

# Supplementary Bird List

The Supplementary Bird List addresses all birds documented in the Central Carolinas which have never been confirmed in Mecklenburg County, the county that lies at the heart of the region. These birds are primarily of accidental, casual, or very rare occurrence, and all but one of them have been recorded in four or fewer counties in the region. Two species, the Ruffed Grouse and the Red-cockaded Woodpecker, are on the edge of their breeding range. One, the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, has recently become a sporadic breeding bird here. There are currently 36 species on the Supplementary List.

## ■ Anatidae: the WHISTLING DUCKS, GEESE, SWANS, DUCKS

### **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck** *Dendrocygna autumnalis*

The Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, formerly known as the Black-bellied Tree Duck, is actually taxonomically more closely related to geese than ducks. These unique water birds truly do make a high-pitched “wheezy” whistle, and they prefer to nest in tree cavities. Black-bellied Whistling Ducks historically bred primarily around freshwater marshes and impoundments in Mexico, southern Texas, and along the Gulf Coast of Texas and Louisiana.

Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks have often been kept in captivity, and until the turn of the twenty-first century, any of these ducks found in the Carolinas were considered to be escapees and not of wild origin. However, in recent years, the breeding range of the wild population has expanded, and some breeding stock has been introduced as well. Breeding was documented in Florida around 1990 and in both Georgia and South Carolina around 2003. Since this time, there have been several sightings of these birds in North Carolina that appear to be of wild origin. As would be expected, most of these sightings have been along the coast, but a few have been seen in the mountains as well.

There has been a single report of this species in the region. Three Black-bellied Whistling Ducks appeared in Union County, NC, on June 17, 2014. All indications were that the three birds were wild and were not escaped from captivity. The whistling-ducks were seen in a small pond off Clover Hill Road due east of Weddington and about 4 ½ miles southeast of the Mecklenburg County line. These birds were photographed and observed by several birders, and knowledgeable observers described them as both “fully flighted” and acting as “wild” birds. The birds stayed just 2–3 days and then disappeared. This sighting was accepted as valid by the North Carolina Birds Records Committee and is the first record of wild Black-bellied Whistling Duck ever recorded in the Piedmont of North

Carolina. Today, biologists are banding many wild-born whistling-ducks in South Carolina in an effort to help confirm where these birds disperse after the breeding season.

### **Greater White-fronted Goose** *Anser albifrons*

The Greater White-fronted Goose was once known as the “Speckle-belly.” It is a bird that breeds in the Arctic and generally winters along the Gulf Coast from Louisiana southward. In 1932, H.H. Brimley, Curator at the North Carolina State Museum, opened a parcel he received in the mail and found the remains of a Greater White-fronted Goose inside. The bird had been shot in Anson County on November 16, 1932, and was sent to the museum for preparation as a specimen for their collections. At the time, this Anson County bird was only the fifth of its kind ever documented in the state of North Carolina.

Greater White-fronted Goose has been found several other times around the region since this specimen was collected. One was reported by Robert J. Hader at Gaddy’s Pond in Anson County on November 30, 1963. About 17 years later, Doug McNair observed a single adult goose at the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge (adjacent to Gaddy’s Pond) in Anson County from 25 January through 10 February in 1980. One showed up at the Cheraw Fish Hatchery in Chesterfield County, SC, on October 20, 1992. During the winter of 1996–1997, the Greater White-fronted Goose “staged a record invasion into the Carolinas” with a dozen being found in a flock in Cabarrus County near Concord on February 16, 1997. This is the largest flock ever reported from the Central Carolina region.

On January 12, 2012, Dwayne Martin reported a pair at the Silver Creek Country Club in Burke County, just west of the Catawba County line, and six Greater White-fronted Geese were there on March 7, 2014. Jadon Carr photographed a single bird with a flock of Canada Geese on Lake Hickory in Catawba County on July 25, 2012,

providing a surprising summer record. Ary Bottoms photographed one in Cleveland County on March 14, 2013. A flock of 41 Greater White-fronted Geese, the largest ever recorded in the Carolinas, was photographed by Doug Johnston in Buncombe County on November 1, 2013, about 50 miles west of Cleveland County. This goose was located on Kale Lake in Spartanburg, SC, in late 2017.

### **Brant** *Branta bennicla*

A Brant is a small goose with a black head and neck and much of the upper body and breast is dark as well. A white crescent patch can be seen on adult birds. Brant breed in the High Arctic and winter along the East Coast. Some make their way down to the coast of North Carolina in winter and occasionally a few make their way as far south as South Carolina. Brant are an extremely rare find inland.

Brant were one of the waterfowl species highly prized by early market hunters, and their flesh was considered a delicacy. At the turn of the twentieth century, there were many thousands of Brant wintering near Cape Hatteras. One hunter quoted in a Charlotte paper in 1902 described this scene:

I have used the gun as amateur hunter and collecting naturalist for 35 years, yet I saw more game at Hatteras the one week I last spent there than in all former experiences combined. On the first day of that week I saw a quarter of a million wild fowl, brant, geese and various ducks. ...These wild fowl were feeding or flying over shallows of Pamlico sound. ...On the day I arrived there a party of four natives brought in 13 brant for family use. On January 24th there was one nearby raft of brant which contained 2,000 and on the 26th another string, 400 to 600 yards from me all day, which contained anywhere from 5,000 to 8,000 brant. The water is so shoal [shallow] there for miles that the game feeds with much calm.

Together, overhunting and an eelgrass blight in 1929–1932, which eliminated their primary winter food source, decimated the Brant population. By 1960, there were only small scattered groups showing up on the coast of North Carolina each winter. In 2002, a flock of 500 found in Ocracoke Inlet was described as “one of the best counts in many years,” and today the Hatteras area remains “the only historically reliable spot to find this species” in North Carolina.

There is one record of a Brant in the Central Carolina region. Ornithologist Douglas McNair found a lone bird at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge in Anson County on December 7–8, 1979. This was the first Brant ever recorded away from the coast in North Carolina.

### **Cackling Goose** *Branta hutchinsii*

The Cackling Goose is similar in appearance to a Canada Goose, but the Cackling Goose is noticeably smaller in stature—almost half its size. This goose was once considered a subspecies or “race” of the Canada Goose. It was afforded full species’ status by the American Ornithologists’ Union in 2004. Historically, the acceptance of a sight record of this species was considered “extremely risky,” and most records were only considered confirmed after specimens were collected and deposited in a museum collection.

There are three published records of this goose from the region prior to its “split” from the Canada Goose. In January 1947, one was found at Gaddy’s Goose Pond in Anson County. In 1955, W. Cahoon reported another “Cackler” present in the flocks visiting Gaddy’s Pond. On March 2, 1991, a Cackling Goose was reported by Taylor Piephoff in a flock of Canada Geese, on the shore of the main lake at the Highland Creek Golf Course in Mecklenburg County. The bird appeared to possibly be ill.

In 2004, the North Carolina Bird Records Committee made the decision to only accept records of Cackling Goose submitted after the bird received full species’ status, thus setting a precedent for records in the state. A single record of Cackling Goose in the Central Carolinas has been reported since that year. On March 8, 2012, Dwayne Martin found a small goose, “a little larger than a Mallard,” with a flock of five Canada Geese in Catawba County, just off Kale Road near Long Island on Lake Norman. The bird was relocated on 11 March at the same location by Caroline Eastman and Jeff Kline. Future reports of Cackling Geese should be expected periodically from throughout the region. Photographs should always be taken to aid in confirmation of the identification, and it is best to include other types of birds in the frame for size comparison.

### **Mottled Duck** *Anas fuvigula*

The Mottled Duck is a dabbling duck that is not native to this region. The identification of one can be a challenge as this duck can look a great deal like its close relatives the Mallard, the Mexican Duck, and the American Black Duck. The Mottled Duck was artificially introduced by the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department into the Santee River Delta and the ACE Basin between 1975 and 1982 in an attempt to establish a resident population for waterfowl hunters. Exactly 1,213 birds were captured from native Mottled Duck populations in Texas and Louisiana and were released in the state. By 1980, breeding was confirmed in South Carolina, and in 1987, over 1,500 were counted during a duck census. Today, South Carolina’s Mottled Duck population stands at more than 20,000 birds.

The Mottled Duck has not been introduced in North Carolina. The first sightings of this bird in the state were confirmed at Camp LeJeune in May 2005 and at Sunset Beach in October 2007. In both instances, it is

believed that the birds observed were dispersed from the population introduced in South Carolina. Ten years later there have been close to 15 reports along the North Carolina coast and a single record from the Piedmont.

The lone Piedmont record comes from the Central Carolina region. During the summer of 2011, Dwayne Martin and other observers watched and photographed a lone Mottled Duck on the Catawba River at Riverbend Park in Catawba and Alexander counties. The bird was sighted on multiple occasions from the last week of July through the first week of August. The identification of the species was confirmed from the photographs, and the North Carolina Bird Records Committee accepted the sighting as a valid record in 2012.

### ■Phasianidae: the PHEASANTS, GROUSE, and TURKEYS

#### **Ruffed Grouse** *Bonasa umbellus*

The Ruffed Grouse (locally called the “Mountain Pheasant”) is today a rare breeding bird found along the western fringe of the Central Carolina region. Breeding sites are currently known in the South Mountains area (located in Burke, McDowell, Rutherford, and Cleveland counties), at Bakers Mountain Park in Catawba County, and in the Brushy Mountains of Alexander County. Some evidence suggests isolated populations may once have occurred at scattered sites throughout the western portion of the region, primarily in hardwood forest at higher elevations, and a few individuals may have visited other parts of the region on a casual basis, especially in winter.

The authors of *Birds of North Carolina* noted: “claims have been made that its range at one time may have extended through much of the Piedmont territory.” On December 5, 1882, *The Charlotte Observer* reported that: “Mr. Latta Johnston, while out bird hunting yesterday, killed a genuine mountain pheasant. A beautiful bird and quite a stranger in these parts.” Regrettably, the article did not specify the precise location in the Charlotte area where the bird was shot. Ornithologist Leverett Loomis published a summary of the occurrence of Ruffed Grouse in South Carolina in *The Auk* in 1886. In it he noted that he had “traced the ‘Pheasant’ to the Kings Mountain chain (a part of which lies in York County), where although not common, it is well known to everyone.” Loomis did not collect a specimen. In 2005, a bird survey sponsored by the National Park Service, failed to locate any Ruffed Grouse in their Kings Mountain study area, and there have been no published reports of grouse in the area.

### ■Procellariidae: the PETRELS and SHEARWATERS

#### **Great Shearwater** *Puffinus gravis*

The Great Shearwater is an ocean-faring species that breeds in the Southern Hemisphere, in a fairly restricted range near the Falkland Islands. This species is endemic to the Atlantic Ocean. Great Shearwaters migrate north

across the equator each year and are usually found migrating along the coast of the Carolinas each spring and summer. State ornithologists have noted that “spring migration die-offs of this species occur regularly,” and Great Shearwaters are periodically found dead on Carolina beaches. Scientists don’t fully understand what causes this phenomenon.

A Great Shearwater landed in a field in Van Wyck, Lancaster County, SC, on July 12, 2007. The bird was exhausted, but it had just enough energy left that it was able to avoid multiple attempts at capture. Eventually, it was rescued by a concerned citizen after it was found cornered by a cat. The bird was sent to a waterfowl rehabilitation center in Union County, NC. After initial treatment, it was transferred to a facility with more experience dealing with sea birds; unfortunately, it did not survive the trip. The body of this out-of-range bird was donated to the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences where it was prepared and deposited in the ornithological collection. This is the first record of Great Shearwater ever found in the Piedmont of either of the Carolinas.

#### **Leach’s Storm-Petrel** *Oceanodroma leucorhoa*

Storm-Petrels are small birds of the deep ocean, and they spend most of their lives at sea. Several species of Storm-Petrel can be found off the North Carolina coast, and a few varieties have occasionally been forced inland during bad weather. For many years, travelers on long ocean voyages called Storm-Petrels by a very different common name: “Mother Cary’s chickens.” In 1881, W.L. Pearson of Wayne County, NC, made his first crossing of the Atlantic Ocean and recorded his experience. On the way he provided a brief explanation of the daily life of these birds: “seventy-five or a hundred miles out [the] Stormy Petrel (or ‘Mother Cary’s chickens’)...were our constant companions through fog and sunshine, wind and rain-storm, day and night, never tiring, never lighting, but for crumbs from the ship.”

Only a single species of Storm-Petrel, the Leach’s Storm-Petrel, has been found in the Central Carolina region. A presumably exhausted individual was found sitting on a bridge in southern Iredell County on September 23, 1989, not long after Hurricane Hugo had blown its way through the Carolinas. This sighting represents the first inland record of this deep ocean-faring species ever recorded in North Carolina.

