24
bill	13.5	12	13	11.5
tail	55.5	58	50	48

Scarce passage migrant. There are 7 records mainly from the northern edge of the Hamgyong North and Pyongan North Provinces. Petchora Pipit is a species nesting in northeast Siberia and Primorye (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, VAURIE 1959, GLUSCHENKO 1981, NAZAROV 1981, NAZAROV in LER 1989, NECHAEV 1998a). It is present in passage north of the Korean Peninsula (PANOV 1973, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). At the same time it was rarely observed in the southern part of the peninsula (WON Pyong-Oh 2000) and in Japan (MORIOKA 2000). Therefore, probably the Petchora Pipit travels for wintering (in the southwest) through regions north of the Paekdusan Massif. It appears only at the mouth of the Amnok and Tuman Rivers and by-passes the Korean Peninsula and part of the Japanese Islands, where its appearance is exceptional.

The measurements of birds found in the ZIP collection indicate that in Korea there may be birds which belong to both subspecies: *Anthus gustavi gustavi* SWINHOE, 1863 and having much shorter wings (see: DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954) while nesting in a small area in Primorye (NAZAROV in LER 1989) the subspecies *Anthus gustavi menzbieri* SHULPIN, 1927. Bird skins with shorter wings and tails were collected in Haksori in the Pyongan North Province.

240. *Anthus rubescens* (TUNSTALL, 1771)[*Anthus spinoletta*]

Buff-bellied Pinit



Data:

Pyongan North (III): 15 Apr-3 May 1929 (AUST), Ryongampho (III-15) 3 May 1917 (KUR);

Hamgyong North (VI): 12-24 May 1912, 26 Sep-29 Oct 1929 (AUST);

Kangwon (VIII): 11 Apr 1914, Kumwha (VIII-?): 1 Dec 1929 (AUST);

Hwanghae South (X): Changsu (X-25): 14 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 21 Apr 1962 (ZIP).

Observed during spring (5 records) and autumn (3 records) passage. During the last 50 years it has been seen only twice. Probably it appears more often in North Korea and the lack of more numerous records is rather a result of insufficient research. The Buff-bellied Pipit

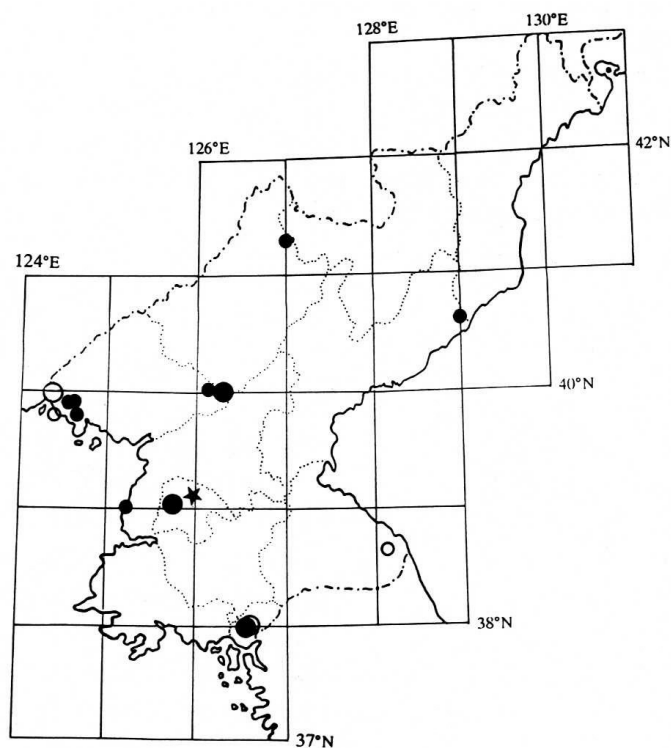
is common breeding in the highlands from central Sikhote-Alin and northward (NAZARENKO 1979, MIKHAILOV et al., 1998, NECHAEV 1998a). In the nearest adjacent areas it is a common passage migrant (PANOV 1973, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MORIOKA 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). In the south of the Korean Peninsula it also belongs to wintering birds (KIM Hyun-Tae et al. 1996, HAHM Kyu-Hwang & SON Sung-Won 1998, WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997, 1998, LEE Jong-Nam & HUR Wee-Haeng 1998).

C a m p e p h a g i d a e

241. *Pericroctus divaricatus* (RAFFLES, 1812)

[*Pericroctus roseus*, *Pericroctus roseus intermedius*, *Pericroctus cinereus*]

Ashy Minivet



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 5, 14 May 1988 (FIEB), May 1999, Sep, 1 Oct 2000 (DUCK), Amisan (I-?): 7 May 1949 (WON 1956);

Pyongan South (II): Ansokri (II-23): 6 May 1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Chaekdo (*III-9): 14 May 1967, Pankungri (*III-10): 1 May 1958, Songhwari (*III-10): 12 May 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 7 May 1949 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): 20 Sep 1915, 24 Apr-16 May 1929 (AUST), Hyangsan (III-23): 7 May 1990 (FIEB), Myohyangsan (III-24): 15 May 1957 (ZIP), 5 May 1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 27 Sep 1958 (Ho);

Hamgyong South (VII): Machonryong (VII-5): 27 May 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): Kumgangsan (VIII-8): May 1936 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 10 Aug 1926, 19 Apr 1930, 6 Sep 1956 (WON), 14, 15 May 1989 (FIEB);

M e a s u r e m e n t s (6 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	♀
wing	95	89.5	98	92	99	95
tarsus	15	17	16	18	18	15
bill	12	13.5	12	12	12.7	12
tail	88	89.5	99	98	98	85

Passage migrant and probably rare breeding species. Observed from 19 Apr till 1 Oct. Most records are from the 1st half of May i.e. from the period when Ashy Minivet is still migrating to breeding grounds (PANOV 1973). That is why AUSTIN (1948) and WON Hong-Koo (1965) were of the opinion that this species belongs to the passage fauna. However the observations of FIEBIG (1995) indicate that during the 2nd half of May this bird can also occupy breeding areas.

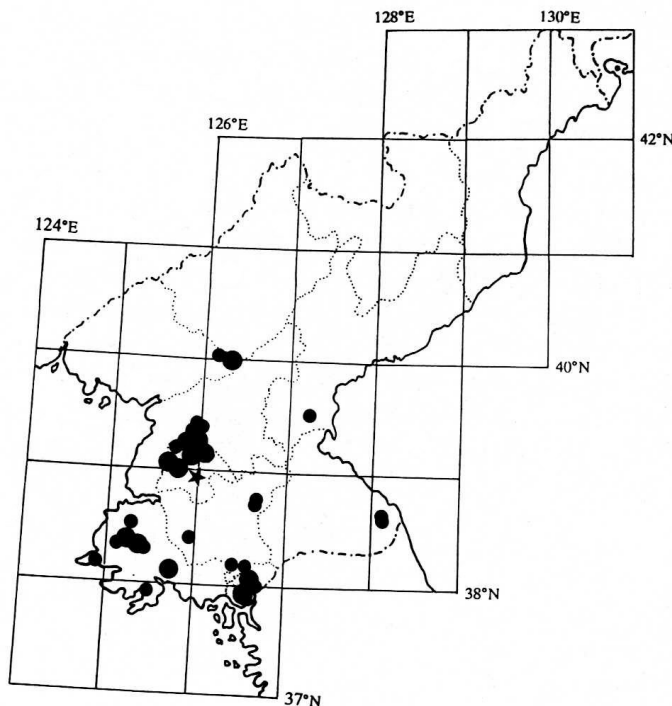
The Ashy Minivet nests in northern areas i.e. in Primorye where it is common (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), northeastern China (common or fairly common – CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000) and very rarely in South Korea (HAHM Kyu-Hwang & YOO Jae-Pyoung 1992, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Nesting in North Korea is therefore very probable and only requires better documentation.

Pycnonotidae

242. *Hypsipetes amaurotis* (TEMMINCK, 1830), presently considered by some systematics (inc. SIBLEY 1996, CLEMENTS 2000) to be *Ixos amaurotis*.

[*Microscelis amaurotis*]

Chestnut-eared Bulbul



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pyongyang (I-1): ♦, winters 1986-88 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), Ponghwari (I-4): 26 Oct 1984, 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): 13 Feb 1972, 13 Nov 1979, Hachari (*I-8): 14 Apr 1954 (ZIP), Ryongaksan (I-10): 6 Oct 1984, 21 Sep, 8 Oct 1991 (TOM), breeding season (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): Unsan (II-10): 18, 22 Aug 1954, Suncheon (II-11): 2 Aug 1954, Jasan (II-12): 22 Oct 1953 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 17 Sep 1954, 27 Jan 1958, Jamosan (II-15): 14 Jun 1952, 22 Oct 1953, 24 Jul 1954 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): Hyangsan (III-23): Oct 2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): breeding seasons 1989-91 (FIEB), Apr 1999, Sep-Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Hamgyong South (VII): Pandongri (*VII-38): 26 Apr 1960 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): Kumgangsán (VIII-8): breeding season (FIEB), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 24 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae North (IX): Koksán (IX-3): 21, 24 May 1962, Kupongsán (*IX-3): 24 May 1962 (ZIP), Sohungho (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GLOW), Kumchon (IX-13): 17 May 1962, Sansongri (IX-14): 23, 25 Jan 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 11 Jun 1954, 29 Jun 1957 (ZIP), Samchon (X-10): 11 Aug, 21 Sep 1957 (WON), 13 Dec 1961, 28 Jun 1962, Kohyonri (*X-10): 29 Jun, 2 Aug, 21 Sep 1957, Songhwa (X-12): 28 Mar 1962, Ryongyon (X-14): 20 Apr 1955, Kangryong (X-19): 29 Oct 1962 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 14 Oct 1984 (TOM), 27, 28 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 6 Feb, 4 Mar, 9 Apr 1929, 9 Apr, 25 Dec 1930, 26 Jan-24 Apr 1946, 1 Mar 1955, 29 Sep 1956, 27 Jan 1957, 3 Jun 1958, 8 Jan 1959, Pagyon (XI-3): 20, 30 Jan 1958 (WON), 15 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 22 Oct 1984 (TOM), 24 May 1997 (PERT), Kongminghang (XI-7): 25 Sep 1986 (TOM);

no locality: 15 Jul 1957 (VLAD), 2 Apr 1973 (ZIP);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (23 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimen of the collection ISEA):

	9♂♂	\bar{x}	11♀♀	\bar{x}	4?sex	\bar{x}
wing	113-138	127.2	119-133	126.5	119-136	127.5
tarsus	19-24	21.6	17-24	21.7	19.5-22	21.1
bill	20-26	23.3	20-25	22.6	20-23	21.7
tail	116-128	121.1	112-125	118.4	114-128	121.2

Common breeding species. Observed year-round, particularly numerous in city parks in the southwestern part of the country. Chestnut-eared Bulbul is a species expanding its distribution range: up to the 1940's it was not recorded in the northern part of the peninsula (AUSTIN 1948); during the 1960's it nested in a small area in the central part of the peninsula (WON Hong-Koo 1965) and at the end of the 20th century it was not recorded only in northeastern provinces i.e. Chagang, Ryanggang and Hamgyong North (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989, FIEBIG 1995, DUCKWORTH pers.comm., my unpublished data).

The Chestnut-eared Bulbul is a resident species in South Korea and Japan (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, SONOBE 1982, KANOUCI et al. 1998, MORIOKA 2000). According to WON Hong-Koo (1965) and O Hung-Dam (1988) this was also its status in North Korea. One can assume that it nests everywhere it has been recorded. The northwestern breeding distribution border probably crosses North Korea since in Primorye only single individuals were observed (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1988) or rare passage migrants on the coast (VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and there it has a vagrant status (NECHAEV 1998a) and in northeastern China it was seen only during migration (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

Laniidae

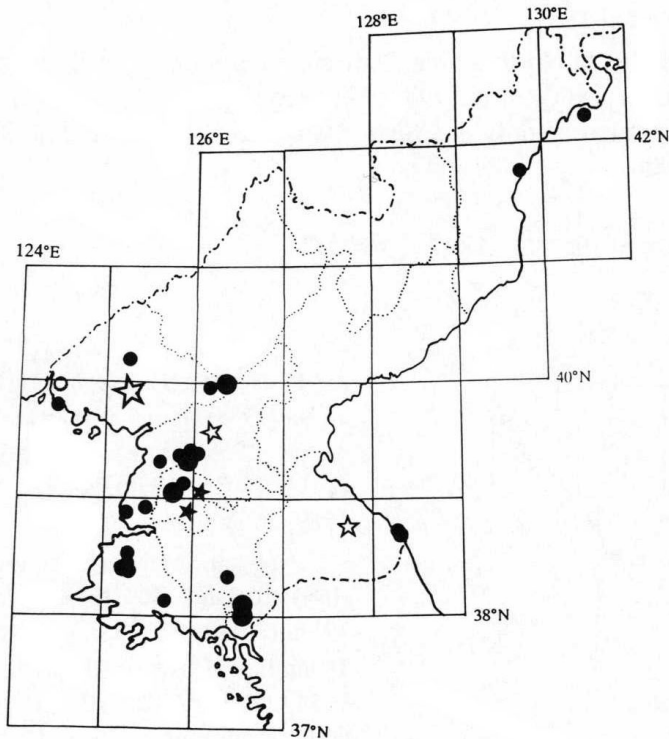
243. *Lanius tigrinus* DRAPIEZ, 1828

Tiger Shrike

Data:

Pyongyang (I): 30 May 1990, Pyongyang (I-1): 6 Sep 1987, 17 Jun 1988, 24 May 1989 (FIEB), Aug 2000 (DUCK), Taesongsan (I-6): 19 Jan 1956, Miamri (I-?): 14 Sep 1955 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): 17 May 1930, undated (AUST), Unsan (II-10): 29 Jul, 17, 18, 20, 25 Aug 1954, Sunchon (II-11): 4 Apr, 5 Jun, 20 Jul 1954, Jasan (II-12): 25 May, 4 Jul 1953 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 31 May 1952, 5, 15 May 1953, 2 Jun-20 Jul 1954 (WON), 7 Sep 1954, Opha (*II-17): 24 Aug 1962 (ZIP), Ryonggang (*II-24): 17 Sep 1955 (WON), Taesong-ho (II-28): 23 May 1990 (FIEB);



Pyongan North (III): 31 May, 8 Jun, 23 Sep 1917, 17-26 May 1929 (AUST), Tasado (III-12): 31 May 1959, Yangsi (*III-13): 28 May 1949 (WON), Unchangri (*III-21): 30 May 1965, Myohyangsan (III-24): 2 Jun 1954 (ZIP), 12 Jul 1956 (WON), 8-12 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Sinhungri (III-25): 3, 8 Jun 1960 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): Alsom (VI-6): 8 Jun 1961 (WON), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

Kangwon (VIII): 16 Jun 1929 (AUST), Kosong-Samil-pho (VIII-6-7): 13 Jun 1980, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 16 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hwanghae North (IX): Pongtanri (*IX-11): 27 May 1989 (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 12 Apr 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 14, 25 Jun 1957, Kohyonri (*X-10): 29 May 1957, Onchon (*X-10): 18 Jun

1962 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 30 May 1980 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): May 1970 (ZIP), 15 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 25 May 1997 (PERT), Pagon (XI-3): 30 Aug 1955, 1 Apr 1957, 16 Jun, 19 Jul 1958 (WON);

no locality: 21 May 1962 (ZIP);

no data: 1 specimens (ZIP), 1 spec. (GLOW).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (17 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	11 ♂♂	\bar{x}	6 ♀♀	\bar{x}
wing	83-90	85.8	83-88	85.7
tarsus	22-27	23.2	19-22	21.0
bill	14-17	15.0	14-18	15.7
tail	71-85 (n=5)	75.2	69.5-79.5 (n=4)	73.5

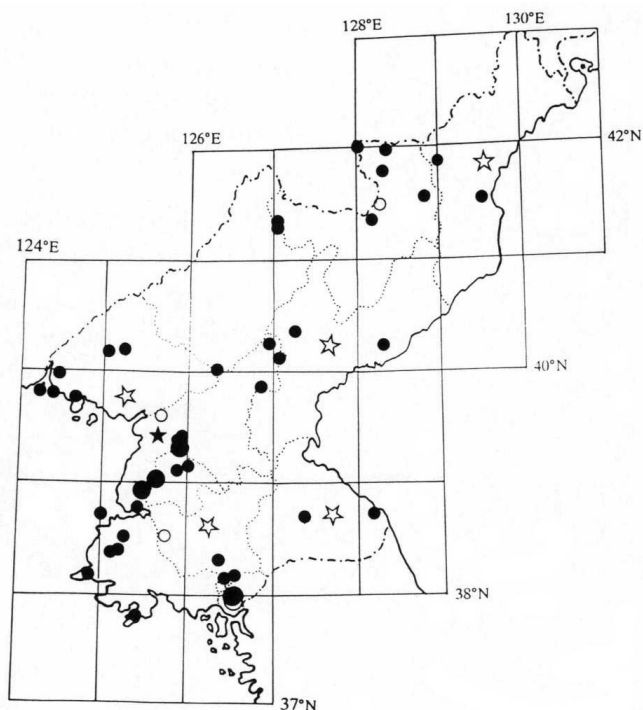
The wing and tail measurements of birds in the ZIP collection are bigger than those given by DEMENTEV & GLADKOV (1951-1954) [wing 78-86 mm, tail 68-74 mm] and HARRIS & FRANKLIN (2000) [wing 77.8-88 mm, tail 66.3-79.1 mm], however they are nearer to those given by HARTERT (1903-1922) [wing 84-88 mm, tail 75-80 mm]. One can conclude that according to the above mentioned sources the wing and tail lengths for the Tiger Shrike has the following ranges: wing 77.8-90 mm, tail 66.3-85 mm.

Rare breeding species. Present in North Korea from 1 Apr till 23 Sep. Most records come from the lowlands in the southwestern part of the country, and the dates (Jun, Jul) indicate that they nest there. In the mountainous regions of the central and northern provinces it was not seen with the ex-

ception of Myohyangsan (III-24)⁸, and two records in the Hamgyong North Province (8 Jun, 18-20 Aug) could have been of migrating birds, as the beginning of Jun and Aug are periods of spring and autumn migration of the Tiger Shrike in the not distant Primorye and Japanese Honshu Island (PANOV 1973, MORIOKA 1975, LOSKOT et al.1991).

The Tiger Shrike in neighboring areas, as in North Korea, is rare, uncommon or local breeding species (PANOV 1973, 1983, DISTRIB. 1981, NECHAEV 1998a, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000). Probably its occurrence is more numerous only in China ("fairly common" – CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

244. *Lanius bucephalus* TEMMINCK et SCHLEGEL, 1847
Bull-headed Shrike



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Ponghwari (I-4): 13 Nov 1988 (FIEB), Taesongsan (I-6): 3 Apr 1950 (WON), Ryongaksan (I-10): 29 Sep 1988, 7 Jan, 7 Nov 1989, 26 Feb 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): Rangrimri (II-1): 16 Jun 1960, Huksuri (II-2): 19 Jun 1960, Tungpaeksan (II-5): 14 Jun 1960, Jehyonri (*II-11): 22 Sep 1954, Jasan (II-12): 30 Sep 1956 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 12 May 1953, 30 Nov 1956, Anju (II-16): 23 May 1932 (WON), Tokto (II-25): breeding season 1995 (CHONG Yong-Ryol et al. 1996), Nampho (II-26): 23 Jan 1990 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 27 Oct 1978, 24 May 1980 (TOM), Huthan (II-?): 8 Dec 1953 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 5 Apr 1929 (AUST), Cholsan (III-9): 27 Mar 1958, Tasado (III-12): 8 Jul

1955, Ryongchon (III-13): 23 May 1953 (WON), Sindo (III-14): 3 Apr 1965, Unrimri (*III-20): 10, 24 Jun 1961, Unchangri (*III-21): 14 Jun 1961, Myohyangsan (III-24): 9 Apr 1979 (ZIP);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 15 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 15 Apr, 15 May 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 13, 15 May 1958 (ZIP), Hyesan (V-5): 11 Aug 1989 (FIEB), Pochon (V-6): 4 Aug 1897 (YANK), Samjiyon (V-10): 16 Jun 1956 (WON), no date, Soyongjibong (*V-12): no date (HO), Sinmusong (V-14): 4 Oct 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Paegam (V-16): 20 Jul 1965 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 22 Oct 1929 (AUST), Nongsari (*VI-20): 15 Jul 1959, Kwanmori (VI-26): 23 May 1959 (WON);

⁸ FIEBIG's report (1995) that I observed Tiger Shrike in the Ryanggang Prov. is the author's mistake; cited work (TOMEK 1984) does not include such information.

Hamgyong South (VII): 6 Mar 1914 (AUST), Pukchong (VII-15): 1 Sep 1955, Jangjin (VII-26): Jul 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 15 Jun 1929 (AUST), Kosong (VIII-6): 15 Oct 1989 (FIEB), Sambang (VIII-10): 2 Sep 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae North (IX): Nuchonri (*IX-11): 21 Feb 1957, Yangham (*IX-13): 18 Jun 1963, Sansongri (IX-14): 2 Apr 1957 (ZIP), Sariwon (IX-16): 5 Jan 1949, Chodo (IX-?): 23 May 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 6 Feb, 21 Dec 1958, Songhwa (X-12): 22 Mar 1962, Ryongyon (X-14): 20 Apr 1955, Sangkyori (X-18): 31 Oct 1962 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 3, 9 Jul 1927, 2 Jul 1928, 20 Dec 1929, 20 Jan 1931, 1 Jan, 27 Apr 1946, 3 Nov 1955, 10 Apr 1956, 1 Jan 1959 (WON), 27 Jan 1962 (ZIP), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

no locality: 28 Jun 1962 (ZIP), Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

no data: 1 spec. (GŁOW).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (22 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	6♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	14 imm (9♂♂+5♀♀)	\bar{x}
wing	80-88	83.5	81	84	81.5-90	85.2
tarsus	25-29	26.7	27	26	23-30	25.5
bill	14.5-18	16.2	15.5	17	12-17	15.6
tail	82-98	90.0	84	96	82-98	89.9

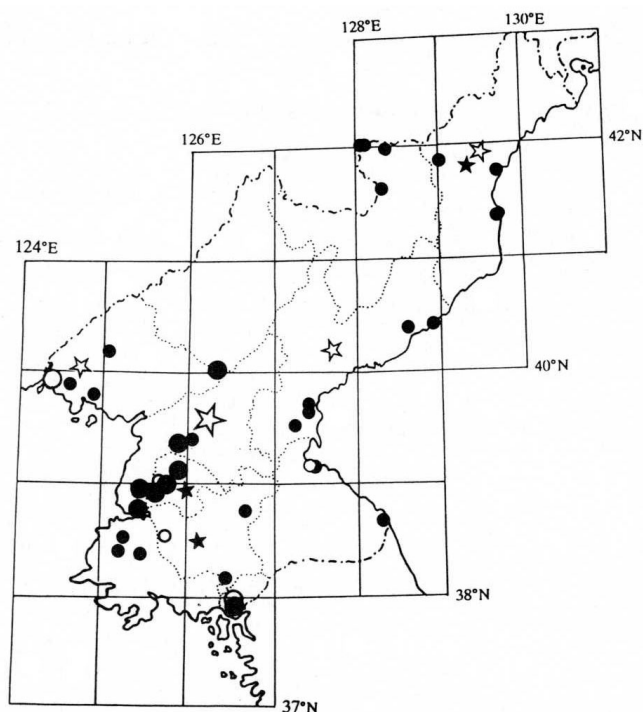
Breeding and wintering species. However it is not a commonly met species as indicated by the relatively few observations of the Bull-headed Shrike by European ornithologists in the years 1978-91 (11 records). The Bull-headed Shrike nests throughout the entire country as seen by the presence of these birds during breeding season (which according to PANOV 1983 lasts from May to Jul) in all North Korean provinces. Furthermore, in the ZIP collection there are Bull-headed Shrike skins in juvenile plumage from most provinces (from Ryanggang to Kaesong and Kangwon-do). Winter records come only from southern and southwestern provinces (Pyongyang, Pyongan South, Hwanghae and Kaesong). Probably therefore birds nesting in northern provinces leave the breeding region for the winter, as do those nesting north of the border rivers Amnok and Tuman and the Japanese Kuril and Hokkaido Islands (PANOV 1971, 1973, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000, HARRIS & FRANKLIN 2000). The status of Bull-headed Shrike nesting in southern provinces needs clarification. It is possible that they fly away (and birds nesting in Russia and northern China take their place) or they form a resident population. The latter interpretation is supported by the resident status of Bull-headed Shrikes in South Korea and the remaining Japanese islands (WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000). Presently on the basis of available data, it can only be confirmed that the winter boundary of the Bull-headed Shrike crosses North Korea, including the southwestern provinces of the discussed area.

245. *Lanius cristatus* LINNAEUS, 1758

Brown Shrike

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pyongyang (I-1): 4 Jun 1949 (WON), 30 May 1955 (ZIP), 11, 17, 25, 26 May 1980 (MAUERS), 19, 20 May 1980, 22 May 1987 (TOM), breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB), Taesongsan (I-6): 4 Sep 1954 (WON), breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB), Mankyongdae (I-11): 21 May 1980 (TOM), breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB);



1 Jul 1967 (ZIP), Kansambong (*V-12): no date (HO), Soyonjibong (*V-12): 1 Jul 1965, Sinmusong (V-14): 2 Jun 1965 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 26 Jul 1929 (AUST), breeding season (FIEB), near Chongjin (*VI-19): 4 Jul 1983 (TOM), Nongsari (*VI-20): 14 Jul 1959 (ZIP), Ryongchaeho (*VI-29): 28 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): 24 Jul 1886 (AUST), Tanchon (VII-8): 14 Jul 1960 (WON), Jongdongri (VII-12): 14 Apr, 1 Jun 1960, Sinhungri (VII-32): 6 Jun 1960, Sinsang (VII-33): 29 May 1960 (ZIP), Haejungri (*VII-38): 23 May 1960 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): no date (AUST), 23 Sep 1897 (YANK), 24 May 1980, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 22 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae North (IX): Kupongsan (*IX-3): 24 May 1962, Kumchon (IX-13): 15 May 1963 (ZIP), Sariwon (IX-16): 9 May 1949 (WON), Ruchon riv.(IX-?): breeding season (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 7 Aug 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 17 Apr 1957 (ZIP), Sinchon (X-11): 30 May 1980 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 3, 9 Jul 1927, 13 May 1931, 1 Apr 1956 (WON), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI); no data: 3 spec. (GLOW).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (17 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 ♀ of the ISEA collection):

	12♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex
wing	86-93.3	89.8	83-90	85.5	89	87
tarsus	22-26	24.8	23-26	24.0	26	14
bill	16-19	17.0	14-18	15.7	19	16
tail	83-100	89.7	85-90	87.0	90	76

Common breeding species throughout the entire country. The Brown Shrike nests even in parks of big cities. It is met from mid-Apr to the beginning of Nov, however most records come from the

Pyongan South (II): 4 Sep 1911, 20 May 1917 (AUST), ?13, 15 May, 30 Jun 1931 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Unsan (II-10): 2 Nov 1954, Jasan (II-12): 15 May 1953, 4 Jun 1954, 30 Nov 1956 (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): breeding seasons 1988-1990 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 16, 17 Oct 1978 (TOM), 23 May 1990 (FIEB), 26 May 1997 (PERT);

Pyongan North (III): 26 May, 11-24 May 1929 (AUST), Ryonghyonri (*III-6): 8 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Songhwari (*III-10): 13 May 1958 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): Jun 1917 (KUR), May 1925, 11-24 May 1929, 10 May 1949 (WON), Chonmasan (III-20): 4, 5 Jul 1961, Myohyangsan (III-24): 27 May 1955 (ZIP), 28 May-8 Aug 1956 (WON);

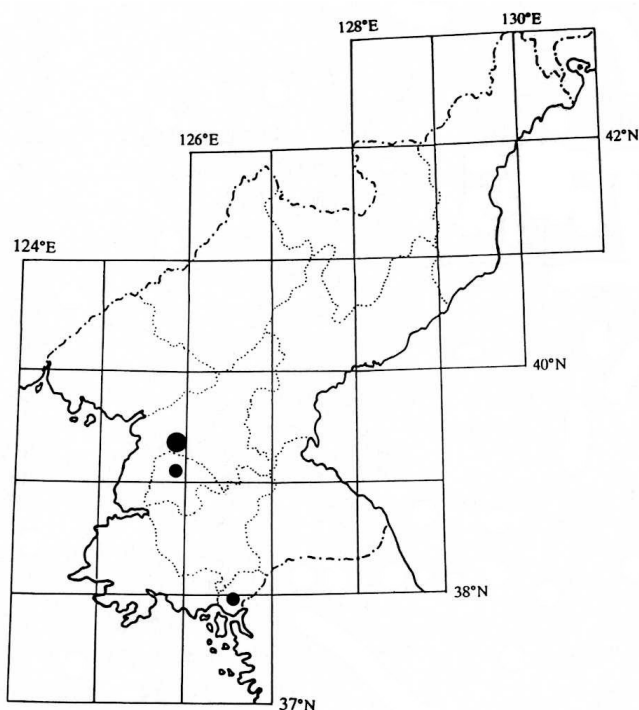
Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8):

breeding period i.e. from mid-May to the end of Jul. According to most authors these data concern the subspecies *Lanius cristatus lucionensis* LINNAEUS, 1776 (YANKOVSKII 1898, SOWERBY 1923, WON Hong-Koo 1965, MAUERSBERGER 1981, my unpublished data), FIEBIG (1995) however says that the coloring of all birds he saw were typical for the subspecies *L.c. confusus* STEGMANN, 1929⁹.

The Brown Shrike is a breeding species in all adjacent countries (PANOV 1973, DISTRIB. 1981, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000). Clarification requires only the of intergrade zone of subspecies *Lanius c. lucionensis*, *Lanius c. cristatus* and *L.c. confusus* since it is possible that it covers not only the southern part of Ussuri drainage-basin (see: MAUERSBERGER & PORTENKO 1971) but also the northern part of the Korean Peninsula.

246. *Lanius excubitor* LINNAEUS, 1758

Great Grey Shirke



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Taesongsan (I-6): 30 Jan 1973 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): Jasan (II-12): 19 Nov 1953 (ZIP), 3 Jan 1954 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 21 Feb 1960 (ZIP).

⁹ FIEBIG (1995) reports that in the ZIP collection there are 3 skins of subspecies *Lanius cristatus confusus* identified as *Lanius cristatus cristatus* from the Hamgyong North Province. During the yrs 1984-1987 I found 17 *Lanius cristatus* skins including only one skin from the Hamgyong North Province (Nongsari) and belonging to the subspecies *Lanius cristatus lucionensis*. WON Hong-Koo (1965) also mentions only one report of the species *Lanius cristatus* in this province (also from *Lanius c. lucionensis*, collected in Nongsari), giving the ZIP collection as the source of this information. Considering the disagreement in data between FIEBIG and WON Hong-Koo and my notes, the information about the first, concerning the skin in the ZIP collection representing subspecies *Lanius c. confusus* in North Korea, should be treated cautiously.

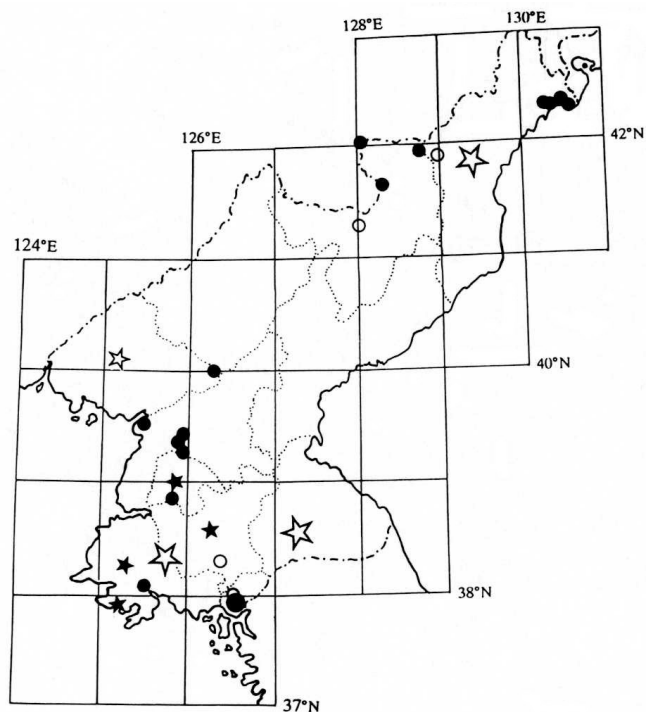
Measurements (4 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♀ juv	♀ juv	?sex	?sex
wing	118	111	116	117
tarsus	25	24	24	24
bill	15.5	15	19.5	16
tail	125	122	95.5	126

Rare winter visitor. Observed from Nov to Feb (4 records). In areas north of the Korean Peninsula i.e. the Kuril Islands, in Primorye and northeast China the Great Grey Shrike is known as a passage migrant and winter visitor (PANOV 1973, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, DISTRIB. 1981, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) however in southern parts of the peninsula, only as a rare winter visitor (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

247. *Lanius sphenocercus* CABANIS, 1873[*Lanius major*]

Chinese Great Grey Shirke



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Chungghwa (I-13): 24 Dec 1965, Samchon (I-?): no date (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): Jehyonri (*II-11): 29 Nov 1954 (ZIP), Jasan (II-12): 2 Oct 1953, Sainjang (II-14): 10 Jan 1953 (WON), mouth of Chongchon (*II-29): 10 Mar 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): late Apr 1917 (AUST), Myohyangsan (III-24): 25 Oct 1989 (FIEB);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 18 Jul 1897 (YANK), Namphothae (*V-8): no date, Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), 5 hohongjang (*V-15): 13 Sep 1964 (ZIP), no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): Feb 1918, 20 Aug, 6, 7, 18 Sep 1929 (AUST), Manpo (VI-2): 24 Sep 1959, Kulphori (VI-4): 9 Sep 1959 (ZIP, or 9 Nov 1959 ZIP cited by

WON), Unggi (VI-7): 28 Sep 1959, Taeamri (*VI-7): 25 Sep 1963 (ZIP), Yonsa (VI-20): 14 Jun 1897 (YANK);

Kangwon (VIII): 3, 9 Oct 1911, 29 Sep 1912, 12 Apr 1914, 3 Apr 1917, 25 Nov-1 Dec 1929 (AUST);

Hwanghae North (IX): Pyongsan (IX-11): 5 Nov 1929 (WON), Ruchon riv. (IX-?): 26 May 1990 (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Kwail-Haeju (X-13-22): 1 Dec 1989 (STEP), Jangkongri (*X-21): 18 Feb 1957 (ZIP or 18 May 1957 ZIP cited by WON), ?Suyangsan (X-24): 12 Oct 1984 (TOM), Sohaeri-Ongjin (*X-16-26): 15 Dec 1989 (FIEB);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 25 Oct 1911, 5 Dec 1929, 16 Oct (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 16 Nov 1928, 13 Oct 1957, Jan 1958 (WON);

no data: 2 spec. (GLOW).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (10 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♂	6♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex
wing	125	121	129	121-128	123.8	121
tarsus	33	31.5	31	30-33	31.4	30
bill	19	19	18	18-20	18.9	18.5
tail	149	150	—	128-140	144.5	139

Rare winter visitor and passage migrant. Observed while migrating in spring and autumn, as well as in winter. It is not ruled out that in the 19th century it nested near the Paekdusan Massif as YANKOVSKII (1898) reports 2 visual observations in Samsu (V-4) and Yonsa (VI-20) of the species *Lanius major* which was a synonym for *Lanius excubitor sibiricus* (TACZANOWSKI 1891, HARTERT 1903-22). Probably YANKOVSKII used the wrong name for describing *Lanius sphenocercus* (which is somewhat larger in size than *Lanius excubitor* – HARRIS & FRANKLIN 2000). YANKOVSKII's observations took place in Jun and Jul and it is difficult to explain the presence of *Lanius excubitor* during breeding seasons far from the nesting area in northeastern Siberia (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954), reaching as far south as Sakhalin and Hokkaido Island (NECHAEV 1991, DISTRIB. 1981). On the other hand the Chinese Great Grey Shrike breeding sites are known both in southern Primorye (PANOV 1973, SOKOLOV & VIETINGHOFF-SHEEL 1992, WON Pyong-Oh et al. 1997, NECHAEV 1998a) and in the Chinese province of Liaoning immediately bordering Korea (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987). VAURIE (1959), ETCHEPAR & HÜE (1978), MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE (1984), HARRIS & FRANKLIN (2000), WON Hong-Koo (1965) and KIM Ri-Thae & O Hung-Dam (1982) report North Korea as the breeding region of the Chinese Great Grey Shrike. KIM Ri-Thae & O Hung-Dam (1982) consider the Paekdusan area as the nesting territory. However, to date there is no evidence of nesting. Caution in considering the Chinese Great Grey Shrike as part of the present breeding fauna in North Korea should be taken due to a drop in the numbers of this species (it has even been removed from some nesting areas – MIKHAILOV et al. 1998). Furthermore in his later publications O Hung-Dam (1988) considered it to be only a wintering species. The Chinese Great Grey Shrike is known in the southern part of the peninsula as a winter visitor (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

B o m b y c i l l i d a e

248. *Bombycilla garrulus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

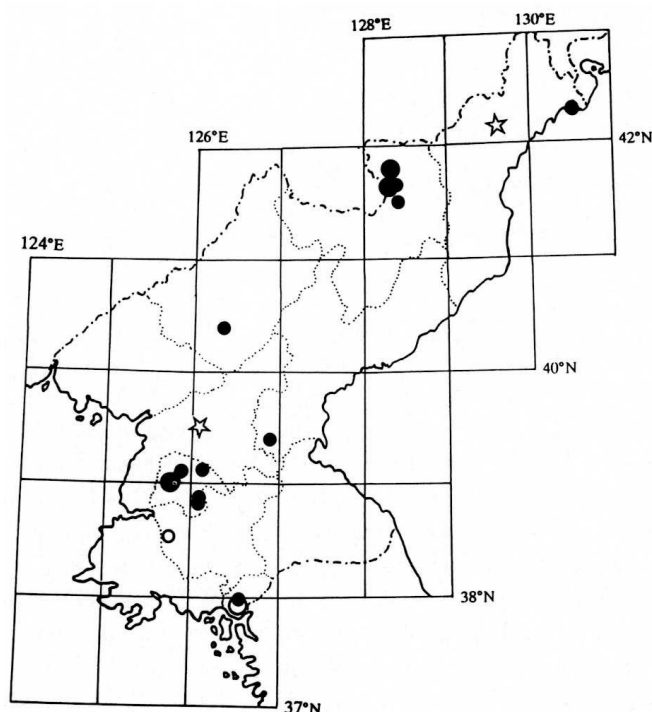
Bohemian Waxwing

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), 6, 12 Apr 1989 (FIEB), Ransanri (*I-3): 21 Feb 1957 (ZIP), Taesongsan (I-6): 3 Apr 1989 (FIEB), Rodongri (*I-14): 10, 27 Dec 1956, Ryongdori (*I-14): 20 Dec 1956 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): 19, 20, 21, 23 Jan 1931 (WON cited by AUST);

Chagang (IV): Myongmun (IV-6): Dec 1956 (WON);



Ryanggang (V): Naegokri (V-7): 14 Oct 1986 (TOM), Photaesan (*V-8): 14 Mar 1964, 3, 22, 23 Nov 1965 (ZIP), Namphothae (*V-8): no date (HO), Samjiyon (V-10): 8, 18 Nov 1965, 16 Feb 1966 (ZIP), no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 7 Nov 1915 (AUST), Kulphori (VI-4): 8 Nov 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangdong (VII-43): 22 Apr 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sariwon (IX-16): 7-8 Feb 1949 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 8 Apr, 1 Dec 1929, 1-9 Feb 1931 (WON), 30 Mar 1966 (ZIP);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (15 specimens of the collection ZIP):

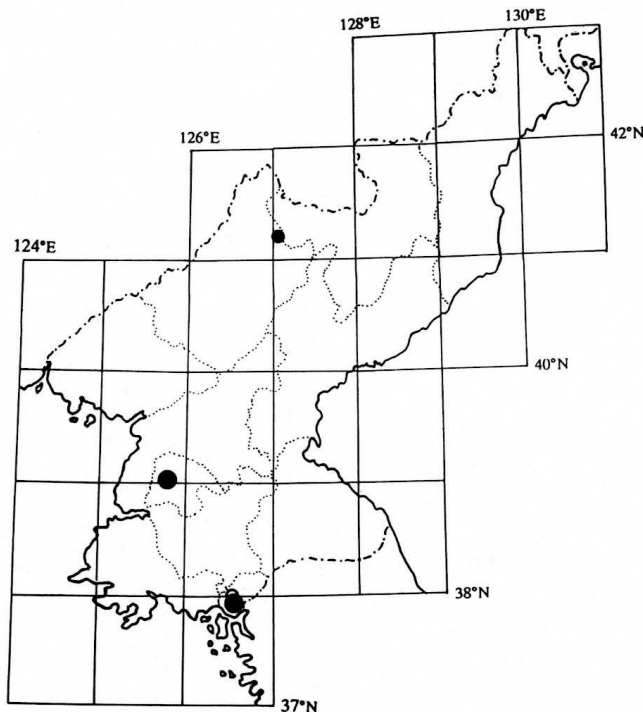
	6♂♂	\bar{x}	5♀♀	\bar{x}	4?sex	\bar{x}
wing	114-117	115.3	107-118.8	113.8	112-118	114.7
tarsus	18.4-24.0	21.6	18-24	22.0	18-24	19.9
bill	11.3-12.0	11.7	10-11.5	10.7	10-11.6	10.9
tail	61-65	63.8	61-67.8	62.9	62-67	64.0

Passage migrant and winter visitor. Observed from 14 Oct till 21 Apr from one to several individuals (FIEBIG 1995), both in the densely populated lowlands part of the country (Prov. Pyongyang, Kaesong) and in mountainous regions (Prov. Chagang, Ryanggang)¹⁰.

The above mentioned numbers of observations do not allow one to confirm regular appearances. Since in neighboring areas the Bohemian Waxwing is a passage bird, wintering irregularly (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000), it probably winters in North Korea irregularly).

¹⁰ In the ZIP collection there are skins collected in Ryanggang Prov (in Nov, Feb, Mar in Samjiyon and Photaē) however I did not meet skins collected in Hamgyong North Prov which FIEBIG (1995) mentioned as being collected in Nov, Feb, Mar. Also WON Hong Koo (1965) reports only one visual observation from Hamgyong North Prov, and didn't mention the skins in the ZIP collection. It is possible that the specimens FIEBIG writes about were added to the collection of the nineties, but that is not probable. Rather he probably made a mistake as to the name of the province.

249. *Bombycilla japonica* (SIEBOLD, 1826)
Japanese Waxwing



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 1 May 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 1 May 1958 (Ho; see footnote 2, page 20);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 9 Apr, 1 May 1929, 11 Feb 1958, 30 Mar 1962 (WON).

Measurements (♂ of the collection ZIP): wing 106, tarsus 20, bill 10.5, tail 52 mm.

Very rare winter visitor and passage migrant. To date recorded a very few times (minimum 6 records – it is too bad that CHON Gil-Pyo 1988 gave only a list of species without numbers of observations of rarely met species, including the

Japanese Waxwing). In the north it is an irregular winter visitor (PANOV 1973, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). Perhaps during the last several dozens of years it appeared more frequently than the number of records indicate since in southern Primorye up to the 1970's it was not numerous (PANOV 1973) while presently it is common both in passage and winter (NECHAEV 1998a). At the same time however in South Korea it was and is a scarce irregular visitor (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

Cinclidae

250. *Cinclus pallasi* TEMMINCK, 1820
Brown Dipper

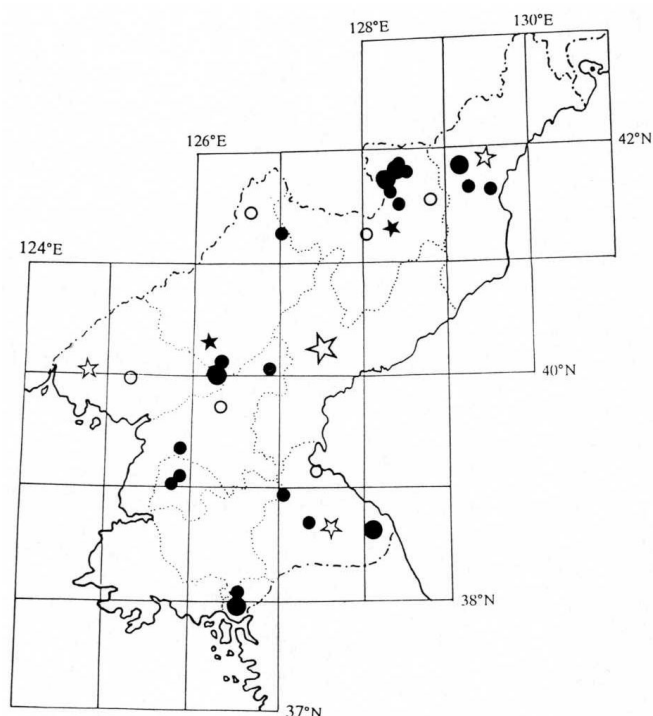
Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 22 Dec 1988 (FIEB), Taesongsan (I-6): 15 Mar 1959 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): Choksuri (*II-3): 19 Jun 1960, Jasan (II-12): 13 Dec 1952 (ZIP), Tokchon (II-33): 11 Nov 1949 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 22 Jan 1938 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Myohyangsan (III-24): 19 Jun 1950 (WON), 23 Jan, 19 Jun 1954, 13, 15 Jun 1955, 5 Nov 1956, 18 Apr 1957, 15 Mar, 13 Aug 1979 (ZIP), ♦, Kusong (III-27): 29 Dec 1927 (WON);

Chagang (IV): Nov 2000 (DUCK), Chasong (IV-1): 3 Sep 1897 (YANK), Karimri (*IV-2): 27 Mar 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 27 Mar 1958 (Ho; see footnote 2, page 20), Chongsan (*IV-10): 14 May 1987 (TOM);



1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 22, 29 Oct 1897 (YANK), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 31 Aug 1961, 31 Jul 1962 (ZIP), ◆, Sambang (VIII-10): 18 Jun 1970, Popdong (VIII-13): 14 Sep 1962 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 24 Jun, 10 Nov 1956, 1 Feb 1958 (WON), Pagyon (XI-3): 15 Aug 1984 (KOLBE);

no locality: 15 Mar 1957 (VLAD), 1987-1990 (FIEB);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (18 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	9♂♂	\bar{x}	9♀♀	\bar{x}
wing	95-112	101.8	92-100	96.3
tarsus	29-38	32.7	29-35	31.2
bill	16.5-21	19.6	14-23	18.8
tail	60-65	62.3	53-61	57.4

Common resident species. Met year-round along rivers and mountain streams. According to WON Hong-Koo (1965) the Brown Dipper occurs in all of Korea. The lack of or small number of records in some provinces (Hamgyong South, Hwanghae North, Hwanghae South, Chagang), where it results from inadequate fauna research, but the formation of the terrain creates conducive conditions for this species. In an optimal environment (such as eg. rivers in the Myohyangsan Mountains) 1 pair of Brown Dippers occupy about 900 m of the stream course (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989). After breeding it nomadizes and may also appear in atypical environments such as e.g a stream and pond in park of large city (FIEBIG 1995).

In neighboring areas it is also a common resident (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, PANOV 1973, DISTRIB. 1981, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000), migrating only within short distances after breeding sea-

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 24 Jul, 22 Aug 1897 (YANK), Naegokri (V-7): 14 Oct 1986 (TOM), Photaesan (*V-8): 19 Oct 1958 (WON), Rimyongsu (V-9): 15 Oct 1958 (WON), 29-30 Sep 1991 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 28 Mar 1963, 2 Feb 1966 (ZIP), no date (HO), Pekebong (*V-10): 16 Mar 1963, Yangsakol (*V-10): 12 Apr 1963 (ZIP), Paegam (V-16): 28 Jun 1897 (YANK), Mupong (V-?): 17 Mar 1963 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 15 Aug 1917 (AUST), Samphori (VI-21): 28 Jul 1959, 27 Jan 1969 (ZIP), Kwanmobong (VI-22): Jul 1959 (WON), Onphori (VI-23): 28 Sep 1955 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Mar, Dec 1887 (TACZ), 26 Mar 1914 (AUST);

Kangwon (VIII): 2 Jul, 2 Dec

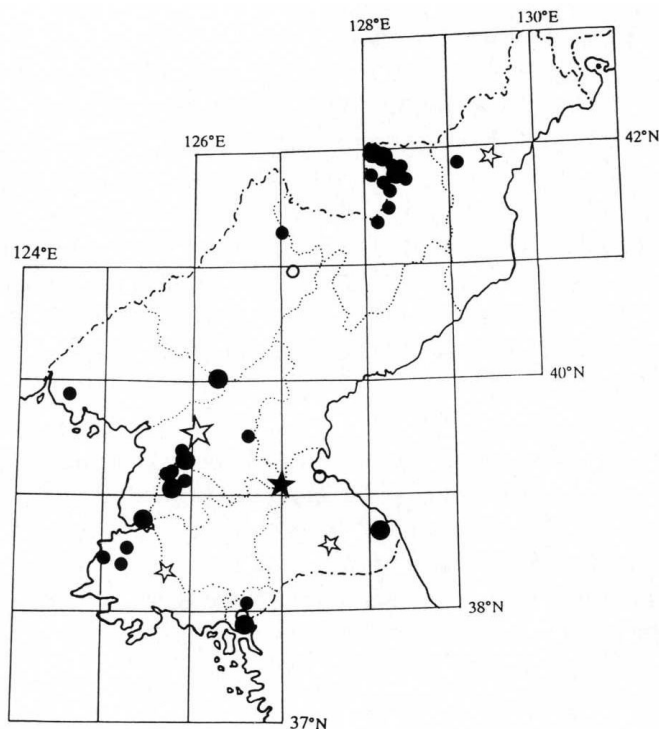
son (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991, MORIOKA 2000). More rarely it is in only some regions north of the Korean Peninsula (e.g. the Bikin River basin – MIKHAILOV et al. 1998).

Troglodytidae

251. *Troglodytes troglodytes* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

[*Troglodytes fumigatus*, *Troglodites troglodites*]

Wren



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), breeding seasons, 27 Dec 1988 (FIEB), Nov-Dec 2000 (DUCK), Taesongsan (I-6): 21 Jan 1955, Hari (*I-8): 26 Oct 1956, Masanri (*I-8): 25 Oct 1959 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): Jan 1936 (AUST), Ryongunri (II-6): 15 Jun 1980, Jasan (II-12): 6 Jan 1954 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 15 Jun, Aug 1953, 6 Jan 1954 (WON), Nampho (II-26): 8 Dec 1988 (FIEB), 31 Jan 1995 (PERT), Yangdok (II-?): 3 Feb 1949 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): Yomju (III-10): 17 Apr 1958 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 8 Nov 1956, 26 Jun 1957 (ZIP), 26 May 1980, 11 Jun 1983, 6-7 Oct 1986 (TOM), 11-22 Apr 1987 (GLOW), 18 Jun 1988 (FIEB), Apr 1999, Oct, Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 7 Feb, 27 Oct 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 7 Feb, 27 Oct 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Rangnim (IV-5): 6 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Ryanggang (V): near Hyesan (*V-5): 1 Jun 1980 (TOM), Sinhungri (*V-6): 30 Oct 1956 (WON), Namphothae (*V-8): no date (HO), Rimyongsu (V-9): 29 Sep 1991 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 5, 6, 14 Jun 1958 (WON), 16 Oct 1958 (ZIP), 22 Oct 1978 (TOM), no date (HO), Hohangryong (*V-10): 24 Oct 1964, Kanpaegsan (*V-10): 20 Jul 1963, Yangsakol (*V-10): 10 Apr 1965 (ZIP), Paekdusan (V-12): 5 Jun 1980, 26 Sep 1991 (TOM), no date (FIEB), Mutubong (V-13): 29 Jun, 2 Aug 1958 (WON), no date (HO), 20 Jun 1964 (ZIP), Homultang (V-21): 27 Sep 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 21, 22 Oct 1929 (AUST), Samphori (VI-21): 1 Aug 1959 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 26 Nov, 2 Dec 1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 26 Oct 1897 (YANK), Kumgangsang (VIII-8): 21 May 1980 (MAUERS), 12 Jun 1980 (TOM), 20-22 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 5 Nov 1957 (WON), Phunghaeri (*X-13): no date (ZIP);

Hwanghae (IX-X): Feb 1926 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 31 Oct, 29 Dec 1929, Nov, Dec 1955, 3 Feb 1956, 1 Jan 1957, 22 Nov 1958 (WON), Pagyon (XI-3): 22 Oct 1984 (TOM);

no locality: 13 Jan 1966 (ZIP), "all visited areas" 1987-1990 (FIEB).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (13 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	6♂♂	\bar{x}	5♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex	?sex
wing	46-54	50	45-52	46.8	48	49	50
tarsus	15-18	17	16-18	17.0	17	—	18
bill	10-13.5	11.9	10.9-12	11.2	11	12.2	11
tail	32.5-38	35.7	29-35	31.7	36	35.6	37

Breeding, migrating and wintering species. During breeding it is met in various types of forests especially in mountain regions (FIEBIG 1995) where it reaches even to the timber line (TOMEK 1985). A great number have been seen at elevations of 600-700 m (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989). Probably during breeding it is also numerous in higher areas since on the densely populated Hokkaido Island the Wren was seen at elevations from 600 to 1000 m (FUJIMAKI 1998a) and in South Korea the most numerous were at heights of 1400 above sea level (HAHM Kyu-Hwang et al. 1992). During migration it occurs more often than during breeding season and for ex. in the mountains of Myohyangsan, Kumgangsan or surroundings of Kaesong 1 bird was met for about 1 km along a stream section (TOMEK & DONTCHEV 1986, GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989). FIEBIG (1993, 1995) observed it also breeding in Pyongyang. Wintering birds were mainly observed in lowland regions (Pyongan South, Hwanghae, Kaesong Provinces), and even in large cities (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988, FIEBIG 1995, DUCKWORTH pers. comm.).

In all neighboring areas the Wren is a breeding species while in South Korea it is resident (WON Pyong-Oh 2000), in Japan it moves to the lowland and plains in winter (MORIOKA 1975), however, only a few winter in Primorye most leave for wintering (NECHAEV 1988, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). Existing data does not make it possible to determine if Wrens met in spring and autumn in North Korea belong to the passage population, migrating for the winter in southeastern China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), or if residents somewhat migrate vertically for the winter, moving to terrain at lower elevations.

Prunellidae

252. *Prunella collaris* (SCOPOLI, 1769)

[*Laiscopus collaris*]

Alpine Accentor

Data:

Pyongan South (II): Kumsongri (II-4): 15 Jan 1961, 15 Feb 1966 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Myohyangsan (III-24): 16 Nov 1956, 18 Mar 1957 (ZIP), 13 Apr 1990 (ZIP cited by FIEB);

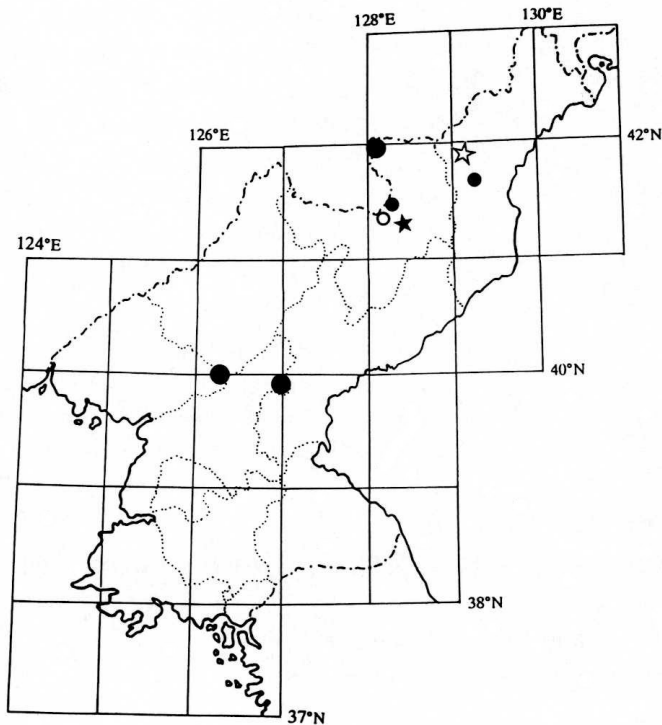
Ryanggang (V): Hyesan (V-5): 9 Oct 1930 (WON), Pochon (V-6): no date (ZIP), Paekdusan (V-12): 24-26 Jul 1958 (WON), 25 Jul 1963, 17 Jun 1964 (ZIP), no date (Ho), 2 Aug 1981, 11 Jul 1984, 18 May 1986, Aug 1987, 8 Jul 1988 (JIN Dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990), 13 Aug 1989 (FIEB), 26 Sep 1991 (TOM), Jungamsan (V-?): 4 Jul 1966 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 7 Nov 1915 (AUST), Kwanmobong (VI-22): 7 Jul 1959 (WON);

no locality: 18 Nov 1956 (VLAD).

Measurements (10 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	♀	♀	?sex	?sex	?sex
wing	98	101	100	98	95	96	91	102	97	100
tarsus	23	24	25	25	26	24	24	23	23	24
bill	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	12	13
tail	59	63	72	67	64	61	67	65	63	69



Breeding species. Nests in those parts of mountains above the timber line. The nearest places where Alpine Accentor breeds (apart from the Chinese side of the Paekdusan Massif – CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, WON Pyong-Oh 1990) are the Sikhote-Alin Mountains (NAZARENKO 1979, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997b), Changbai Mt and Dougling in China (ETCHECO-PAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987). In South Korea the Alpine Accentor is a very rare wintering species (HA Kyoung-Sam & HAHM Kyu-Hwang 1994, WON Pyong-Oh 2000), and then the Myohyang Mountains next to the central part of Honshu (NAKAMURA & UEUMA 1996, MORIOKA 2000) are the farthest southeastern breeding grounds of the Alpine Accentor in East Asia.

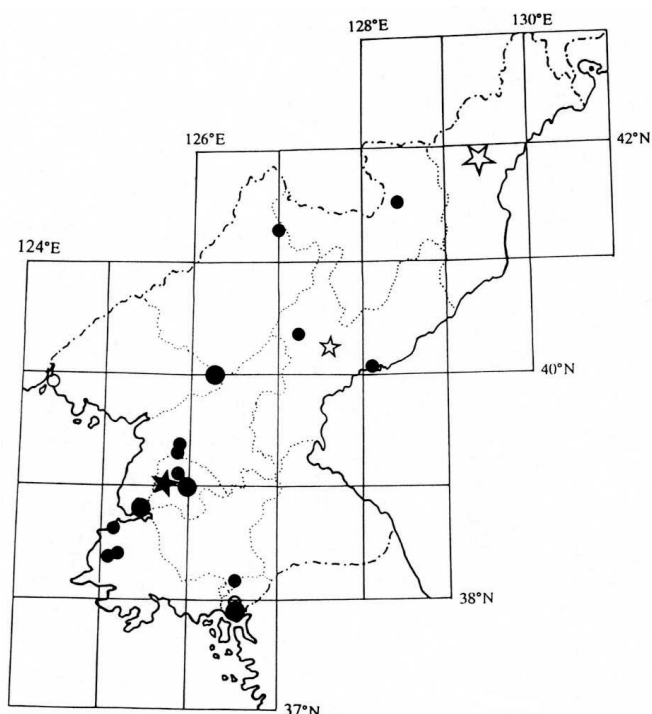
253. *Prunella montanella* (PALLAS, 1776)[*Accentor montanellus*]

Mountain Accentor

Data:

Pyongyang (I): winters 1987-1990 (FIEB), Songmunri (*I-2): 23 Feb 1954, 19 Feb 1957, Taesongsan (I-6): 19 Jul 1955 (WON), ? Jan, Feb (ZIP cited by FIEB);¹¹

¹¹ FIEBIG (1995) reports that in the ZIP collection there is a series of skins collected in Taesongsan, and in the Pyongan South and Ryanggang Provinces. Perhaps the skins FIEBIG mentions were added to the collection between the eighties and nineties because up to 1987 I did not meet even one specimen from such a place. At the same time FIEBIG gives measurements of only 6 specimens, while there were at least 13 skins in the ZIP collection (including 8 collected in provinces not mentioned by FIEBIG).



Oct 1956 (WON);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sansongri (IX-14): 22 Jan 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Kumsanri (X-4): 15 Mar 1962, Talchonri (X-9): 20, 23 Dec 1957, Songhwa (X-12): 18 Feb 1971 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 26 Jan 1931, 3 Mar 1956, Jan, Mar 1957 (WON);

no locality: 15 Nov 1956 (VLAD), 4 Feb 1973 (ZIP);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (11 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimen of the collection MZB, 2 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	7♂♂	\bar{x}	3♀♀	\bar{x}	4?sex	\bar{x}
wing	67-74	71.2	67-74	70.1	70-74	72.0
tarsus	17-21	19.1	18-20	19.0	19-20	19.7
bill	10-12	11.0	11-12	11.7	10-11	10.5
tail	60-70	63.7	62-68	65.3	63-69	66.2

Wintering species. Observed only a few times throughout the whole country from Oct to Mar (the earliest record 17-18 Oct 1986 in Naegokri, the latest 24, 27 Mar 1958 in Okasan). WON Hong-Koo (1965) reported one siting during breeding season (19 Jul 1955 in Taesongsan), but it is possible that there is a dating mistake because WON Hong-Koo (1965) considered the Mountain Accen-

Pyongan South (II): ?Nov-Mar (ZIP cited by FIEB)¹², Jasan (II-12): 6 Jan 1954 (ZIP), 7 Jan 1954 (MAUERS), 11 Feb, 6 Mar 1954 (ZIP), Jamosan (II-15): 11 Feb 1952 (WON), Nampho (II-26): winters 1987-1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): Ryong-ampho (III-15): 1917 (KUR), Myohyangsan (III-24): 17 Nov 1966 (ZIP), Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 24, 27 Mar 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 24 Mar, 19 Nov 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): ?Nov-Mar (ZIP cited by FIEB)¹³, Naegokri (V-7): 17, 18 Oct 1986 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 7 Nov 1915, 27 Oct 1929 (AUST);

Hamgyong South (VII): winter 1887 (AUST), Sinpho (VII-16): 13 Mar 1972 (ZIP), Jangjin (VII-26): 21, 31

¹² See footnote 11

¹³ See footnote 11

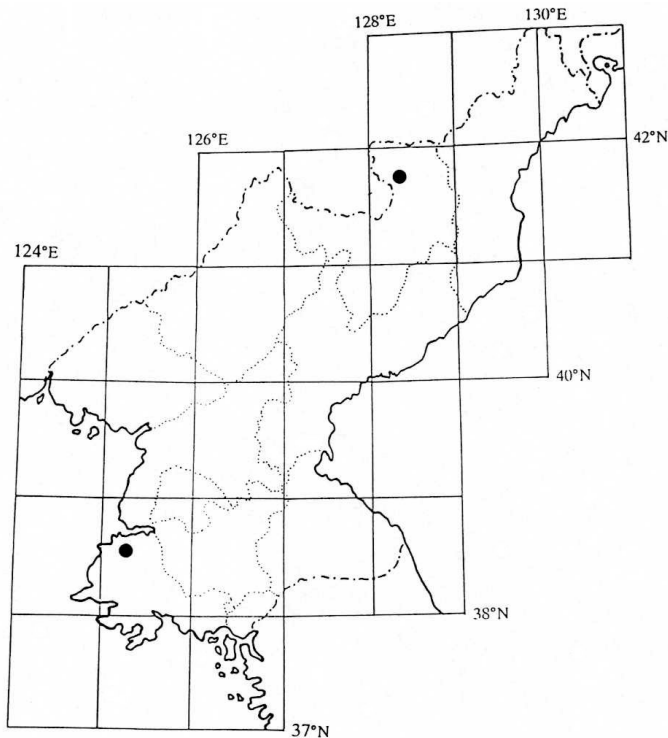
tor as only a wintering species on the Korean Peninsula. The Mountain Accentor has a similar status, both on the Korean Peninsula and in Chinese provinces bordering Korea (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). The nearest breeding grounds known are Sikhote-Alin Mountains (NAZARENKO 1979, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997b, 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999).

T u r d i d a e

254. *Erithacus akahige* (TEMMINCK, 1835)

[*Erithacus rubecula*, *Luscinia akahige*]

Japanese Robin



Data:

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10):
1-6 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan
(X-6): 11, 12 Apr 1999 (DUCK).

Vagrant. Only two records;
my assumption that it may represent breeding fauna (TOMEK 1984) has not been confirmed.

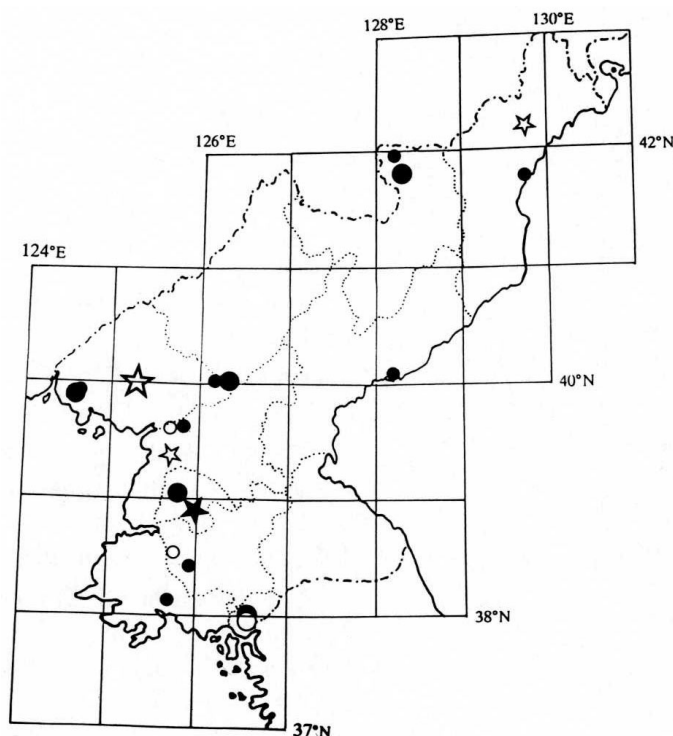
The Japanese Robin is a nesting species on the Japanese, Kuril and the Sakhalin Islands (VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL & WUNDERLICH 1977, DISTRIB. 1981, NECHAEV in LER 1989, NECHAEV 1991, FUJIMAKI & NECHAEV 1994, NECHAEV 1997, MORIOKA 2000). It migrates along the eastern coast of the continent for wintering in southern China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987). The migration route tends to by-pass Primorye and the Korean Peninsula: in South

Korea the Japanese Robin was noted very rarely (STRAW 1953, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971), and in the Sikhote-Alin Mountains it was recorded only once (VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). Therefore in both Primorye and South Korea it is also considered to be in the vagrant category (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, NECHAEV 1998a¹⁴).