### ■Phaethontidae: the TROPICBIRDS

#### **White-tailed Tropicbird** *Phaethon lepturus*

This bird has gone by many names like Long-tail, Boatswain-bird, and Yellow-billed Tropicbird, among others. Like the Storm-Petrel, the Tropicbird is a deep ocean-faring species which is only occasionally seen near land and is rarely seen inland.

In an article summarizing bird sightings associated

with Hurricane Hugo, published in *The Chat* in 1990, author Harry LeGrand reported “Allen Bryan observed an immature perched on a stump at Moss Lake, near Shelby” in Cleveland County on September 22, 1989, just after the hurricane had passed. This was the third inland record of this ocean species for North Carolina, and both of the other inland records appear to have been associated with tropical weather disturbances.

### ■Sulidae: the BOOBIES and GANNETS

#### **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster*

The Brown Booby is a bird of the tropics that breeds in the West Indies and is occasionally found along the coast of the Carolinas. It looks similar in body shape to the Northern Gannet which is a regular winter visitor on the coast, and like the gannet, it makes spectacular dives into the ocean to capture its food. About 30 records of Brown Booby have been published from North Carolina, and each of these birds was found along the coast or offshore between 15 April and 17 September. South Carolina has had only three verified records and each was seen on the coast with one each at Charleston, Huntington Beach, and North Island.

A single Brown Booby surprised everyone when it showed up on Lookout Shoals Lake in Catawba and Iredell County in May 2016. Nicholas Ottone photographed it perched on a rock there on 28 May. The bird remained there for at least 6 months and was visited by many birders from throughout the region. This is the first inland sighting of this ocean-going species ever confirmed in either of the Carolinas. A heavy deposit of white-wash at its preferred roost led some birders to speculate the bird may have been present for some time prior to its discovery. If so, it would not appear to have been forced inland due to the arrival of Tropical Storm Bonnie which made landfall in South Carolina the weekend this bird was first photographed.

### ■Phalacrocoracidae: the CORMORANTS

#### **Great Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax carbo*

The Great Cormorant is a species that breeds in the far northeastern United States and on the east coast of Canada. These birds head south after breeding season and some spend the winter on the coast of the Carolinas each year. The Great Cormorant is a rare find this far inland. It has only been reported once in the Central Carolina region. One was photographed by B.J. Stacey at the dam on High Rock Lake near Pooletown in Rowan County on October 22, 2008. A report of what is believed to be the same bird, which was later published by a different birder, notes the Great Cormorant present on October 21 in Stanly County—which is about 12 miles down the Yadkin River. Like the local fisherman, this bird most likely moved up and down the river regularly in search of the best feeding sites.

### ■Threskiornithidae: the IBISES and SPOONBILLS

#### **Roseate Spoonbill** *Platalea ajaja*

This brightly colored wading bird breeds in Florida and occasionally wanders northward into the Carolinas during summer after breeding season has concluded. The Spoonbill was once known as the “Flame Bird,” and it was a prized target of feather hunters during the late 1800s. It was often exploited for food as well. The Florida population reached a historic low of less than 50 breeding pairs during the 1940s. This population began a long slow recovery in the 1980s and 1990s. Today, the Florida breeding population has increased to more than 2,000 breeding pairs, but the population remains threatened by both habitat loss and human disturbance.

In recent years, the Roseate Spoonbill has become a fairly regular visitor to the coast of North Carolina. It has been discovered twice in the Central Carolina region. North Carolina’s first inland spoonbill was photographed on September 19, 2006, at Lake Twitty in Union County, 11 miles from the Mecklenburg County line. The state’s second inland spoonbill was an immature bird found by Monroe Pannell on August 11, 2009, in Catawba County at Riverbend Park, about 25 miles north of Mecklenburg County.



*Roseate Spoonbill over Lake Twitty in September 2006.*

### ■Gruidae: the CRANES

#### **Whooping Crane** *Grus americana*

The Whooping Crane is one of the rarest birds in America. It is listed as a federally endangered species and scientists are working hard to keep the population from going extinct. The Whooping Crane is an accidental migrant in the Carolinas. To date, there have been two sightings of this bird in the North Carolina Piedmont. Three were seen in flight near Spring Hope in Nash County on March 30, 2005. Zoologist Harry LeGrand reported two near High Rock Lake in mid-May 2005. Both of these reports were published in *The Chat*.

## ■ Accipitridae: the KITES, EAGLES, HAWKS, and HARRIERS

### **Northern Goshawk** *Accipiter gentilis*

The Northern Goshawk is the largest of our three accipiters, and it is an extremely rare find in the Carolinas. The field identification of this species presents a notoriously difficult challenge even for the most experienced observers. The plumage of the immature Goshawk can look very similar to our other accipiters. Northern Goshawk has been reported fewer than 10 times in the Piedmont of North Carolina. It was not until 1996 that the first sight record of Northern Goshawk was accepted in the state of South Carolina, and it was not placed on the definitive list until 2007 when a specimen was reviewed and accepted by the South Carolina Bird Records Committee.

A single record of Northern Goshawk has been confirmed from this region. One was shot on January 10, 1992, near Pumpkin Center School, due west of Denver, in Lincoln County. The injured bird was rescued and turned over to staff at the Carolina Raptor Center. The bird was carefully identified and photographed. It successfully survived several surgeries and a lengthy convalescence and was finally healthy enough for Raptor Center staff to release in the summer of 1993 at Hawk Mountain in Pennsylvania.

Several sightings of Northern Goshawk have been reported from the region, but because of the lack of written details supporting the reports and the difficulty in goshawk identification they are not included. One sight record from the region has made it into the literature. On December 5, 1995, Adam and Phyllis Martin reported an “immature” bird in their yard in Conover in Catawba County. No additional identification details were provided. For future sightings in the region, a birder will need to supply multiple photographs or a good video recording of the bird to help convince others of the bird’s true identity.

### **Golden Eagle** *Aquila chrysaetos*

This spectacular bird, our largest bird of prey, is a special find anywhere in the Carolina Piedmont. It is important to note that eagles can be difficult to identify and immature Bald Eagles are at times misidentified as Golden Eagles. Great care should be taken to record definitive field marks or to get photographs or a video recording for confirmation.

Like many of our other raptors, populations of Golden Eagles plummeted during the first half of the twentieth century. Unfortunately, this majestic bird did not receive complete federal protection until the early 1970s. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, first passed in 1940 and then amended in 1962, had many loopholes allowing “take” for a variety of reasons. Stiff penalties were finally added to the law in 1972, and this amendment, along with other conservation measures, helped the Golden Eagle population begin to slowly rebound.

In North Carolina, the Golden Eagle was listed as a Threatened Species in the 1970s. It was known to have been a regular but rare visitor to the Carolinas during the fall and winter, but its breeding status in the state has always been unclear. In 1981, a multi-agency Golden Eagle restoration project was begun in the Shining Rock Wilderness Area. The project was the brainchild of David Cone, a staff member at the Schiele Museum of Natural History in Gastonia. Cone and a few federal biologists obtained two eagles from a privately funded propagation center in Missouri, and they selected a release site near Shining Rock. They recruited and trained volunteer “eagle-sitters,” to help feed the birds, from groups as diverse as the Museum’s Expedition Society or students from Charlotte’s inner city schools, among others. At least five Golden Eagles were successfully hatched (raised and released into the wild) during the duration of the project, but none survived to establish a breeding population.

Currently, the Golden Eagle is listed as “Significantly Rare” in North Carolina at its wintering sites. While breeding is suspected in this part of the southern Appalachians, no breeding population has been confirmed. Fifteen states, including North Carolina, are currently engaged in a large scale monitoring project to track Golden Eagles. In 2013, biologists detected 8–11 different Golden Eagles visiting five bait stations scattered in the North Carolina mountains. A research project at the Savannah River Site, a large forested tract in the Coastal Plain of South Carolina, confirmed eight different Golden Eagles present there during the winters of 2013–2014 and 2014–2015. This surprised many biologists and provided evidence that these eagles may possibly be regularly wintering in large forested areas along the coast of both Carolinas.

There are several anecdotal reports of the Golden Eagle in and around the Central Carolina region prior to World War II, including accounts of birds shot in Concord, Alexis, Lincolnton, Winston, and Asheville. By far, the most convincing report is also the earliest report which is a firsthand account published on March 3, 1852, in *The North Carolina Whig*, a Charlotte newspaper. Portions of this lengthy account titled “A Rare Visitor” are excerpted below:

A short time since a pair of this species of Eagle paid a visit to the upper part of Mecklenburg county in the vicinity of Davidson College. It is but seldom this noble bird strays into the Southern States. Their advent in that quiet neighborhood was hailed with delight; and their sojourn would have been particularly agreeable had their visit been attended with no predatory adventures. But unfortunately their proneness to attack the innocent— like too many bipeds belonging to the genus *homo* (man)— was soon manifested in killing several unoffending geese.

One of the eagles, I have been credibly informed



Golden Eagle injured in Iredell County in 1947. Photo Wildlife in North Carolina, July 1947, per Jack F. Dermid.

was shot; and the other was caught in a large trap made for the purpose, baited with a murdered goose, and now held in durance vile. This latter individual was my good fortune to see, about two weeks ago, at Beatty's Ford, and now in possession of Dr. W. J. Hayes. ...This species should not be confounded with the Bald Eagle (*Falco leucocephalos*) from which our national emblem is derived, and which, surrounded with stars, has so frequently inspired our gallant armies with courage, and led them onward to victory. Whilst the Golden Eagle is more abundant in high northern latitudes, the Bald Eagle is more frequently found, and takes up its abode in temperate climates.

A published photograph of a Golden Eagle found in western Iredell County in 1947 provided confirmation of this species in the region. The bird was shot by a farmer and survived. The farmer kept it in a corn crib for show, word soon got out, and ultimately, the wildlife officer stationed in Statesville paid him a visit. The bird was rescued, nursed back to health "on a diet which featured minnows," and was later sent to a bird sanctuary in Durham.

Many sight reports of Golden Eagles in the Central Carolinas region have been published in *The Chat*. June Conway reported an adult Golden Eagle in York County, SC, on September 30, 1981. Golden Eagles showed up in numbers at Bakers Mountain Park in Catawba County in 2003 with sightings there each season (almost monthly) and into 2004 with sightings in spring and summer. An "apparent family group" of two adults and one immature bird showed up on May 10, 2003. Then, two immature birds showed up there a month later on 22 June, providing a "highly unusual summer report." Three Golden Eagles were seen by Park Rangers there that fall on 4 October, one immature was sighted on 7 December, and three adults were seen there on December 12, 2003. In 2004, Golden Eagles were seen there again on 15 May and 4 July. Robin Carter sighted one adult in Fairfield County on January 3, 2005. Ron Clark found one Golden Eagle at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge in Anson County,

on February 23, 2011. Wildlife biologist Chris Kelly photographed one in the South Mountains Game Land in 2014. In December 2017, a presumed immature Golden Eagle was photographed in Anson County.

Since 2004, there have been four reports of Golden Eagles seen in Mecklenburg County. One was reported at McDowell Nature Preserve on July 16, 2004. An immature bird was reported near Huntersville on March 26, 2008. A suspected Golden Eagle was photographed at the Cowan's Ford Hawk Watch in October 2009, but upon subsequent review by a number of local birders, the bird was determined to be a Rough-legged Hawk. An immature Golden Eagle was reported circling high overhead in the Town of Matthews on November 11, 2013. Unfortunately, none of the observers submitting these reports provided sufficient written details that were adequate to confirm the bird's identification. Therefore, while the Golden Eagle is confirmed for the region, it has not been added to the Mecklenburg County bird list because no photographic documentation has been provided and convincing written details have not been recorded.

## ■Aramidae: the LIMPKINS

### Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

This unusual and shy tropical wader has been found five times in North Carolina and about 10 times in South Carolina. The first record in North Carolina was a bird sighted by Haven Wiley on the Waccamaw River on September 7, 1975. The first record in South Carolina was of two specimens collected in Aiken in October 1890.

Bill Stokes discovered a Limpkin on August 7, 2005, while kayaking on Cane Creek, a tributary of the Catawba River in Lancaster County, SC. Stokes videotaped the bird, and it was relocated and photographed multiple times during the next week. This is the first record of a Limpkin ever sighted in the Piedmont region of South Carolina.

A decade later, Dwayne Martin found and photographed a Limpkin wading in a cove on northern Lake Norman in



Limpkin on Catawba River in July 2015.

Catawba County on July 28, 2015. At one point the bird moved into Iredell County. It remained in the general area until early August and was seen and photographed by many birders. This record was the fourth for the state of North Carolina and the first Limpkin ever documented in the Piedmont of the state.

## ■ Scolopacidae: the SANDPIPERS and PHALAROPES

### **Red-necked Phalarope** *Phalaropus lobatus*

Leverett M. Loomis collected a Red-necked Phalarope on a “small mill-pond” near the Chester Courthouse in Chester County, SC, on May 17, 1880. It was 150 miles from the ocean. This bird, then called Northern Phalarope, was the first specimen of this species ever taken in North or South Carolina. Normally, Red-necked Phalaropes are found in the ocean, well offshore. They are only occasionally found on waters along the coast of the Carolinas and are a rare find on inland lakes, usually after the passing of tropical storms.

In addition to this record supported by a specimen, there are two sight records. One bird was found dead at the Ridgeway Gold Mine in Fairfield County, South Carolina, on May 27, 1989. Grady Goldston reported a Red-necked Phalarope present on Lake Tillery in Stanly County on October 24, 1999. The bird was reported to have remained there until early November and Goldston’s report was published in the Spring 2000 issue of *The Chat*.

### **Red Phalarope** *Phalaropus fulicarius*

The Red Phalarope is considered to be one of the rarest shorebirds that can be seen inland in the Carolinas. There are two records from the Central Carolina region. Dwayne Martin and Lori Owenby reported seeing a single Red Phalarope at the Dusty Ridge Access area on Lake Hickory in Alexander County on October 7, 1999. They provided this description:

We determined it to be a Red Phalarope on several counts. First, there was little to no barring on its back. It appeared rather uniformly gray. Second, the black nape did not come up to the crown of the head, it stopped just before the crown. And third, its bill did not appear “needle-like.” It appeared to be more “stubby” if you will. We watched it for over an hour while it twirled, flew, and fed. Great scope views!

On February 8, 2015, Martina Nordstrand and Matthew Janson photographed a Red Phalarope at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge in Anson County. The bird was seen along the wildlife drive at Green Tree Reservoir Road. The find was pronounced as “especially unusual considering there are only two previous records of this species at an inland site in NC during the winter season.”

One additional record just outside the region is interesting to note. State wildlife biologist Allen Boynton

discovered the remains of a Red Phalarope in the eyrie of a Peregrine Falcon nesting around Linville Gorge in the spring of 1987. The feathers were identified by Roxie Laybourne, the internationally famous “feather lady” from North Carolina who helped train several Central Carolina birders and who spent much of her career identifying feathers from all over the world that were sent to her office at the Smithsonian Museum in Washington, DC.

## ■ Laridae: the GULLS, TERNS, and SKIMMERS

### **Black-legged Kittiwake** *Rissa tridactyla*

This bird of the open ocean is accidental in the Carolina Piedmont. One was photographed in Wake County on November 29, 2015, and Lori Owenby photographed one on Lake Hickory in Catawba County on November 17, 2017.

### **Least Tern** *Sternula antillarum*

The Least Tern breeds primarily in the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, but in 2012, Steve Patterson located an inland breeding colony in Kershaw County in the town of Camden, SC. This small colony (perhaps 2–3 pairs) was nesting on the rooftop of the local high school which is located about 15 miles south of Lancaster County and just over 50 miles from Mecklenburg County.

Despite the recent presence of this small breeding group, the Least Tern has been reported only twice in the Central Carolina region. On September 22, 1989, Robert Ruiz found a flock of six Least Terns sitting down in a parking lot in Shelby, NC, just after Hurricane Hugo hit. Ruiz’s report was reviewed and later included in a summary of Hurricane Hugo birds published in *The Chat*.

On September 6, 2012, an observer submitted an eBird report of a “handful of Least Terns” on Lake Norman in Mecklenburg County. No photographic evidence or written details were provided, therefore, the Least Tern has not been added to the Mecklenburg County list.

### **Arctic Tern** *Sterna paradisaea*

The Arctic Tern is an amazing long-distance migrant that traverses the entire globe from its breeding grounds in the Arctic all the way to the Antarctic and back again, each year. Banding data confirmed nestlings banded in Greenland flew 11,200 miles, arriving on their wintering grounds in the Southern Hemisphere in just over 100 days—an estimated speed of 130 miles per day. This renowned world traveler will migrate tens of thousands of miles during its lifetime, and it has been sighted on all seven continents. In the Carolinas, the Arctic Tern is most often seen by observers on boats well offshore in deep ocean waters.

There has been a single sighting of this wanderer reported in the Central Carolina region. Allen Bryan observed an adult Arctic Tern in breeding plumage, forced down by Hurricane Hugo in a parking lot in

Shelby on September 22, 1989. His report was reviewed and included in a summary of Hurricane Hugo birds published in the Fall 1990 issue of *The Chat*.

## ■ Strigidae: the TRUE OWLS

### Long-Eared Owl *Asio otus*

The Long-eared Owl is widely known for its very secretive nature, and as such it is a notoriously hard-to-find bird in the Carolinas. There are five reports of this owl in the Central Carolina region, four of which are of injured birds. Renowned South Carolina ornithologist Leverett Loomis designated the Long-eared Owl as “moderately common” during winters in Chester, SC, and specified that it was “not known to breed” in the area. Unfortunately, he provided no specific dated record for this species in Chester County.

J.A. Settlemyre provided the following account of a Long-eared Owl discovered in northwestern York County SC, in October of 1954:

[A Long-eared Owl] was trapped by H.B. Clinton on his farm...The specimen was mounted for the Children’s Nature Museum of Rock Hill by Mrs. Howard Thomas...The area surrounding the Clinton farm is composed of a densely wooded section bordered by peach orchards and cleared fields with one farm house and outbuildings within 50 feet of a lake approximately two acres in area. The

owl was captured in the back yard of this farm house in a steel trap that had been placed approximately 30 feet off the ground in the stump of an old dead tree that overlooked a pen of young pheasants. The trap was not baited. It had been placed in a particular spot in the tree where the birds of prey commonly stop to gaze with the possibility of catching a young pheasant.

The final whereabouts of this specimen is unknown.

The third report comes from a brief note published in *The Chat* about a sighting on January 30, 1980. “Eric Paisley and Adrian Tucker saw an injured and weakened bird on a trash pile along NC 49 in northern Stanly County, NC...They captured the owl, which had one foot missing, but released it with the belief that it was able to fend for itself.”

The fourth and fifth reports are of injured birds turned over to the Carolina Raptor Center. An injured Long-eared Owl was found in York County on May 21, 1998, and was turned over to the Raptor Center. The bird died and is now in the specimen collection at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. A second-year female Long-eared Owl was found injured on Lingerfelt Road in western Lincoln County on March 21, 2000. The bird was captured and turned over to the Raptor Center where staff examined it and confirmed it had a seriously injured elbow that had caused the wing to become very stiff. They determined the bird was non-releasable and

## Spotlight on Local Research: Hummingbird Banding

The only way to accurately identify many of our winter vagrant hummingbirds is by capturing and carefully examining them in hand. The federal government requires banders to get special training. Once training is complete, each bander must be approved to receive a special permit for handling these tiny birds.

There are three licensed banders who actively band hummingbirds in the Central Carolina region. Bill Hilton Jr. at the Hilton Pond Center in York County, SC, is truly a veteran hummingbird expert. He has been banding hummingbirds in the region for over 34 years and has been educating the public about birds for even longer. Hilton has personally banded nearly 6,000 Ruby-throated Hummingbirds breeding or moving through York County with a record of 373 ruby-throats banded there in 2017 alone. One female that repeatedly returned to Hilton Pond was eight years old. Four of Hilton's banded ruby-throats were later encountered at sites from Atlanta to Louisiana,



indicating a southwesterly fall migration route.

Susan Campbell was a Research Associate at the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences. She trained under the famous Master Banders Bob and Martha Sargent. Campbell has been studying and banding North Carolina’s vagrant hummingbirds since 1999, and she has banded hummingbirds across the state of North Carolina, including the “ultra-rare” Green-breasted Mango in Concord.

Dwayne Martin, a Park Ranger in Catawba County, trained under Susan Campbell to learn the techniques needed for banding hummingbirds. Together, these banding experts have banded at least 12 different species of hummingbirds found visiting in both Carolinas.



subsequently used it as an education bird in their aviary until it died in 2003. The Carolina Raptor Center has only treated two other Long-eared Owls in their 35+ year history: one received from Wake County in 2003 and one received from Richland County, SC, in 2014. Both were treated and successfully released.

*Note: Two additional records of Long-eared Owls in this region were reported from Mecklenburg County. One bird was reported in the Town of Matthews on December 15, 1979, and one off Pelham Lane in Charlotte on October 16, 1993. These reports were reviewed by the Mecklenburg County Bird Records Committee and were deemed to be probable misidentifications. The committee decided not to include the Long-eared Owl on the county list.*

## ■ Trochilidae: the HUMMINGBIRDS and ALLIES

### **Green-breasted Mango** *Anthracothorax prevostii*

Without a doubt, the most amazing vagrant hummingbird ever to visit this region is the Green-breasted Mango. Its native range is from eastern and southern Mexico south to Belize. One of these large hummingbirds surprised everyone when it showed up at a feeder in the backyard of a home in the Pinecliff subdivision of eastern Cabarrus County, 12 miles east of the Mecklenburg County line. At the time, this bird was only the 13th Green-breasted Mango that had ever been found in the United States, and each of the other 12 records had been recorded in Texas, over 1,000 miles away.

On November 12, 2000, Lori Turner noticed a big, colorful hummingbird at her backyard feeder and she immediately reported this strange bird to the Mecklenburg Audubon Society. Audubon members arrived, identified the bird as a possible Green-breasted Mango, and sent an alert to birders along the East Coast. Soon, this tiny bird became a big star with hundreds of people flocking to the neighborhood to get a look at an exceptionally rare bird. The mango was captured, measured, and identified by Susan Campbell as a juvenile male. Campbell banded the bird on 19 November, photographed it, and successfully released it. The bird remained in the area until 4 December, after which it was never seen again. This is the only sighting of Green-breasted Mango ever reported from the Carolinas.

### **Allen's Hummingbird** *Selasphorus sasin*

This hummingbird and the Rufous Hummingbird look very similar, and in winter the two are best differentiated by examination of a captured bird in hand. As of 2016, there have been only four accepted records of Allen's Hummingbird in the Carolinas, and one of these was confirmed in the Central Carolina region. North Carolina's first Allen's Hummingbird was banded in Manteo in January 2003. South Carolina's only confirmed Allen's Hummingbird was banded in Lexington County in January 2007, and it returned to the same backyard the following two winters. On November 19, 2011, Park

Ranger Dwayne Martin confirmed an adult male Allen's Hummingbird at Riverbend Park in Catawba County. The bird stayed about a month. Martin captured, banded, and carefully measured and recorded the field marks of this tiny bird. North Carolina's third recorded Allen's Hummingbird, a second-year male, was banded in the town of Oriental in January 2014.

It is interesting to note that a third western species of *Selasphorus* hummingbird, named the Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), was found just north of the region in Guilford County from November 2001 through early 2002. The bird was an immature male and provided the first record for both Carolinas. None have been seen in the Carolinas since.



*Allen's Hummingbird at Riverbend Park in 2011.*

## ■ Picidae: the WOODPECKERS

### **Red-cockaded Woodpecker** *Picoides borealis*

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker is designated an endangered species at both the state and federal levels. This bird is a colonial nesting species, and it is a habitat specialist that creates nest cavities in living pine trees in open, mature, fire-maintained pine forests in the southeastern United States. Heavy commercial logging eliminated a large proportion of its habitat, and today the species is struggling to survive in much of its original range. The Red-cockaded Woodpecker has been the subject of a great deal of research and conservation work in both Carolinas including banding and tracking birds, the use of prescribed burns, installing artificial nest cavity inserts, and other activities. The Central Carolina region is on the western edge of this small woodpecker's breeding range.

One Red-cockaded Woodpecker breeding site was discovered in this region in Anson County in 1973 at the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge. The birds were found nesting in three separate colonies, and all of the nest-

cavity trees were built in live, mature loblolly pines. Each of these small nesting groups faced fierce competition with Pileated Woodpeckers, Red-bellied Woodpeckers, and Northern Flickers, who regularly enlarged and then usurped the Red-cockaded's nest cavities. By 1989, the Pee Dee colony was labeled as the only active colony in the Piedmont of North Carolina, but it was barely surviving. Individual Red-cockaded Woodpeckers were counted at the refuge on the annual Christmas Bird Count until 2000, but it appears that today, this breeding colony has been lost.