¹⁴ There is probably a mistake in the species name (*Erithacus rubecula* instead of *E. akahige*) given by NECHAEV 1998a. It is impossible that the European Robin, which reaches only as far as central Siberia, appears in the Far East. Rather the eastern species Japanese Robin is referred to.

255. *Erithacus sibilans* (SWINHOE, 1863)[*Larvivora sibilans*, *Pseudaëdon sibilans*, *Luscinia sibilans*]

Swinhoe's Robin, Rufous-tailed Robin



Data:

Pyongyang (I): migration seasons 1987-1990 (FIEB), Pyongyang (I-1): 2 Oct 1955 (WON), 11 May 1980 (MAUERS), May 1999, 2 Oct 2000 (DUCK);

Pyongan South (II): 30 May 1917 (AUST), Anju (II-16): 12 May 1931 (WON), Yonpung-ho (II-30): 1 Oct 1978 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 7 Jun 1917, 7-17 May 1929 (AUST), Yomju (III-10): 11 May 1957, 10-18 May 1958 (WON), Pankungri (*III-10): 11 May 1958 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): 4 Oct 1986 (TOM), Myohyangsan (III-24): 22 May 1956, 12 May 1957 (WON), 2, 4 Oct 1986 (TOM), migration seasons 1987-1990 (FIEB);

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): no date (HO), 26, 28 Sep 1991 (TOM), Mutubong (V-13): 29 Jul 1958 (WON), no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 26, 28 Sep 1917 (AUST), Chongjin (VI-19): 29 Sep 1989 (FIEB);

Hamgyong South (VII): Sinpho (VII-16): 16 Oct 1969 (ZIP);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 26 Sep 1978 (TOM), Sariwon (IX-16): 6 May 1947 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Suyangsan (X-24): 13 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 6 May 1928, 10 May 1929, 29 Sep 14 Oct 1955, 1 May, 23 Sep 1957 (WON).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (2 specimens of the collection ZIP, 4 specimens of the collection MZB, 5 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	68-73 (n=7)	70.4	68	68	72	69
tarsus	25-27 (n=4)	26.3	26	27	27	28
bill	9.5-10.5 (n=4)	10.0	10	12	12	13
tail	47-53 (n=7)	50.3	50	49	50	47

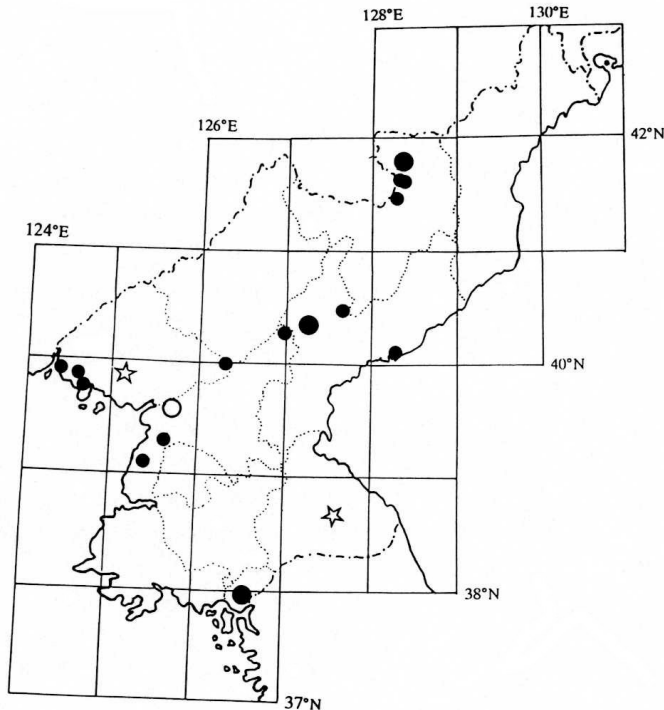
Passage migrant and probably breeding species. Observed during spring (May – 14 records) and autumn (23 Sep–16 Oct; 18 records) passage. In the Pyongan North and Ryanggang Provinces it was also recorded during the breeding period (Jun, Jul, at least 2 records). These observations indicate the probability of nesting, therefore both WON Hong-Koo (1965) and O Hung-Dam (1988) consider it as a breeding species in northern provinces (although nesting is not documented). This

is even more probable since in southeast Russia which borders Korea, it is a common breeding species (NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). However to include it in the breeding fauna in North Korea requires confirmation (nests, eggs). It would be the most southern breeding place of this species, since in South Korea and Chinese provinces bordering North Korea the Swinhoe's Robin is known only as a passage species (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, WOO Han-Chung et al. 1987, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

256. *Erithacus calliope* (PALLAS, 1776)

[*Luscinia calliope*, *Calliope calliope*]

Siberian Rubythroat



Data:

Pyongan South (II): Rangrimri (II-1): 10 Jul 1956, Anju (II-16): 10 May 1931, 30 Apr 1932, Pyongwon (II-17): 25 Apr 1951 (WON), Jangnari (*II-19): 3 May 1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 12, 17 May 1929 (AUST), Rakdo (*III-9): 17 May 1967, Tongpalri (*III-10): 18 Aug 1958 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 14, 23, 24 May 1950 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 22 May 1956 (ZIP);

Ryanggang (V): Thongnamri (*V-6): 16 May 1963 (ZIP), no date (HO), Photae (V-8): 1 Jul 1967, Namphothae (*V-8): 14 May 1965, Samjiyon (V-10): 16 Jul 1958, 19 May 1962, 3 Jul 1965 (ZIP), 4 Jun 1980 (TOM), no date (HO);

Hamgyong South (VII): Sinpho (VII-16): 15 Oct 1969 (ZIP), Pujon (VII-22): 6 Jul 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun

1961), Jangjin (VII-26): 22 May 1951, 15 May 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 30 Jun 1914 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 11, 13 Oct 1956, 20 Oct 1958 (WON).

Measurements (5 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	5♂♂	\bar{x}
wing	72-84	77.0
tarsus	28-32	29.8
bill	12-15	13.8
tail	60-65	61.4

Rare breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 25 Apr to 20 Oct. Most records come from May. The observations could be of both passage birds (in southern Primorye passage

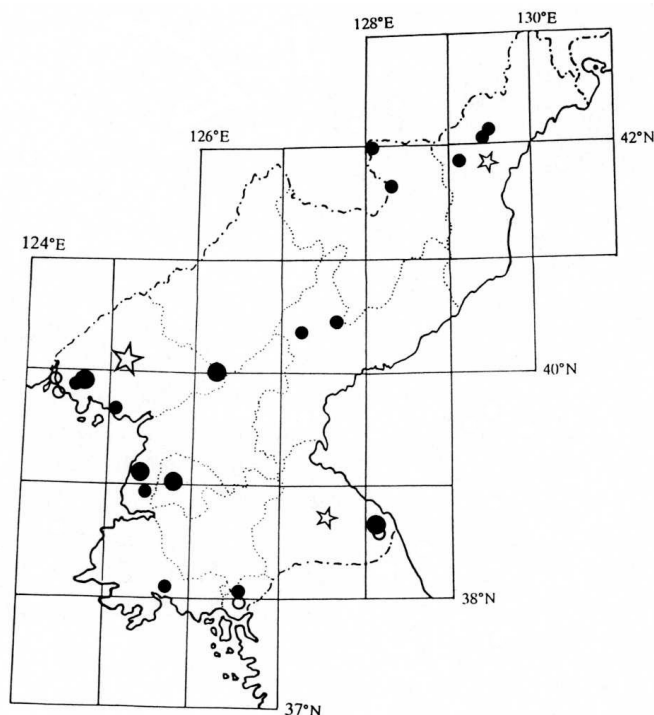
birds were still met in Jun – PANOV 1973) and also breeding: WON Hong-Koo in his monograph (1965) has a photograph of a nest with eggs found 22 May 1951 in Jangjin. Another nest of the Siberian Rubythroat was found 4 Jun 1980 in Samjiyon (TOMEK 1984) and 6 Jul 1958 in Pujon (RIM Chun-Hun, 1961).

The Siberian Rubythroat is a common breeding species in southeast Russia (NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), and in the Chinese Jilin and Heilongjiang Provinces, neighboring North Korea (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and on Hokkaido Island (DISTRIB. 1981, FUJIMAKI 1999). However in South Korea it is known only as a passage species (PAEK Woon-Kee et al. 1996, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). The distribution border of this species crosses North Korea including not only northern but also central (Hamgyong South) provinces.

257. *Erithacus cyane* (PALLAS, 1776)

[*Larvivora cyane*, *Luscinia cyane*]

Siberian Blue Robin



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): migration seasons 1987-1990 (FIEB), May 1999 (DUCK);

Pyongan South (II): Jangnari (*II-19): 20 May 1954 (WON), 28 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Taesong-ho (II-28): 24 May 1980 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 24, 31 May, 15 Jul 1917, 10-18 May 1929 (AUST), Kwaksan (III-4): 17, 22 May 1955, Yomju (III-10): 19, 20 May 1954 (ZIP), 19 May 1958 (WON), Haksori (*III-10): 14 May 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 7 May 1949, Ryongampho (III-15): 10 May 1949, Myohyangsan (III-24): 14 May 1950 (WON), 13, 15, 28 May 1956, 16 Jul 1957 (ZIP), 28 May 1958 (WON), 18 May 1979 (ZIP), 27-28 May 1980, 9-20 Jun 1983 (TOM), 4 May 1990 (FIEB), 29 May 1997 (PERT);

Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8): 30 Jun 1967 (ZIP), Paekdusan (V-12): 25 May, 5 Jul 1983 (JIN Dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990);

Hamgyong North (VI): 23 Aug 1917 (AUST), Chayuryong (VI-13): 10 Jul 1983, Dongsakol (*VI-14): 2 Jul 1983 (TOM), Samphori (VI-21): 25 Jul 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Pujon (VII-22): 4 Jul 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun 1961), Jangjin (VII-26): 1 Jul 1952 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 31 May 1936 (AUST), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 20 May 1980 (MAUERS), 12 Jun 1980 (TOM), 19 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Manmulsan (*VIII-8): 11 Jun 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Suyangsan (X-24): 28 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): Jul 1929 (WON), Pagyon (XI-3): 22, 24 May 1997 (PERT); no locality: 29 May 1962 (ZIP), 22 May 1954 (VLAD);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (12 specimens of the collection ZIP, 4 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	13♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	?sex
wing	71-76	74.0	71	75	74
tarsus	22.5-28	25.5	25	25	26.5
bill	10-13	11.8	11	11	12
tail	42-59	49.1	58	52	49

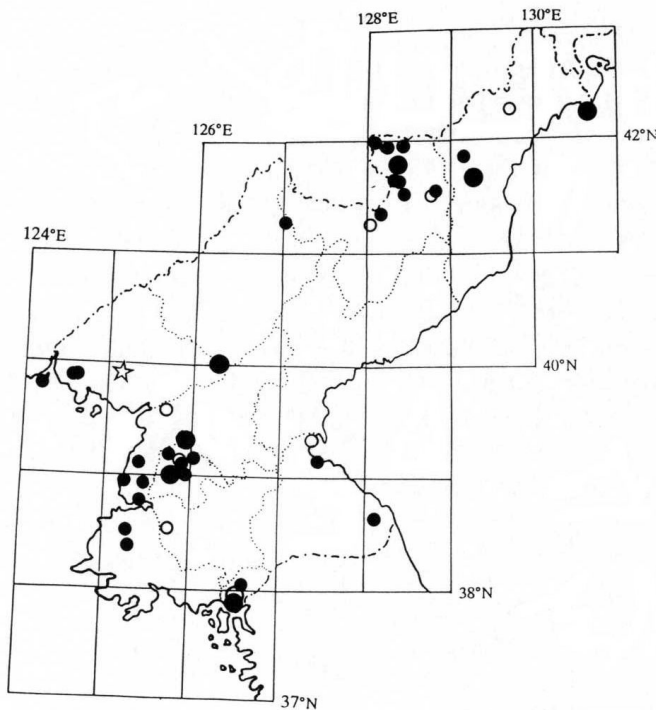
Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 19 Apr to 23 Aug. The Siberian Blue Robin does not appear in southern Primorye until the 2nd half of May (PANOV 1973), therefore the records in Apr and the 1st half of May were probably of migrating birds. The number of sites (13) where the Siberian Blue Robin was seen from mid-May to the beginning of Jul indicates that it is not a frequent bird. Locally they can be numerous – in four Myohyang mountain valleys I reported at least 9 territories (singing males) in one breeding season (TOMEK 1985). In passage they even appeared in city parks (FIEBIG 1995).

The Siberian Blue Robin is a breeding species in all adjacent areas. The differences in occurrence deal only with numbers: in Primorye and northern Japan it is a common bird, in some places it is even dominating (MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, FUJIMAKI 1999, MORIOKA 2000) while in China, as on the Korean Peninsula it is uncommon (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000) and only in the mountains of South Korea it is numerous locally (WOO Han-Chung & HAM Kyu-Whang 1982).

258. *Tarsiger cyanurus* (PALLAS, 1773)

[*Nemura cyanura*, *Ianthia cyanura*, *Tarsiger cyanura*]

Red-flanked Bluetail



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 10 May 1986 (ZIP), 25 Apr 1987 (GŁOW), migration period 1987-1990, 1, 11, 12 Apr 1990 (FIEB), Oct 2000, 18 Mar 2001 (DUCK), Songmunri (*I-2): 24 Oct 1956 (WON), Ponghwari (I-4): 26 Oct 1984 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): 16 Oct 1949 (WON), 25 Oct 1986 (TOM), Masanri (*I-8): 25 Oct 1956 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): Paeksongri (II-13): 27, 30 Oct 1953, 14 Apr, 28 Oct 1954, Anju (II-16): 15 Apr 1931, Janganri (*II-19): 11 Apr 1958, Ansokri (II-23): 18 Apr 1958 (WON), Nampho (II-26): 9 Apr 1989 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 17 Oct 1978 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 2-9 Apr 1929 (AUST), Namsi (*III-10): 28 Oct 1954, Pankungri (*III-10): 8, 13 May

1958 (WON), Sindo (III-14): 30 Oct 1961 (ZIP), Myohyangsan (III-24): 7 Nov 1956, 16 Apr 1957 (WON), no date (ZIP), ◆;

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 11 Apr, 31 Oct 1958 (Ho, or: 11-28 Oct 1958 Ho Hon cited by WON);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 14-15 Jul 1897 (YANK), Hyesan (V-5): 11, 12 Oct 1986, Naegokri (V-7): 12-18 Oct 1986 (TOM), Photae (V-8): 24 Oct 1958 (WON), Namphotae (*V-8): 19 Oct 1986 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 28 Jun, 2-9 Jul, 10-20 Oct 1958 (WON), 22-25 Oct 1978 (TOM), no date (Ho), Paekdusan (V-12): 14 Aug 1989 (FIEB), Mutubong (V-13): 24, 25 Jul, Sinmusong (V-14): 28 Jul, 3 Aug 1958 (WON), Paegam (V-16): 1 Jul 1897 (YANK), Hwangbong (*V-16): 17 Nov 1958 (WON);

Hamgyong North (VI): Sosura (VI-5): 26 Mar 1956, 23 Apr 1959 (WON), Obongsan (VI-11): 20 Jun 1897 (YANK), Samphori (VI-21): 29 Jul 1959, Kwanmobong (VI-22): 22 Jun 1959, 23 Oct 1958 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): Apr 1987, Manmulsan (*VIII-8): Apr 1987 (GLOW), Yonghung (VIII-14): 1-8 Nov 1897 (YANK);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sariwon (IX-16): 22 Apr 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 10 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Samchon (X-10): 13-18 Apr, 8 Sep 1957 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 13 Apr 1928, 5 Apr 1929, 30 Oct 1930, 15 Sep 1955, 16 Apr 1958 (WON), Pagon (XI-3): 22 Oct 1984 (TOM).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (1♂ of the collection ZIP, 40 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	♂	♂	39♀ or imm	\bar{x}
wing	79	77	74-82	77.3
tarsus	23	24	20-24	22.4
bill	8.5	8.5	8-10	9.2
tail	61	63	52-64	59.7
body weight:	13.5	—	11-16	12.8

Furthermore FIEBIG (1995) gives wing and tail measurement for 10♂♂ and 9♀♀ birds caught in Apr 1989: wing ♂♂ 77-82 (\bar{x} =79.2); ♀♀ 75-77 (\bar{x} =76.1); tail ♂♂ 56-60 (\bar{x} =58.0); ♀♀ 50-58 (\bar{x} =56.0).

Breeding and passage migrant. During the breeding period (from the end of Jun to mid-Aug) it is recorded only in the north of the country (Ryanggang and Hamgyong North Provinces), where it nests. During the migration period numerous birds are met throughout the entire country (see: FIEBIG 1995). Spring passage lasts from mid-Mar (earliest record 18 Mar 2001 in Pyongyang) to mid-May (last spring record 13 May in Pankungri), autumn passage – from the beginning of Sep until as late as mid-Nov. To date it has not been recorded in winter.

The Red-flanked Bluetail is a common breeding bird to the north of the area under discussion (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000), however in South Korea it is present mainly on passage and only a very few numbers wintering in the southern part of the peninsula (CHON Gyong-Sok & HAHM Kyu-Hwang 1996, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Across the Korean Peninsula the following boundaries cross: breeding (covering the Ryanggang and Hamgyong North Provinces) and wintering (covering the southern tip of the peninsula).

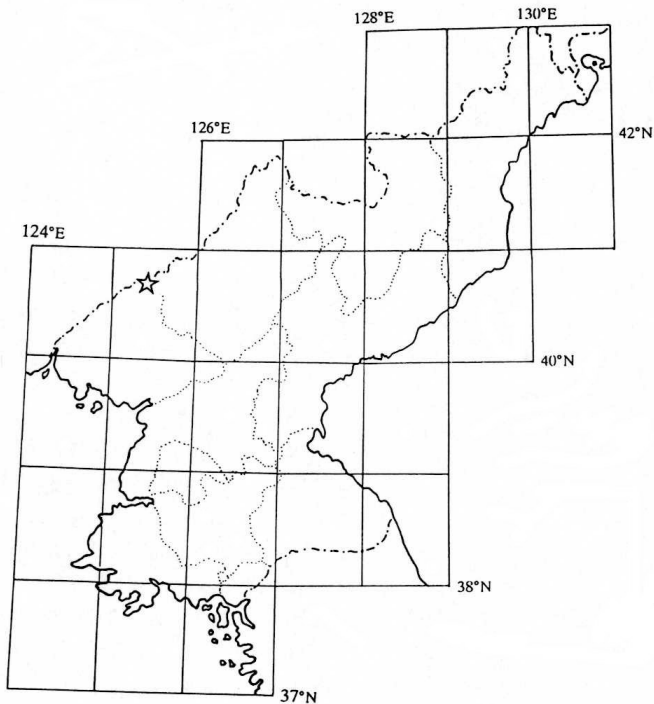
259. *Luscinia svecica* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

[*Cyanosylvia suecica robusta*, *Erithacus svecica*]

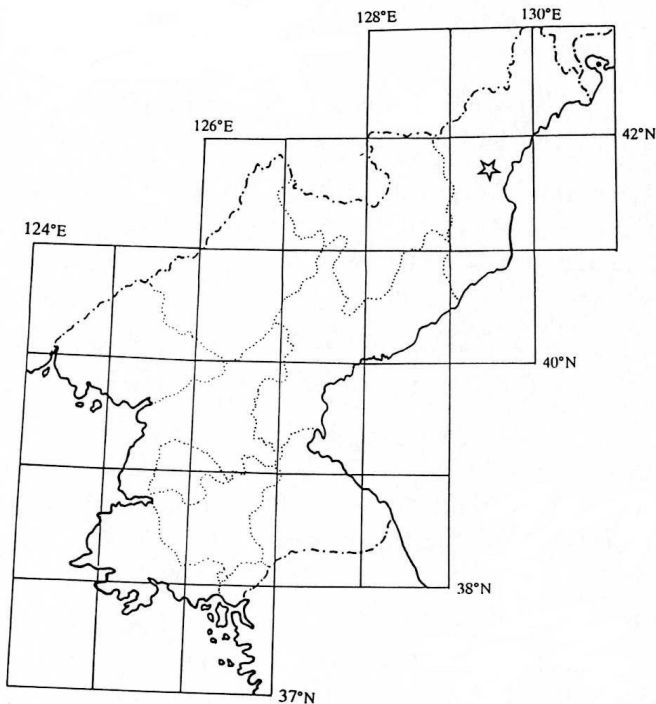
Bluethroat

Data:

Pyongan North (III)/ Chagang (IV): Amnok riv: before 1923 (SOWERBY).



260. *Phoenicurus ochruros* (GMELIN, 1774)
Black Redstart



Vagrant. Only one record (since the beginning of the 20th cent.). Perhaps it appeared more often along the northwestern border and simply was not recorded. The Bluethroat is a common migrant in Primorye (NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), and according to authors describing Chinese fauna the migration route goes along the Amnok River (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987). Only MACKINNON & PHILLIPS (2000) feel that Bluethroats also fly over the Korean Peninsula, which has not been confirmed. Probably birds migrating for wintering by-pass the Korean Peninsula since in South Korea up to the 1960's the Bluethroat was recorded very rarely (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971), and presently WON Pyong-Oh (2000) considers it to be in the vagrant category.

Data:

Hamgyong North (VI): 18 May 1918 (AUST).

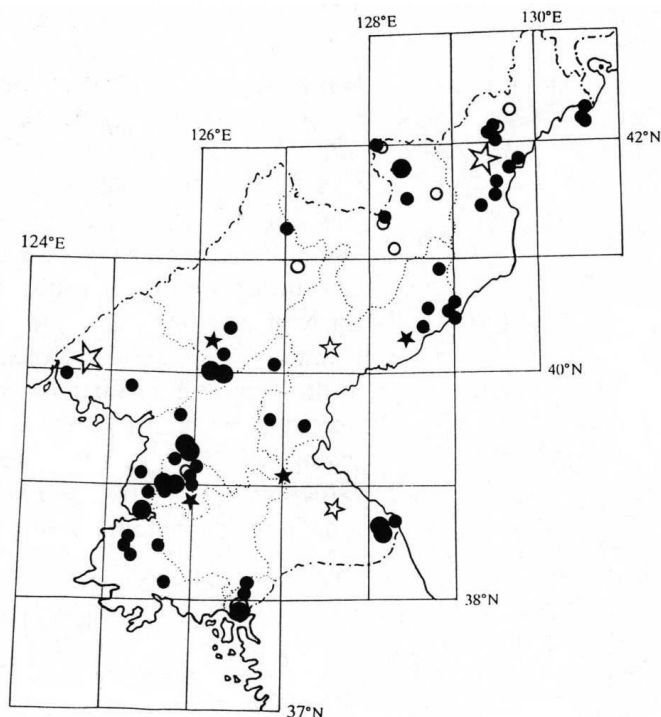
Straggler. Only one record at the beginning of the 20th cent. It probably was an accidental flight because the Black Redstart's breeding area is far to the west i.e. in the Himalayas (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, VAURIE 1959, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and apart from the above-mentioned record and a few observations on the Japanese Islands (MORIOKA 2000) and in the Chinese provinces of Hebei and Shandong (MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), this species has not been recorded in the Far East (PANOV 1973, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971,

ETHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

261. *Phoenicurus aureoreus* (PALLAS, 1776)

[*Ruticilla aureora*]

Daurian Redstart



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pyongyang (I-1): 14 May 1955 (WON), winters 1987-1990 (FIEB), 26, 30 May 1997 (PERT), Apr-May 1999, Aug-Dec 2000 (DUCK), Songmunri (*I-2): 27 May 1955 (WON), Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Sijok (*I-5): 12 Apr 1950, Taesongsan (I-6): 2 Apr 16 Oct 1949, Ryongaksan (I-10): 17 Apr 1950 (WON), 7 May 1980 (MAUERS), 26 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 6 Oct 1984, Mankyongdae (I-11): 21 May 1980, Sogam (I-15): 24 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Pyongan South (II): ? 3 Apr, 6, 31 Oct 1932 (WON cited by AUST but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Tachung (II-3): 14 Apr 1960 (WON), Jasan (II-12): 14 Nov 1953, 1 Apr 1954 (MAUERS), Paeksongri (II-13): 13 May 1952, 25 Sep-28 Dec 1953,

30 Mar-30 Apr 1954, Chungsan (II-19): 24 Mar 1958 (WON), Nampho (II-26): winters 1987-1990 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 16 Oct 1978, Yonpung-ho (II-30): 7 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): early summer 1914 (SOWERBY), 23 Apr-12 May 1929 (AUST), Ryongchon (III-13): 26 May 1950 (WON), Hyangsan (III-23): 5 Oct 1986 (TOM), 13 Apr 1987 (GŁOW), Apr 1999, Jul-Nov 2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): 12 Jun 1950, 11 May-4 Nov 1956 (WON), ♦, Panghyondong (III-26): 13 Oct 1951 (WON);

Chagang (IV): Nov 2000 (DUCK), Okasan (IV-3): 4 Apr, 20 Sep 1958 (HO, or: 18 Jul, 16, 20 Sep 1958 HO Hon cited by WON), Rangnim (IV-5): 8 Sep 1897 (YANK), Myongmun (IV-6): 17 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 16, 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): near Hyesan (V-5): 4, 6 Jul, 5 Aug 1897 (YANK), 1 Jun 1980, Naegokri (V-7): 12, 14 Oct 1986 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 15 Jun 1958 (WON), no date (HO), 1-6 Jun 1980, 26-30 Sep 1991 (TOM), Paekdusan (V-12): 1 Aug 1929 (WON), Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), Paegam (V-16): 29 Jun 1897, Kapsan (V-19): 12 Aug 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): 19 Apr-2 Jun 1912, 24 Aug, 25, 27, 28 Sep 1917, 28, 29 Jul 24 Oct 1929 (AUST), Kulphori (VI-4): 12 Apr 1959 (WON), Alsom (VI-6): 11 Apr 1996, Pipa (*VI-6): 9 Apr 1996 (Edw), Obongsan (VI-11): 15 Jun 1897, Chayuryong (VI-13): 3 Jun 1897 (YANK), 7, 8 Jul 1983, Dongsakol (*VI-14): 30 Jun-2 Jul 1983, Mayang (VI-15): 29 Jun 1983, Koanjuryong (VI-18): 6 Jul 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20

Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Onphori (VI-23): 1 Oct 1955, Kwanmori (VI-26): 21 May, 21 Jun 1959 (WON), MehYangri (VI-27): 27 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): 1 May 1903 (AUST), Kumdok (VII-2): 29 May 1987, Machonryong (VII-5): 27 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 26, 28 May, 2 Jun 1987, Sangryong (VII-7): 30 May 1987 (TOM), Jongdongri (VII-12): 15 Jul 1960 (WON), Yomsongdok (VII-13): 24 May 1987 (TOM), Haejungri (*VII-38): 3 Apr 1960, Yodok (VII-42): 12 May 1960 (WON), roads in Tanchon region (VII-?) 25-31 May 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 19, 20 Jun, 30 Nov 1929 (AUST), Samil-pho (VIII-7): 21 Apr 1987, Kumgangsan (VIII-8): Apr 1987 (GŁOW), 1-4 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 19 Apr 1987 (GŁOW), winters 1987-1990 (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 11, 12 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Woljongri (X-8): 19 Apr 1957, Samchon (X-10): 17 Apr 1957 (WON), Suyangsan (X-24): 28 Apr 1987 (GŁOW), Chaeryong (X-28): 11 Jul 1957 (WON);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 8 Mar 1928, 8 Mar, 9 Nov 1929, 10 Mar 1930 (WON), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 25 May 1997, Pagyon (XI-3): 22 May 1997 (PERT), Kongminghang (XI-7): 16 May 1980 (MAUERS);
no locality: May 1956 (VLAD), Pyongyang-Wonsan road (I-1-VIII-3): 13 Apr 1990 (FIEB);
no data: 1 specimens (ZIP).

Measurements (1 specimen of the collection ZIP, 2 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	♂	♀	?sex
wing	72	73	70
tarsus	23	20	18
bill	17	9.5	10
tail	65	63	60

Common breeding, passage migrant and wintering species. Present throughout the entire country. During the breeding period it is met both far from and near human settlements, even in big cities. During winters up to the eighties it was recorded very rarely (there are records only from Nov and Dec). FIEBIG (1995) observed Daurian Redstarts during the winters of 1987 to 1990 (especially near settlements), and according to O Hung-Dam (1988) it is a species present in North Korea year round.

The Daurian Redstarts nest in Hokkaido (MORIKA 2000), Primorye, northeastern provinces of China and fly for wintering to southern China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). According to NEUFELDT & VIETINGHOFF-SHEEL (1983) the Daurian Redstart is a migrating species. In the southern part of the peninsula it is a common resident species (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000) and birds only move for the winter from nesting sites to the vicinity of human settlements (WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997). It still is an open question as to whether birds residing on the Korean Peninsula belong to residents (thus forming a separate resident population living primarily in cities) or do the ones nesting here fly to the south, and in their place others, flying from northern areas, stop for the winter. On the basis of existing data it is only possible to confirm the fact that the whole Korean Peninsula is a wintering site for the Daurian Redstart.

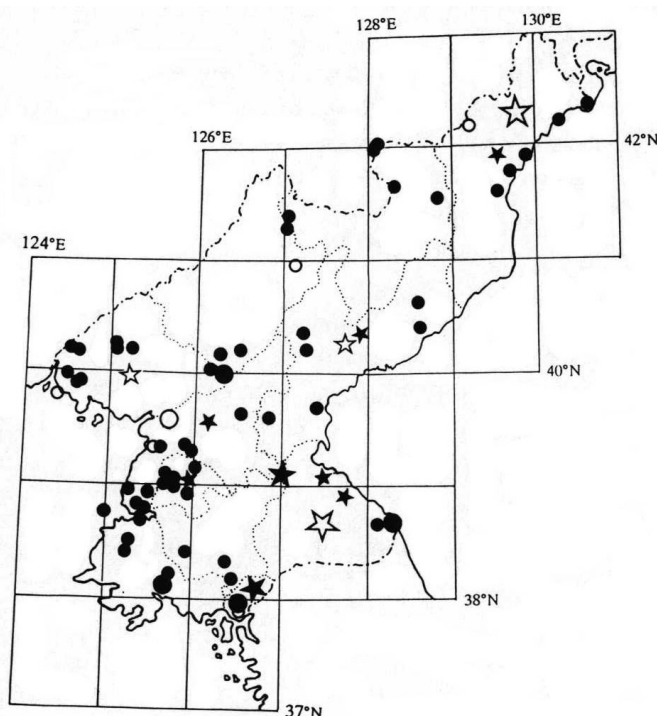
262. *Saxicola torquata* (LINNAEUS, 1766)

[*Pratincola indica*]

Common Stonechat

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Ryongaksan (I-10): breeding season (FIEB), Mankyongdae (I-11): 21 May 1980 (TOM), Tongmyongwang (I-16): breeding season (FIEB), Sadong (I-17): 7 May 1965 (ZIP);



Pyongan South (II): breeding season (FIEB), Jasan (II-12): 8, 9, 27 Apr, 3 May 1954 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 24 Apr, 9 May, 5 Jun, 9 Oct 1953, Anju (II-16): 29 Apr 1931, 15 Apr 1932, Pyongwon (II-17): 23 Mar 1949 (WON), Yongyuri (*II-17): 26 Apr 1957, Ansokri (II-23): 25 Mar 1958 (ZIP), Tokto (II-25): breeding season 1995 (CHONG Jong-Ryol et al. 1996), Nampho (II-26): breeding season (FIEB), Usanri (II-27): 6 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesong-ho (II-28): 26 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Pukchang (*II-32): 8, 12 Apr 1955 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 6-29 Apr 1929 (AUST), Haksori (*III-10): 10 Apr 1958, Pankungri (*III-10): 8 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 6 May 1949 (WON), Ryongchon (III-13): 16 Apr 1961, Uiju (III-16): no date, Kumgwangri (III-18): 7 May, 7 Jun 1982, Chonmasan (III-20): 17 Jun 1961, Unrimri (*III-20): 3 Jun

1961, Unchangri (*III-21): 2 Jun 1961, Thaepyongri (*III-23): 16 Jul 1956, Myohyangsan (III-24): 25 Jun 1954 (ZIP), 13 Apr 1987 (GLOW), 8-12 Aug 1991 (BALDI);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 20 Apr 1958 (WON), Rangnim (IV-5): 9 Sep 1897 (YANK), Wongungrī (IV-8): 15 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 16, 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 17 May 1958, Namphothae (*V-8): 14 May 1965 (ZIP), no date, Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), Taehongdan (*V-12): 6 May 1965, Paegam (V-16): 1965 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 19 May 1912, 18 Apr 1918 (AUST), Tongbonpho (*VI-3): 9 Apr 1996 (EDW), Musan (VI-12): 8 Aug 1929 (WON 1956), Nongsari (*VI-20): 15, 25 Jul 1959 (WON), Mayang-Chongjin (VI-15-19): 29 Jun 1983, Ryongje-ho (VI-17): 28 Jun 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 28 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Ryongsanri (VI-24): 5 Jul 1983 (TOM), Muchangri (*VI-39): 2 Jul 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): 25 Jul 1916 (AUST), Jongdongri (VII-12): 10 Jul (WON), Hochon (VII-14): 25 May 1987 (TOM), Jangjin (VII-26): 1 Jan-21 Jun 1955, Hwangchoryong (VII-27): 11 Jun 1960 (WON), Sinhungri (VII-32): 6 Jun 1960, Yodok (VII-42): Jul 1984 (ZIP), roads (VII-?) 24 May-1 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 11 Apr 1914, 19 Jun 1929 (AUST), 25 May 1980 (MAUERS), Wonsan-Onjongri (VIII-3-8): 14 Jun 1980, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 13 Jun 1980 (TOM), 23 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Kumgangsān (VIII-8): 1-4 Aug 1991 (BALDI), Masingryong (VIII-?): 25 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GLOW), Pongtanri (*IX-11): 27 May 1989 (FIEB), Kumchon (IX-13): 17 May 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Jedo (X-1): 7 Apr 1956 (ZIP), Kuwolsan (X-6): 12 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Talchonri (X-9): 12 Jun 1957 (ZIP), 3 Jul 1957 (WON), Suyangsān (X-24): 31 May 1980 (TOM), 27 Apr 1987, Changsu (X-25): 30 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BALDI), Kaesong (XI-1): 4 Apr 1930, 11 Apr 1955 (WON), 1 Apr 1962 (ZIP);

no locality: 29 May 1962 (ZIP), "breeding species in almost all provinces" 1987-1990 (FIEB);

Pyongyang-Suyangsan (I-1-X-24): 22 Sep 1978 (TOM);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP), 1 spec. (GŁOW).

Measurements (17 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	13♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}
wing	60-69	66.2	56-68	63.1
tarsus	21-25	22.2	21-23	22.1
bill	8.5-13	11.0	8.5-11	10.4
tail	46-58.5	50.9	43-47	44.9

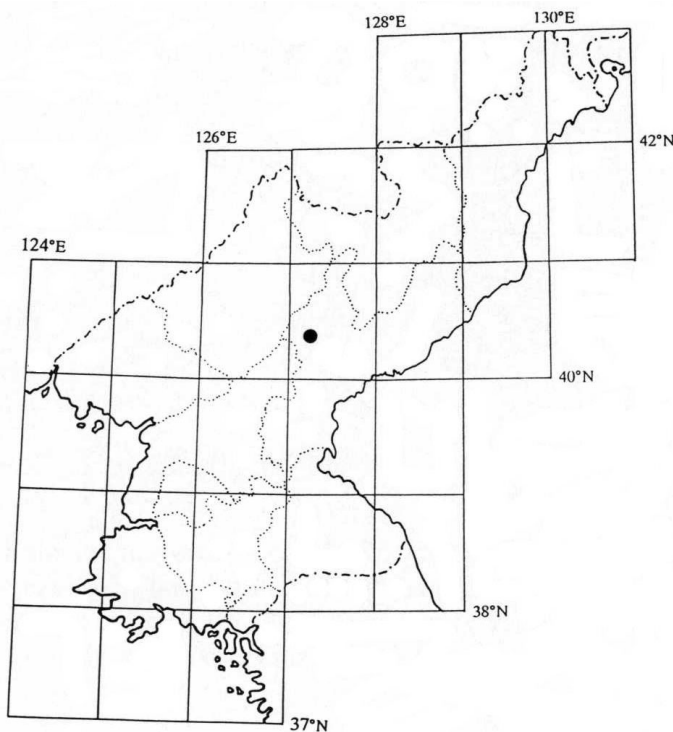
Common breeding species. Met throughout the entire country from Mar to the beginning of Oct (earliest record 23 Mar, latest 9 Oct). The Common Stonechat nests in agricultural areas but is seen most often near water reservoirs (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989).

In all adjacent areas the Common Stonechat is also a common breeding bird, flying away for wintering (PANOV 1973, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, DISTRIB. 1981, ETCHEPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000). Differences occur only in the dates of arrivals: in areas farther north birds do not arrive until the 2nd part of Apr (FUJIMAKI et al. 1994) or later (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991).

263. *Oenanthe pleschanka* (LEPECHIN, 1770)

[*Oenanthe hispanica pleschanka*, *Oenanthe hispanica*]

Pied Wheatear



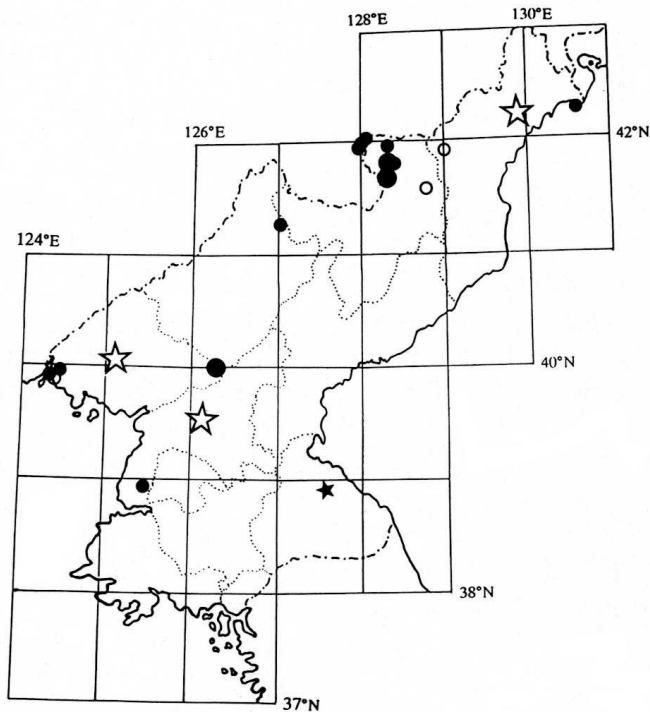
Data:

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin (VII-26): 21 Apr 1956 (WON).

Measurements (♀ cited by WON Hong-Koo 1957): wing 61, tarsus 24, bill 13.5, tail 61 mm.

Vagrant. Only one record which was a chance flight since the Pied Wheatear occurs to the west of the Korean Peninsula (ETCHEPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), and authors who researched neighboring areas either did not mention this species or put it into the vagrant category (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, DISTRIB. 1981, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, WON Pyong-Oh 1993, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000, LEE Woo-Shin et al. 2000).

264. *Monticola gularis* (SWINHOE, 1863)
[*Monticola cinclorhynchus gularis*, *Petrophila gularis*]
White-throated Rock Thrush



Data:

Pyongan South (II): 24 May 1919 (AUST), 27 May 1931, 23 May 1932 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Taeposan (*II-28): 29 May 1954 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 24, 26, 27 May, 20 Jul 1917, 11-19 May 1929 (AUST), Yangsi (*III-13): 21-25 May 1950 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): Sep 1915 (KUR) 21, 22 May 1950 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 10, 12 Jul 1956 (ZIP), 9, 11 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 10, 13 Sep, 21 Nov 1958¹⁵ (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 10, 21 Sep 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8): 18 Aug 1951 (WON 1956), 29 Jun 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Samjiyon (V-10): 7, 15, 16 Jul 1958, 7, 8, 9 Jul

1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), Yangsakol (*V-10): 5 Jul 1965, Kansambong (*V-12): 1 Aug 1960 (ZIP), Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO), Sansangbong (*V-12): 1 Aug 1960, Sinmusong (V-14): 2 Jun, 22 Jul 1958 (ZIP), Paegam (V-16): 29 Jun 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): 26 May 1912, 5 Jul 1929, 26 Aug 1929 (AUST), Sosura (VI-5): 23 Sep 1963 (ZIP), Yonsa (VI-20): 20 Jun 1897 (YANK);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan-Onjongri (VIII-3-8): 10 Jun 1980 (TOM).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (17 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	8♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	♂juv	♂juv	♂juv	♂juv
wing	96-101	98.0	94-95	94.5	102	94	80	79	64
tarsus	23-27	24.4	24-26.2	25.3	23	22	23	23.5	24
bill	16.2-18	17.3	13-17.9	15.8	17	15.5	14.5	14.2	12
tail	62-69	63.9	58-64.7	60.8	68.2	65	35	26.6	–

Rare breeding and migrant species. Observed from 11 May till 23 Sep. Apart from records during breeding season skins in juvenile plumage collected near the Paekdusan and Myohyangsan Mountains confirm nesting of the White-throated Rock Thrush in North Korea. Outside the breeding period it is rarely recorded (only in Ryongampho, Okasan and Sosura; 3 or 4 records).

¹⁵ The 21 Nov date is doubtful since HO Hon (1960) does not mention it, and skins in the ZIP collection come from Karimri and were collected by him in Okasan – see farther.

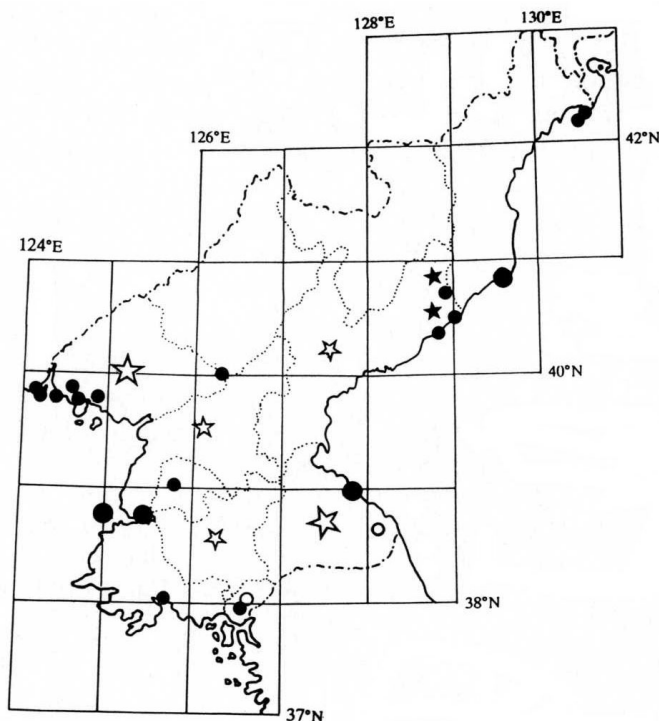
The White-throated Rock Thrush nests in Primorye and northeastern China (NEUFELDT & VIET-INGHOFF-SCHEEL 1987a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), but the breeding area also includes northern provinces of Korea together with the Myohyangsan Mountains. Probably passage routes of birds nesting in Primorye go in a southwestern direction, and of birds nesting in Korea – to the west, by-passing the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. This is supported by the fact that in South Korea the White-throated Rock Thrush was recorded very rarely and is presently considered to be a scarce passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Furthermore the southern nesting border of the White-throated Thrush in eastern Asia crosses North Korea.

265. *Monticola solitarius* (LINNAEUS, 1758)

[*Monticola solitaria*]

Blue Rock Thrush

Data:



Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 6 Sep 1954 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): 30 Apr 1917 (AUST), Tokto (II-25): breeding season 1995 (CHONG Jong-Ryol et al. 1996), 27 May 1997 (PERT), Nampho (II-26): 28 Sep 1978 (TOM), Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

Pyongan North (III): 27 May, 3-9, 4, 9 Jun 1917, 1 Jun 1935 (AUST), Musanri (*III-6): 5 May 1958 (ZIP), Jangsongri (*III-9): 20 May, 19, 25 Jun 1959 (WON), Pankungri (*III-10): 5 May 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 25 May, 25 Oct 1959 (WON), Sindo (III-14): 24 Apr 1965, Maando (*III-14): 20 Apr 1961, Myohyangsan (III-24): 14 Apr, 15 Jun 1955 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): Sosura (VI-5): 26 Apr 1959 (ZIP), Alsom (VI-6): 8 Jun 1961 (WON), Hapyongri (VI-31): 11 Sep 1956, 9, 19 Sep 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): 10 May 1903 (AUST), Kumdok-Tanchon (VII-2-8): 29 May, 1 Jun 1987 (TOM), Pogo (VII-4): 29 May 1987, Tanchon-Hochon (VII-8-14): 25 May 1987, Kiam (VII-10): 31 May 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 31 Mar, 17 Sep 1914, 14-24 Jun 1929 (AUST), Sijungho (VIII-5): 23 May 1980 (MAUERS), 19 Apr 1987, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 19 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Kumgangsang (VIII-8): 10, 11 Jun 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae North (IX): Chodo (IX-?): 21-25 May 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Haeju (X-22): 29 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 25 Aug 1969 (ZIP), Pagyon (XI-3): 24 May 1997 (PERT);

no locality: "breeding species in sea-shore" (FIEB);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

Measurements (7 specimens of the collection ZIP):

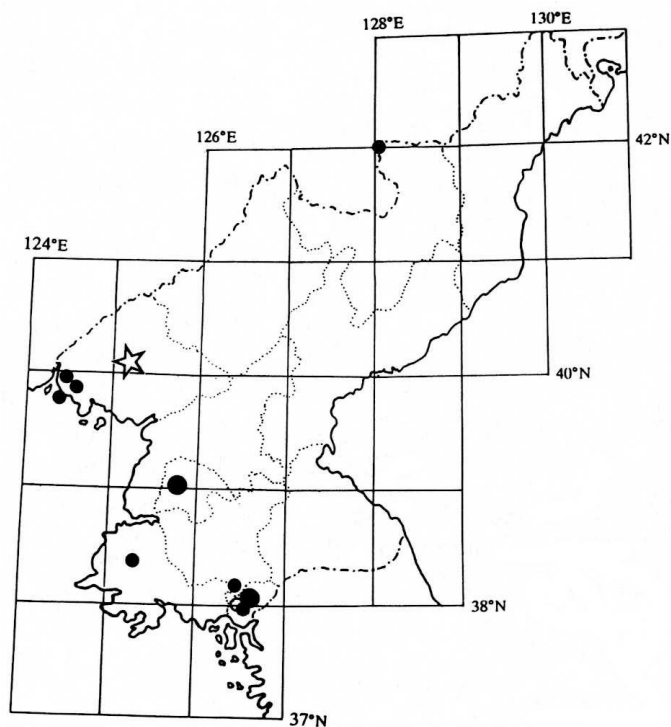
	♂	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	♂juv
wing	121	136	117.2	117	121.5	125.5	119
tarsus	31	34	29	31	30.5	33	31
bill	22	20	23	—	22	21.5	21
tail	79	84	72.4	83	72	81.5	79

Breeding species. Observed from 31 Mar to 25 Oct, mainly along the coast. Skins in juvenile plumage collected in Pyongyang and in the Myohyangsan Mountains confirm the fact that Blue Rock Thrushes nest not only along the coast (FIEBIG 1995) but also inland. To date no records in winter.

The Blue Rock Thrushes nest in bordering areas: China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), Primorye (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV in LER 1989, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000) and South Korea (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). However only birds nesting in Japan and in the south of the Korean Peninsula are residents and do not fly away for wintering (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000). Furthermore in southern provinces of the Republic of Korea winter those birds which come from farther north territories (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971). The wintering border crosses the Korean Peninsula (covering only the southern part of the peninsula).

266. *Zoothera sibirica* (PALLAS, 1776)[*Turdus sibiricus*]

Siberian Ground Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 30 May 1955 (WON), 11 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): 26, 27 May 1917, 16-20 May 1929 (AUST), Hasokri (*III-10): 13 May 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 30 May 1959, Ryongchon (III-13): 22 May 1950 (WON);

Ryanggang (V): Paekdusan (V-12): 11 Sep 1983 (JINDok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990);

Hwanghae North (IX): Kumchon (IX-13): 13 May 1958 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Kohyonri (*X-10): 22 May 1957 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 19 May 1926 (WON), 20 Oct 1965 (ZIP), Pagon (XI-3): 17 May 1957 (WON), 26, 27 Sep 1986 (TOM).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (3 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♀
wing	117.5	118.5	114
tarsus	27	30	30
bill	17	19	20
tail	86.5	77	79

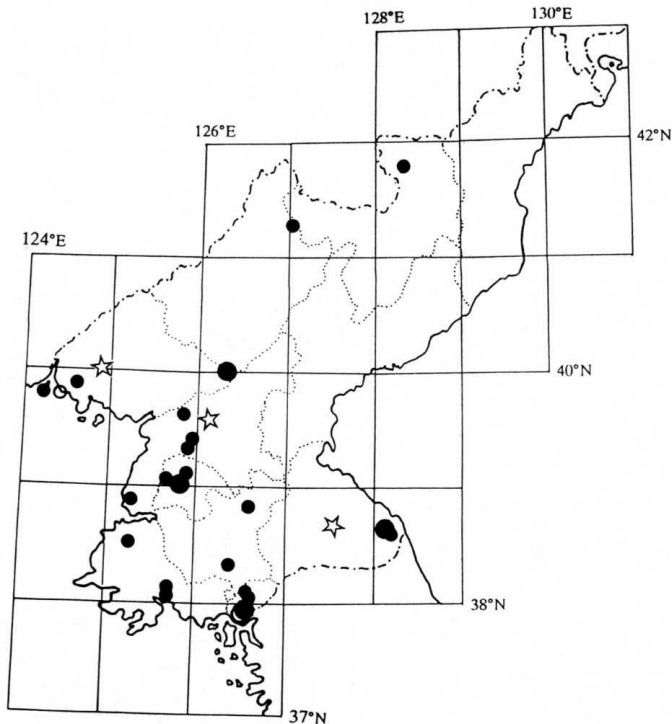
Rare passage migrant. Observed during spring (11 Apr-27 May; 12 records) and autumn (11 Sep-20 Oct; 4 records) migration. Cited by FIEBIG (1995) the observations in Jun and Jul deal with South Korea, where according to cited authors (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971) the nesting of the Siberian Ground Thrush has not been verified. Therefore Korean ornithologists feel that on the Korean Peninsula it is only a migrating species (WON Hong-Koo 1965, O Hung-Dam 1988, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

The Siberian Ground Thrush is a species nesting north of the Korean Peninsula i.e. in Primorye (NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000). It migrates late and in eastern Russia arrives at breeding grounds during the last 10 days of May and in Jun (DEMEN-TEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991). Records at the end of May indicate the possibility of nesting also in North Korea, however to date there is a lack of evidence of nesting.

267. *Zoothera dauma* (LATHAM, 1870)

[*Turdus dauma*, *Turdus aureus*, *Oreocincla dauma*]

White's Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 2 May 1988, 29 Mar 1990 (FIEB), Taesongsan (I-6): 22 May 1980 (TOM), Ryongaksan (I-10): 7 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Pyongan South (II): 20 Apr 1918 (AUST), Sunchon (II-11): Nov 1956 (WON), Jasan (II-12): 22 Sep 1954 (ZIP), Ryonggang (*II-24): 19 Sep 1954 (WON), Yonpung-ho (II-30): 1 Oct 1978 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 26 Apr-6 May 1929 (AUST), Pankungri (*III-10): 26 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 7, 26 May 1949 (WON), Sindo (III-14): 23 Apr 1965, Myohyangsan (III-24): 19 Aug 1979 (ZIP), 21 May 1988, 28 Apr 1989, 4, 6, 10 May 1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 21 Jul 1958 (Ho);

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): no date (Ho);

Kangwon (VIII): 23 Sep 1914 (AUST), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 21 May 1980 (MAUERS), 19 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Kuryong (*VIII-8): 22 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae North (IX): Taegaksan (IX-4): 24 May 1962 (WON), Pongtanri (*IX-11): 27 May 1989 (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 10 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Haeju (X-22): 27 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Suyangsan (X-24): 24 Sep 1978 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 10 Sep 1923, 12, 21 Apr 1928, 12, 23 Apr 1946, 23 Sep 1955, 3 Apr 1956, 17 Oct 1958, 20 Sep 1959 (WON), Pagon (XI-3): 27 Sep 1986, Kongminghang (XI-7): 24 Sep 1986 (TOM);
no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (4 specimens of the collection ZIP, 4 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	♀	♀	6?sex	\bar{x}
wing	162	162	153-171	162.5
tarsus	39	39	35-43	38.2
bill	24	27	22.5-27	24.7
tail	115	—	108-117	110.4

Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 29 Mar till Nov. Records from the 2nd half of May to Aug are of breeding birds (27 May – carrying nest building material – FIEBIG 1995; 24 May nest with eggs – WON Hong-Koo 1965).

The White's Thrush is a nesting species in all adjacent areas but only in South Korea it is common (WON Pyong-Oh 2000). The small number (9) of records during breeding in North Korea of a species having such a characteristic song suggests that in the northern part of the peninsula it is more rare and the frequency of meeting seems to be similar as in Russia, where it is uncommon (NECHAEV 1991, 1998a), in China it is fairly common (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

268. *Turdus dissimilis* BLYTH 1847

Subspecies *Turdus dissimilis hortulorum* SCLATER, 1863 presently considered by many systematics (inc. SIBLEY 1996, CLEMENTS 2000) to be a separate species *Turdus hortulorum*.

[*Turdus palios*, *Merula hortulorum*]

Grey-backed Thrush

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 6 Oct 1962 (ZIP), 5, 11 May 1980 (MAUERS), 17 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): 20 Apr 1918 (AUST), Paeksongri (II-13): 13 Oct 1953 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 24 Apr, 10 Oct 1931, 27 May 1932, 29 Jun 1933 (WON), Ansokri (II-23): 4 May 1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 3 Apr-4 May 1929 (AUST), Yomju (III-10): 17 Apr 1958, Pankungri (*III-10): 16 Apr, 5 May 1958, Sindo (III-14): 20 Apr 1961, Sindori (*III-14): 20 Oct 1960 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 10, 11 May 1947 (WON, or 1949 after WON 1956), Myohyangsan (III-24): 21 Aug 1979 (ZIP), 7 Jun 1983, 7, 8 Oct 1986 (TOM), 6 May 1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 17 Jun, 8 Aug 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 17 Jun, 8 Aug 1958, 23 Sep 1959 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Myongmun (IV-6): 17 May 1987, Chongsan (*IV-10): 14 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Naegokri (V-7): 12 Oct 1986 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 13 Oct 1958, 10 Jul 1964 (ZIP), no date (HO), Paekdusan (V-12): 5 Sep 1981 (JINDok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990), Soyongjibong (*V-12): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 28 Sep 1917 (AUST);

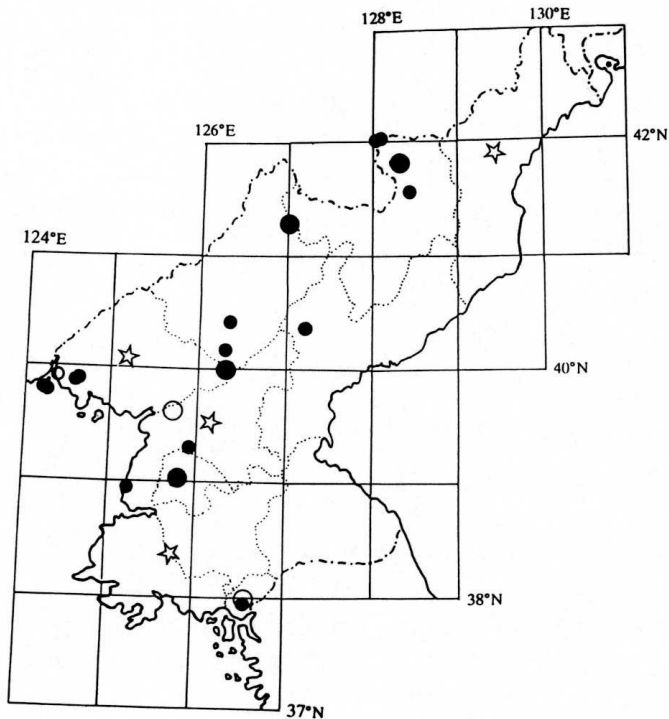
Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin (VII-26): 25 Apr 1956 (WON);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 7 May 1917 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 23 Apr 1927, 22 Apr 1946 (WON), 1 Apr 1962 (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (12 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimen of the collection ISEA):

	5♂♂	\bar{x}	8♀♀	\bar{x}
wing	115-121	116.7	111-119	114.8
tarsus	31-33	31.8	30-36	32.2
bill	17-20	18.8	17-20	18.7
tail	75-84	79.6	71-91	81.3



Rare breeding species and passage migrant. Observed in the northwest part of the country from 1 Apr to 20 Oct. The Grey-backed Thrush breeds early, already at the beginning of May (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, VOROBEV 1954, PANOV 1973) and observations from mid-May till Jul indicate nesting. This was confirmed in Okasan (photo of a nest – WON Hong-Koo 1965) and Myohyangsan (carrying nest building material – FIEBIG 1995; female with developed breeding spots -TOMEK 1985). The small number of records (9) from the breeding period show that in North Korea it is not a common species. However it can be assumed that it nests in all of North Korea (and not only in the northwest where it was re-

corded) since in adjacent areas it is known as a breeding species – an “uncommon summer visitor” in South Korea (WON Pyong-Oh 1993, 1996, 2000), common breeding in Russia (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, TIUNOV 1999, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and fairly common in China (MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

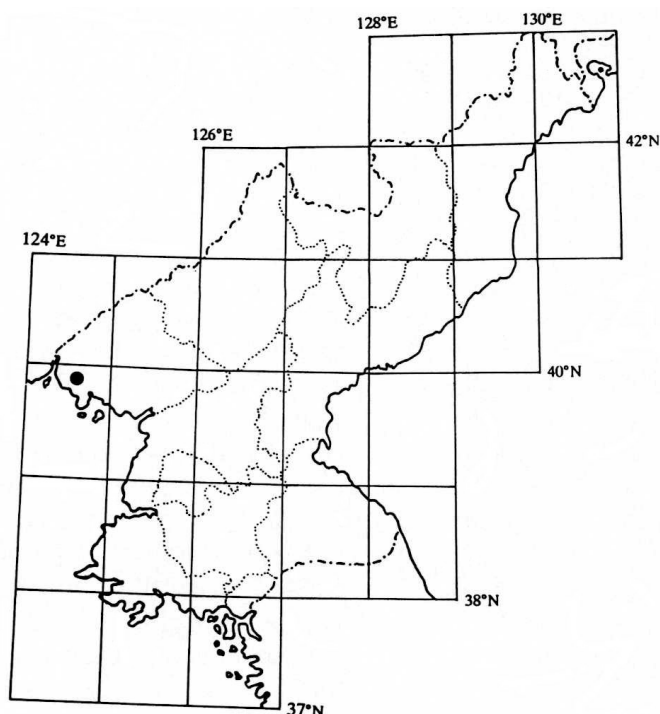
269. *Turdus cardis* TEMMINCK, 1831
Japanese Grey Thrush

Data:

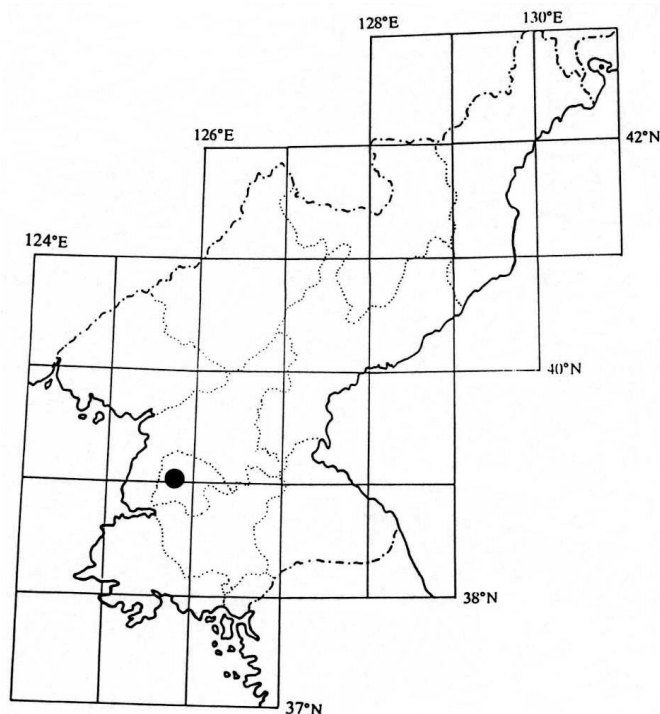
Pyongan North (III): ?May or Jun 1917 (AUST), Pankungri (*III-10): 16 Apr 1958 (WON), ?Myohyangsan (III-24): 17 Jun 1983 (TOM).

Vagrant. There is only one certain record in North Korea. The supposition about possible nesting in Myohyangsan based on the voice of a singing male (TOMEK 1985) should be treated as uncertain since a mistake as to species can not be excluded.

The Japanese Grey Thrush nesting is known on the Japanese Islands and south-central China (DISTRIB. 1981, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS



270. *Turdus merula* LINNAEUS, 1758
Eurasian Blackbird



2000). Also in southeast Russia and Sakhalin the Japanese Grey Thrush was seen sporadically in May (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, SHIBAEV 1971, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), thus during breeding season this species was already present (JAHN 1942). However up to date, there is a lack of evidence of nesting both in Primorye and South Korea, where it is known as vagrant or rare passage migrant (NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, PAK Woon-Kee et al. 1996, WON Pyong-Oh 1996, 2000).

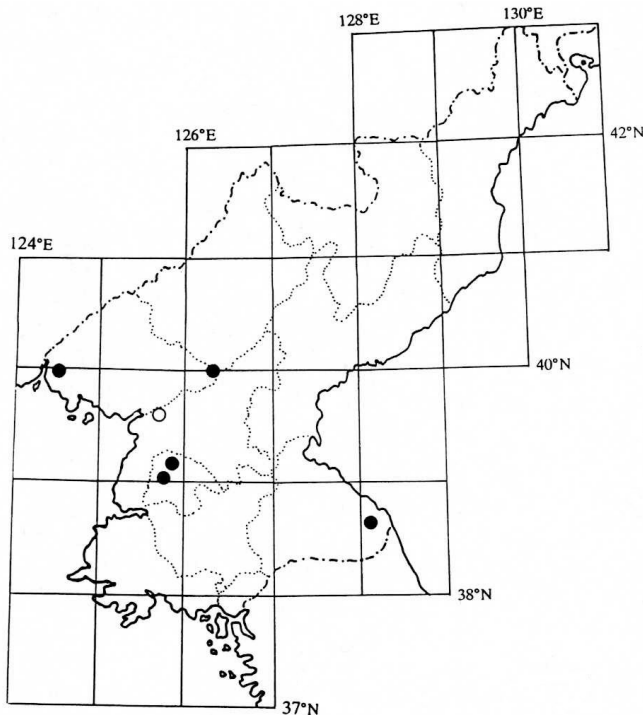
Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1):
2 Dec 2000, 2, 14, 21 Jan 2001
(DUCK).

Vagrant. Recorded for the 1st time in the winter 2000/2001 (2 birds in Dec, 1 bird in Jan – DUCKWORTH, pers.comm.). The breeding area of this species covers, among other areas, central and southern China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). Outside the breeding area in recent years it has also been recorded on the Japanese Islands (MORIOKA 2000), but there are no records from the Russian Far East (NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and South Korea (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

271. *Turdus chrysolaus* TEMMINCK, 1831[*Turdus pallidus chrysolaus*]

Red-billed Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 2, 3 May 1999 (DUCK), Ryongsong (I-7): 4 May 1950 (WON 1956);

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 27 May 1931 (WON 1956 and WON cited by AUST);

Pyongan North (III): Ryongchon (III-13): 21, 22 May 1950 (WON 1956), Myohyangsan (III-24): 14, 17 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): Onjongri (*VIII-8): 19 Apr 1987 (GLOW).

Probably very rare breeding species. Observed only a very few times. Apart from a record during the last 20 yrs (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989, DUCKWORTH pers. comm., my data) it is possible that there are only 3 more observations from the breeding period (WON Hong-Koo 1956). Observations of intensive singing

males during full breeding season (TOMEK 1985) suggest the probability of nesting. Furthermore, the possibility of nesting may be indicated by the data of WON Hong-Koo (1956 and WON Hong-Koo cited by AUSTIN 1948); in WON Hong-Koo's (1965) monograph, data from the northern part of the peninsula was probably mistakenly omitted since there the author gives date exclusively from present day South Korea.

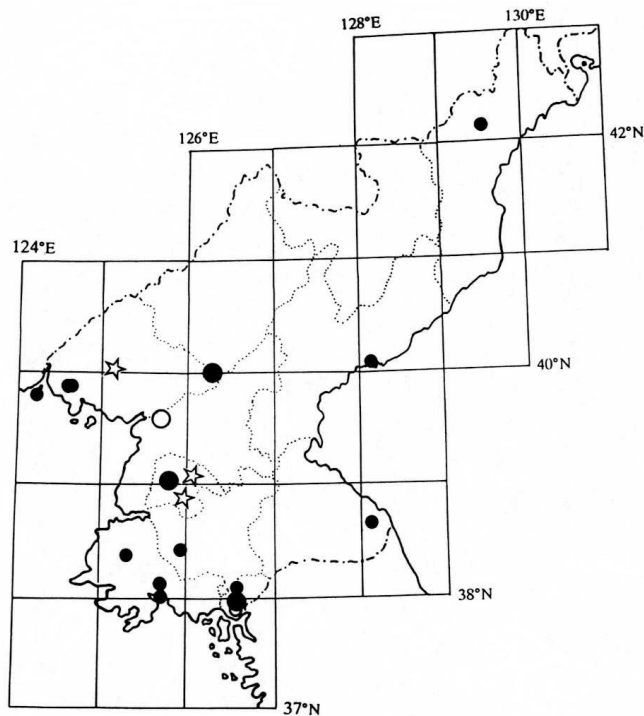
To date known nesting grounds are the islands: Sakhalin (NECHAEV 1991), Kuril (NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, NECHAEV 1997) and Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000). In publications considering parts of the continent neighboring these islands, the Red-billed Thrush (treated as subspecies *Turdus pallidus chrysolaus*) is given as a passage migrant (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) or completely omitted (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). Only one observation of WON Pyong-Oh et al. (1997) indicates that it may be a breeding species in Primorye. In South Korea on the other hand it has a "vagrant" status (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, LEE Woo-Shin et al. 2000). However including the Red-billed Thrush as part of North Korea's breeding fauna requires confirmation of nesting since existing data refer only to the probability of nesting.