There are two known Red-cockaded Woodpecker colonies near the Pee Dee colony, but they are actually on the periphery of this region. In 1962, Charlotte birders H. Lee Jones and Joe Norwood discovered Red-cockaded Woodpeckers breeding on the Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge in Chesterfield County, SC. Jones later authored an article on these birds complete with nesting data and information on winter feeding groups. This colony site is in the Sandhills about 30 miles south of the Pee Dee colony. In 1977, Barbara Lee documented a colony in the Uwharrie National Forest in Montgomery County, NC, about 30 miles north of the Pee Dee colony. Only the Carolina Sandhills colony is still active today.

There are two other published reports of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker in the region that should be addressed. In the 1959 update of *Birds of North Carolina*, David Wray included the note: "Western record for Statesville." This note was based on the following account Grace Anderson published in *The Chat* in 1945:

On July 28, 1945, two male Red-cockaded Woodpeckers chasing each other landed very close to me, about nine feet from my seat on my front porch and on eye level. With backs to me they faced each other motionless for a second, then turned



*Red-cockaded Woodpecker parent at Carolina Sandhills National Wildlife Refuge.*

their heads about for a short time. My sister and I exclaimed in low tones, "I've never seen that bird before." I knew they were woodpeckers. There was no white down their backs; backs very black with white lateral streaks—zebra-backed. Each bird had a narrow red mark at side of head. I have heard of one unconfirmed report of this bird here before—many years ago.

Statesville lies about 50 miles from another historic Red-cockaded Woodpecker site documented in Forsyth County and about 65 miles west of the colonies documented in Anson County and Montgomery County. Grace Anderson was a President of the North Carolina Bird Club and was well respected as a birder, but from today's perspective, a more thorough description would be desirable. The second report is of a Red-cockaded Woodpecker published in the account summary for the 1962 Spring Bird Count held in New London, Stanly County. This report was determined to be in error and was later retracted.

The Red-cockaded Woodpecker is listed on the Red Watch List of birds of the continental United States. It is a species with extremely high vulnerability due to high threats and range wide declines. As such, it is in need of immediate conservation action.

## ■Tyrannidae: the FLYCATCHERS

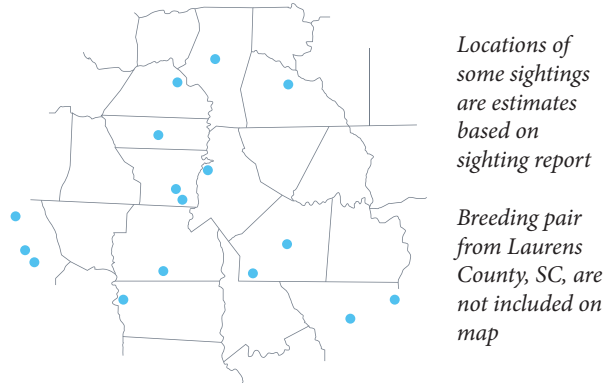
### **Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** *Tyrannus forficatus*

The Scissor-tailed Flycatcher gets its name from its long forked tail feathers which in the male can be up to 10 inches long. This is longer than the tail of any other songbird found in the Carolina Piedmont. It is a western bird that breeds primarily in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Arkansas, eastward to the Mississippi River. This flycatcher winters primarily in southern Mexico and Central America and some spend the winter on the southern tip of Florida. It has been known as an accidental wanderer to the Carolinas since the 1920s. The first one seen in South Carolina was found on Edisto Island in November 1928, and the first one sighted in North Carolina was found in Southern Pines in April 1953. By 1980, sightings had increased, and the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was designated a rare spring and fall migrant and "probably annual summer visitor" in both states. Today, the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher is a regular but still rather rare visitor to both Carolinas, and breeding has been confirmed at multiple locations in both states.

There are many reports of Scissor-tailed Flycatchers in the Central Carolinas. The earliest was a bird photographed by Walter Clark in Lincoln County during the first week of April 1960. Clark spied a male flycatcher in a residential area southeast of the town of Lincolnton. The area was developed, but adjacent to an area with substantial open field habitat. The bird was observed repeatedly feeding from a perch on a power

line. After first finding the bird, Clark was able to return home to retrieve his camera and was able to take multiple color photographs of it. He later submitted both the photographs and written documentation to the editor of *The Chat*.

The following map illustrates the records of the Scissor-tailed Flycatcher at the core of the Carolina Piedmont.



South Carolina's famous naturalist Rudy Mancke documented the first breeding of a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in either of the Carolinas on July 6, 1982, in upper Laurens County SC, about 35 miles due west of Chester County. In early June, a pair of flycatchers built a nest 15 feet off the ground in a branch of a willow oak tree and foraged for insects in the surrounding fields. The pair raised one young, and Mancke later collected the nest for the SC State Museum. The pair returned there again in May of the following year to nest in a walnut tree about a quarter-mile away.

In June 2000, Eric, Anne, and Blayne Olsen documented the first Scissor-tailed Flycatcher nest in North Carolina. The nest was built during the first week of June on the crossbars of a large power line tower at a farm near Monroe in Union County. The pair successfully raised three young which fledged on 15 July. They returned to breed for several consecutive years with intermittent



*Scissor-tailed Flycatcher feeding fledglings in Rock Hill in July 2012.*

success until 2008, when the male was hit and killed by a car.

“There is no mistaking a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher”

—SC Ornithologist Milby Burton, 1970

Many Scissor-tailed Flycatchers found in the Carolinas have been “one day wonders”—birds seen briefly at one location and then never relocated. On June 13, 2013, the author sighted a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher in Mecklenburg County near the intersection of Mt. Holly-Huntersville Road and Highway 16. Despite several subsequent searches, the bird was never relocated. A high level of both residential and commercial development was present where the bird was seen, but suitable foraging and breeding habitat was still present within half a mile. Since suitable material documentation was not procured, the species has not been added to the Mecklenburg County bird list. It is interesting to note that this site is just over 15 miles from the region's earliest sighting in Lincoln County in 1960.

## ■Hirundinidae: the MARTINS and SWALLOWS

### **Cave Swallow** *Petrochelidon fulva*

The Cave Swallow looks a great deal like its close relative the Cliff Swallow which nests in our region, but the Cave Swallow is much more restricted in its range. The Cave Swallow breeds primarily from southeastern New Mexico and Texas, southward into Mexico. There is also a population in southern Florida, Cuba, and on other islands in the Caribbean. Prior to the twenty-first century, the Cave Swallow was a rare vagrant in the eastern states; however, their status in fall and winter has changed over the last two decades. Cave Swallows were first reported in North Carolina in December 1987 in Carteret County, December 1992 in New Bern, and at Sneads Ferry in February 1995. In October 1994, Doug McNair found a dead Cave Swallow at the base of the radar tower at the Coast Guard Station at Folly Beach, SC, providing South Carolina's first definitive record.

In the fall and winter of 1999–2000, western Cave Swallows “staged a major flight” into the east, and in the fall and winter of 2002–2003, biologists noted “an unprecedented migration to the east coast.” During the winter of 2005–2006 there was “another record influx” of Cave Swallows in the east, and by 2007, the Cave Swallow had become an annual visitor to the Carolina coast in late fall and winter.

The first record of the Cave Swallow ever reported inland in the Carolinas was reported in Troutman in Iredell County on December 20, 1999. Dwayne Martin, Lori Owenby, and Dominique and Emma D’Ostillo found the bird, carefully recorded written details about its field marks, and prepared a detailed sketch of what they observed. They submitted their report to the North Carolina Bird Records Committee which reviewed and

accepted this sight record as the fifth accepted record (seventh actual sighting) for North Carolina.

## ■ Turdidae: the THRUSHES

### **Bicknell's Thrush** *Catharus bicknelli*

Has the Bicknell's Thrush been documented in the Central Carolinas? A simple yes or no should suffice, but the answer to this question is, in actuality, quite complex. The Bicknell's Thrush was first discovered by Eugene Bicknell in New York's Catskill Mountains in 1881. It was originally believed to be a small race of the Gray-cheeked Thrush, and ornithologist Robert Ridgway formally described this bird as a subspecies of the Gray-cheeked Thrush in 1882. For the next 113 years, ornithologists classified it as a Gray-cheeked Thrush, which is an uncommon spring and fall migrant throughout this region. In 1995, after an immense amount of lab research and field work in some of the most rugged and impenetrable habitat on New England's mountaintops, the American Ornithologists' Union voted to "split" the two and to consider the Bicknell's Thrush as an entirely distinct species.

The Bicknell's Thrush and Gray-cheeked Thrush are so similar in appearance that they cannot be visually separated in the field. Neither the North nor South Carolina Bird Records Committee accepts sight records of this species. The songs of the two birds are different, but are still hard to differentiate. To confirm the identity of a bird as a Bicknell's Thrush, one must capture and measure it in hand. Since 1995, Bicknell's Thrush has only been formally confirmed a few times in North Carolina, and all the records are of birds that were measured and released at bird banding stations in the eastern part of the state. There are three published accounts of Bicknell's Thrush reported in the Central Carolinas that must be addressed.

The first two are specimens of Bicknell's Thrush taken by ornithologist Leverett Loomis in the town of Chester, SC. Loomis collected and identified both of these birds as being Bicknell's Thrush (subspecies *bicknelli*), just five years after Ridgway described the subspecies. He collected a male on May 6, 1887, and that fall, he took a female on September 17, 1887. Loomis recorded very precise measurements and specifically referenced both specimens as being "characteristic exemplifications... [o]f this the miniature form of the Gray-cheeked Thrush." The authors of *South Carolina Bird Life* reported that these specimens were housed at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, but during a recent review of the museum's collections database they were not located.

One additional report of a possible Bicknell's Thrush in the region comes from Mecklenburg County. Kevin Metcalf provided the following detailed description of a thrush that was "by every indication a Bicknell's Thrush" which he heard and saw at Ribbonwalk Nature Preserve on September 17, 2011. This narrative provides a great

example of how an experienced birder must assess all factors when trying to make an identification:

I know that the field ID of this species is very dicey (possible?), but here it is briefly: Call note a fairly quick, descending, flat, somewhat throaty or burry "Beer." Was not like Veery (which were present). I located the bird and watched it call. At first glance I thought Gray-cheeked Thrush as it had a very plain face and fairly heavy black spotting on the breast. However, I have heard many gray-Cheeks (and Veery and Swainson's, etc.) and the call didn't seem quite right. This bird had a moderately distinct thin, gray eye-ring, seeming more prominent than typical gray-cheek, and the overall tone was warmer than typical Gray-cheek. The primaries, rump and tail were distinctively more rufous than the rest of the upper-parts, but not as bright rufous as Hermit. I went back and forth at times whether this bird looked more like a Hermit Thrush or a Gray-cheeked Thrush, but reminded myself that the call note was not like Hermit at all. I wrote down the call note in my notebook as a descending "Beer"—which I found later is exactly how the BNA account described the call note of Bicknell's. Online audio was a dead ringer. So, I feel this is about as good as one can do without getting an audio recording, quality photos or both.

So, does the Bicknell's Thrush migrate through the Central Carolinas? The answer lies in the relocation and examination of two century-old museum specimens and the future mist-netting, banding, and careful measurement of lots of Gray-cheeked type Thrushes until a Bicknell's can be sorted from the lot.

## ■ Calcariidae: the LONGSPURS

### **Chestnut-collared Longspur** *Calcarius ornatus*

The first record of this western rarity ever found in the state of North Carolina was a single winter-plumaged bird discovered in Cabarrus County on February 28, 1992, by Taylor Piephoff and several other Charlotte birders. The bird was foraging in the grass and dirt parking lots of the Charlotte Motor Speedway. Harry LeGrand authored a detailed description of this longspur's discovery which was published in *The Chat* in the Fall issue of 1998. LeGrand's article provides very specific details of this "presumably female" longspur's plumage, short tail-length, and "chit-tle" call. The bird stayed until March and was photographed and seen by many observers. The record was formally recognized as a first state record by the North Carolina Bird Records Committee in its 1992 report.

Only two other Chestnut-collared Longspurs have been documented in North Carolina since: one in Haywood

County in the mountains and one on the coast at Fort Fisher. To date, there has been no Chestnut-collared Longspur ever confirmed in South Carolina.

### **Smith's Longspur** *Calcarius pictus*

Like the Chestnut-collared Longspur, the Smith's Longspur is an accidental visitor that has only been reported a handful of times in the Carolinas. This bird's normal wintering range is in the central Midwestern United States.