272. *Turdus pallidus* GMELIN, 1789[*Turdus pallidus pallidus*]

Pale Thrush

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 26 Apr 1987 (GLOW), winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), 17, 18 Apr 1990 (FIEB), Juamsan (I-?): 21 Apr 1949, Amisan (I-?): 2 May 1949 (WON);



no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (6 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	122	122	126	126	117	120	125
tarsus	32	32.5	32	32	32	32	30
bill	17	18	18.5	18.3	18.5	18	20
tail	91	75	91	95	85	89	88

Rare breeding and wintering species, uncommon passage migrant. Observed from 14 Apr till 10 Oct. Most records come from Apr and the 1st half of May (26 records) and probably deals with migrating birds since in northern areas (i.e.southern Primorye) passage still continues during the 1st days of May, and nests with eggs were not found until Jun (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, VALCHUK 1990). Observations indicating nesting in North Korea do not come (as in Primorye) until Jun and Jul: 21-23 Jun 1963 nest with eggs in Pagyon (WON Hong-Koo 1965) and 10 Jul 1983 a female was caught with developed eggs in the oviducts in Chayuryong (TOMEK 1985)¹⁶.

- Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 21 Jul 1934, 6 May 1936 (WON);
- Pyongan North (III): 27-30 Apr 1929 (AUST), Yomju (III-10): 16 May 1958, Haksori (*III-10): 16 May 1958, Sindo (III-14): no date, Myohyangsan (III-24): 16 May 1956 (ZIP), 28 Apr, 6, 8 May 1990 (FIEB), 21 Apr 1999 (DUCK);
- Hamgyong North (VI): Chayuryong (VI-13): 10 Jul 1983 (TOM);
- Hamgyong South (VII): Sinpho (VII-16): 10 Oct 1969 (ZIP);
- Kangwon (VIII): Onjongri (*VIII-8): 19, 22 Apr 1987 (GLOW);
- Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GLOW);
- Hwanghae South (X): Kohyonri (*X-10): 17 May 1957 (ZIP), Haeju (X-22): 28 Apr 1987, Suyangsan (X-24): 28 Apr 1987 (GLOW);
- Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 24 Apr 1929, 10, 27 May 1955, 25 Apr 1957, 14 Apr 1958, Pagyon (XI-3): 19 May, 21-23 Jun 1963 (WON), no date (ZIP);

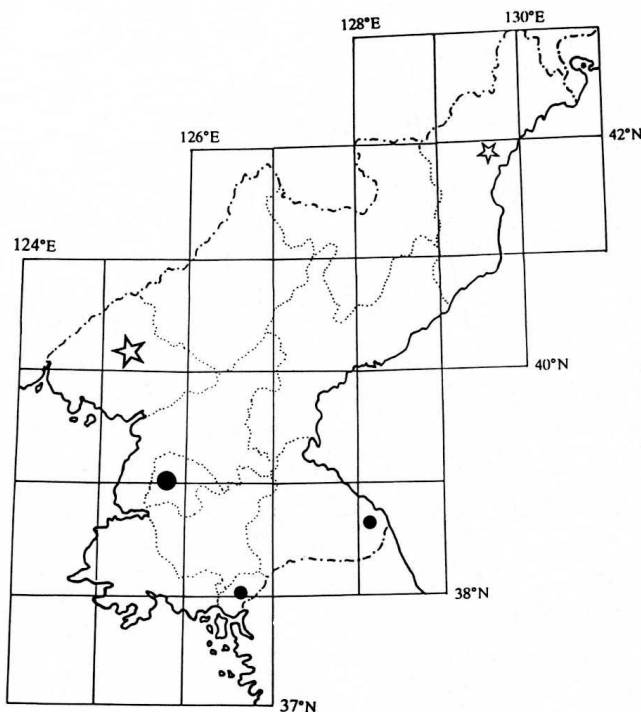
¹⁶One should treat FIEBIG's observation (1995) that all birds seen between 28 Apr and 8 May in Myohyangsan were of a breeding population and the number of encounters indicate the numbers of nesting Pale Thrush. However I cannot relate to FIEBIG's statement that in the ZIP collection there were Pale Thrush's skins collected in Jun in the Pyongan North, Hamgyong South and Hwanghae South Provinces because while looking at the collection during the years 1984-87 I did not see any such labels.

The presence of the Pale Thrush during the winter need to be mentioned (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988). It is unfortunate that the author did not give any details (specifically, date of observation, no. of birds, their behaviour etc.) since it is the 1st winter record of the Pale Thrush in North Korea and indicates a shifting of the northern wintering border. It is still unresolved as to whether birds recorded in winter in North Korea are residents, like those living in the southern part of the peninsula (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000), or also migrating (as in northeast China and Primorye); the winter grounds of these latter are known in southern Japan and southern China (VAURIE 1959, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, MEYER DE SCHAUSENSEE 1984, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MORIOKA 2000). In any case, the border between the resident and migratory populations crosses the Korean Peninsula.

273. *Turdus obscurus* GMELIN, 1789

[*Turdus pallidus obscurus*]

Eyebrowed Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 6-19 May 1980 (MAUERS), 14, 16 May 1989 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): 26 May 1917, 11-19 May 1929 (AUST);

Hamgyong North (VI): 4 Oct 1889 (AUST);

Kangwon (VIII): Onjongri (*VIII-8): 20 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Kaesong (XI): Kongminghang (XI-7): 20 May 1980 (MAUERS).

Scarce passage migrant. Observed at a minimum of 5 sites (7 records assuming observation at the same site during consecutive days as 1 record – see MAUERS-BERGER 1981, FIEBIG 1995).

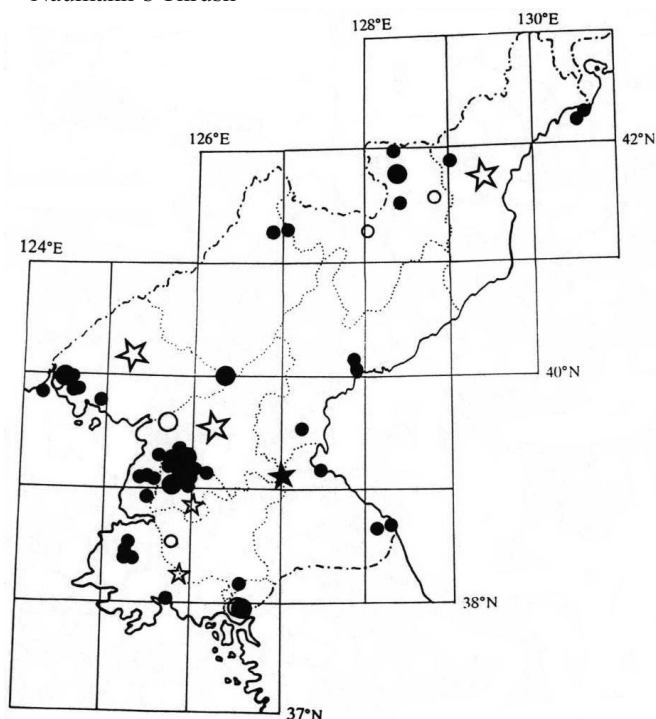
The Eyebrowed Thrush nests in northeastern Asia (Mongolia, northern China, Ussuri-land – DEMENTEV & GLADKOV

1951-1954) and the Sikhote-Alin Mountains (NAZARENKO 1979) while the migration route for winter quarters (in Indonesia) by-passes the Korean Peninsula. This indicates on one hand that it is a common species during migration to the north of the Korean Peninsula (PANOV 1973, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), while on the other hand it has been considered a very rare bird on the Korean Peninsula and in South Korea it is considered to be a scarce migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

274. *Turdus naumanni* TEMMINCK, 1820

In North Korea both subspecies appear: *Turdus naumanni naumanni* TEMMINCK, 1820 and *Turdus naumanni eunomus* TEMMINCK, 1831.

Turdus naumanni naumanni
Naumann's Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 25 Apr 1949 (WON), 5 May 1980 (MAUERS), 23 Oct 1984 (TOM), winters 1986-1988, (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), Apr-May 1999, Oct-Dec 2000 (DUCK), Sungho (I-2): 18 Feb, 27 Mar, 12, 17 Apr 1957 (WON), Ransanri (*I-3): 17 Feb 1957 (ZIP), Ponghwari (I-4): 26 Oct 1984 (TOM), Samsok (I-5): 18 Feb, 27 Mar 1957 (ZIP), Taesongsan (I-6): 2, 19 Apr 1949, 4, 5, 7 Apr 1950, 27 Mar 1956 (WON), Ryongsong (I-7): 17 Nov 1954, Hachari (*I-8): 14 Feb 1954 (ZIP), Sogam (I-15): 24 Oct 1984 (TOM), Juamsan (I-?): 27 Apr 1949 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): 3, 14 May 1917 (AUST), 19, 26 Jan, 17 Mar, 31 Apr(!), 6 Jun 1933 (WON cited by AUST, but WON Hong-Koo 1965 gives only 31 Apr 1932), Jasan

(II-12): 9, 17 Nov 1953, 18, 29 Mar, 14, 20 Apr, 8 Jun 1954, Paeksongri (II-13): 19 Nov, 26 Dec 1953, 6, 7 Jan, 3, 18 Feb, 29 Mar, 14, 15 Apr 1954, Anju (II-16): 27 Apr 1931, 21 Apr, 31 Oct 1932, 6 Apr 1933, Kongdokmyon (*II-17): 24 Mar 1951, Chungsan (II-19): 12 Apr 1958 (WON), Janganri (*II-19): no date, Kumjongri (*II-21): 11 Nov 1954 (ZIP), Taesong-ho (II-28): 26 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Pyongan North (III): 26 May 1917, 4-21 May 1929, 25 Apr 1935 (AUST), Yongpongri (*III-6): 13 Apr 1958, Yomju (III-10): 29 Oct 1954, Tatari (*III-10): 21 Mar 1958 (ZIP), Yangsi (*III-13): 29 Oct 1954, 21 Mar 1958 (WON), Jinghungri (*III-13): 13 Apr 1967, Sindo (III-14): 28 Mar, 30 Oct 1961 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 3 May 1917 (KUR), Myohyangsan (III-24): 5 Nov 1956, 17 Apr 1957 (ZIP), 11 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 31 Mar, 8, 13 Apr, 26 Oct 1958, 2 May, 6, 16, 31 Oct, 1, 6 Nov 1958, 21 Oct 1959 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 31 Mar, 26 Nov 1958 (HO, or: 16 Apr, 26 Oct 1958 HO Hon cited by WON; also see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4): 27 Jul 1897 (YANK), Naegokri (V-7): 14-18 Oct 1986 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 5 Apr 1962 (ZIP), 21-25 Oct 1978 (TOM), no date (HO), Sinmusong (V-14): 14 Oct 1967 (ZIP), Paegam (V-16): 23 Jun 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): first week of October 1889, 21 Apr 1912, 25 Apr 1918 (AUST), Sosura (VI-5): 28 Mar 1959 (ZIP, but: 28 Feb, 26 Apr 1959 ZIP cited by WON), Pipa (*VI-6): 9 Apr 1996 (EDW), Yonsa (VI-20): 24 Feb 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): Kuryongri (VII-19): 30 Jun 1960 (ZIP), Hongwon (VII-20): 30 Apr 1960 (WON), Togkumari (*VII-38): 12 Apr 1960 (ZIP); Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): 24 Apr 1987, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 23 Apr 1987, Kumgangsang (VIII-8): 19-22 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sansongri (IX-14): 27 Jan 1962 (ZIP), Sariwon (IX-16): 25 Jan 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 20 Apr 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 1, 19 Feb 1958, Samchon (X-10): 4 Feb, 21 Nov 1969, Kohyonri (*X-10): 5, 13, 22, 23 Apr 1957, 17 Jun 1957 (ZIP), Haeju (X-22): 28 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 24 Apr 1917 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 5, 15 Mar 1929, 17 Mar, 8 Apr 1930, 19, 26 Jan, 17 Mar, 16 Apr 1931, 30 Mar 1936, 22 Nov - 14 Apr 1946, 21 Mar 1956, 9 Jan 1958, 19 Jan 1959 (WON);

no locality: 7 Jan 1954 (ZIP), 17 Apr 1957 (VLAD), „passage migrant and winter visitor is everywhere where there is an abundance of fruit and earth animals as well as in many city parks”(FIEB);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

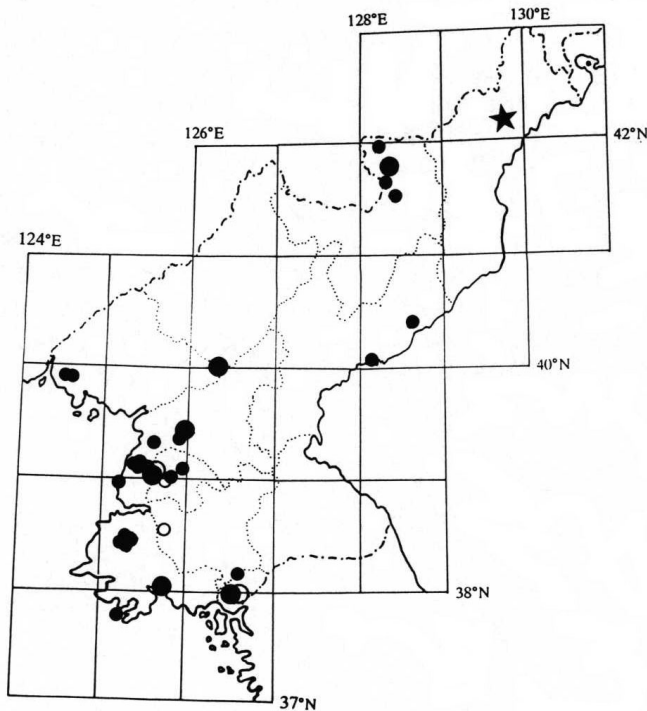
M e a s u r e m e n t s (20 specimens of the collection ZIP, 5 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	9♂♂	\bar{x}	5♀♀	\bar{x}	11 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	121-136	129.5	119-127	123.4	119-138	128.0
tarsus	30-37	32.6	30-34	32.1	30-28	32.7
bill	16-19	17.5	16-19	17.4	17-21	19.2
tail	85-97	91.3	84.5-98	89.9	82-103	90.6

Turdus naumanni eunomus

[*Turdus fuscatus*]

Dusky Thrush



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 6 Apr 1949, 6 Nov 1988 (FIEB), Sijok (*I-5): 29 Apr 1955 (WON), Ryongaksan (I-10): 29 Apr 1949, 2 May 1949 (WON), 14 Apr 1989 (FIEB), 2 May 1999, Nov 2000-Mar 2001 (DUCK);

Pyongan South (II): Sunchon (II-11): 9 Nov, 23 Dec 1953, 12, 19, 20 Apr 1954, Jasan (II-12): 23 Dec 1953, Kongdokmyon (*II-17): 6 Mar 1951 (WON), Janganri (*II-19): 14, 20 Apr 1958, Phungjongri (*II-19): 25 Mar 1958, Sijyok (*II-19): 29 Apr 1955 (ZIP), Hyongsanri (*II-21): 18 Apr 1956 (WON), Ansokri (II-23): 13 Apr 1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Haksori (*III-10): 10 Apr 1958, Pankungri (*III-10): 17 Apr 1958, Myohyangsan (III-24): 16 Jun 1965 (ZIP), 21 May 1988 (FIEB), Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Ryanggang (V): Naegokri (V-7): 14-18 Oct 1986 (TOM), Photoesan (*V-8): 15 Oct 1958 (ZIP), Samjiyon (V-10): 21-25 Oct 1978 (TOM), no date (Ho), Mutubong (V-13): 2 Oct 1965 (ZIP), no date (Ho);

Hamgyong North (VI): 26 Apr 1959 (ZIP), 8 May 1961 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jongdongri (VII-12): 18 Apr 1960 (ZIP cited by WON) or: 13 Jul 1960 (ZIP), Ryongmu (VII-17): 26 Apr 1970 (ZIP);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sariwon (IX-16): 14 Feb 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 10 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Woljiri (X-7): 20 Apr 1957 (ZIP), Talchonri (X-9): 10 May 1960, Kohyonri (*X-10): 15, 17 Apr 1957 (WON), Sunwiri (X-16): 31 Oct 1962, Haeju (X-22): May 1983 (ZIP), 28 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 21 Apr 1928, 5, 15 Mar 1929, 17 Mar, 8, 25 Apr 1930, 19, 26 Jan, 17 Mar, 16 Apr 1931, 30 Mar 1936, 22 Nov-14 Apr 1946, 21 Mar, 7 Apr 1956, 25 May, Oct 1957, 9 Jan, 30 Mar 1958, 19 Jan 1959 (WON), 28 Jan 1966 (ZIP), Pagon (XI-3): 22 Oct 1984 (TOM);

no locality: 7 Jan 1954, 28 Oct 1962 (ZIP), 17 Apr 1957 (VLAD);

no data: 12 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (32 specimens of the collection ZIP, 3 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	19♂♂	\bar{x}	11♀♀	\bar{x}	5?sex	\bar{x}
wing	121-133	127.8	122-137	127.2	123-132	129.4
tarsus	27-39	32.1	30.5-37.5	32.4	31-35	32.2
bill	16-20	18.4	17-20	18.7	17-21	18.7
tail	81-100	87.9	78-91	85.5	89-94	91.0

Common wintering species and passage migrant. During migration it is often seen in mixed flocks of both subspecies and individuals of intermediate phase of color plumage (probably juveniles – see: CRAMP 1988). In the winter however there are mainly *Turdus n. naumanni*. Wintering *Turdus n. eunomus* was seen only in Kaesong (WON Hong Koo 1956, 1965) and Pyongyang (DUCK-WORTH, in litt.). The 1st birds migrating for wintering already appeared at the beginning of Oct, however the main wave was not observed until the 2nd half of the month. Spring passage occurred in Apr (the most records), but individual birds were recorded as late as the last part of May (FIEBIG 1995). This species was also seen during the breeding period (Jun, Jul, Aug) but yet there is a common agreement by all authors that it is not a breeding species on the Korean Peninsula (AUSTIN 1948, WON Hong-Koo 1965, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, O Hung-Dam 1988, FIEBIG 1995, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). The closest breeding grounds for Naumann's Thrush lay in northeastern Russia (to the north of Amur river – DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954) and in all adjacent areas it is a common wintering and passage bird (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MORIOKA 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

P a n u r i d a e

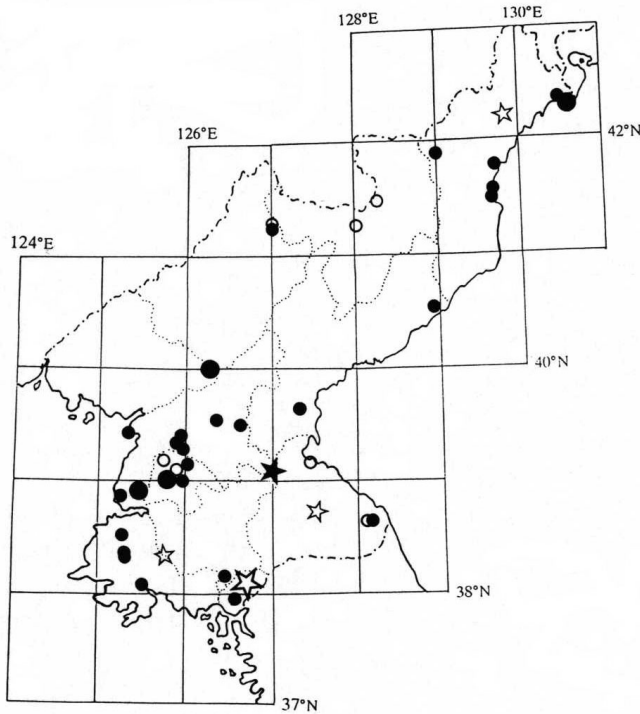
275. *Paradoxornis webbianus* (GOULD, 1852)

[*Parus Suthora*, *Suthora webbiana*]

Vinous-throated Parrotbill

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), breeding season (FIEB), May 1999, Aug 2000 (DUCK), Taechonri (*I-2): 17 Feb 1957 (ZIP), Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): 2 Apr 1949, Hari (*I-8): 26 Oct 1926 (WON);



Pyongan South (II): Ryongunri (II-6): 15 Jun 1980, Namsangri (II-7): 15 Nov 1961 (ZIP), Ponghakri (*II-11): 23 Nov 1954 (WON), Jasan (II-12): 12 Jun, 20, 24 Sep, 2, 30 Oct 1953 (ZIP), 31 Oct, 2 Nov 1953 (MAUERS), Paeksongri (II-13): 12 Apr, 24 Sep 1954, Ryonggang (*II-24): 20 Sep 1956 (WON), Taesong-ho (II-28): 17 Oct 1978, 8 Jun 1980 (TOM), coast of the Yellow Sea in the 39°30' region: 26 Nov 1989 (STEP);

Pyongan North (III): Myohyangsan (III-24): 11 May, 5 Nov 1956 (ZIP), May 1989 (FIEB), 8-12 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Apr 1999 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 2 Feb, 15 Sep 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 29-30 Aug 1897 (YANK), 2 Feb, 19 Oct 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Samsu (V-4):

18 Jul 1897, Pochon (V-6): 4 Aug 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): no date (AUST), Manpo (VI-2): 9 Apr 1996 (EDW), Kulphori (VI-4): 24 Apr 1959, 26 May 1961 (WON), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Yonsa (VI-20): 25 Sep 1952 (WON), Osangri (*VI-25): 4 Oct 1991, Ryonghyonri (VI-36): 5 Oct 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Kwangchon (VII-6): 1 Jun 1987 (TOM), Chowonri (VII-34): 29 May 1960 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 6, 22 Sep, 3 Oct 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 29 Oct 1897 (YANK), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 7 Jul 1930 (WON), 1-4 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI);

Hwanghae North (IX): Kumchon (IX-13): May 1960 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Onchon (*X-10): Jul 1962 (WON), Kohyonri (*X-10): 22 Apr, 29 May, 25 Sep 1957 (ZIP), Pyoksong (X-21): Jan 1957 (WON), Suyangsan (X-24): 22 Sep 1978 (TOM);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 20 Mar (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): 5 Nov 1924, 21 Oct 1929, 11 Oct 1930, Kaesong (XI-1): 1 Sep, 10 Oct 1955 (WON); no locality: 4 Feb 1973 (ZIP), 19 Jun 1955, 6 Nov 1956 (VLAD), "in almost all Provinces" (FIEB).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (20 specimens of the collection ZIP, 2 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	7♂♂	\bar{x}	7♀♀	\bar{x}	8 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	45.5-57	50.5	44-55	50.5	42-53	49.7
tarsus	20-24	21.1	19-22.5	20.4	18-20	19.3
bill	8-9	8.6	8-8.6	8.1	7-8.6	7.8
tail	65-70	67.0	41-72	59.7	53-68	64.0

Breeding species observed year-round. Vinous-throated Parrotbill breeds early since they already lay eggs by mid-Apr (PANOV 1973, PARK Eun-Mee et al. 1993, KIM Chang-Hoe et al. 1995).

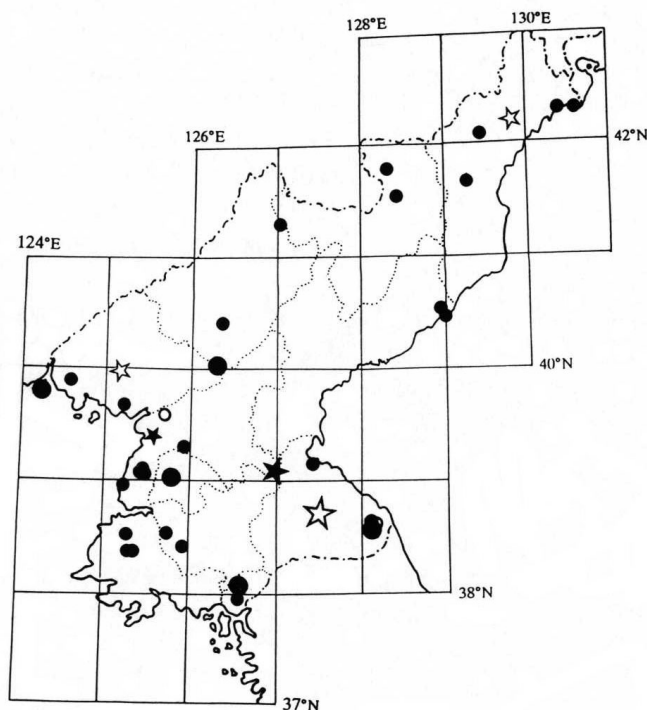
Therefore observations beginning mid-Apr indicate nesting. This was confirmed (a nest was found, observation of young flying) in the Hwanghae North and South Provinces (WON Hong-Koo 1965), Pyongan South (TOMEK 1984), Pyongyang, Pyongan North (FIEBIG 1995). Probably the Vinous-throated Parrotbill nests in the entire area under discussion since it was observed in all provinces and in bordering countries it is a common resident species (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

Sylviidae

276. *Urosphena squameiceps* (SWINHOE, 1863)

[*Cettia squameiceps*]

Scaly-headed Stubtail



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 26 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 25 Jun 1986 (ZIP), 1 May 1987 (GLOW), 8 Jun 1987 (TOM), 2 May 1988, 24 Apr 1990 (FIEB), May 1999, Sep 2000 (DUCK);

Pyongan South (II): Paeksongri (II-13): 17 Sep 1953, Anju (II-16): 6 May 1936 (WON), Hamjongri (*II-19): 23 Jun 1958, Janganri (*II-19): 16 Apr, 16 Jun 1958, Phungjongri (*II-19): 20 Jun 1958 (ZIP), Ansokri (II-23): 15, 16 Apr 1958 (WON), 25 Jun 1958 (ZIP), Jongdongri (II-?): 20 Apr 1958 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 24 Apr-8 May (AUST), Jongju (III-3): 23 Sep 1951 (WON), Pankungri (*III-10): 16 Jun 1958, Sindori (*III-14): 19 Apr 1961, 12 Jun 1962, 21 Apr 1965, Myohyangsan (III-24): 16 Jun 1954, 13 Apr, 11 May, 4 Jun 1956, 14 May 1957, 17 Jun 1958, 1965 (ZIP), 17 Jun 1983 (TOM),

6 May (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 21 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 27 Apr 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Myongmun (IV-6): 17 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Naegokri (V-7): 16 Oct 1986, Samjiyon (V-10): 24 Oct 1978 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 18, 25 Apr 1918 (AUST), Kulphori (VI-4): 13, 15 Jun 1961 (WON), Josanri (*VI-7): 26 Apr 1959 (ZIP), Dongsakol (*VI-14): 2 Jul 1983 (TOM), Kwanmobong (VI-22): 20 Jun 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Tongdokri (*VII-6): 2 Jun 1987, Sangryong (VII-7): 3 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Kangwon (VIII): 15 Sep 1914, 9 Jul 1929 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 20 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 9 Aug 1930 (WON), 22 May 1980 (MAUERS), 20 Aug 1984 (KOLBE), 24 Apr 1987 (GLOW), 1-4 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 18 Aug 1984 (KOLBE);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 3 May 1987, Sariwon (IX-16): 2 May 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 10 Apr 1999 (DUCK), Kohyonri (*X-10): 9 Jun, 9 Aug, 16 Sep 1957 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 1 Apr 1962 (ZIP), Pagon (XI-3): 9 Jun 1957, Nov 1959 (WON); no locality: 27 Apr 1957 (VLAD), "erosive valley" 1987-1990 (FIEB).

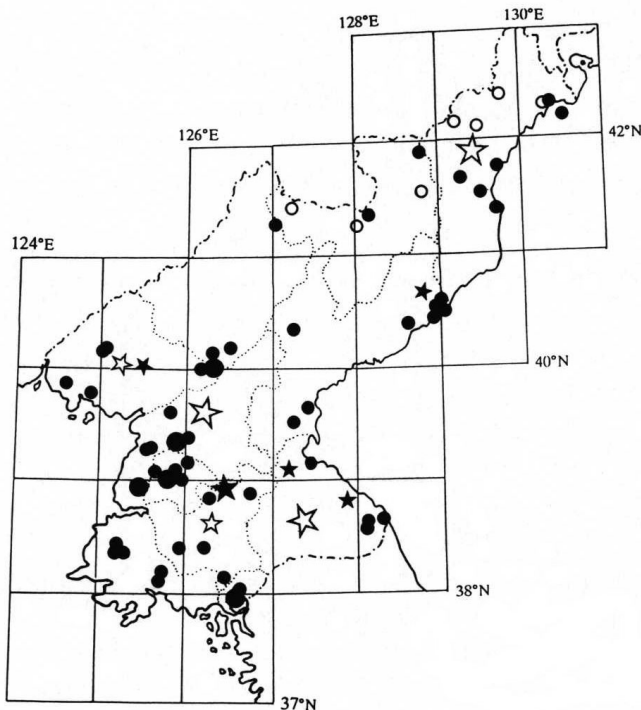
M e a s u r e m e n t s (17 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimen of the collection ISEA):

	10♂♂	\bar{x}	5♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex	?sex
wing	50-54	53.0	51-54	52.6	52	52	55
tarsus	16-21	18.7	17.5-19	18.5	19	19	19
bill	10-12	11.0	11-12	11.6	11	11	10
tail	27-33	29.7	27-34	29.6	30	31	27

Common breeding species and passage migrant. Observed in North Korea from 1 Apr. till Nov. The breeding period for the Scaly-headed Stubtail in southeast Russia lasts from mid-May to Jul, although already in Apr the birds are in the breeding area (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973). The number of singing males while the birds are occupying territories („3 within a 1-km section of the stream” – GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989) shows that in an appropriate environment it can be quite numerous. Nesting, in addition to the presence of birds during the breeding period, is indicated by young specimens in the ZIP collection caught in Kohyonri, Kwanmobong and Myohyangsan and observation of a family flock in Chayuri (TOMEK 1985). As in North Korea, in all neighboring areas the Scaly-headed Stubtail is also a common breeding species (PANOV 1973, DISTRIBUTION. 1981, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

277. *Cettia diphone* (KITTLITZ, 1830)

[*Horeites cantans borealis*, *Horeites diphone*, *Horornis cantans borealis*, *Herbivox cantans*]
Japanese Bush Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 18, 26 May 1980 (MAUERS), 20 May 1980, 22 Jun 1983 (TOM), breeding seasons (FIEB), Sep 2000 (DUCK), Sungho (I-2): 28 May 1955 (ZIP), Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): breeding season, Ryongaksan (I-10): breeding seasons (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): 31 May 1932, 19 Oct 1933, 13 Oct 1935 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Unsan (II-10): 25 Aug 1954, Jasan (II-12): 13 May 1953, 28, 29 Apr, 6 May, 3 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Pyongwon (II-17): 25 Apr 1951 (WON), Sori (*II-17): 26 Apr 1956 (ZIP), Taesong-ho (II-28): 8 Jun 1980 (TOM), Apr 1987 (GŁOW),

Yonpung-ho (II-30): 7 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 5, 8, 9 Jun 1917 (AUST), Sonchon (III-6): 1 May 1958 (WON), Pankungri (*III-10): 16 Apr 1958, Chonmasan (III-20): 15 Jun 1961, Unrimri (*III-20): 23 May 1961 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): 4 Oct 1986 (TOM), Myohyangsan (III-24): 24 Jun 1954, 14 Jun 1955, 11 May, 14, 18 Jun 1956 (ZIP), May 1989 (FIEB), Munsanri (III-?): 6 May 1958 (ZIP);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 14 Sep 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 13 May, 20 Sep 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Wongungri (IV-8): 15 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 15-18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Huchang (V-1): 23, 24 Aug 1897, Samsu (V-4): 24 Jul, 6, 7, 9 Aug 1897 (YANK), Hyesan (V-5): 12 Oct 1986 (TOM), Yukok (*V-15): 9 May 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), Paegam (V-16): 29 Jun 1897 (YANK);

Hamgyong North (VI): 2, 28 Sep 1917, 18, 25 Apr 1918, 28 Aug, 19 Oct 1929 (AUST), Alsom (VI-6): 15 Jun 1961 (WON), Unggi (VI-7): 24 May 1897 (YANK), Josanri (*VI-7): 26 Apr 1959 (ZIP), Hoeryong (VI-9): 27 May 1897, Musan (VI-12): 5 Jun 1897, Chayuryong (VI-13): 3 Jun 1897 (YANK), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Kwanmobong (VI-22): 11 Jun 1959 (ZIP), Kwanmori (VI-26): 24 May 1959 (WON), Jangyon-ho (VI-29): 4 Jul 1983 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Kumdok-Tanchon (VII-2-8): 29 May 1987, Machonryong (VII-5): 27 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 26, 28 May 1987, Sangryong (VII-7): 30 May 1987 (TOM), Jongjungri (*VII-8): 10 Jul 1960, Jongdongri (VII-12): 8 Jul 1960 (ZIP), Jangjin (VII-26): 5, 17 Jun 1956 (WON), Sinhungri (VII-32): 8 Jun 1960 (ZIP), Haejungri (*VII-38): 23 May 1960 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 15, 22 Sep 9, Oct 1914, 13 Jun-16 Jul 1929 (AUST), 23 May 1980, Wonsan (VIII-3): 25 May 1980 (MAUERS), Wonsan-Kumgangsán (VIII-3-8): 11 Jun 1980 (TOM), Samil-pho (VIII-7): 22 May 1980 (MAUERS), 13 Jun 1980, Kumgangsán (VIII-8): 11-12 Jun 1980 (TOM), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 21 May 1980, Masingryong (VIII-?): 25 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sinpyong (IX-1): 25 May 1980 (MAUERS), Sohung (IX-7): May 1987 (GLOW), Sohung (IX-9): 17 May 1980 (MAUERS), Kumkyo (*IX-13): 18 May 1962 (ZIP), Yonsan (IX-17): 20 May 1987 (TOM), Chodo (IX-?): 3 May 1949 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 21 May 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 18, 24 Jun 1957, Kohyonri (*X-10): no date (ZIP), Suyangsán (X-24): 30 May 1980 (TOM), Changsu (X-25): 30 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 11 May 1926, 19 Apr, 16 Oct 1927, 2 Aug 1955, 18 Apr, 19 Oct 1956 (WON), 1 Apr, 29 May 1962 (ZIP), 25 May 1997 (PERT), Kongminghang (XI-7): 16 May 1980 (MAUERS);

no locality: 25 Jun 1961 (ZIP), 24 May 1956 (VLAD), “half-open areas” 1987-1990 (FIEB);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (19 specimens of the collection ZIP, 1 specimen of the collection ISEA):

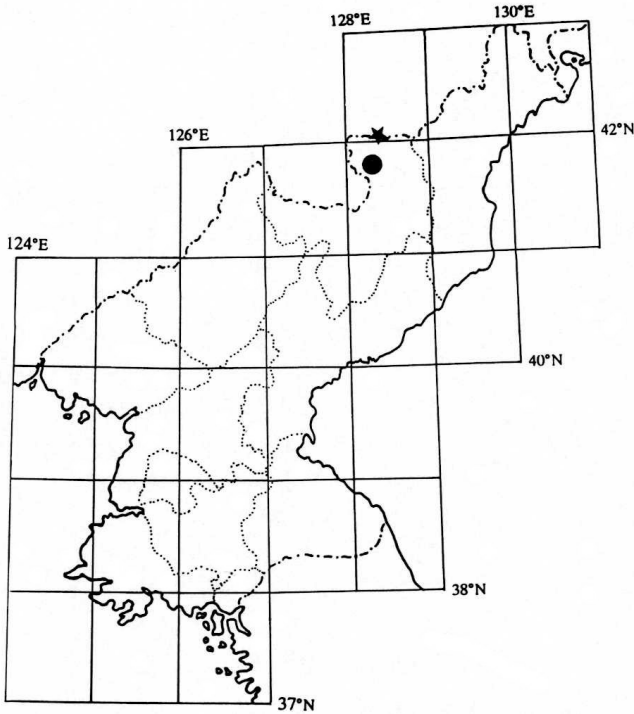
	14♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex
wing	76-70	74.0	63-75	71.5	78	74
tarsus	24.4-30	27.9	24.4-29	26.8	27	27
bill	12-15	13.8	12-14	12.7	12.5	14
tail	61-75	68.3	67-73	71.0	69	—

Common breeding species. Observed from Apr to the 2nd part of Oct throughout the entire country. It is a characteristic bird of “half-open areas” living in the lowlands of the country (FIEBIG 1995). In all neighboring countries it is also common, in some places a numerous breeding species (DISTRIBUT. 1981, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

278. *Bradypterus thoracicus* (BLYTH, 1845)

[*Tribura thoracicus*]

Spotted Bush Warbler



Data:

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): 19 Jun 1958, 25 Jun 1967 (ZIP cited by FIEBIG 1995), 1-6 Jun 1980 (TOM), Tuman riverside (V-?): 12 Aug 1989 (FIEB).

Scarce breeding species in the north of the country. To date it has been recorded only 4 times (but only in 2 places in the Ryanggang Province). Behavior observed in spring 1980 in Samjiyon (TOMEK 1984) indicated the start of breeding.

The Spotted Bush Warbler is a nesting species in Tibet, north-eastern China, the mountains of Siberia and Primorye (DEMEN-TEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, VAURIE 1959, MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, BAKER 1997, NAZARENKO 1990, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997a, 1998, NE-

CHAEV 1998a). It breeds also in Chinese part of Paekdusan (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, ZHAO Zhengje 1984, ZHAO Zhengje et al. 1984, FU et al. 1984 cited by WON Pyong-Oh 1990). Korean mountainous regions of Paekdusan are a fragment of breeding grounds, which according to some authors reaches the border with South Korea (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). In South Korea and Japan it has not been noted to date (WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

Megalurus pryeri SEEBOHM, 1884

[*Locustella pryeri*]

Japanese Marsh Warbler

Has not been recorded from North Korea so far. Breeding species in Liaoning Prov. in China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and vagrant in the southern part of the peninsula (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

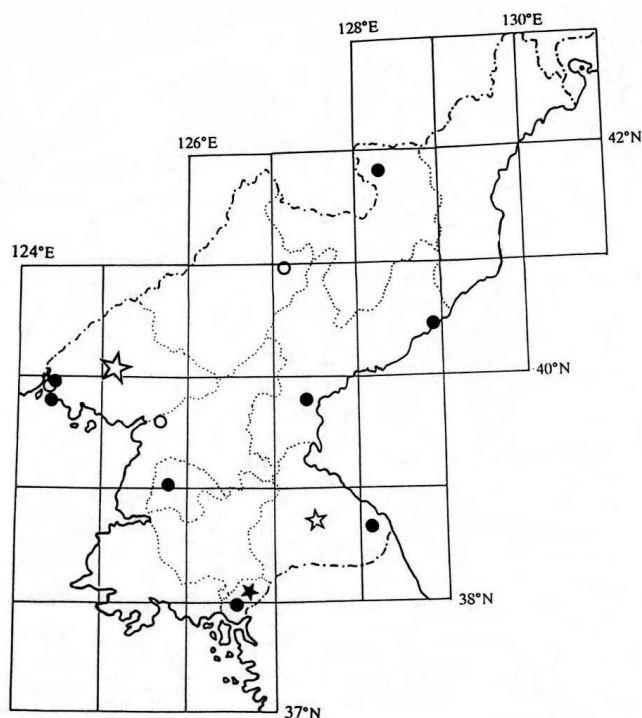
279. *Locustella lanceolata* (TEMMINCK, 1840)

Lanceolated Warbler

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 11 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 22 May 1932 (WON);



Pyongan North (III): 26, 31 May, 3, 6, 8, 9 Jun, 26 Sep 1917, 11-23 May 1929 (AUST), Tasado (III-12): 26 May 1959, Ryongchon (III-13): 22, 23 May 1950 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): 24 May 1917 (KUR);

Chagang (IV): Rangnim (IV-5): 9 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Ryanggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): 19 Jun 1958 (ZIP), no date (HO);

Hamgyong South (VII): Tanchon (VII-8): 16 Sep 1989, Kwangpo (*VII-31): 12 Sep 1989 (FIEB);

Kangwon (VIII): 29 Sep, 8 Oct 1914 (AUST), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 21 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Kaesong (XI): 9 May 1957 (ZIP), Kaesong (XI-1): 21 Oct 1956 (WON).

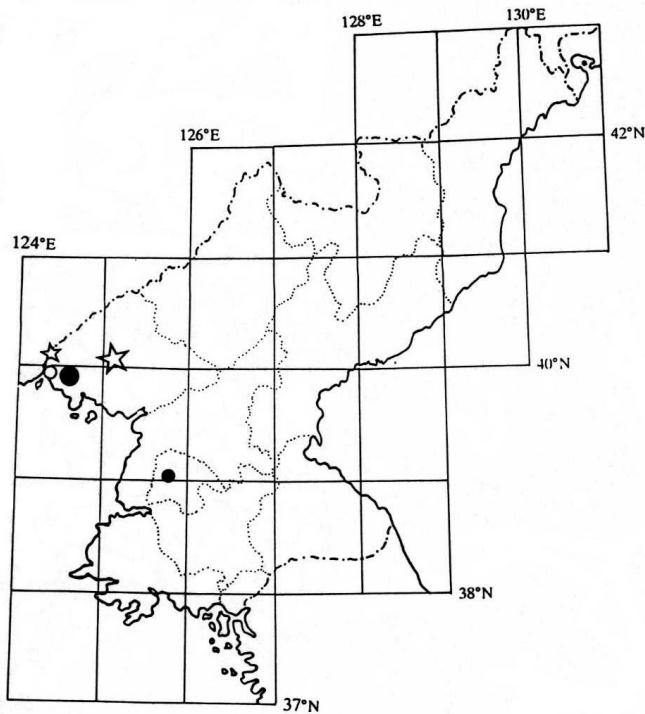
M e a s u r e m e n t s (3 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	52	54.5	51.5
tarsus	19	19.5	19
bill	10	10	10
tail	43	—	39

Rare passage migrant and probably very rare breeding species in northern provinces. Observed from 9 May till 8 Oct throughout the entire country (20 records). The Lanceolated Warbler is a species which arrives for breeding in Russia very late, not before the end of May-beginning of Jun, and leaving as early as the end of Aug (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, NECHAEV 1991). Therefore observations from the beginning of Jun may be of both birds still migrating or those occupying breeding territories. Only 1 record (2 birds from 19 Jun 1958 in Samjiyon) was from the Lanceolated Warbler's breeding season. However to consider the Lanceolated Warbler as part of North Korea's breeding fauna requires better documentation. Several authors (including AUSTIN 1948, YAMASHINA 1941 cited by AUSTIN 1948, WON Hong-Koo 1965) have suggested the possibility of nesting in North Korea. This is especially probable in northern provinces since in China the breeding grounds of the Lanceolated Warbler extends to the North Korean border (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983) but they do not encompass the entire Korean Peninsula as the map of the last publication suggests. In South Korea until the 1970's it was known as a scarce passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 1993). Presently it has a status of uncommon passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

280. *Locustella certhiola* (PALLAS, 1811)

Pallas' Grasshopper Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 10 Jun 1985 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 31 May, 6, 7, 8 Jun 1917, 24-30 May 1929 (AUST), Haksori (*III-10): 18 May 1954, 11 May 1958 (ZIP), Ryong-ampho (III-15): Sep 1915 (KUR), mouth of the Amnok riv. (III-?): Jun before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Hamgyong North (VI): Aug 1912, 17 Aug 1917 (AUST); no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s
(3 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♀	?sex
wing	69	65	62
tarsus	24	26	20
bill	13	14	11.5
tail	56	53	58

Rare passage migrant and possible very rare breeding species in the northern provinces. The Pallas' Grasshopper Warbler is a species which flies into eastern Russia for breeding very late, not until the end of May – beginning of Jun and leaving as soon as mid-Aug (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973). Thus, most records from North Korea are probably of migrating birds. Only records from the beginning of Jun could concern breeding birds. Even though WON Hong-Koo (1965) feels that the Pallas' Grasshopper Warbler nest on the Korean Peninsula it is only a hypothesis since to date there is no evidence of nesting. It is possible, because this species nests in Primorye and northeast China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, PANOV 1973, NAZAROV 1984, WON Pyong-Oh et al. 1997, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), however to include it in the breeding fauna of North Korea requires documentation. In South Korea the Pallas' Grasshopper Warbler is a scarce passage migrant (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

281. *Locustella ochotensis* (MIDDENDORF, 1853)

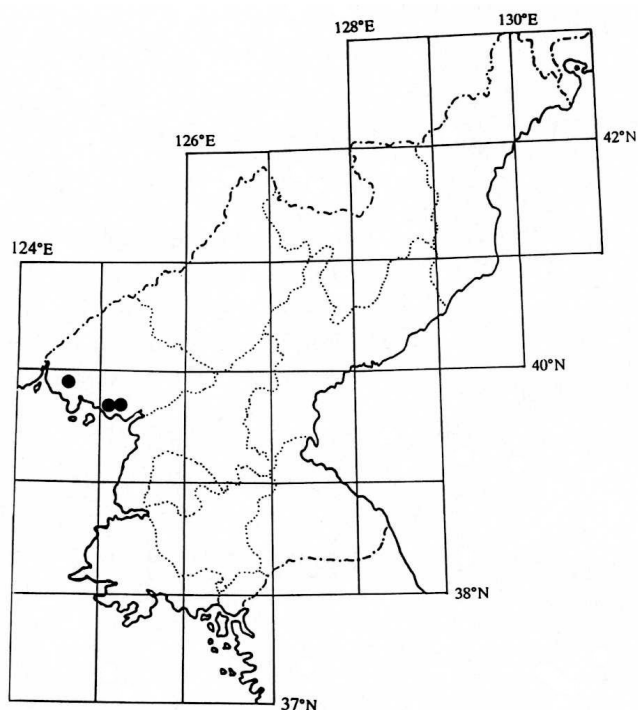
Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler

Data:

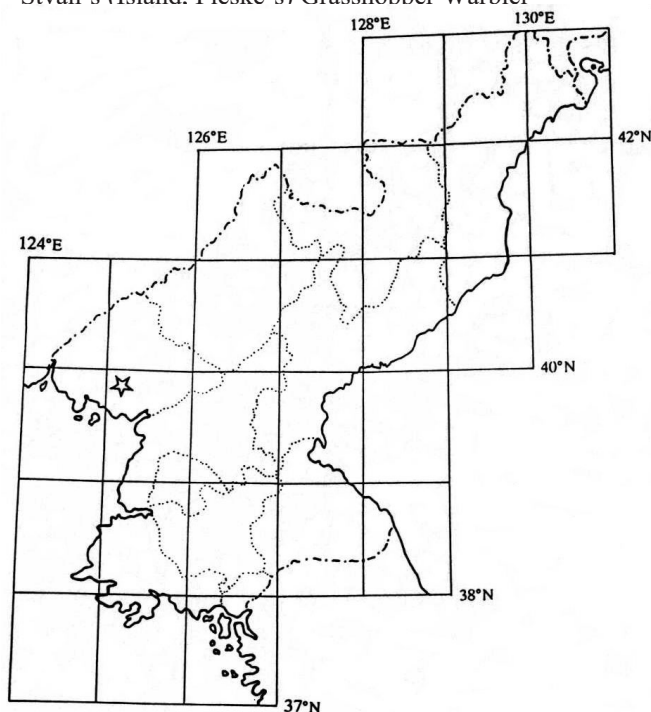
Pyongan North (III): Jongju (III-3): 21 Oct 1952 (WON 1956), Kwaksan (III-4): 27 Sep 1951, Haksori (*III-10): 7 May 1958 (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (1 specimen of the collection ZIP sex unknown): wing 69, tarsus 24, bill 15.5, tail 61 mm.

Very rare passage migrant in the northwestern part of the country. There are only 3 records, all of them in the Pyongan North Province.



282. *Locustella pleskei* TACZANOWSKI, 1889
 [*Locustella ochotensis pleskei*]
 Styan's (Island. Pleske's) Grasshopper Warbler



The Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler is a nesting species in the maritime belt of the northeastern coast of Asia (BAKER 1997). However in the south it reaches only to Sakhalin (NECHAEV 1991), the Kuril Islands (NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994) and northern Japan (DISTRIBUTION 1981, MORIOKA 1975, 2000). A nesting ground known till now, farther south is Edinka in Primorye (NAZARENKO 1990). In China and South Korea it is known as a rare passage migrant (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000).

Data:

Pyongan North (III): 24 May 1917 (AUST).

Vagrant. To date only 1 record exists from the beginning of the 20th century.

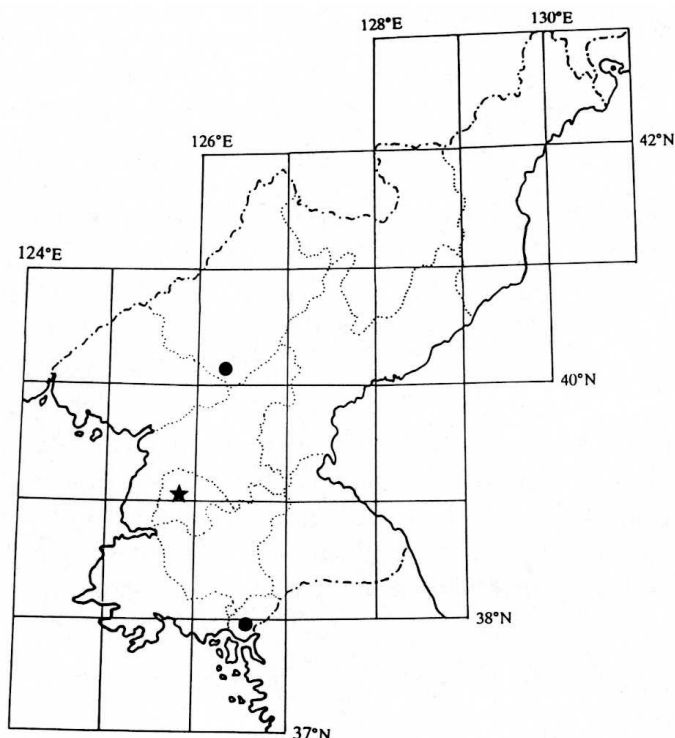
The Styan's Grasshopper Warbler nests in a small area in South Korea and on a few islands in southern Japan (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, PAK Woon-Kee et al. 1996, WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997, HAM Kyu-Hwang & BAEK Un-Gi 1988, KANOCHI et al. 1998, MORIOKA 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). In Primorye it is also a rare breeding species (NAZAROV 1984, NAZAROV in LER 1989, NECHAEV 1998a). It is not possible to eliminate nesting also in North Korea, but

only 1 record (and that when, this species, as most Grasshopper Warblers, is still migrating), makes it possible to put it only into the vagrant category.

The Styan's Grasshopper Warbler is a globally endangered species. Its total population is estimated to be 2,500-10,000 pairs with a tendency to drop (BIRD LIFE INTERNATIONAL 2000), thus lessening the probability of encountering it in North Korea.

283. *Locustella fasciolata* G. R. GRAY, 1860

Gray's Grasshopper Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BALDI);

Pyongan North (III): 6, 8, 9 Jun 1917, 4 Jun 1929 (AUST);

Chagang (IV): Huichon (IV-10): 16 May 1987 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 20 Oct 1958 (WON).

Very rare passage migrant. Until now only 7 records. Gray's Grasshopper Warblers do not arrive for breeding in eastern Russia until the 1st half of Jun (NEUFELDT & WUNDERLICH 1980a, NECHAEV 1991), therefore birds seen in North Korea between 4 and 9 Jun can be either occupying breeding territories or migrating. Some authors feel that its breeding covers the Korean Peninsula (WON Hong-Koo 1965, ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, BAKER 1997, KANOUCHI et al. 1998), while others feel

that they are there only passage migrants (NEUFELDT & WUNDERLICH 1980a, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Although it is true that its documented breeding grounds are not far from the North Korean border, in the valley of the Bikin River (MIKHAILOV et al. 1998), the estuary of the Edinka River in Primorye (ELSUKOV 1984) and near Vladivostok (NEUFELDT & WUNDERLICH 1980a), without confirmation of nesting it is not possible to include the Gray's Grasshopper Warbler in North Korea's breeding fauna.

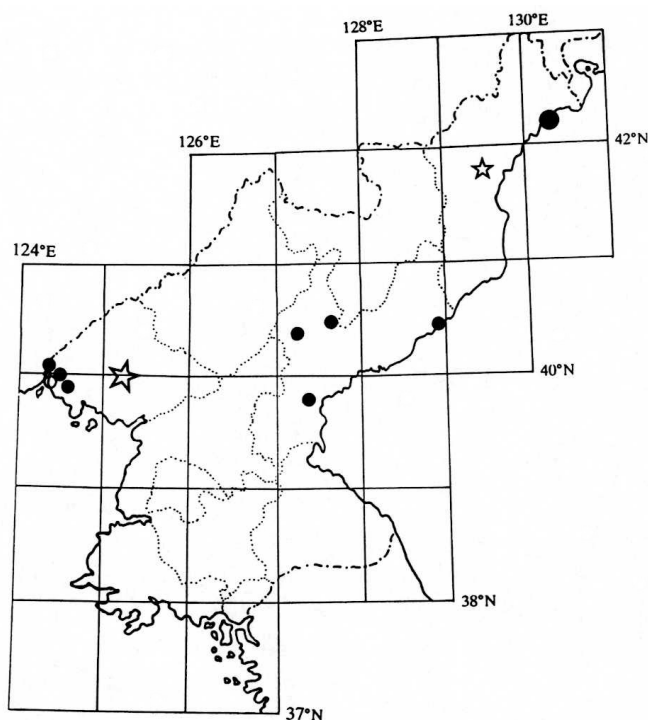
284. *Acrocephalus bistrigiceps* SWINHOE, 1860

[*Calamoherpe Maacki*]

Schrenk's Reed Warbler, Black-browed Reed Warbler

Data:

Pyongan North (III): 25 May, 3, 8 Jun 1917, 25 May-1 Jun 1929 (AUST), Haksori (*III-10): 17 Oct 1956 (ZIP), Ryongchon (III-13): 21 May 1950 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): May-Jun 1917 (KUR), "tributary of Amnok near Synuiju" (III-28): 27 Jul 1989 (FIEB);



Hamgyong North (VI): 1-13 Oct 1929 (AUST), Rajin (VI-39): 1 Oct 1989 (FIEB), 28 May 1997 (EDW);

Hamgyong South (VII): Tanchon (VII-8): 18 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Pujon (VII-22): 26, 27 Jul 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun 1961), Jangjin (VII-26): 21 Jun 1955 (WON), Kwangpo (*VII-31): 15 Sep 1989 (FIEB).

M e a s u r e m e n t s
(1 specimens of the collection ZIP, sex unknown): wing 55, tarsus 22, bill 11, tail 50 mm.

Rare breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 21 May till 17 Oct (16 records). Nesting was seen in Pujon (RIM Chun-Hun 1961) and near Synuiju (FIEBIG 1995).

The Schrenk's Reed Warbler is an abundant species nest-

ing on Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, northern Japan and Primorye. In the Kedrovaya Pad' Reserve was one of the most frequently encountered species (WON Pyong-Oh 2000); it is uncommon in China, South Korea and southern Japan (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, DISTRIBUTION 1981, GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). It is therefore possible that in North Korea it is not a rare bird and occurs more often than the number of records show.

285. *Acrocephalus orientalis* (TEMMINCK et SCHLEGEL, 1847)

[*Acrocephalus arundinaceus*, *Acrocephalus stentoreus orientalis*]

Oriental Great Reed Warbler

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDÍ), Pyongyang (I-1): 4 Oct 1964, 16 Jun 1978 (ZIP), 11-19, 26 May 1980 (MAUERS), 5-25 Jun 1983, 22 May 1987 (TOM), 1987-1990 (FIEB);

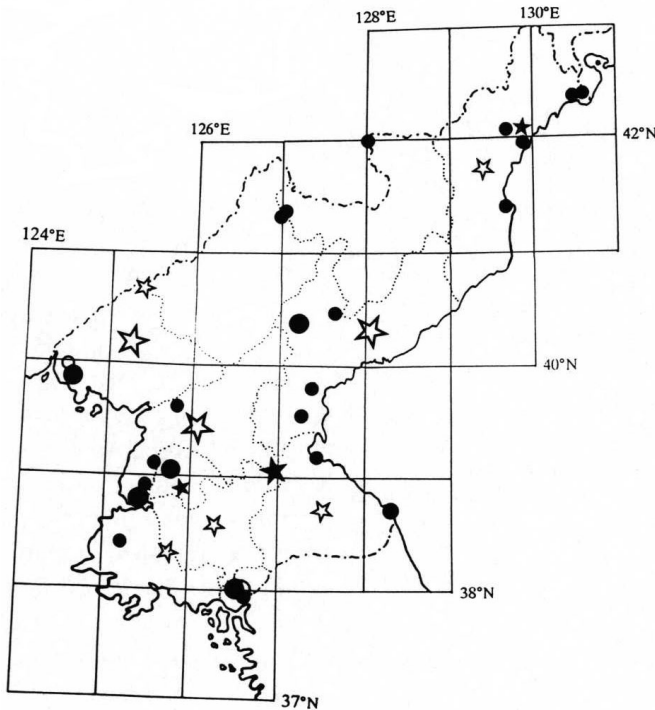
Pyongan South (II): 27 Jul 1917 (AUST), 3, 24, 25 Jun 1931 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Wondang (*II-21): 29 Jun 1956 (ZIP), Nampho (II-26): 11-13 May 1980 (MAUERS), 24 May 1980 (TOM), 10 Aug 1984, Jun 1985 (KOLBE), 28 Jun 1989 (FIEB), Taesong-ho (II-28): 17 Oct 1978, Yonpung-ho (II-30): 7 Jun 1987 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 8, 9 Jun 1913 (WON), undated, 4, 8, 9, 12 Jun 1917, 20 May-3 Jun 1929 (AUST), Haksori (*III-10): 19 Apr, 18 May 1954, 17 May 1958, Yangsi (*III-13): 14 May (WON);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 21 May 1958 (HO);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 21 May 1958 (ZIP), Paekdusan (V-12): 6 Aug 1987 (JIN Dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990);



Hwanghae South (X): Talchonri (X-9): 9 May 1960 (WON);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 27, 28 Jun 1913 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 12 Sep 1926, 3, 24, 25 Jun, 7 Oct 1931, 7 May 1932, 26 Sep 1956 (WON), 29 May 1962 (ZIP), Panmunjom (XI-6): 15 May 1989 (FIEB);

no locality: 13 Jun 1955 (ZIP), "reed bed areas" (FIEB);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (7 specimens of the collection ZIP, 3 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	7♂♂	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex	?sex
wing	74-87	82.8	72	75	79
tarsus	28-30	29.3	31	30	26
bill	13-18	16.6	14	13	17
tail	68-74	71.2	—	—	73

Common breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 19 April till 17 Oct. In eastern Russia and Japan the Oriental Great Reed Warbler takes up breeding grounds from mid-May to the beginning of Jun and leaves for wintering at the end of Aug (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, SAITOU 1976). Thus all records in Jun, Jul and Aug are of breeding birds. During this time they were seen in the entire country, including city parks and nests were even found in small areas over-grown with reeds (MAUERSBERGER 1981, TOMEK 1985, FIEBIG 1995).

The Oriental Great Reed Warbler is also a common breeding species in all bordering countries (DISTRIB. 1981, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, NECHAEV 1998a, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

Hamgyong North (VI): 12 Jun 1912 (AUST), Manpo (VI-2): 28 May 1997, Sobonpho (VI-3): 28 May 1997 (EDW), Chayuri-Chongjin (VI-14-19): 30 Jun, 7 Jul 1983 (TOM), Puryong (VI-16): 14 May 1988 (ZIP), Ryongje-ho (VI-17): 28 Jun 1983, Jangyon-ho (VI-29): 4 Jul 1983 (TOM);

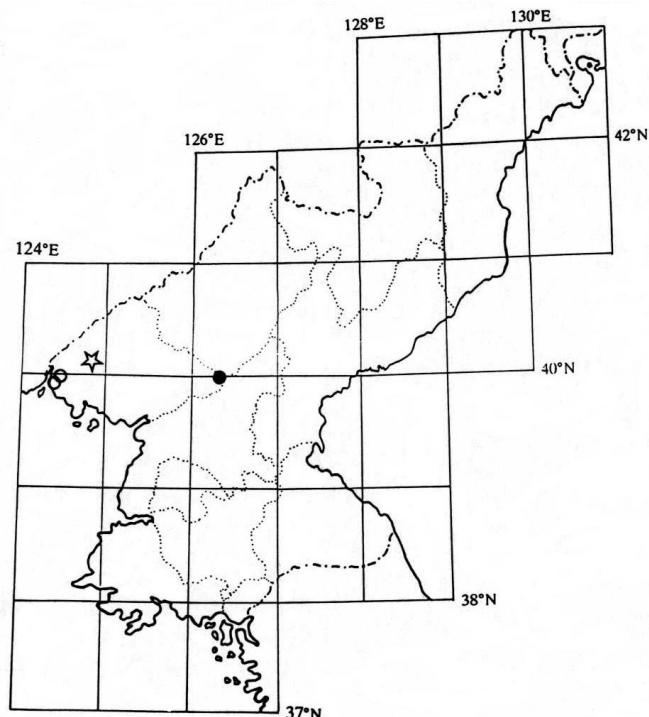
Hamgyong South (VII): 24, 27 Jul 1886, 10, 11 May 1903 (AUST), Pujon (VII-22): 6 Jul 1957, Jangjin (VII-26): 13 Jun 1955, 3 Jun 1956 (WON), Kwangpo (*VII-31): 12 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Haejungri (*VII-38): 23 May 1960 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): 8 Sep 1914, 25 Jul (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): May 1980, Samil-pho (VIII-7): 22 May 1980 (MAUERS), 10, 13 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hwanghae North (IX): Chodo (IX-?): 25 May 1949 (WON);

286. *Acrocephalus aedon* (PALLAS, 1776)[*Phragmaticola aëdon*]

Thick-billed (Reed) Warbler



Data:

Pyongan North (III): 20-27 May 1929 (AUST), Ryongampho (III-15): 26 May 1917 (AUST, WON), Yangsi (*III-13): 15 May 1949, Myohyangsan (III-24): 13 Jun 1955 (WON).

Very rare passage migrant and probably very rare breeding species. Thick-billed Warbler to date has been seen only 4 times in North Korea, between 15 May and 13 Jun. In May it still migrates from wintering, but in Primorye females already lay eggs during the 1st 10 days of Jun (LITVINENKO & SHIBAEV 1971, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, BALATSKY et al. 1999) and a male collected in Myohyangsan 13 Jun 1955 could belong to the breeding birds.

The Thick-billed Warbler is an uncommon breeding species

in China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and common or abundant in Primorye (PANOV 1973, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, BALATSKY et al. 1999, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), but in the southern end of Primorye it is definitely less numerous (BALATSKY et al. 1999). The breeding area of this species probably does not cover Korea; even if individual pairs nest in the northern provinces they are peripheral localities. Also the passage routes by-pass the Korean Peninsula, as indicated by the small numbers of records on the entire peninsula: in the Korean Republic it is regarded as vagrant (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971) or scarce passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 1993, 2000).

Cisticola juncidis (RAFINESQUE, 1810)

Zitting Cisticola, Fan-tailed Warbler

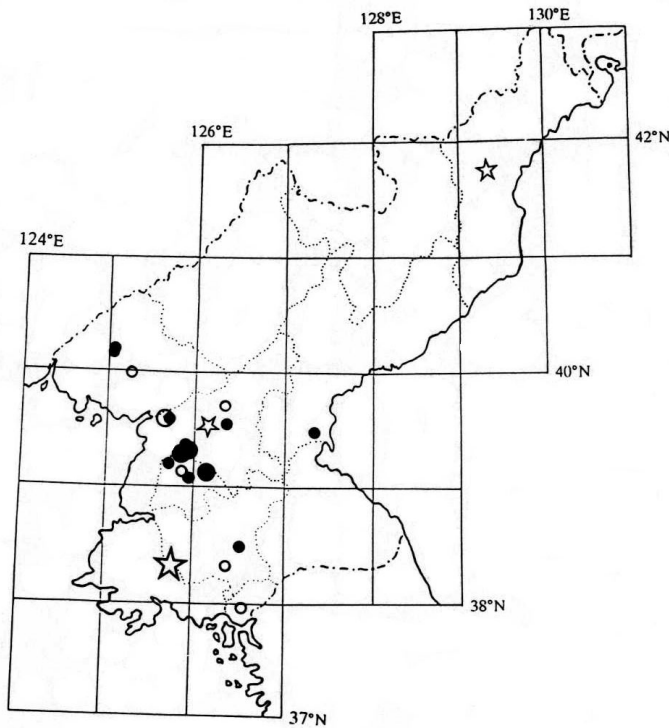
Has not been recorded from North Korea so far. It breeds on Cheju I. (WON Pyong-Oh 2000) and on islands along the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula (LEE Jong-Nam 1998, LEE Jong-Nam & HUR Wee-Haeng 1998, WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1998).

287. *Rhopophilus pekinensis* SWINHOE, 1868

White-browed Chinese Warbler

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Namsanri (*I-3): 25 Apr 1957, 14 Dec 1966, Samsok (I-5): no date (ZIP), Taesongsan (I-6): 19 Apr 1949 (WON 1956), Hari (*I-8): 16 Feb 1957 (ZIP);



Hwanghae (IX-X): 3 Mar 1914, 1 Jan 1919 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 5, 9 Jul 1928 (WON);

no locality: 22 May 1962 (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (12 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	8♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	56-64	59.4	59	60	62	58
tarsus	21-25.4	22.9	23	24	24	23
bill	10-12.3	11.4	11	11.5	13	12.5
tail	75-97	90.0	88.5	91	90	96

Rare breeding species. Observed primarily in western provinces, and very rarely in the eastern part of the country (only 2 records). Nesting was confirmed in Hwanghae South Province (nest with 1 egg in Singye – WON Hong-Koo 1965). White-browed Chinese Warbler is a resident species (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987) and the places where it was seen seems to indicate its distribution in North Korea.

The White-browed Warbler nests in central and eastern China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and the Korean Peninsula is the eastern end of its breeding area since in addition to the above mentioned records it was also observed in summer in the Kyonggi-do Province (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971). According to WON Pyong-Oh (1996, 2000) it nests in northern and central parts of the peninsula. However, it was not noted in southeast Russia (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1998a) and Japan (DISTRIB. 1981, SONOBE 1982, KANOUCI et al. 1998, MORIOKA 2000).