Our earliest report is from Chester County, SC. Leverett M. Loomis collected specimens of Smith's Longspur on December 1, 1880, and February 9, 1889. His published account of the taking of the first specimen of this species in either North or South Carolina is of special note:

In the town of Chester, SC, while walking on December 1, 1880 through a stubble field overgrown with short grass, my attention was arrested by the undulating flight and peculiar chipping notes of a small bird, some thirty or forty feet in the air, flying towards me. When within about twenty yards of the place where I stood, it suddenly darted to the ground; and, when approached, ran nimbly off through the grass, stopping occasionally to watch my movements, and, finally, when too closely pressed took wing, continuing its flight, only, however, for a few yards. After being flushed several times, and apparently growing less shy, it allowed me to advance within five or six feet. As I was without a gun, my only resort was a stone; and, much to my surprise, the bird stood, with parted bill and drooping wings, inquisitively watching my movements, while I deliberately threw the stone and knocked it over. This accidental acquisition thus added a new bird—the Painted Lark Bunting—to the fauna of the Carolinas.

The second specimen taken by Loomis in 1889 was deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History and is available for examination.

Smith's Longspur remains one of the rarest songbirds ever found in the Carolinas. Surprisingly, two additional reports have come from this region. David Wright and Taylor Piephoff found a pair of Smith's Longspurs at the Charlotte Motor Speedway on December 2, 1987. The birds remained there until December 20, and they were seen and photographed by several observers. This was the fourth report of Smith's Longspur in the state and only the second one that was formally documented. One Smith's Longspur was reported at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge in Anson County on January 3–4, 1998, but a photograph was not taken. Details submitted to the NC Bird Committee resulted in a split decision; therefore, the report was designated “unresolved.” Collectively, these reports from the Central Carolina region represent one

third of all of the reports of Smith Longspur's in both Carolinas.

### **Snow Bunting** *Plectrophenax nivalis*

The Snow Bunting is a rare bird found in the Carolinas usually during the winter and primarily from the Sandhills region east to the coast. Most are seen in sparsely vegetated areas among our coastal dunes. The Snow Bunting is an accidental visitor in the mountains and Piedmont, and there are only four records from the Central Carolina region. These records range from later November into early January.

The first report of a Snow Bunting in the Central Carolinas comes from the city of Gastonia. A single bird was observed at the backyard feeder of Ruth Rice in Gaston County on December 10–11, 1974. Alan Stout reported the discovery, and his report was published in both *American Birds* and *The Chat*. An article titled “Status of Snow Buntings Wintering in the Southeast,” written by Micou Browne and published in the Summer 1977 issue of *The Chat*, appears to have either missed this record or it is incorrectly listed as “Lake Gaston” instead of Gaston County.

Ten years later on December 11, 1984, Derek Carrigan found one on Barrett Mountain, near Taylorsville, NC. On November 26, 1988, David Wright, Taylor Piephoff, and the author visited the boat landing at Ebenezer Park on Lake Wylie. As soon as they got out of their car, they saw a Snow Bunting sitting on the ground, just a few feet away. The bird was found there again the following day. This boat landing is on the Catawba River in York County, about 15 miles south of Gastonia and a mile south of the Mecklenburg County line. This sighting provided the first inland record of Snow Bunting for South Carolina. Eleven years later, wildlife biologist Lex Glover discovered another Snow Bunting at the same location on December 18, 1999. This bunting remained there for almost a month, and it was seen and photographed by many observers.

Our most recent record is provided by the father and son team of David and Mike McCloy. The pair discovered a Snow Bunting in the stubble-field parking lots at the Charlotte Motor Speedway in Cabarrus County, just on the edge of the Mecklenburg County line. They noted these field marks: “large white wing patch, tiny orange bill...plump body...thin and incomplete breast band of a rusty coloration...top of head and cheek (auricular) patch rusty as well.” The bird was actively feeding with two Horned Larks and was noted as being quite skittish. This Snow Bunting was also later relocated and photographed by several observers. The return of this delightful vagrant to the region is much anticipated by many local birders.

## ■Emberizidae: the NEW WORLD SPARROWS

### **American Tree Sparrow** *Spizelloides arborea*

The American Tree Sparrow is a bird that breeds in far

northern Canada and Alaska, and it usually winters to the north and west of the Carolinas. Sightings of the American Tree Sparrow are considered “extremely rare” in South Carolina and “very noteworthy” in North Carolina, and reports in both Carolinas have been described as “few and far between the past couple of decades.”

Just after the turn of the twentieth century, *The Charlotte News* ran two articles that highlighted the American Tree Sparrow as one of the most useful of our country’s winter resident birds. The first shared an estimate from the Department of Agriculture that the tree sparrow was responsible for eating “1,720,000 varieties of noxious weed seeds.” The second reported on the amount this tiny bird and its sparrow relatives eat:

Unobtrusive as they [sparrows] are, they lay the farmer under a heavy debt of gratitude by their food habits, since their chosen fare consists largely of the seeds of weeds. Selecting a typical member of this group, the tree sparrow for instance, one-fourth ounce of weed seed per day is a conservative estimate of the food of an adult. On this basis, in a large agricultural state, like Iowa, tree sparrows annually eat approximately 875 tons of weed seeds.

The status of the American Tree Sparrow is unclear in the Central Carolina region. It appears it may be a casual visitor here; however, there has been no material documentation of this species in the region. There have been six published sight reports of American Tree Sparrow in the region, none of which provide specific details of field marks. Therefore, it is easy to relate to this early sentiment (if not the actual intent) of North Carolina’s C.S. Brimley in 1939: “We do wish some kind friend would murder a Tree Sparrow and send it to us as we have only sight records of the species and sight records are not always satisfactory, particularly for sparrows.”

The earliest report of an American Tree Sparrow in the Central Carolina region is of a bird that arrived in Hickory in the winter of 1995. The bird showed up at a bird feeder in the middle of a snowstorm in the backyard of Dominique and Emma D’Ostilio. Dom D’Ostilio was a well-respected birder with a lifetime of birding experience and much of it was from his early years in Ohio, New York, and Connecticut, where the American Tree Sparrow is common in winter. Unfortunately, it appears that no written details of this sighting were ever published.

The second report of an American Tree Sparrow in the region is of a bird seen at the Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge in Anson County on January 3, 1998. The bird was found during the refuge’s annual Christmas Bird Count. The official summary published in *American Birds* includes the Editor’s notation for this record as “unconvincing details.” The account published in *The Chat* calls it a “good find” but provides no identification specifics. Birders on the Spartanburg CBC reported one on December 30, 1999, and another on December 30,

2002, with no details.

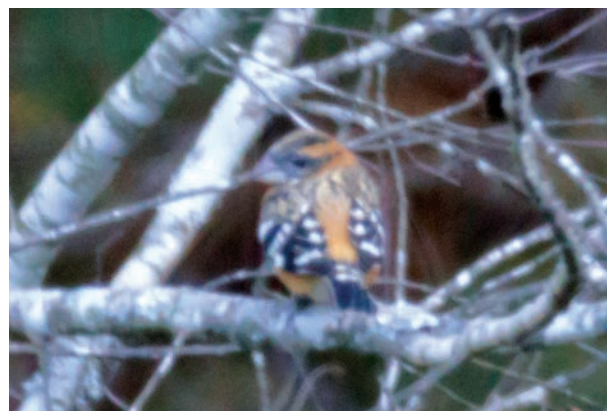
An American Tree Sparrow was reported from Cowan’s Ford Wildlife Refuge in Mecklenburg County. Danny Swicegood, a very experienced birder and bird photographer, reported one at Cowan’s Ford Wildlife Refuge on November 3, 2001. Swicegood notified other birders immediately, and several other observers attempted to relocate the bird on the day of the sighting and several days after without success. The Mecklenburg County Bird Records Committee considered the record at its 2004 meeting and decided that, while the report had merit, more documentation was needed before the species could be added to the county’s bird list. The report was published in the Spring 2002 issue of *The Chat*. The fourth sighting was reported by Robin Carter in Fairfield County. Carter reported one present east of Ridgeway from January 3-25, 2005. Lastly, an American Tree Sparrow was reported on the Lake Wateree CBC on January 3, 2005. Hopefully one day soon, an American Tree Sparrow will be photographed in the Central Carolinas.

## ■Cardinalidae: the PIRANGA TANAGERS, CARDINALS, ALLIES

### **Black-headed Grosbeak** *Pheucticus melanocephalus*

The Black-headed Grosbeak is a western bird that is very similar to our eastern Rose-breasted Grosbeak, and the two occasionally hybridize in the Great Plains. Their choice of habitat and their songs are quite similar, but the call of the Black-headed Grosbeak is distinctly different from the call of the Rose-breasted, and the males of the two species have very different breeding plumages. The Black-headed Grosbeak is about half an inch smaller than our common Northern Cardinal, and it has the same stout conical-shaped bill.

The Black-headed Grosbeak is a casual visitor to the Carolinas. Most spend their winter in Mexico, but occasionally, one strays to the southeastern states. This species was first found in South Carolina near Kingtree in February 1957, and a specimen was collected. Since that first sighting there have been fewer than 10 more reported



*Black-headed Grosbeak in Union County, November 2016.*

in that state. Black-headed Grosbeak was first reported in North Carolina at a bird feeder in Greensboro in January 1964. A photograph of this bird was published in *The Chat* in June 1964. There have been 11 documented sightings in North Carolina since. The most recent of these was on November 22, 2016, here in the Central Carolinas. Peter Quadarella spotted a male Black-headed Grosbeak in his backyard in the Town of Weddington in Union County. Fortunately, he was able to take several photographs of this bird as it quickly disappeared. Despite many searches, it was never relocated.

### Icteridae: the BLACKBIRDS, GRACKLES, COWBIRDS, MEADOWLARKS, and ORIOLES

#### **Yellow-headed Blackbird** *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*

The adult male Yellow-headed Blackbird is a striking black bird with a brightly colored yellow head and a distinctive white wing patch that combine to make it noticeable to even casual observers. This large blackbird breeds in the western United States and Canada, but today is an annual, albeit rare, spring or fall migrant and winter visitor in the Carolinas. It is usually reported associating with massive mixed blackbird flocks foraging in agricultural areas in the east, but there are now many records from less typical settings in the mountains and the Piedmont.

The first published sight record of a Yellow-headed Blackbird in North Carolina was on January 11, 1952, at Lake Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge. The first specimen of this species collected in North Carolina was a bird accidentally caught in a Mourning Dove trap in Raleigh on August 15, 1952. Two additional sight records, one from 1948 and one from 1949, were published after the fact in *The Chat* in 1953. James F. Parnell provided a fourth North Carolina record when he sighted a female in Raleigh on May 1, 1962. Due to this paucity of records, the Yellow-headed Blackbird was considered a “rare accidental” in North Carolina until the late 1970s. Since



*Yellow-headed Blackbird in Union County in March 2013.*

then, observers began to report almost annual sightings of this species with usually one or more discovered each fall, winter, or spring. In recent years, there have been a few summer records as well.

Leverett Loomis published the earliest account of a Yellow-headed Blackbird found in South Carolina and the first for the Central Carolina region. He examined a live specimen that was captured on April 17, 1884, in Chester County, SC, about 35 miles south of Charlotte:

Sometime since a friend informed me that there was to be seen in one of the stores of this place a curious and unknown bird, which was exciting considerable comment. ...I was not a little surprised to find a large Blackbird, with a yellow head, neck, and fore-breast, and a conspicuous white wing patch, which I recognized at once as the Yellow-headed Swamp Blackbird of the western prairies. ...The presence of this wanderer, in a locality so remote from its usual habitat, is not so improbable due to very heavy southwest gales we had been having for some time back.

One hundred years after Loomis' find, there had been at least 22 confirmed reports in South Carolina with five reported inland. Only 25 years after that, there had been at least 20 further sightings reported in the state.

There are four additional reports of Yellow-headed Blackbird in the Central Carolinas. One is supported by a photograph. The first was reported from Mecklenburg County. Beth Dykstra, a knowledgeable Charlotte birder, reported finding a male Yellow-headed Blackbird “feeding at her terrace” in Charlotte on January 16, 1973. Her report was submitted “*fide* Elizabeth Clarkson” for publication in *The Chat* in the June 1973 issue. For some reason Dykstra's record was not included in Clarkson's 1986 update of the Mecklenburg County bird checklist. Since no written details are known, and it appears no photograph was taken, this species has still not been added to the Mecklenburg County bird list.

The second report is from Anson County. Laura Fogo, a wildlife biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, reported a female Yellow-headed Blackbird had been seen by observers conducting the Christmas Bird Count at Pee Dee National Wildlife Refuge on January 4, 2003. The third report is of two Yellow-headed Blackbirds that were seen in a mixed blackbird flock near Mocksville in Davie County in early March 2007. Most recently, a Yellow-headed Blackbird was discovered only 3 miles from the Mecklenburg County border in the Town of Stallings in Union County, NC. On March 31, 2013, Terry and Marcia Scaia photographed a lone male Yellow-headed Blackbird feeding with a group of Brown-headed Cowbirds at their backyard bird feeders. The Scaias have generously shared their photo of this local rarity.

### **Scott's Oriole** *Icterus parisorum*

Becky Duggan, owner of the Wild Bird Store in Hickory, found a very special bird in her backyard in the town of Conover on January 29, 2008. It was a subadult male Scott's Oriole, and it was the first time this species had ever been seen in either of the Carolinas. The bird was hanging out and feeding in a tall tulip poplar tree, occasionally dropping down to an array of bird feeders to snack on a variety of items including fresh oranges.

Scott's Oriole is a bird normally encountered in the southwestern United States, and unlike a few other types of western orioles, it is rarely found as a vagrant in the eastern states. Ms. Duggan soon hosted many excited birders who were happy not to have to travel all the way to southern Arizona to add this bird to their life list.

A variety of print and television media outlets picked up on this story, including WBTV Channel 3 News in Charlotte. The station aired a segment on the Scott's Oriole on March 14, 2008, and interviewed Ms. Duggan in detail about her discovery. She admitted the arrival of the bird was great advertising for her store and said: "It's like I planted it there, but I didn't!" And in fact, what she actually had done was provide a wide array of fresh food items on an assortment of feeder types, along with a source of fresh water, all of which combined was responsible for attracting a variety of bird species to her house—a terrific lesson for every birder who hopes to one day attract a rarity to their own yard.

### ■ **Fringillidae: the FINCHES**

#### **White-winged Crossbill** *Loxia leucoptera*

The White-winged Crossbill is a bird of the northern coniferous forests, and it is by far the rarest of our two crossbill species. There have been a total of five reports of this species in the Central Carolinas. The first is a report published in a summary of the winter finch invasion of 1963–1964. Ronnie Underwood observed four males and nine females pulling seed from white pine cones 15 miles north of Statesville in Iredell County on February 22, 1964. A decade later, on January 8, 1974, Ronnie and Garnet Underwood found eight White-winged Crossbills (three males and five females) in a large white pine tree in

Hiddenite, Alexander County.

The third report was published in *The Chat*: "An adult male was seen by many birders at the feeder of Lucius Gage near Waxhaw, Union County, NC." Lucky birders photographed and observed this bird numerous times from 5 February through 25 February in 1982. Dr. Gage was a prominent Charlotte physician and Mecklenburg Audubon board member who gladly hosted birders at his Waxhaw home.

The fourth report was published in *The Chat* in 1987. A birder reported a lone female White-winged Crossbill visiting his bird feeder in Huntersville, NC, on February 15–16, 1987. The bird arrived during a snowstorm. Unfortunately, no identification details were ever provided. This report was published in the Winter 1989 issue of *The Chat* and included the notation "*fide* Dick Brown." Dick Brown was later contacted about the sighting, and he recommended that, as no specific details were recorded and no photograph was taken, this White-winged Crossbill report be considered as a "hypothetical" report for Mecklenburg County.

The most recent report is certainly the most unlikely as this winter rarity was found here in June. A White-winged Crossbill stopped to visit a backyard thistle feeder in Tega Cay, York County, SC, during the first week of June 2002. The bird was seen and photographed by many birders. One excited birder described his experience this way:

I have been waiting YEARS, no decades, for this little blighter—the White-winged Crossbill; waiting with visions of swirling snowstorms up in Maine or some other boreal hell. But here it turns out to be as easy as you please—just drive down to the township of Tega Cay in the suburbs of Charlotte and take your seat in a sunny parlour, munch on a doughnut kindly provided by Liz Ciardi, the crossbill host, and wait for the bird to show up.

The South Carolina State Bird Records Committee reviewed photographs and written documentation provided by Charlotte birder John Buckman, and they officially accepted this record in 2004.



### Additional rarities found elsewhere in the Carolina Piedmont

The following is a list of 40 extremely rare birds that have been reported at least once somewhere in the North or South Carolina Piedmont (usually in the far northern or eastern counties—near the NC coast). Most of these birds are not discussed elsewhere in this book. Many of these unique sightings were associated with severe tropical storm events.

A search of the Carolina Bird Club online Chat database will provide observation details for these species.

*Note: The number in parentheses is the number of published reports from the Piedmont region. These numbers are taken primarily from the website *Birds of North Carolina: their Distribution and Abundance*.*

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (2) <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Dovekie (1) <i>Alle alle</i>
Trumpeter Swan (1) <i>Cygnus buccinator</i>	Long-billed Murrelet (1) <i>Brachyramphus perdix</i>
Tufted Duck (1) <i>Aythya fuligula</i>	Little Gull (5+) <i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>
Harlequin Duck (1) <i>Histrionicus histrionicus</i>	California Gull (1) <i>Larus californicus</i>
Pacific Loon <i>Gavia pacifica</i>	Glaucous Gull (5+) <i>Larus hyperboreus</i>
Black-capped Peterel (1) <i>Pterodroma hasitata</i>	Gull-billed Tern (3) <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>
Sooty Shearwater (1) <i>Puffinus griseus</i>	Sandwich Tern (5+) <i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>
Audubon's Shearwater (1) <i>Puffinus lherminieri</i>	Buff-bellied Hummingbird (1) <i>Amazilia yucatanensis</i>
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (3) <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>	Gray Flycatcher (1) <i>Empidonax wrightii</i>
White-faced Storm-Petrel (1) <i>Pelagodroma marina</i>	Pacific-slope/Cordilleran Flycatcher (1) <i>Empidonax difficilis/occidentalis</i>
Band-rumped Storm-Petrel (2) <i>Oceanodroma castro</i>	Say's Phoebe (2) <i>Sayornis saya</i>
Magnificent Frigatebird (3) <i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Vermillion Flycatcher (SC 2) <i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
Northern Gannet (2) <i>Morus bassanus</i>	Gray Kingbird (3) <i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>
White-faced Ibis <i>Plegadis chihi</i>	Bell's Vireo (2) <i>Vireo bellii</i>
Swainson's Hawk (3) <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	White Wagtail (1) <i>Motacilla alba</i>
American Oystercatcher (3) <i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	Lark Bunting (1) <i>Calamospiza melanocorys</i>
Northern Lapwing (2) <i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	Seaside Sparrow (1) <i>Ammodramus maritimus</i>
Wilson's Plover (2) <i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	Lazuli Bunting (1) <i>Passerina amoena</i>
Hudsonian Godwit (4) <i>Limosa haemastica</i>	Shiny Cowbird (2) <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Ruff (5) <i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Long-billed Dowitcher (5+) <i>Limnodromus scolopaceus</i>	

## Hypothetical Bird List

There are always some reports of birds that are unsubstantiated or about which there is an element of doubt. Details of a bird's identification may have been entirely insufficient or the provenance of a particular bird may be in question. These sightings are relegated to a list of "hypothetical species." The following eight species of birds have been reported in the Central Carolina region, but they are not accepted as valid sightings for the reasons specified in each account.

### **Eurasian Wigeon** *Anas penelope*

Two Eurasian Wigeons were reported visiting the small observation ponds at Cowan's Ford Wildlife Refuge on January 6, 2000. Staff from MCPRD and several local birders attempted to relocate these birds within hours of the first report and again on the following day. A flock of American Wigeon was found, but no Eurasian Wigeon

were seen with them on those ponds or any of the ponds in the surrounding area.

This report was published in *The Chat*, but no written details of these birds were provided. The Mecklenburg County Bird Records Committee considered this sight report at their 2004 meeting and decided to place this species on the Hypothetical List. This species has been

reported more than a dozen other times elsewhere in the Piedmont of North Carolina.

### **Reddish Egret** *Egretta rufescens*

Historical “sight” reports identifying a species new to a specific geographic area are considered the most problematic for inclusion into the record books. This is especially true when the report is submitted by a single observer, for a single instance, and no critical identification marks are presented. The following observation from Mecklenburg County provides an example of a sight record without written identification details, without a supporting photograph, and without a specimen, that made its way into the state’s ornithological literature.

On July 27, 1947, “at a small lake 13 miles southeast of Charlotte,” G.H. Holmes and his son, George, sighted the first Reddish Egret ever reported in the state of North Carolina. The bird was observed “at a distance of 35 yards” in a flock of other species including: Great Blue Herons, immature Little Blue Herons, and Great Egrets. The observer stated: “The light was perfect, and I do not think there could be any mistake in identification, as I am thoroughly familiar with the herons and egrets.” This report was accepted as valid and was published as the first record of Reddish Egret for the state in the 1959 update of *Birds of North Carolina*. In this edition, the authors stated “Holmes was quite familiar with this bird as he had observed it on numerous occasions in Florida.” Regrettably, no identification details were ever provided.

In March 1964, Dr. John Grey specifically addressed this Reddish Egret report when he proposed the establishment of an official North Carolina Bird “Records Committee.” Grey suggested that this species be placed on “A Hypothetical List” of birds reported in the state “about which some questions may be raised; at least we may question the scanty information sent in about them, and place before the Records Committee their credentials as well as our reservation.” He states that: “Brimley probably would have accepted this report, but one wished Holmes had mentioned the field marks that made him sure of his identification and anything else he observed—for without these we have no way of evaluating his observation, even when we honor his integrity.” In response to Grey’s published call, the first North Carolina Records Committee was appointed in late 1964. It was comprised of three people: Eloise Potter, editor of *The Chat*, Rhett Chamberlain, Charlotte’s preeminent birder of his day, and Dr. James F. Parnell of UNC Wilmington. As suggested, the committee chose to move the Reddish Egret to the state’s “Hypothetical” list.

The appearance of a second Reddish Egret was not reported in North Carolina until 1971. Ironically, it was found by James Parnell, who by then was also General Field Notes Editor for *The Chat*. He spotted and photographed the bird at North Pond during the fall meeting of the Carolina Bird Club at the Outer Banks. Parnell cited the original Holmes record in his note “Reddish Egret at Pea

Island NWR” published in *The Chat* in December of 1972. Parnell also noted that “the placement of photographs in the National Photoduplicate File allow the Reddish Egret to be added to the official bird list for North Carolina.”

During the 1970s, three records of Reddish Egret were reported from the coast of North Carolina, and five were reported from the coast of South Carolina. In 1980, *Birds of the Carolinas* described the Reddish Egret as “a very rare accidental,” and by the 1990s, Reddish Egret was considered an annual visitor to the coast of both Carolinas.

Only one Reddish Egret has ever been documented in the Piedmont region of either state since the Holmes report of 1947. On July 28, 1985, an immature Reddish Egret was found near Townville, SC, in Anderson County. Observers Wooten and Cox cited the Holmes record in their published account of this sighting, and they included a comprehensive historical summary of Reddish Egret records compiled from both Carolinas. Members from both state Bird Records Committees were acknowledged as having assisted with the preparation of the manuscript.

For this publication, the decision was made to add the Reddish Egret to the Hypothetical List despite the fact that this report was once published as the first state record for North Carolina and that it was repeatedly cited in the ornithological literature of both states over a period of many years. The reasons for this decision are: 1) the Florida population of Reddish Egret at the time of the sighting was believed to be extremely low; 2) the published account does not contain any identification details, and the bird could have easily been misidentified; and 3) no Reddish Egret has ever been recorded inland in North Carolina in the subsequent 70 years.

### **Long-billed Dowitcher** *Limnodromus scolopaceus*

An observer reported seeing a Long-billed Dowitcher at Lake Don T. Howell in Cabarrus County on October 9, 2001. This report was published in *The Chat*, but no written details of this bird were provided. Multiple observers reported Short-billed Dowitchers present at the same location a few weeks prior to this report. There has been only one other report of this species in this part of the Carolina Piedmont: a bird reported in Forsyth County on August 15, 1974. The decision was made to place this species on the Hypothetical List due to the complete lack of details presented, the difficulty in separating the Long-billed Dowitcher from the Short-billed Dowitcher, and the extreme rarity of reports of this bird in this part of North Carolina.

### **Burrowing Owl** *Athene cunicularia*

Burrowing Owls are one of the most charismatic of all of our bird species. They charm humans with their small stature and bright eyes, and their diurnal nature helps make them more accessible to people than any of our other owl species. Populations of the Burrowing Owl in the southeastern United States have been on the decline

for years, and known breeding areas are actively protected. There are only a few accepted records of this bird being found in North Carolina, and they are all from the coast.

A dead Burrowing Owl was found at a car dealership in Charlotte on October 25, 2005. The bird had fallen off the front grill of a car that had recently arrived in Charlotte on the bed of a vehicle transport truck. Staff at the Carolina Raptor Center retrieved the specimen. The owl had been banded (band no.120432074, 08M) and the band was removed and returned to the U.S. Bird Banding Laboratory. The banding lab report indicated the bird had originally been banded as a chick in Alberta, Canada, in July 2005. This species is included on the Hypothetical List because the specimen found was dead and because it remains an unsolvable mystery as to exactly where and when this Burrowing Owl met its tragic fate. Surprisingly, a similar situation had occurred in Asheville earlier in May that same year. A different Burrowing Owl was photographed in a parking lot at a busy mall in downtown Asheville. This bird was alive and acted “somewhat tame,” but no one had any idea how it had gotten there.