Pyongan South (II): 25 Jun 1932 (AUST), Namsangri (II-7): 12 Nov 1961 (ZIP), Jasan (II-12): 2 Jan 1954 (ZISP), 5 Jan, 20 Dec 1954 (ZIP), Paeksongri (II-13): 31 Oct 1953, 10 Mar 1956 (WON), 15 Mar 1956 (ZISP), Jamosan (II-15): 27 Nov 1953 (ZIP), 5 Jan, 1, 20 Dec 1954, Anju (II-16): 18 Feb, 17 Apr 1931, 9 Jul 1932 (WON), 9 Mar 1990 (FIEB), Tokchon (II-33): 11 Nov 1949, Yangdok (II-?): 11 Feb 1949 (WON 1956);

Pyongan North (III): Chonmasan (III-20): 9 Jul 1961 (ZIP), 14 Jul 1961 (WON), Unrimri (*III-20): 4 Jul 1961 (ZIP), Kusong (III-27): 3 Jan 1928 (WON 1956);

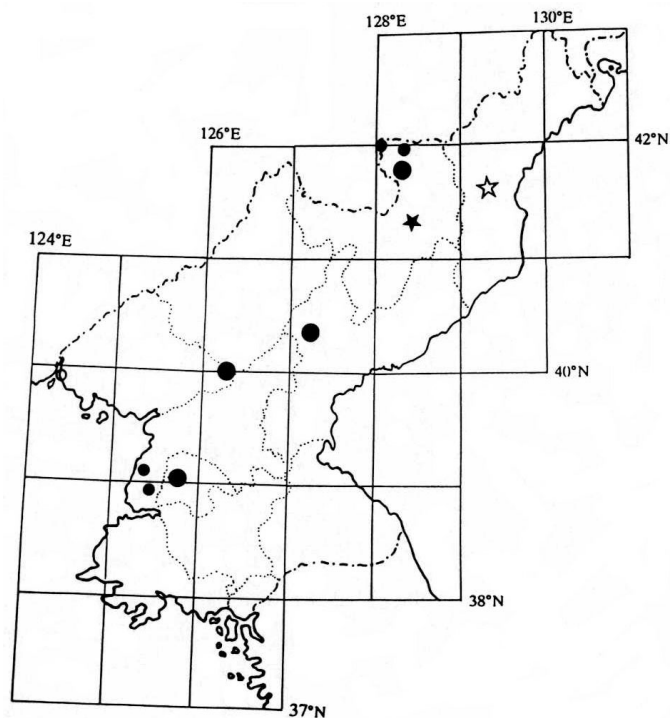
Hamgyong North (VI): 21 Sep 1912 (AUST);

Hamgyong South (VII): Inhung (VII-37): 23 May 1960 (ZIP);

Hwanghae North (IX): Singye (IX-10): 20 May 1962, Pyongsan (IX-11): 26 Mar 1931 (WON);

288. *Phylloscopus fuscatus* (BLYTH, 1842)[*Oreopneuste fuscata*]

Dusky Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1):
14 May 1980 (MAUERS), 27 Apr
1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): Janganri
(*II-19): 26 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Taesong-
ho (II-28): 23 May 1990 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): Ryongampho
(III-15): 26 Apr 1929 (AUST),
Myohyangsan (III-24): 27 May, 1 Jun
1956, 26 Jun 1957 (ZIP), 11 Jun
1983 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): 15, 16 Aug
1989 (FIEB), Samjiyon (V-10): 15,
26 Jun, 20 Jul 1958 (WON), 25 Jun
1967 (ZIP), no date (HO),
Paekdusan (V-12): 26 Jul 1958 (ZIP),
Sinmusong (V-14): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 1 Oct
1929 (AUST);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin
(VII-26): Jun 1955, 7 Aug 1956
(WON);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (8 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	7♂♂	\bar{x}	♀ subad
wing	63-67	64.7	53
tarsus	22-25	23.3	22
bill	9.5-11	10.1	9.5
tail	52-56	53.9	21.5

Probably a breeding species. Observed in northern provinces from 26 Apr till Oct. In southern Primorye during the last 10 days of May Dusky Warbler starts breeding and in Sep it leaves for wintering (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, NECHAEV 1991), therefore all records from Jun till Aug indicate the possibility of nesting. Nesting in North Korea is also indicated by skins of juvenile individuals in the ZIP collection (one of which was collected in the Paekdusan region 26 Jul, the other one has no locality given) and also 3 this year's birds („diesjährlige“) collected by FIEBIG (1995) in the Ryanggang Province. Outside the Paekdusan region the Dusky Warbler was recorded many times during the breeding period in the Myohyangsan Mountains (WON Hong-Koo 1965, TOMEK 1985), and 5 males collected there between 27 May and 1 Jun 1956 (ZIP collection) indicate that locally there may be fairly numerous.

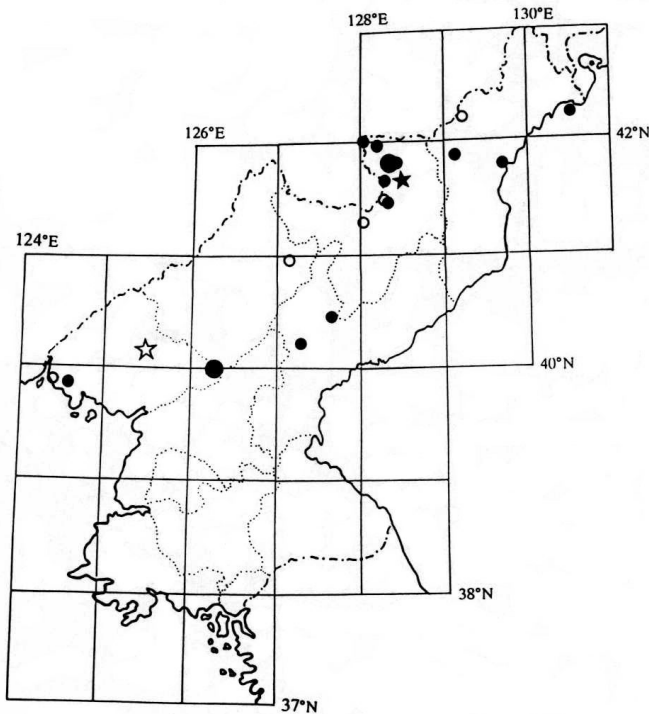
The Dusky Warbler is a common breeding species in northeastern China (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000) and also in the Russian Far East

(DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, KOBLIK & MIKHAILOV 1994, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). In the southern part of the Korean Peninsula however, it appear only exceptionally (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971) and in Japan it is an irregular visitor (MORIOKA 2000). Therefore the mountains of North Korea are probably part of the breeding territory and its southeastern distribution border crosses the northern part of the Korean Peninsula (however to include it in the breeding fauna of North Korea requires better documentation).

289. *Phylloscopus schwarzi* (RADDE, 1863)

[*Herbivocula schwarzi*]

Radde's Bush Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): ?Pyongyang (I-1): 15 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Pyongan North (III): 11-20 May (AUST), Pankungri (*III-10): 5 May 1958 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 8 May 1949 (WON 1956), Myohyangsan (III-24): 11 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Chagang (IV): Rangnim (IV-5): 9 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Ryanggang (V): areas of rivers Amnok and Tuman (V-?): 16, 17 Aug 1989 (FIEB), Samsu (V-4): 24 Jul 1897, Pochon (V-6): 3 Jul 1897 (YANK), Jongbong (*V-6): 17, 18 Jun 1958, Photae (V-8): 22 Jul 1965, Samjiyon (V-10): 18, 30 Jun, 20 Jul 1958, 5 Jun 1965, 5, 25 Jun 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Hohangryong (*V-10): 7 Aug 1965, Paekdusan (V-12): no date (ZIP), Mutubong (V-13): 26 Jul 1958 (WON);

Hamgyong North (VI): Pipa (*VI-6): 28 May 1997 (EDW), Musan (VI-12): 25, 27 Jul 1929

(AUST, WON), CHONGJIN (VI-19): 28 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Samphori (VI-21): 31 Jul, 2 Aug 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Pujon (VII-22): 4 Aug 1963 (ZIP), Jangjin (VII-26): 20 Jun 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): ?Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 21 May 1980 (MAUERS);
no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (22 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	13♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	♀	6?sex	\bar{x}
wing	60-66	62.6	54	56	53.2	59-65	62.2
tarsus	21-22	21.6	22	21	22	22	22.0
bill	8.5-10.5	9.7	10	10.5	11	8-10.5	9.3
tail	49-59	53.9	49	46	44	49-57	54.2

Rare breeding in northern provinces. Observed from 5 May till 28 Sep. Breeding period in eastern Russia lasts from Jun to Aug, and sometimes passage is still in May (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV

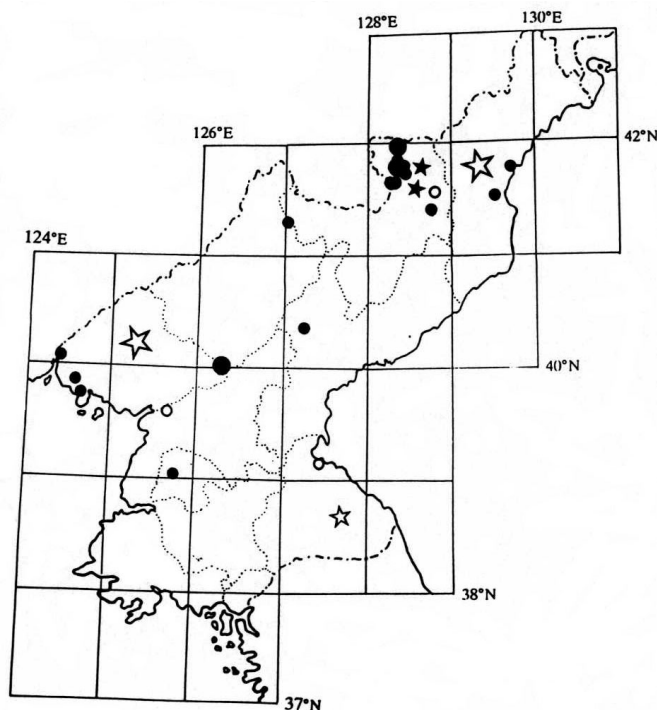
1951-1954, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991). Therefore birds observed in North Korea in Jun, Jul and Aug are probably part of the breeding fauna. Nesting of Radde's Bush Warbler was confirmed in Hamgyong North Province (YAMASHINA 1938, AUSTIN 1948) and in Jangju in Hamgyong South Province (WON Hong-Koo 1965).

The breeding area of Radde's Bush Warbler includes northeastern China and the Russian Far East (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, NEUFELDT & VIETINGHOFF-SCHELL 1980, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, KOBLIK & MIKHAILOV 1994, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999) and the northern provinces of North Korea form its southeastern limit. At the same time the southeastern border of its breeding area crosses the Korean Peninsula since in the Korean Republic it is a passage migrant only (GORE & WON Pyong-Oh 1971, WON Pyong-Oh 2000), and in Japan to date it has been recorded only a very few times (MORIOKA 2000).

290. *Phylloscopus proregulus* (PALLAS, 1811)

[*Phyllopneuste proregulus*, *Reguloides proregulus*]

Pallas' Leaf Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1):
25 Apr 1988 (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16):
21 May, 27 Oct 1932 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 2 May, 7 Oct
1917, 5-17 Apr 1929 (AUST),
Ryongsando (*III-9): 25 Oct 1961,
Pankungri (*III-10): 26 Apr 1958,
Myohyangsan (III-24): 31 Aug
1956, 18, 26 Jun 1957 (ZIP), 11 Jun
1983 (TOM), 17-22 Apr 1999, May
2001 (DUCK), Synuiju (III-28): 28,
29 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2):
18 Sep 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3):
14 Sep, 18 Oct 1958 (HO; see
footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Photae (V-8):
21 Sep 1967 (ZIP), Namphothae
(*V-8): no date (HO), Samjiyon
(V-10): 7 Jul 1958, 15 Apr, 26 May,
26 Jul 1965, 22 May 1968 (ZIP), no

date (HO), Yangsakol (*V-10): 4 May 1966, Kanpaegsan (*V-10): 21 Jun 1967 (ZIP), Pekebong (*V-10): 11,
14, 15 Aug 1989 (FIEB), Sinmusong (V-14): 22 Jul 1958, 13 Oct 1967 (ZIP), Paegam (V-16): 30 Jun 1897
(YANK), Pakchon (V-17): 19 Sep 1958 (WON), Mupong (V-?): 5 May 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), "near the
Amnok and Tuman Rivers frontier" (V-?): 16, 17 Aug 1989 (FIEB);

Hamgyong North (VI): 24 May 1912, 18, 25 Apr 1918 (AUST), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991
(BÁLDI), Kwanmori (VI-26): 28 Jun 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin (VII-26): 26 Jun 1955 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 14 Sep 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 27-29 Sep 1897 (YANK).

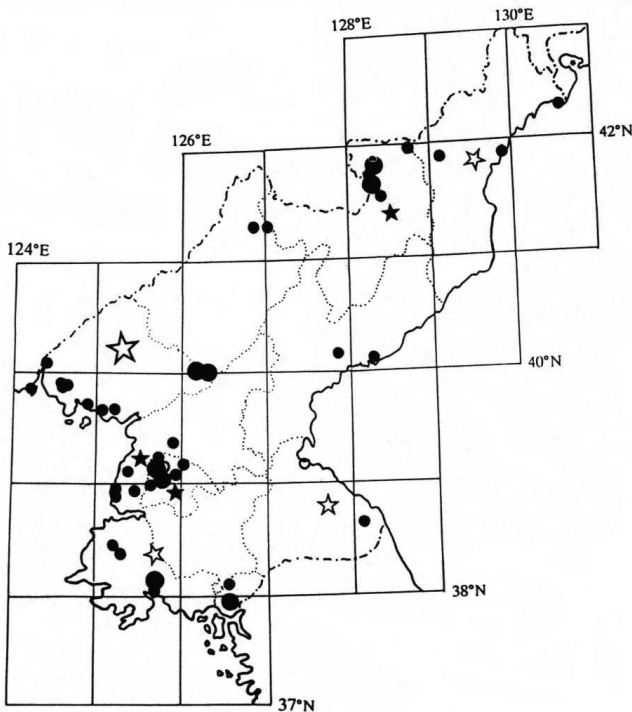
Measurements (20 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	14♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	♀	?sex	?sex	juv
wing	46-54.2	52.0	48	47	50	48	54	40
tarsus	15-19	16.6	16	17	15.8	17.5	18	14.5
bill	7-10.3	8.2	8.5	8	8	8.5	7	5
tail	34.3-43.5	39.2	36	28.5	37	37	46	19

Breeding species in northern provinces and passage migrant. The passage period in the Russian Far East still includes the 2nd half of May, and the breeding period from Jun to Aug (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, NECHAEV 1991, SOKOLOV & VIETING-HOFF-SCHEEL 1991). Therefore birds observed in North Korea in Jun, Jul and Aug are probably part of the breeding fauna. Nesting is also indicated by the observation of fledglings in Pekebong (FIEBIG 1995) and intensive male songs came from many dozens of birds (especially above 900 m a.s.l.) in May in Myohyangsan (DUCKWORTH, pers. comm.). The northern provinces of North Korea are therefore part of the breeding area, covering northeastern China and southeast Russia (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, KNYSTAUTAS & SHIBNEV 1986, SOKOLOV & VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL 1991, NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, KOBLIK & MIKHAILOV 1994, BAKER 1997, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999). At the same time these provinces are the southern limit of the breeding area since in the Korean Republic and Japan it is a rare or scarce passage migrant only (WON Pyong-Oh 1993, 1996, 2000), and irregular visitor (MORIOKA 2000). Comparing the numbers of Pallas' Leaf Warblers during passage in South Korea and Japan with Primorye, where this species is the most common migrant (NECHAEV 1991, 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), it can be stated that the passage route to winter quarters goes in a southwest direction, by-passing the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Islands.

291. *Phylloscopus inornatus* (BLYTH, 1842)

Yellow-browed Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 5-11 May 1980 (MAUERS), between 20 Apr-25 May and 5 Sep-20 Oct (FIEB), 24 Apr, May 1999, Aug - 28 Oct 2000 (DUCK), Ponghwari (I-4): 26 Oct 1984 (TOM), Sijok (*I-5): 25 Oct 1956 (ZIP), Taesongsan (I-6): 9 Oct 1949, 10 Oct 1955 (WON), 8, 25 Oct 1986 (TOM), Mankyongdae (I-11): 7 May 1980 (MAUERS), Sogam (I-15): 24 Oct 1984 (TOM), Ryongnamdong (I-?): 16, 20 Oct 1956 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): Jasan (II-12): 20 Sep 1953, Janganri (*II-19): 23, 27 Apr, 3 May 1958, Ansokri (II-23): 4 May 1958 (ZIP), Ryonggang (*II-24): 28 Sep-21 Oct 1954 (WON), Taesong-ho (II-28): 17, 27 Oct 1978 (TOM), Taedongho (II-?): 22 Oct 1988 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): 7 Oct 1917, 16 Apr-18 May 1929 (AUST), 22 Apr 1954 (ZIP), Jongju (III-3): 16, 18 Sep 1951, Kwaksan (III-4): 1958 (WON), Sambongri (III-8): 2 May 1958 (ZIP), Yomju (III-10): 22 Apr 1954 (WON), Juari (*III-10): 6 May 1958, Pankungri (*III-10): 26, 27 Apr, 1, 2, 5, 11, 12 May 1958, Sindori (*III-14): 19 Oct 1961 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): 5 Oct 1986 (TOM), Sep - 30 Oct 2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): 16 Jun 1955, 28 May 1956, 15 May, 18 Jun 1957 (ZIP), 2 Oct 1986 (TOM), Sep 2000 (DUCK), Synuiju (III-28): 28 Apr 1990 (FIEB);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 14 Sep 1953, 28, 30 Apr, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20, 21, 23 Sep, 5, 17 Oct 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 13 Sep, 5 Oct 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Naegokri (V-7): 15 Oct 1986 (TOM), Photae (V-8): 1 Oct 1961, 22, 23 Sep 1967 (ZIP), Rimyongsu (V-9): 30 Sep 1991 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 18 Apr, 14 Jun 1958 (WON), no date (HO), 26 Sep 1991 (TOM), 5 hohongjang (*V-15): 6 May 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO), Mupong (V-?): 10 May 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 17, 20, 25 Sep 1917 (AUST), Kulphori (VI-4): 16 May 1961 (WON), Samphori (VI-21): 28 Jul 1959 (ZIP), Ryongchonri (VI-35): 6 Oct 1991 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Sinpho (VII-16): 9, 16 Oct 1968, Kuryongri (VII-19): 29 Jun 1960 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): 30 Sep, 6, 9 Oct 1915 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 27, 29 Sep 1897 (YANK), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 20, 22 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 22, 23 Sep 1957, Kohyonri (*X-10): 10 May 1958 (ZIP), Haeju (X-22): 29 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Suyangsan (X-24): 23 Sep 1978, 10 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 1 May 1918 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 29 Apr, 27 Oct 1955, 13 Apr, 20 Sep 1957 (WON), 21 Oct 1984, Pagon (XI-3): 22 Oct 1984 (TOM).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (54 specimens of the collection ZIP, 5 specimens of the collection and card-index ISEA):

	34♂♂	\bar{x}	12♀♀	\bar{x}	13 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	53-59.9	56.6	53-59	55.1	51-58	54.9
tarsus	16-19	17.9	16-21	17.8	16-20	18.0
bill	7-10	8.1	6-10	8.5	8-10	8.8
tail	36-45	40.6	37-45	39.6	36-43	38.6

Common passage migrant and perhaps also breeding bird in northern provinces. Observed from 13 Apr till 30 Oct. During breeding observed in Pyongan North, Ryanggang Hamgyong North and Hamgyong South Provinces. Based on these records WON Hong-Koo (1965) maintained that the Yellow-browed Warbler's bred in the surroundings of Samjiyon and Myohyangsan. Its breeding area extend over northeast Asia as far as to about 45° N in east Siberia (CHRYABRYJ et al. 1989). In China the breeding localities are known from Province Jilin [Kilin](CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), bordering the Korea. It is also known an insular nesting of this species to the south of main breeding area (MIKHAILOV & BALATSKIY 1997). Therefore nesting is probable in North Korea, however including it in breeding fauna requires documentation of nesting (in South Korea and Japan it was recorded only during passage – WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

292. *Phylloscopus borealis* (BLASIUS, 1858)

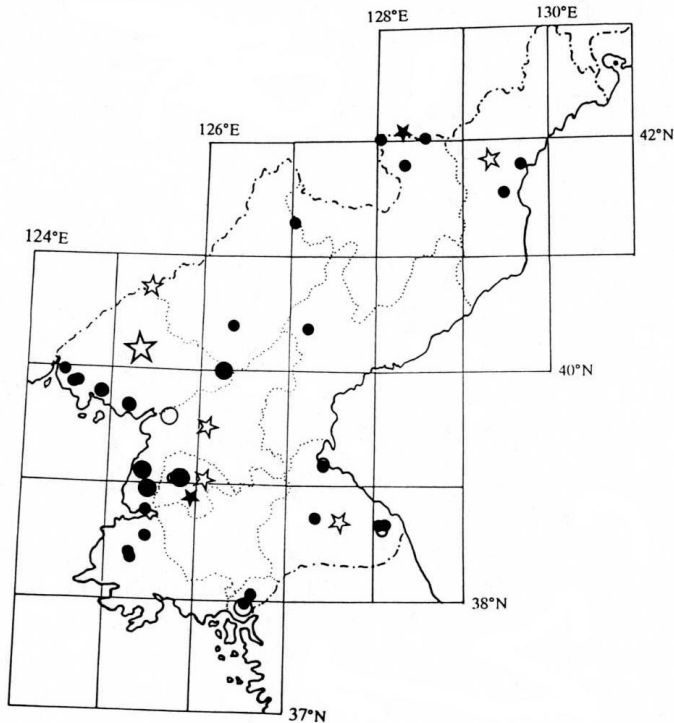
[*Acanthopneuste borealis*, *Phyllopneuste borealis*]

Arctic Warbler

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pyongyang (I-1): 22 Apr 1949 (WON), 15, 18 May 1980 (MAUERS), second half of May (FIEB), Aug-Oct 2000 (DUCK), Amisan (I-?): 28, 29 Apr 1949 (WON);

Pyongan South (II): Aug (AUST), Anju (II-16): 9 May 1931, 21, 22 May 1932, 23 May 1933, Chungsan (II-19): 29 Apr, 25 May 1957, 27 Apr 1958 (WON), Nampho (II-26): 26 May 1997 (PERT), Taesong-ho (II-28): 16 Oct 1978, 6 Oct 1984 (TOM), 31 Aug (FIEB);



Pyongan North (III): 26, 29 May, 8 Jun 1917, 17 May-4 Jun 1929 (AUST), Jongju (III-3): 10, 14 Sep 1951, Sonchon (III-6): 30 Apr 1958, Yomju (III-10): 6 May 1958 (WON), Pankungri (*III-10): 16 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Ryongchon (III-13): 20, 21, 23 May 1950, Myohyangsan (III-24): 22 Jun 1954, 10 Apr, 10, 14 Jun 1955 (WON), 11 May 1956 (ZIP), 12-31 May 1956, 22 Apr, 14 May, 16 Jun 1957 (WON), 6, 11 Jun 1983 (TOM);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 28 Apr, 29 May 1958 (WON), Myongmun (IV-6): 17 May 1987 (TOM);

Rygang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): no date (HO), Paekdusan (V-12): 11 Aug 1983 (JIN Dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990), Mupo (V-20): 28 Sep 1991 (TOM), Tuman

riv.(V-?): 17 Aug 1989 (FIEB);

Hamgyong North (VI): 1, 10, 16, 19 Sep 1917 (AUST), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Kwanmori (VI-26): 24 May 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin (VII-26): 28 May 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 23-30 Sep 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 27-29 Sep 1897 (YANK), 19, 24 May 1980 (MAUERS), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 11 Jun 1949 (WON), 22 Apr 1987, Onjongri (*VIII-8): 22 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Sambang (VIII-10): 3 Sep 1962 (ZIP);

Hwanghae South (X): Anak (X-3): 20 Apr 1957, Samchon (X-10): 19-23 Apr, 22 Jun 1957 (WON), Kohyonri (*X-10): 24 May, 19 Sep 1957 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 3, 8, 22, 29 Oct 1926, 19 Apr, 1928, 2 Oct 1929 (WON), 23, 24, 25 May 1997 (PERT), Pagon (XI-3): 11 May, 9, 16 Jun 1957 (WON).

Measurements (5 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♀	?sex	?sex
wing	61	65	63	61	65
tarsus	18	20	19	19	19
bill	11	10	—	11	—
tail	44	46	42	42	49

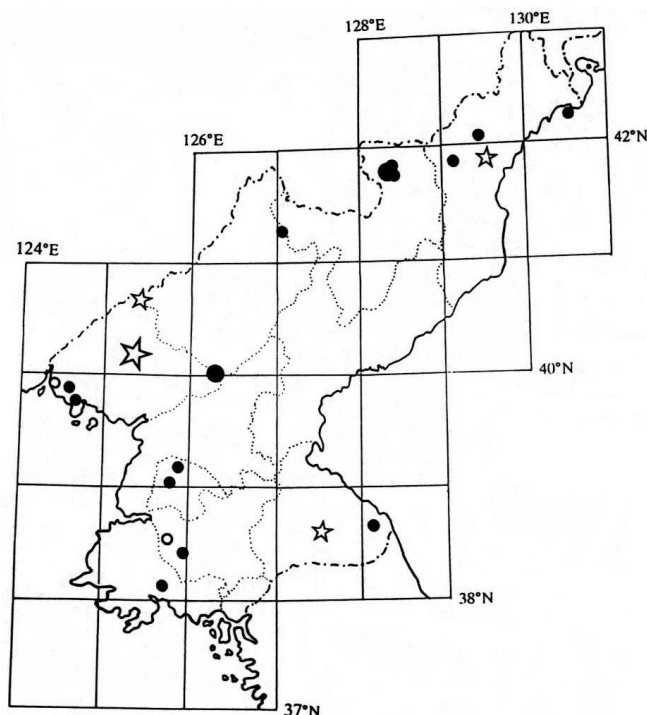
Passage migrant and probably rare breeding species. Observed from 10 Apr till 29 Oct. Arctic Warbler still migrates from winter quarters up to the end of May (PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991) and records done not till Jun (at least 10) make the evidence of nesting. Nesting in North Korea is especially possible since in Japan and Primorye it is a breeding species (CHRABYRYJ et al. 1991, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000). In the southern part of the peninsula it is included as a common passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 1993, 1996). However, later it was also

seen during the breeding period and recently WON Pyong-Oh (2000) considered it as a summer visitor, which indicate an expansion of its breeding area to the south; also BAKER (1997) and MACKINNON & PHILLIPS (2000) feel that Arctic Warbler nests on the Korean Peninsula while DEMENTEV & GLADKOV (1951-54), MEYER DE SCHAUSENSEE (1984), CHENG Tso-Hsin (1987) and KANOUCHI et al. (1998) do not locate the breeding area of the Arctic Warbler until the Amur. Therefore inclusion of this species in the breeding fauna of North Korea requires earlier documentation of nesting.

293. *Phylloscopus plumbeitarsus* SWINHOE, 1861

[*Acanthopneuste nitidus plumbeitarsus*, *Phylloscopus trochiloides*]

Two-barred Greenish Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 6 May 1956, Ryongsong (I-7): 4 May 1950 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 24 May 1917, 17-27 May 1929 (AUST), Dongsankos (*III-9): 13 May 1967 (ZIP), Yomju (III-10): 30 Apr 1958 (WON), Ryongampho (III-15): 3-4 May 1917 (KUR), Myohyangsan (III-24): 27 May, 1, 12 Jun 1956, 16, 18, 26 Jun 1957 (ZIP);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Okasan (IV-3): 7 May, 9 Jul 1958 (HO);

Ryganggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): 15, 18 Jun, 4, 15 Jul 1958, Kanpaegsan (*V-10): 1 Feb (?!) 1964, 21 Jun 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Yangsakol (*V-10): 5 Jul 1965 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 14, 23 Aug 1917 (AUST), Pipa (*VI-6): 27, 30 May 1997 (EDW), Dongsakol (*VI-14): 30 Jun 1983 (TOM), Samphori (VI-21): 30, 31 Jul, 1 Aug 1959 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): end of May and early Jun (AUST), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 9 Aug 1979 (TOM);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 26 Sep 1978 (TOM), Sariwon (IX-16): 2 Apr 1929 (WON);

Hwanghae South (X): Suyangsan (X-24): 24 Sep 1978 (TOM);

no locality: 27 May 1956 (VLAD);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP).

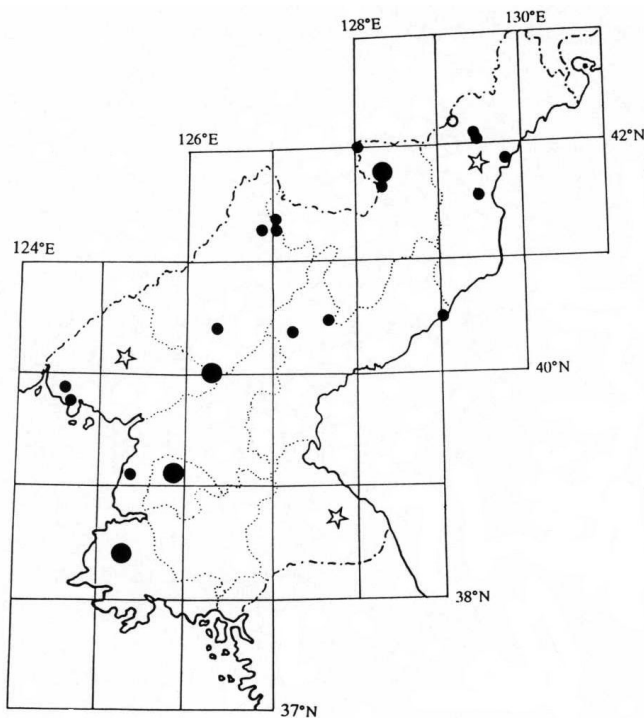
M e a s u r e m e n t s (21 specimens of the collection ZIP, 3 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	13♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	7 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	56-64	61.1	52-58	55.1	57-63	60.7
tarsus	16.6-19	18.4	17-18	17.7	18-20	18.6
bill	8.4-11	10.0	11-12	11.5	10-11	10.4
tail	41-50.5	46.1	37-48	42.7	43-49	44.9

Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 30 Apr till 26 Sep. Spring passage of the Two-barred Greenish Warbler lasts in southeast Russia till the end of May (PANOV 1973). Therefore all records from Jun and Jul concern probably breeding birds. Nesting was seen in Myohyangsan (TOMEK 1985). The number of records during the breeding period (at least in 8 various places) indicate that it is not a very rare species.

The Two-barred Greenish Warbler nests in areas north of the Korean Peninsula: it is common on the Bikin River (KOBLIK & MIKHAILOV 1994, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998), nests in southern Primorye (PANOV 1973) and China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, BAKER 1997, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000). The breeding area however also covers the northern part of the Korean Peninsula. Here is the southern boundary of the breeding ground of this species since in South Korea the Two-barred Greenish Warbler was seen only during passage and there it is an uncommon passage migrant (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

294. *Phylloscopus tenellipes* SWINHOE, 1860
[*Acanthopneuste tenellipes*]
Pale-legged Willow Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Taesongsan (I-6): 21 Jun 1979 (ZIP), Aug, 10 Sep 2000 (DUCK);

Pyongan South (II): Jangnari (*II-19): 27 Apr 1958 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 14 May-3 Jun 1929 (AUST), Sangsokri (*III-9): 1 May 1955, Pankungri (*III-10): 30 Apr 1958 (ZIP), 1 May-14 Jun 1958 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 11, 14, 30 May 1956, 23 May, 20 Jun 1957, 16 Aug 1979 (ZIP), 12 Aug 1979, 9-20 Jun 1983 (TOM), beginning of May, 1 Jul 1990 (FIEB), 28 May 1997 (PERT);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 9 Jul 1968 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 28 Apr, 30 May 1958 (HO), Myongmun (IV-6): 17, 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 13 May 1958, Photae (V-8):

30 Jun 1967, Samjiyon (V-10): 29 Jun, 18 Jul 1958, 18 Jun 1966, 25 Jun 1967 (ZIP), no date, Nongsari (*V-12): no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): 18 May 1912 (AUST), Musan (VI-12): 10 Aug 1929 (WON), Dongsakol (*VI-14): 2 Jul 1983, Mayang (VI-15): 29 Jun 1983, Koanjuryong (VI-18): 7 Jul 1983 (TOM), Kwanmori (VI-26): 26 Jun 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Sangryong (VII-7): 3 Jun 1987 (TOM), Pujon (VII-22): 5 Jul 1958 (RIM Chun-Hun 1961), Jangjin (VII-26): 16, 20 May 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): 7 Sep 1914 (AUST);

Hwanghae South (X): Kohyonri (*X-10): 29 May, 22 Jun 1957, 24 May 1959 (WON).

Measurements (17 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	9♂♂	\bar{x}	5♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex	?sex
wing	60-66	62.3	56-61	58.0	66	59	59
tarsus	18-20	19.2	17.5-21	18.9	22	18	17
bill	9.5-12	10.4	10-11	10.4	7	10	9
tail	44-49	46.7	42-51.5	45.0	—	45	47

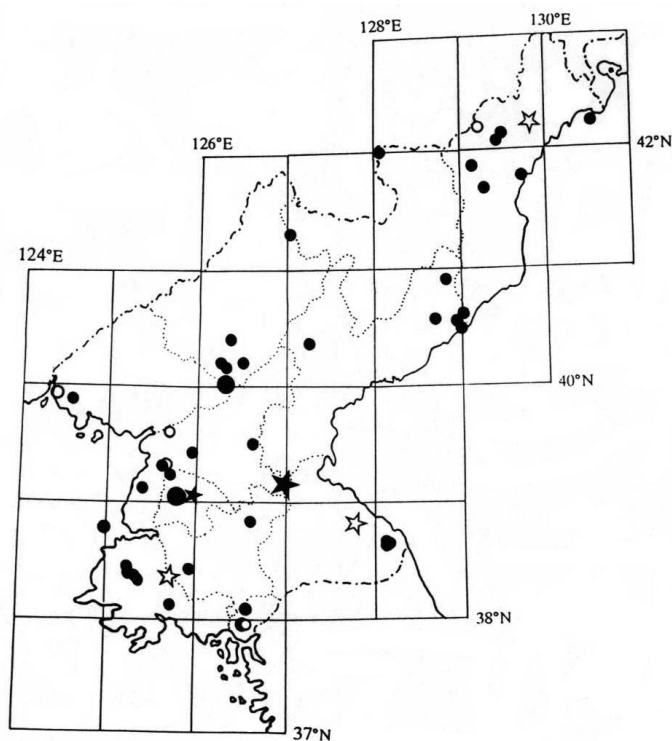
Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 27 Apr till 10 Sep. Spring passage of the Pale-legged Willow Warbler lasts till the end of May, in the fall birds already begin to migrate at the end of Aug (NEUFELDT & VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL 1987b). Therefore all records in Jun and Jul are probably of breeding birds. Nesting was recorded in Pujon (RIM Chun-Hun 1961) and Myohyangsan (TOMEK 1985).