### **Sprague’s Pipit** *Anthus spragueii*

Two records of Sprague’s Pipit have been reported from the Central Carolina region. The first was reported on the Spartanburg CBC on January 3, 1960. It is still listed in the national CBC database, but is believed to be a data entry error. Bill and Flo Cobey reported seeing three Sprague’s Pipits at Creech’s Pond in York County, SC, on January 25, 1973. The couple viewed the birds for about 15 minutes through a 30x spotting scope at a distance of less than 50 feet and provided these identification details: sparrow-sized bird, “striped back and yellowish legs,” “walked without tail-wagging,” “white outer tail feathers and thin bill of a pipit,” and “whitish breasts without streaking.” The Cobey’s published a detailed account of their sighting in the September 1974 issue of *The Chat*.

In 1989, Post and Gauthreaux, authors of the *Status and Distribution of South Carolina Birds*, reviewed the Cobey’s published record and deemed it “not acceptable.” In 1990, the North Carolina Bird Records Committee downgraded Sprague’s Pipit in North Carolina to Provisional status, and in 1994, they rescinded all North Carolina records of Sprague’s Pipit except one, due to the difficulties in identifying this species correctly in the field. As of 2017, there are only three accepted records in North Carolina. The 1994 report of the South Carolina Bird Records Committee cites the first confirmed inland record of this species in the state as occurring at the Super Sod farm near Orangeburg, SC, which was seen by multiple observers in February 1994. Based on these published decisions, this single sight record of this species in the region has not been accepted, and Sprague’s Pipit has been placed on the Hypothetical List.

### **MacGillivray’s Warbler** *Geothlypis tolmiei*

A Charlotte birder photographed a possible MacGillivray’s

Warbler on September 5, 2010, in southern Mecklenburg County. The blurry photograph had enough detail to prompt a good discussion of the bird’s identification. The photograph was submitted to the North Carolina Bird Records Committee for consideration. After careful review, six of the nine committee members voted to accept the report based on the description and photograph provided. Unfortunately, established committee rules require *seven* out of nine votes to confirm identification and to accept a record “as valid.” Therefore, the state committee decided to reject the record.

### **Black-throated Gray Warbler** *Setophaga nigrescens*

An observer reported seeing a Black-throated Gray Warbler in Iredell County on January 5, 2003. This report was published in *The Chat*, but no written details of this bird were provided. There have only been four accepted records of this species in North Carolina. The decision was made to place this species on the Hypothetical List due to the complete lack of details presented and the extreme rarity of this bird in both Carolinas. One was found in Greensboro on February 24, 1992, providing the only acceptable Piedmont report.

### **Pine Grosbeak** *Pinicola enucleator*

The Pine Grosbeak is one of the northern finches that occasionally irrupts southward in great numbers during the winter. Irruption years are also known as “incursion” years because the movement can occur suddenly, and the duration of time spent out of their normal winter range can be quite brief. There are multiple reports of Pine Grosbeaks being sighted in the Carolinas, but the actual occurrence of the Pine Grosbeak in both states is a subject of some debate. The original reports were reconsidered as possible misidentifications since no acceptable material documentation—such as a specimen or photograph—has ever been provided for a Pine Grosbeak sighting in either North or South Carolina.

H. Lee Jones, an ornithologist who grew up birding in the Central Carolinas, published “A Review of the Pine Grosbeak records from the Carolinas” in the March 1969 issue of *The Chat*. In his article, Jones provides an assessment of the sight records of the Pine Grosbeak in each state. He provided the details for each state’s first record: North Carolina’s first Pine Grosbeak was reported from Highlands in September 1951, and South Carolina’s first report was from Magnolia Gardens in March 1962. He also referenced a sighting of three Pine Grosbeaks near Morrow Mountain State Park in Stanly County on December 29, 1967. The observers found “a pair together, plus another male at another location, were studied carefully as they fed in an ash tree.” Jones argued that the evidence “should warrant” the inclusion of the Pine Grosbeak on both official state lists “by the standards set up by the Carolina Bird Club Records Committee as outlined in *The Chat* (32:26).” Pine Grosbeak was subsequently included on both state’s definitive lists.

A second report of Pine Grosbeak in the Central Carolinas came in 1983. Three were recorded on the Statesville Christmas Bird Count in Iredell County held on December 31, 1983. In the published count summary, the regional editor added the notation that “no details” had been provided for the sighting.

In 1989, Post and Gauthreaux removed Pine Grosbeak from South Carolina’s definitive list and placed it on the Provisional I list for birds with fewer than four sight reports and no physical evidence. Despite continuing

debate, Pine Grosbeak remained on the definitive list of North Carolina birds until 2013, when the state’s Bird Records Committee finally voted to “de-list” the species and moved it to the state’s Provisional list. The committee concluded “none of those [historical] reports contained photographic documentation or compelling descriptions.” Therefore, the two sightings reported from this region should be considered only as “provisional” in nature, and, hopefully, one day a Pine Grosbeak will return and will be fully documented.

## Exotic Bird List

Many exotic species of birds are transported into the Carolina Piedmont for use on farms, as pets, for breeding, for hobbies, etc. These birds are not native to the region, and unfortunately, many often escape from captivity or they are intentionally released. A great variety of captive waterfowl fall into this category.

As exotics, these species cannot be included in the bird list of this region. None have successfully established a long-term breeding population. A complete list of exotics found in the region would be extremely lengthy, so six species were selected as examples to be addressed.

The desire to release exotic birds into the United States has been with us since our earliest days:

“When Mr. Audubon, the distinguished American ornithologist, left England for New York, about 4 months ago, he took with him a great number of sky-larks, robins and other English birds unknown in this country, for the purpose of liberating them, in the expectation that they might become naturalized here, and render the woods & plains of America vocal with their delightful notes.” —*Carolina Watchman*, March 4, 1837

Thankfully, none of these birds Mr. Audubon introduced are believed to have established successful breeding populations.

### **Mute Swan** *Cygnus olor*

(Escaped and Failed Breeding Introduction)

The Mute Swan is the common large white swan with orange bill that might be encountered on local ponds at parks, farms, and even shopping center ponds, throughout our region. This European native is a feral bird here. None has ever successfully established a long-term, wild breeding population in the Carolinas.

Some of these feral birds do attempt to nest, and, rarely, short-term local nesting populations are established. In 1976, the author observed a pair of Mute Swans make two nest attempts on Oakwood Lake in the Grove Park neighborhood of east Charlotte. The first group of eggs was depredated. At least one young hatched from the second brood, but the cygnet did not survive.

Mecklenburg Audubon members found three adult

Mute Swans at Tull’s Pond in Pineville, NC, in October 1987. The birds arrived after a cold front and were not previously known to occur at the site. “These birds reportedly remained throughout 1988 at the lake,” and two remained at the pond through the spring of 1989. The birds appeared wary and could fly, and it was debated at the time whether to count the birds as being of wild origin, possibly as migrants from small feral breeding populations scattered from the Mid-Atlantic into the northeastern United States. Later, Joe Norwood, the compiler for the Charlotte Spring Bird Count, announced the swan’s origin “has become increasingly uncertain and it has been decided to exclude them from the official count until and if a more satisfying determination can be made.”

## Ring-necked Pheasant *Phasianus colchicus*

(Failed Breeding Introduction)

The “English” or Ring-necked Pheasant is a large beautiful bird that was once considered “one of the best birds for the table.” In the 1920s, the National Game Bird Society led a campaign to establish this exotic pheasant in many southern states as a game bird and also as a way to help control the infamous boll weevil, which was infesting cotton crops throughout the South. Landowners in both Carolinas were encouraged to help, as can be seen from this article in the *Gaffney Ledger* printed in 1928:

Who wants a pair of ring-necked pheasants to turn loose on a plantation for breeding purposes? County Game Warden J.A. Ruppe is anxious to get in touch with 50 Cherokee county land owners who will each take a pair of the birds and promise to exercise care to see that they come to no intentional harm for the next year or two...the pheasants are “to be turned loose to propagate this species of game bird here.”

The editors of *The Charlotte Observer* tacitly supported this widespread introduction effort but wanted the protection of the declining “partridge” (known today as the Northern Bobwhite) in the region to be the ultimate goal:

As a matter of course, our own native game bird, the partridge, if protected and allowed to multiply, would rid the cotton fields of the pest in short order, and a bird campaign, with the pheasant as champion, would serve to direct the minds of the people to the importance of bird protection and would promote the cause of the partridge above all others. The raising of pheasants is an occupation that requires some care and attention—the raising of partridges requires neither. Protect the partridge and he will grow and multiply. Pheasant-raising is no new experiment in this section. It was once a

hobby with Mr. Brevard Springs of Fort Mill and time was when Charlotte people journeyed there just to see the beauties in his pheasant yard.

But while the fanciers are engaged in creating an army of pheasants for boll-weevil warfare, or for the mere joy of raising a beautiful bird and a food of splendid table quality, the farmers might make up their minds to give protection to every pair of partridges they might fortunately find on their farms this Spring, for a covey of partridges convenient to a cotton patch means a comparative exemption for his cotton field from the ravages of the weevil, as it would mean the minimum of worry from insect pests of all kinds for his farm as a whole.

Over the next 40 years, many attempts were made to introduce various varieties of the Ring-necked Pheasant as a game bird into parts of North and South Carolina. Some of these introduction attempts met with some initial success. Ultimately, all of them failed. By the 1960s, staff from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission determined that “outside of a small flock on Hatteras, they [all pheasant introduction efforts] were a total flop.”

In Mecklenburg County, Ring-necked Pheasants were released and began to reproduce in small numbers, but population numbers remained low and no long-term breeding population was ever established. The Ring-necked Pheasant was designated a “rare resident” in Elizabeth Clarkson’s first three editions of the *Birds of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County North Carolina* (1944, 1965, 1970). The fourth edition (1986), lists this species as a “formerly rare resident from introduced birds.” The Ring-necked Pheasant has not been present in the wild in the region for at least the past 40 years.

## Ringed Turtle-Dove *Streptopelia risoria*

(Escaped)

There were four separate sightings of this escaped exotic species in Charlotte in 1978. One of these was a bird seen at the feeder of R.D. Wilson on 28 November.



Mute Swan on nest in Cabarrus County on March 2015.



Egyptian Geese on sports field of North Mecklenburg High School in Huntersville in 2016.

At one time, the Ringed Turtle-Dove was reported breeding in Winston-Salem, NC, and in Columbia and Charleston, SC. One was reported in Spartanburg County in September 1994. The Ringed Turtle-Dove can be confused with the very similar-looking and invasive Eurasian Collared-Dove that now breeds in this region, but it never successfully became established as a breeding bird in the Carolinas.

**Egyptian Goose** *Alopochen aegyptiaca*  
(Escaped)

There have been several reports of Egyptian Geese sighted in the Central Carolina region over the years. One of the most recent was of a pair found wandering around the football field of North Mecklenburg High School in Huntersville in 2016. These birds were associating with a small flock of Canada Geese that was also nearby.

**Barnacle Goose** *Branta leucopsis*  
(Undetermined Provenance)

A single Barnacle Goose showed up at Gaddy's Goose Pond in Anson County on December 28, 1950, in the company of large flocks of wild geese. The record was published in the 1959 edition of *Birds of North Carolina*. In general, Barnacle Geese found in North America are considered to be escaped from captivity. Sadly, there is now no way to determine if this bird was of wild origin—so it must be considered as an escapee.