The Pale-legged Willow Warbler nests in areas north of the Korean Peninsula i.e. in China (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), south-east Russia (PANOV 1973, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a), however in the southern part of the peninsula it is present only during passage (WON Pyong-Oh 2000). The southern boundary of this species' breeding ground crosses the Korean Peninsula, including not only the northern provinces (Pyongan North, Ryanggang, Hamgyong North) but also the central part of the peninsula (Hamgyong South, Hwanghae South).

295. *Phylloscopus coronatus* (TEMMINCK et SCHLEGEL, 1847)

[*Acanthopneuste occipitalis coronatus*, *Phylloscopus occipitalis*]

Temminck's Crowned Willow Warbler



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Pyongyang (I-1): 20 May 1980 (TOM), Apr-May 1999, 27 Aug, 3, 23, 26 Sep 2000 (DUCK), Sogam (I-15): 6 Aug 1979 (TOM);

Pyongan South (II): Ryongunri (II-6): 15 Jun 1980, Jehyonri (*II-11): 21, 22 Aug 1954 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 26 Jun 1932 (WON), Opha (*II-17): 24 Aug 1963, Janganri (*II-19): 11 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Tokto (II-25): breeding season 1995 (CHONG Jong-Ryol et al. 1996);

Pyongan North (III): Pankunri (*III-10): 24 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Ryongampho (III-15): 16-28 Apr 1929 (AUST, WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 12 May-23 Aug 1956, 1 May-25 Jun 1957 (WON), 25-27 May 1980, 6-20 Jun 1983 (TOM), 27 Apr 1989, 30 Jun, 1 Jul 1990 (FIEB),

8-12 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 20 Apr 1999 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 5, 19, 29 May 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 19 Apr, 4 Jul 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Myongmun (IV-6): 17 May 1987, Wongungri (IV-8): 15 May 1987, Huichon (IV-10): 16 May 1987, Chongsan (*IV-10): 14 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Paekdusan (V-12): 15 Aug 1987 (JIN dok-Jun & O Hung-Dam 1990);

Hamgyong North (VI): 2 Sep 1917 (AUST), Pipa (*VI-6): 27, 30 May 1997 (EDW), Musan (VI-12): 6 Jun 1897 (YANK), Chayuryong (VI-13): 7-10 Jul 1983, Dongsakol (*VI-14): 29 Jun-2 Jul 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Samphori (VI-21): 31 Jul, 1 Aug 1959, Kwanmobong (VI-22): 21 May-4 Jun 1959 (WON);

Hamgyong South (VII): Kumdok (VII-2): 29 May 1987, Machonryong (VII-5): 26 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 2 Jun 1987, Sangryong (VII-7): 30 May 1987, Yomsongdok (VII-13): 24 May 1987 (TOM), Jangjin (VII-26): 13, 16 May 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): undated (AUST), Kumgangsan (VIII-8): 20 Apr 1987, Onjongri (*VIII-8): 22 Apr 1987, Manmulsan (*VIII-8): 22 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae North (IX): Taegaksan (IX-4): 28 May 1962 (ZIP), Sohungo (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 15, 20 Jun 1957, Talchonri (X-9): 22 Jun 1957, Jambongri (*X-10): 30 Apr 1958, Kohyonri (*X-10): 23 Apr, 24, 29 May, 22 Jun, 11, 19 Aug 1957 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 27, 29 Apr 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae (IX-X): 1 May 1918 (AUST);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 29 Apr, 9 Aug 1929 (WON), 23 May 1997 (PERT), Pagon (XI-3): 8 Jun 1957 (WON);

no locality: 14 Jun 1955 (VLAD), 22 Jun 1954 (ZIP), “mixed forests” 1987-1990 (FIEB);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (22 specimens of the collection ZIP):

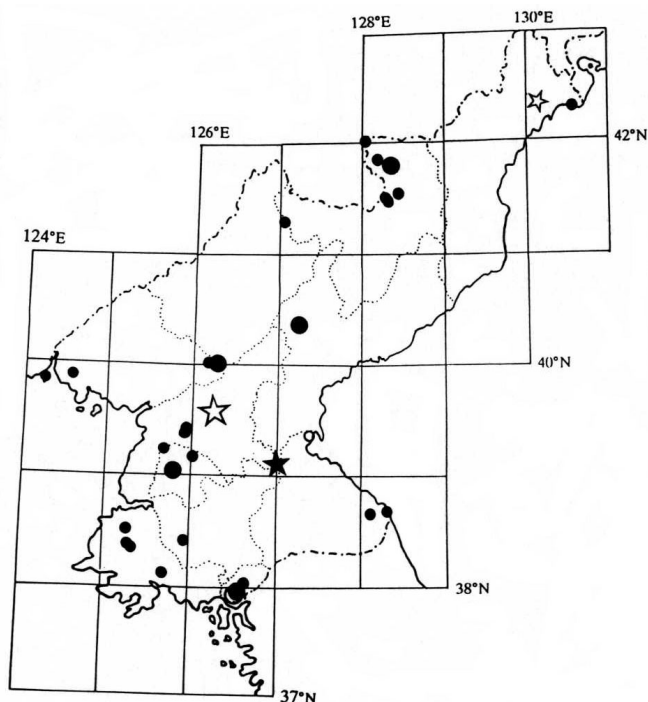
	10♂♂	\bar{x}	6♀♀	\bar{x}	6 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	60-64	62.0	59-66.5	61.9	60-65	62.8
tarsus	17-19	18.3	17-19	18.0	18-19	18.3
bill	10-11.5	10.9	10-12	10.8	11-12	11.2
tail	44-49.5	47.1	43-52	47.5	46-50	48.2

Common breeding species and passage migrant. During breeding season it is the most numerous and frequently seen representative of the genus *Phylloscopus*. Observed from 11 Apr till 26 Sep. Temminck’s Crowned Willow Warbler starts breeding in mid-May and leaves for wintering in Sep (NEUFELDT & VIETINGHOFF-SCHEEL 1987c). Consequently most of the above mentioned records concern breeding birds. Nesting is confirmed by observation of family flocks with young birds. However the numbers of singing males (Myohyangsan – 10, Dongsakol – 9, Chongsan – 5, Myongmun pass – 8, see: TOMEK 1984, 1985 and unpublished data) shows that locally they can be numerous.

The Temminck’s Crowned Willow Warbler is a nesting species in all adjacent areas. There are differences as to numbers: in Japan and Primorye it is an abundant breeding species (MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000), while in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula according to WON Pyong-Oh (2000) it is a scarce summer visitor. At least 24 records during breeding season (May-Jul) in northern and central provinces indicate that this part of area under study is a breeding area while the southern provinces i.e. Kangwon, Hwanghae North and South, and Kaesong, where it is much rarer (8 records from May to Jul), together with the southern part of the Korean Peninsula lie on its border.

296. *Regulus regulus* (LINNAEUS, 1758)[*Regulus cristatus*]

Goldcrest



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): winters 1986-1988 (CHON Gil-Pyo 1988), winters 1987-1990 (FIEB), Apr 1999, Oct-Dec 2000 (DUCK), Ponghwari (I-4): 26 Oct 1984, Sogam (I-15): 24 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Pyongan South (II): 26 Oct 1932, 24 Sep 1933 (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Sunchon (II-11): 24 Feb, 9 Mar, 22 May 1954 (WON), Jasan (II-12): 9 Mar 1954 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): Juari (*III-10): 11 Apr 1958, Sindo (III-14): 30 Mar 1961 (ZIP), Hyangsan (III-23): Oct-Dec 2000 (DUCK), Myohyangsan (III-24): 22 Apr 1957 (ZIP), 9-13 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Apr 1999, Oct-Dec 2000 (DUCK);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 11 Apr, 18, 19 Oct 1958 (ZIP),

Okasan (IV-3): 18, 19 Oct 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20);

Ryanggang (V): Pochon (V-6): 12 Oct 1953, Chimbong (*V-6): 12 Oct 1958 (ZIP), Naegokri (V-7): 14-17 Oct 1986 (TOM), Samjiyon (V-10): 18 Oct 1958, 23, 31 Oct 1963, 21 Oct 1967 (ZIP), no date (HO), Sobaeksan (V-11): 1 Sep 1967, Paekdusan (V-12): 5 Jul 1966 (ZIP);

Hamgyong North (VI): 16-21 Oct 1929 (AUST), Kulphori (VI-4): 8 Oct, 12 Nov 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Jangjin (VII-26): 25 Oct 1955, 23, 30 Oct 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): Samil-pho (VIII-7): 13 Oct 1991 (TOM), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 22 Apr 1987 (GLOW), Yonghung (VIII-14): 1-8 Nov 1897 (YANK);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungho (IX-7): 3 May 1987 (GLOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): Apr 1999 (DUCK), Kohyonri (*X-10): 6 Nov 1957, Namri (*X-10): 7 Nov 1957 (ZIP), Suyangsan (X-24): 14 Oct 1984 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): May 1926, 23, 29 Oct 1929, 1 Jan 1957, 5 Apr 1958 (WON), Kongminghang (XI-7): 24, 25 Sep 1986 (TOM);

no locality: 18 Apr 1957 (VLAD);

no data: "hills and mountains" 1987-1990 (FIEB).

Measurements (21 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	15♂♂	\bar{x}	4♀♀	\bar{x}	?sex	?sex
wing	52-58	54.5	52-54	52.7	51.5	51
tarsus	16-19	17.3	16-17.2	16.3	16	14
bill	8-9.5	9.0	8-10	8.9	8	—
tail	34-43	39.2	36-40	38.3	40	43

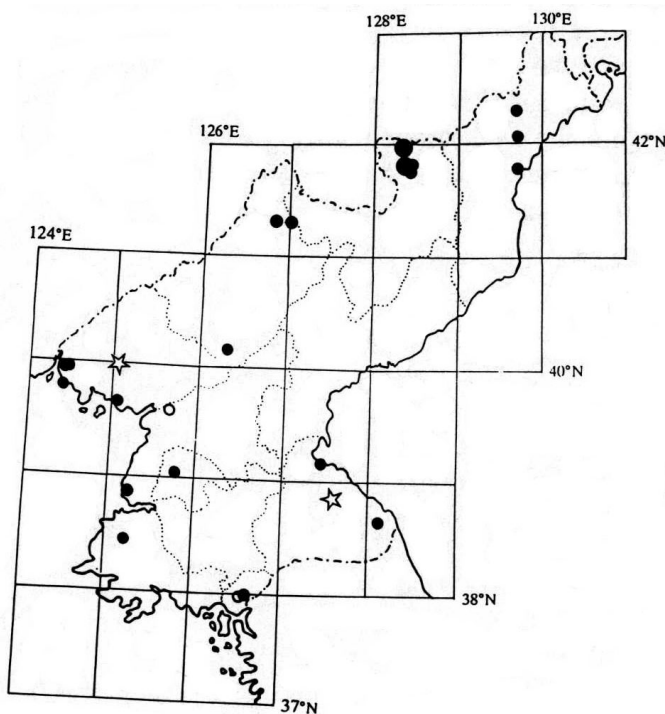
Wintering species and passage migrant. Most frequently are met nomadic and autumn passage flocks (Sep-Dec, at least 31 records) and spring migration (Mar-May 14 records) in flocks numbering from several up to a dozen individuals (GŁOWACIŃSKI et al. 1989, DUCKWORTH pers.comm., own data). They also form mixed flocks with tits (FIEBIG 1995). Observations were also made in winter (WON Hong-Koo 1965, CHON Gil-Pyo 1988, FIEBIG 1995, DUCKWORTH pers.comm.). Furthermore there is 1 record, on 5 Jul, in the Paekdusan region (skin from the ZIP collection) – if there is no mistake in date it shows the possibility of nesting at higher elevations in mountains or the presence of nomadizing birds during summer. To include it in the breeding fauna requires good documentation of nesting since it would be insular locality far from the known breeding grounds. The nearest breeding sites of the Goldcrest are the Kuril Islands, Sikhote-Alin Mountains and the Japanese Islands of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku (DISTRIB. 1981, THALLER-KOTTEK 1990, NECHAEV & FUJIMAKI 1994, MIKHAILOV et al. 1998, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, MORIOKA 2000). In the southern part of the Korean Peninsula the Goldcrest is a wintering bird (WON Pyong-Oh 2000).

Muscicapidae

297. *Muscicapa griseisticta* (SWINHOE, 1861)

[*Hemichelidon griseisticta*]

Gray-streaked (Gray-spotted) Flycatcher



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 22 May 1987 (TOM), 30 Aug 1987 (FIEB);

Pyongan South (II): Anju (II-16): 15 May 1931, Ryonggang (*II-24): 25, 26 Sep 1954 (WON);

Pyongan North (III): 20-23 May 1929 (AUST), Kohyonri (*III-4): 15 May 1955 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 1 Apr 1959, Yangsi (*III-13): 21 May 1950, Kusunri (*III-13): 20 May 1950 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 20, 21, 23 Jun 1957 (ZIP);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 11, 22 Sep 1958 (WON), Okasan (IV-3): 23 May, 22 Sep 1958 (HO), Huichon (IV-10): 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryonggang (V): Samjiyon (V-10): 15, 30 Jun 1958 (ZIP), no date (HO), Kanpaegsan (*V-10): 20 Jul 1963 (ZIP), Sinmusong

(V-14): 31 Jul 1958 (WON), 2 Jun 1965 (ZIP), no date (HO);

Hamgyong North (VI): Obongsan (VI-11): 3 Jun 1959, Puryong (VI-16): Jun 1984 (ZIP), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BALDI);

Kangwon (VIII): 9, 16 Sep 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 24 May 1980, Onjongri (*VIII-8): 20 May 1980 (MAUERS);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 21 May 1957 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 29 May 1930 (WON), 23 May 1997 (PERT);

no data: 1 specimen (ZIP).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (11 specimens of the collection ZIP):

	♂	♂	♂	♀	♀	6 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	84	84	86.5	87.5	86	78-86	82.5
tarsus	15	13.5	15	15.5	12	12-15	13.4
bill	—	11	10	12	9	9-10.5	9.6
tail	51	48	48	57	55	47-55	51.6

Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed: 1 Apr and from 1 May till 30 Sep.¹⁷ Grey-streaked Flycatcher returns from winter quarters to southern Primorye in May and leaves the breeding area in Aug and Sep (NAZARENKO 1971b). Therefore most observations in North Korea were probably of migrating birds. During breeding season (Jun-Jul) the Grey-streaked Flycatcher was seen only in northern regions (Ryanggang and Hamgyong North), where it nests. Nesting is indicated by a nest with one egg found in Samjiyon (WON Hong-Koo 1965) and a specimen (in the ZIP collection) in juvenile plumage from Kanpaegsan.

The Grey-streaked Flycatchers nest in northeastern China and along the frontier tributary of Tuman River (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987), and in Primorye (NAZARENKO 1971b, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997a, NECHAEV 1998a). Thus the Korean Ryanggang and Hamgyong North Provinces form the southern part of the breeding area of this species, and the southeastern border crosses North Korea. In the southern part of the peninsula and on the Japanese Islands the Grey-streaked Flycatcher appears only during passage (DISTRIB. 1981, WON Pyong-Oh 2000, MORIOKA 2000).

298. *Muscicapa sibirica* GMELIN, 1789
[*Hemichelidon sibirica*, *Butalis sibirica*]
Siberian Flycatcher

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 26, 29 Aug, 5 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Sep 2000 (DUCK);

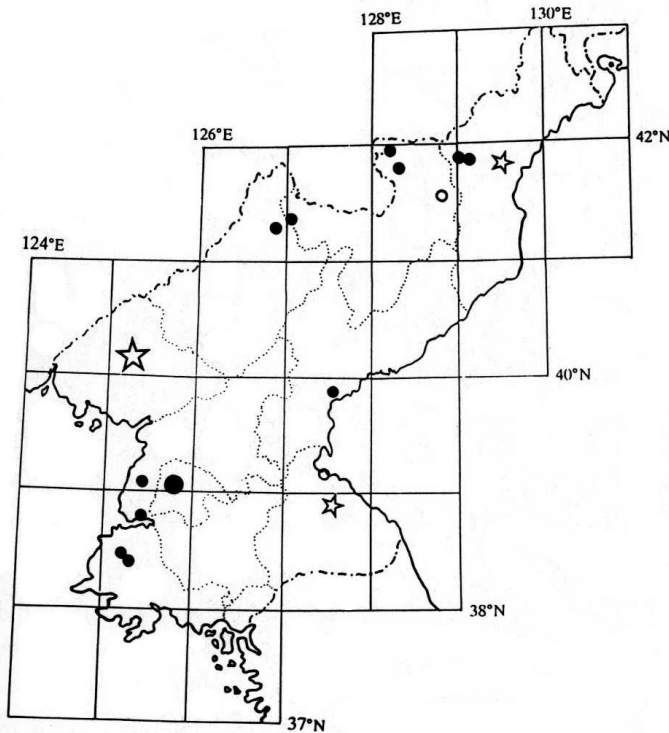
Pyongan South (II): Chungsan (II-19): 7 Sep 1955 (WON), Nampho (II-26): 31 Aug 1989 (FIEB);

Pyongan North (III): 26 May-9 Jun 1917, 24-28 May 1929 (AUST);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 22 Sep 1958 (ZIP);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 23 May 1958, Samjiyon (V-10): 10 Jul 1958, Mutubong (V-13): 29 Jul 1958 (ZIP), Paegam (V-16): 30 Jun 1897 (YANK);

¹⁷ FIEBIG (1995) writes that in the ZIP collections there is a skin taken 3 Nov 1959 in Hamgyong North Province. According to my notes from the ZIP collections from this province (also ♀, taken in Obongsan) but with a 3 Jun 1959 date.



Hamgyong North (VI): 16 Sep 1917 (AUST), Yonsa (VI-20): 1 Aug 1954, Samphori (VI-21): 27, 31 Jul, 1 Aug 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): Hamhung (VII-30): 14 Sep 1989 (FIEB);

Kangwon (VIII): 10 Sep 1914 (AUST), Wonsan (VIII-3): 27-29 Sep 1897 (YANK);

Hwanghae South (X): Wollongri (X-8): 15 Sep 1957, Koryonri (*X-10): 27 Apr 1957 (ZIP).

Measurements (9 specimens of the collection ZIP):

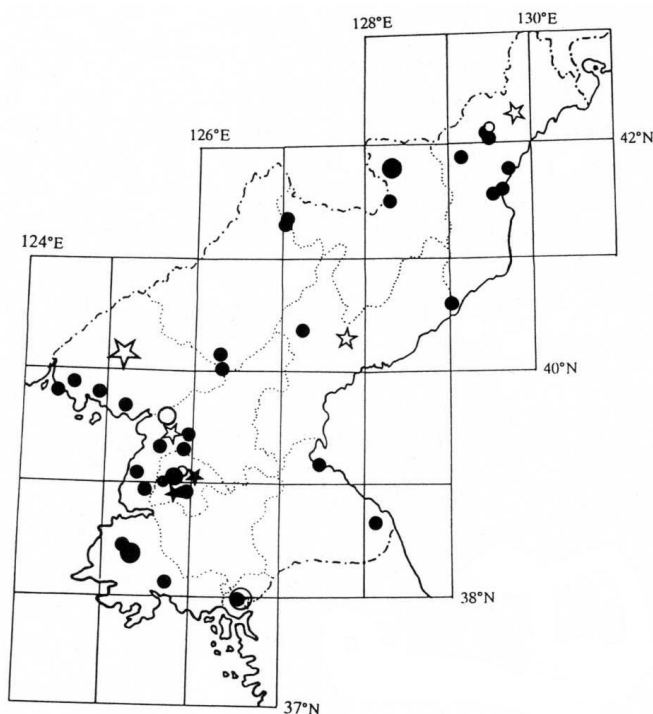
	♂	♂	♂	4♀♀	\bar{x}	?imm	?imm
wing	79	75	77.5	76-81	79.1	73	72
tarsus	13.5	12	13	12-14	13.2	12	—
bill	8.5	9.5	10.5	8.5-10	9.0	9	7
tail	57	50	48	47.5-55	50.1	48	46.5

Rare breeding species in northern provinces and passage migrant. Observed from 27 Apr till 29 Sep. Siberian Flycatcher arrives in the breeding area in the northern part of the Korean Peninsula until the 1st 10 days of Jun (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991) and its presence during the 2nd half of Jun, Jul and the beginning of Aug indicates nesting. Inclusion of the Siberian Flycatcher in the breeding fauna of North Korea is also shown by the presence of birds in juvenile plumage in Jul, in Samjiyon, Mutubong and Samphori (ZIP collection).

The Siberian Flycatcher nests in northeastern China and in the drainage basin of Tuman River (ETCHECOPAR & HÜE 1983, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000), in Primorye (NECHAEV 1998a), and in the Sikhote-Alin Mountains (KOBLIK & MIKHAILOV 1994, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999), as well as on Hokkaido and Honshu Islands (DISTRIBUT. 1981, MORIOKA 2000). However in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula it appears only during passage (WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Therefore the southern boundary of the breeding area of this species crosses North Korea.

299. *Muscicapa dauurica* PALLAS, 1811[*Alseonax latirostris*, *Muscicapa latirostris*, *Muscicapa griseola davurica*, *Butalis latirostris*]

Brown Flycatcher



Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 15-19 May 1980 (MAUERS), 20 May 1980 (TOM), 20 Sep 1987 (FIEB), Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 2 May 1999, Aug - 1 Oct 2000 (DUCK), Taesongsan (I-6): 9 Oct 1949 (WON), Man-kyongdae (I-11): 21 May 1980 (TOM), Tongmyongwang (I-16): 9 May 1980 (MAUERS), Ryonghungri (I-?): 28 Sep 1954, Moamsan (I-?): 30 Sep 1956 (ZIP);

Pyongan South (II): 21 May 1917 (AUST), Jehyonri (*II-11): 24 Aug 1954 (WON), Paeksongri (II-13): 16 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 10 May 1931, 7 Sep 1932, Pyongwon (II-17): 4 May 1951 (WON), Janganri (*II-19): 1 May 1958, Taeposan (*II-28): 19 Jun 1954 (ZIP);

Pyongan North (III): 24, 26 May 1917, 4-12 May 1929 (AUST), Jongju (III-3): 6-23 Sep 1951, Namkyongri (*III-6): 7 May 1955 (WON), Yomju (III-10): 20 May, 19 Jun 1954 (ZIP), Tasado (III-12): 31 May 1959 (WON), Myohyangsan (III-24): 20, 21, 23 Jun 1957 (ZIP or: 20 Apr, 23 May 1957 ZIP cited by WON);

Chagang (IV): Karimri (*IV-2): 11 Apr, 18 Aug 1958 (ZIP), Okasan (IV-3): 23 May, 18 Aug 1958 (HO; see footnote 2, page 20), Huichon (IV-10): 16, 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Ryanggang (V): Ryongjori (V-2): 23 Jun 1958 (ZIP), Pochon (V-6): 25 Jul 1960 (WON), Samjiyon (V-10): 25 Aug 1960 (ZIP), no date (HO), 1-6 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 10, 19, 21 Sep 1917 (AUST), Chayuryong (VI-13): 3 Jun 1897 (YANK), Dongsakol (*VI-14): 1, 2 Jul 1983 (TOM), Sinchamri (*VI-15): 20 Sep 1989 (FIEB), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), ?Nongsadong (*VI-20): no date (WON cited by AUST, but WON does not mention this observation in his later publications), Samphori (VI-21): 27 Jul-1 Aug 1959 (WON), Pukhaso (*VI-25): 16 Jun 1959, Kwanmori (VI-26): 23 Jun 1959 (ZIP);

Hamgyong South (VII): 31 May-25 Jun (AUST), Machonryong (VII-5): 27 May 1987 (TOM), Jangjin (VII-26): 14 Dec (!?) 1956 (WON);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): 24 May 1980 (MAUERS), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 10, 11 Oct 1989 (FIEB);

Hwanghae South (X): Woljongri (X-8): 17 Jun, 22 Sep 1957 (ZIP), Kohyonri (*X-10): 15 Jun 1956, 9 Jun, 21 Sep, 24 Nov 1957 (ZIP, or: 9-24 Sep 1957 ZIP cited by WON), Suyangsan (X-24): 23, 24 Sep 1978 (TOM);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 20-25 May, 5 Aug 1927, 11 Oct 1928 (WON 1956), 23, 24 May 1997 (PERT);

no locality: 29 May 1956 (VLAD).

M e a s u r e m e n t s (13 specimens of the collection ZIP, 2 specimens of the collection ISEA):

	6♂♂	\bar{x}	♀	♀	7 ?sex	\bar{x}
wing	69-78	72.2	71	70	66-70	68.5
tarsus	12-19	14.0	14	14.2	12-14.5	13.4
bill	8-10	11.1	11	12.8	10-11	10.7
tail	43-57	48.5	48	48	44-49	46.6

Breeding species and passage migrant. Observed from 2 May till 11 Oct.¹⁸ The behavior of birds in Samjiyon during the 1st 10 days of Jun indicate start of breeding (TOMEK 1984). Nesting is also shown by young birds observed in Okasan 18 Aug (WON Hong-Koo 1965). The Brown Flycatcher arrives for breeding to the north of the Korean Peninsula in mid-May, and most commence building nests during the 1st half of Jun. They fly south in Sep although a few individuals stay for the 1st 10 days of Oct (DEMENTEV & GLADKOV 1951-1954, PANOV 1973, NECHAEV 1991). It can thus be assumed to be a part of the breeding fauna since birds were seen in Jun, Jul and Aug (23 records). However observations in May as well as Sep and Oct (40 records) were of migrating birds.

The Brown Flycatcher is common breeding species in Russia, Japan and northeastern China (MEYER DE SCHAUENSEE 1984, CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, MACKINNON & PHILLIPS 2000, PANOV 1973, MIKHAILOV et al. 1997a, 1997b, 1998, NECHAEV 1998a, VOLOSHINA et al. 1999, TIUNOV 1999, DISTRIB. 1981, MORIOKA 2000). However in bordering Liaoning Province and in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula it appears only during passage¹⁹ (CHENG Tso-Hsin 1987, WOO Yong-Tae et al. 1997, WON Pyong-Oh 2000). Therefore the southern boundary of the breeding area of this species crosses North Korea. It should be only cleared up whether the breeding area reaches to the central and southern provinces (unsure dates of observations in Hwanghae South Prov.) or includes only the northern parts of the country.

300. *Ficedula zanthopygia* (HAY, 1845)

[*Muscicapula narcissina zanthopygia*, *Ficedula xanthopyga*, *Muscicapa zanthopygia*, *Xanthopygia leucophrys*]

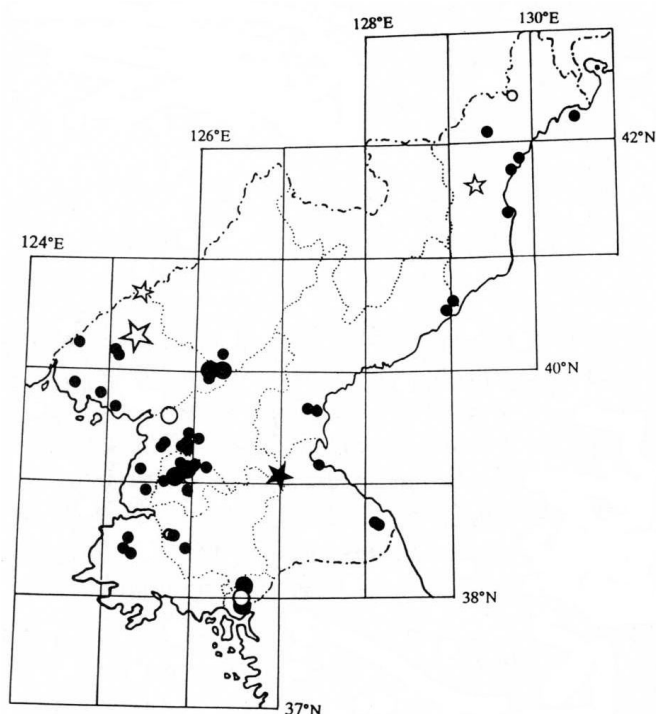
Yellow-rumped Flycatcher

Data:

Pyongyang (I): Pyongyang (I-1): 8, 11, 15, 26 May 1980 (MAUERS), 5 Jun 1983 (TOM), 26 Apr 1987 (GLOW), 8 Jun 1987 (TOM), 29 May, 20 Jun 1988 (FIEB), 25 May 1997 (PERT), 25 Apr, May 1999, Jul-3 Sep 2000 (DUCK), Namsanri (*I-3): 25 Apr 1957 (WON), Ponghwari (I-4): 5 Jun 1987 (TOM), Taesongsan (I-6): 10 Jun 1950 (WON), 22 May 1980 (TOM), Ryongsong (I-7): 7 May 1950 (WON), Mankyongdae (I-11): 21 May 1980 (TOM), Tongmyongwang (I-16): 9 May 1980 (MAUERS);

¹⁸ There are also records outside the time slots i.e 11 Apr in Karimri, 20 Apr in Myohyangsan, 24 Nov in Kohyonri and 14 Dec in Jangjin. The 1st 3 are problematic since 2 sources giving probably the same record have different dates (see above). The record in Dec probably is a mistake (printing?) since the below zero temperatures in North Korea do not allow for the wintering of any flycatchers.

¹⁹ Although WON Pyong-Oh et al. (1979) say that one individual was observed on 9 Aug 1978 in Choryeoung Mt., in his later publications WON Pyong-Oh says the Brown Flycatcher is a passage migrant in South Korea.



Pyongan South (II): Unsan (II-10): 25 Jun, 30 Jul 1954 (ZIP), Sunchon (II-11): 3 May 1953 (WON 1956), Jasan (II-12): 26 Apr 1954 (MAUERS), 3 May, 4 Jun 1954, Paeksongri (II-13): 18 May 1952, Jamosan (II-15): 20 May 1961 (ZIP), Anju (II-16): 7 May, 8 Sep 1932, 27 May 1935, Pyongwon (II-17): 6 May 1951, Opha (*II-17): 25 Jun 1963 (WON), Janganri (*II-19): 29 Apr 1958 (ZIP), Taesong-ho (II-28): 24 May 1980 (TOM);

Pyongan North (III): 26 May, 6 Jul 1917, 28 Apr-12 May 1929 (AUST), Kohyonri (*III-4): 10 May 1958 (ZIP), Sonchon (III-6): 3 May 1958 (WON), Kwankungri (*III-10): 29 Apr 1958, Sujinri (III-17): 6 Jun 1982, Chonmasan (III-20): 20 Jun 1961, Unrimri

(*III-20): 23 May 1961, Thaepyongri (*III-23): 17 May, 20 Jul 1956 (ZIP), Myohyangsan (III-24): 14, 18 Jun 1950 (WON), 11 May, 14, 20 Jun 1956, 14 Jun, 14 Jul 1979 (ZIP), 7-21 Jun 1983 (TOM), Sinhungri (III-25): 6 Jun 1960 (ZIP);

Pyongan North-Chagang (III-IV): Amnok riv.(III-IV-?): before 1923 (SOWERBY);

Chagang (IV): Huichon (IV-10): 18 May 1987 (TOM);

Hamgyong North (VI): 23, 24 Aug 1917 (AUST), Pipa (*VI-6): 28, 30 May 1997 (EDW), Hoeryong (VI-9): 27 May 1897 (YANK), Dongsakol (*VI-14): 2 Jul 1983, Koanjuryong (VI-18): 6 Jul 1983 (TOM), Chongjin (VI-19): 18-20 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Jangyon-ho (VI-29): 7 Jul 1983 (TOM);

Hamgyong South (VII): Machonryong (VII-5): 27 May 1987, Tongdokri (*VII-6): 28 May 1987 (TOM), Sinsang (VII-33): 6 Jun 1960 (WON), Chowonri (VII-34): 27 May 1960 (ZIP);

Kangwon (VIII): Wonsan (VIII-3): 19, 24 May 1980 (MAUERS), Kumgangsán (VIII-8): 1-4 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), Onjongri (*VIII-8): 22, 23 May 1980 (MAUERS), 12-13 Jun 1980 (TOM);

Hwanghae North (IX): Sohungo (IX-7): 2 May 1987 (GŁOW), Sariwon (IX-16): 6 May 1949 (WON), 2 May 1987 (GŁOW);

Hwanghae South (X): Kuwolsan (X-6): 12, 20 Jun 1957 (ZIP), Talchonri (X-9): 15 May 1960 (WON), Kohyonri (*X-10): 15, 20 May 4 Jun 1957 (ZIP);

Kaesong (XI): Kaesong (XI-1): 28 Apr, 7 May 1928, 3, 19 Apr 1929, 3, 16 May 1930 (WON), 16 May 1980 (MAUERS), 24-25 Aug 1991 (BÁLDI), 23, 25 May 1997 (PERT), Pagon (XI-3): 15 Apr 1955, 2, 12 May 1957 (WON);

no locality: 10 May 1956 (VLAD), "hummocks and almost all urban parks" 1987-1990 (FIEB);

no data: 2 specimens (ZIP), several specimens at shops (GŁOW).