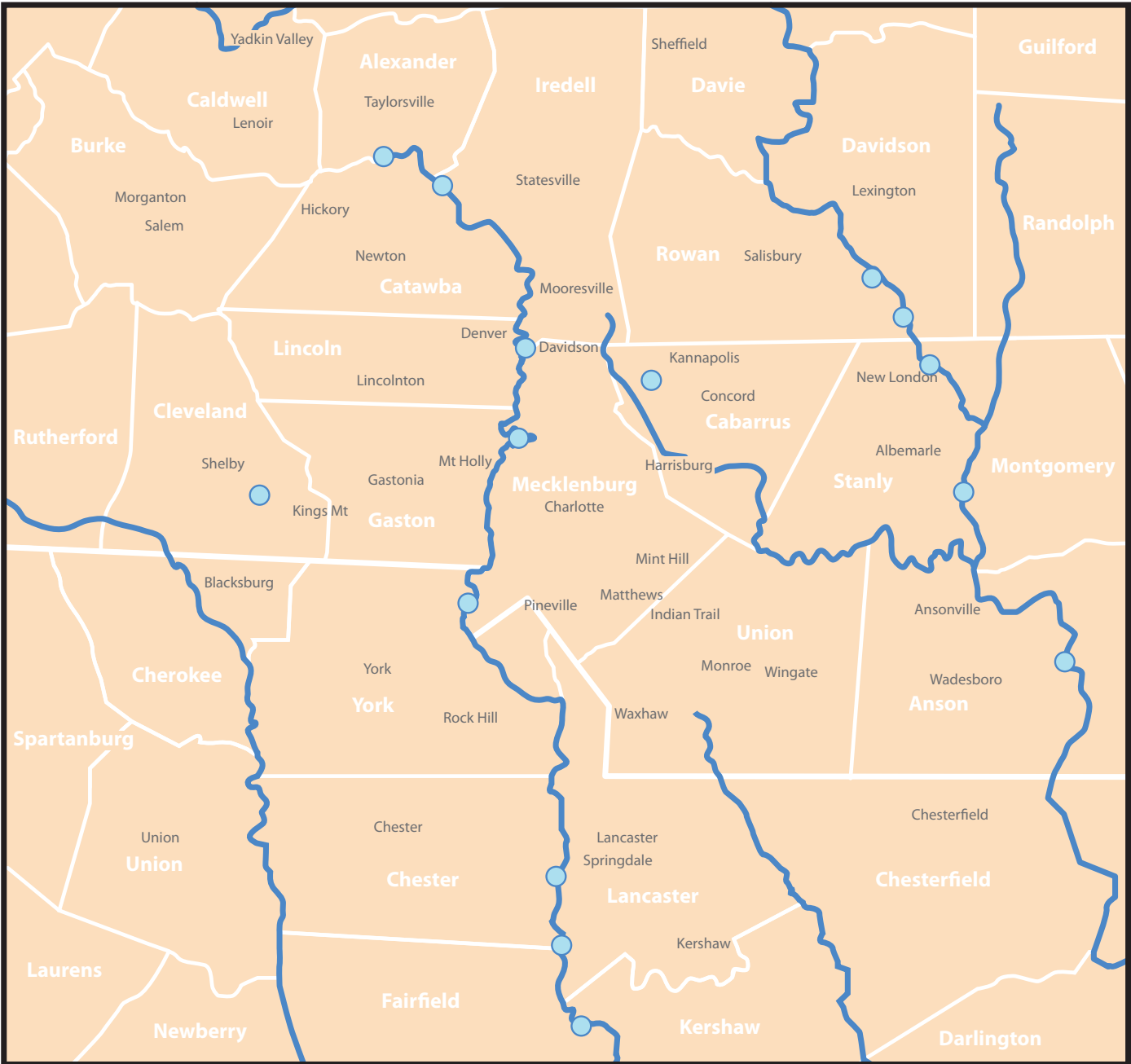
**Monk Parakeet** *Myiopsitta monachus*  
(Escaped)








A Monk Parakeet nest was found in Rock Hill, York County, South Carolina, in 1981. According to McNair and Post (1993), “this record was apparently based on a nest only, and males build nests without females being present.” Therefore, this cannot be confirmed as breeding of the Monk Parakeet in the region.

A specimen of a “sexually mature” female Monk Parakeet was collected in Greenville County, SC, on September 6, 1985.

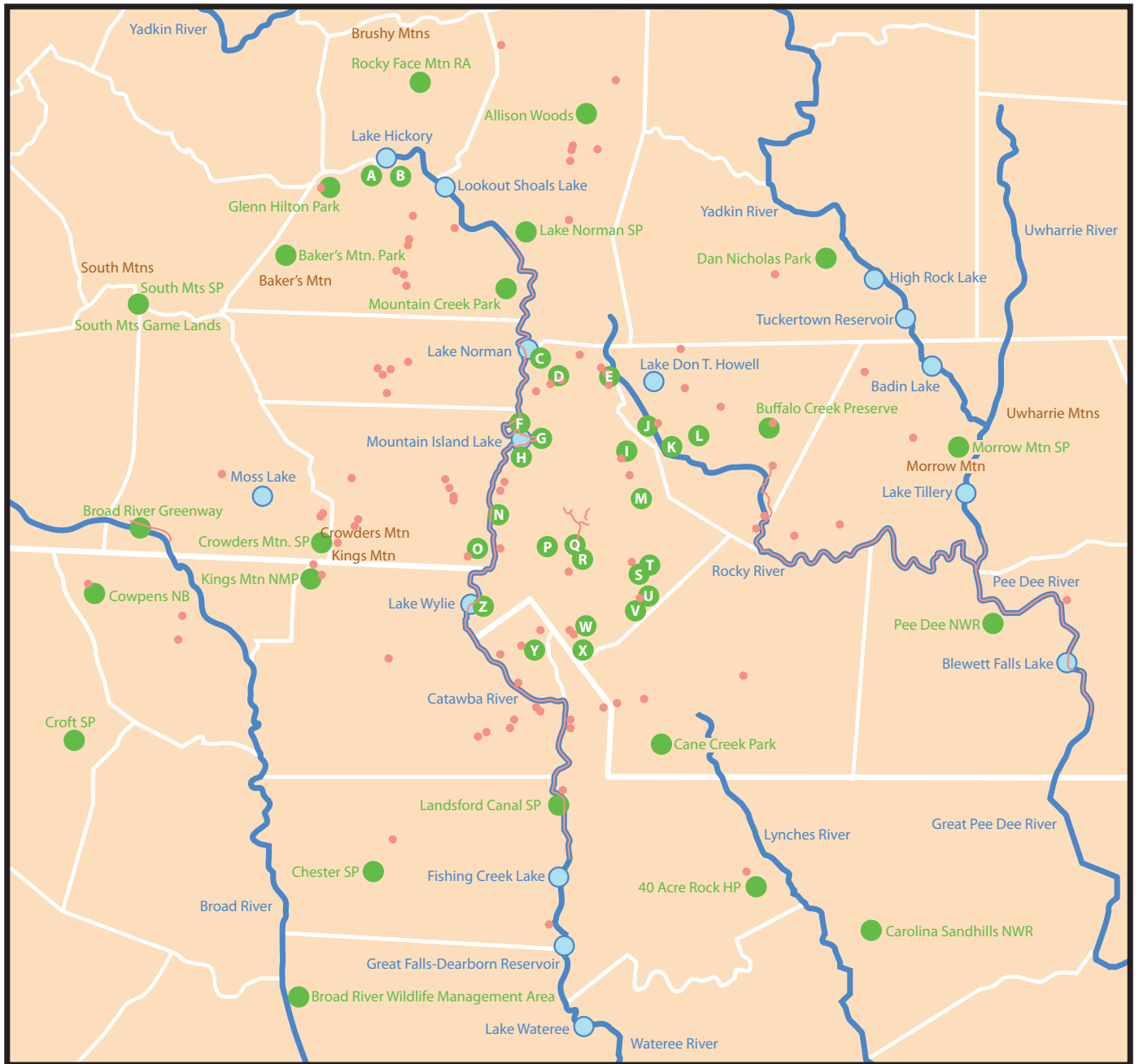


# APPENDICES



-  County Borders
-  Parks, Nature Preserves, Wildlife Refuges, Greenways
-  Lakes and Reservoirs
-  Rivers
-  Carolina Thread Trail
-  Carolina Thread Trail: Trails and Greenways
-  Carolina Thread Trail: Blueways





**HP:** Heritage Preserve, **NB:** National Battlefield, **NMP:** National Military Park, **NWR:** National Wildlife Refuge, **RA:** Recreational Area, **SP:** State Park

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>A</b> St. Stephen's Dog Park                       | <b>N</b> Iswa Nature Preserve  |
| <b>B</b> Riverbend Park                               | <b>O</b> Daniel Stowe Botanical Garden                                       |
| <b>C</b> McGuire Nuclear Station and Energy Explorium | <b>P</b> Renaissance Park Golf Course  |
| <b>D</b> McDowell Creek Greenway                      | <b>Q</b> Latta Park  |
| <b>E</b> West Branch Nature Preserve                  | <b>R</b> Freedom Park  |
| <b>F</b> Cowan's Ford Wildlife Refuge                 | <b>S</b> McAlpine Creek and Campell Creek Greenways                          |
| <b>G</b> Latta Plantation Nature Preserve             | <b>T</b> McAlpine Creek Park   |
| <b>H</b> Shuffletown Prairie                          | <b>U</b> Four Mile Creek Greenway  |
| <b>I</b> Mallard Creek and Clarks Creek Greenways     | <b>V</b> Colonel Francis Beatty Park   |
| <b>J</b> Concord Mills Mall (pond and wetland)        | <b>W</b> Lower McAlpine Creek, McMullen Creek, and Four Mile Creek Greenways |
| <b>K</b> Charlotte Motor Speedway                     | <b>X</b> Six Mile Creek Greenway   |
| <b>L</b> Frank Liske Park                             | <b>Y</b> Anne Springs Close Greenway   |
| <b>M</b> Reedy Creek Nature Preserve                  | <b>Z</b> McDowell Nature Preserve  |

## Highest Level of Documentation for Bird Species Found in the Central Carolinas

### Levels of Documentation

- 1) VS: voucher specimen (museum specimen)
- Priority given to NCSM specimens, and then to earliest dates
- 2) P: photographic record
- photographic record for Central Carolinas on file at Mecklenburg County Park and Recreation Department (MCPRD)

- 3) SE: specimen examined in hand
- Missing Museum Specimen
- Banded Bird
- Hunter Record/Shot bird
- 4) S: Sight Record

CAS: California Academy of Sciences  
 FMNH: Field Museum of Natural History  
 MYCO: Museum of York County  
 NCSM: North Carolina State Museum  
 UNCC: University of North Carolina Charlotte

### Species Highest Level of Documentation

Black-bellied Whistling Duck P  
 Greater White-fronted Goose P; VS: H.H. Birmiley, curator of NCSM, received an Anson County specimen, shot on Nov 26, 1932  
 Snow Goose P  
 Ross's Goose P  
 Brant S; Pee Dee NWR, Anson Co, Dec 7-8, 1979, Chat Vol. 44 No. 3  
 Cackling Goose (photo record exists, not on file at MCPRD)  
 Canada Goose P; VS: NCSM #19724  
 Tundra Swan P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p.188  
 Wood Duck P; VS: UNCC #B9  
 Gadwall P  
 American Wigeon P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 American Black Duck P; SE: Hunter record, Mecklenburg County, Jan 17, 2000  
 Mallard P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Mottled Duck P  
 Blue-winged Teal P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Northern Shoveler P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Northern Pintail P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Green-winged Teal P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Canvasback P  
 Redhead P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Ring-necked Duck P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Greater Scaup P; SE: Shot at McAlpine treatment plant in 1982, David Wright pers comm.  
 Lesser Scaup P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Surf Scoter P  
 White-winged Scoter P  
 Black Scoter S; David Wright, Nov 4, 1989, DBW  
 Long-tailed Duck P  
 Bufflehead P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Common Goldeneye P; VS: NCSM #19161  
 Hooded Merganser P; VS: NCSM #23018  
 Common Merganser P  
 Red-breasted Merganser P  
 Ruddy Duck P  
 Northern Bobwhite P; VS: NCSM #1899&2336  
 Ruffed Grouse SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk III 1886 p. 483  
 Wild Turkey P; VS: NCSM #4096  
 Red-throated Loon P; SE: Chester Co, SC, Feb. 28, 1885, Leverett Loomis, Auk Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55  
 Common Loon P; VS: UNCC #B3  
 Pied-billed Grebe P; VS: NCSM #18678  
 Horned Grebe P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Red-necked Grebe P  
 Eared Grebe P

### Species Highest Level of Documentation

Western Grebe P  
 Great Shearwater P; VS: NCSM #20938  
 Leach's Storm-Petrel S; Iredell Co, Sept 23, 1989, Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 74  
 White-tailed Tropicbird S; Cleveland Co, Sept 22, 1989, Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 74  
 Wood Stork P  
 Brown Booby P  
 Double-crested Cormorant P  
 Great Cormorant P  
 Anhinga P  
 American White Pelican P; SE: Charlotte Chronicle, Oct 2, 1907  
 Brown Pelican P  
 American Bittern P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Least Bittern P  
 Great Blue Heron P; VS: NCSM #23063  
 Great Egret P; VS: NCSM #23040  
 Snowy Egret P  
 Little Blue Heron P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Tricolored Heron P; S; August 10, 1983  
 Cattle Egret P  
 Green Heron P; VS: NCSM #18684  
 Black-crowned Night-Heron P; VS: NCSM #23019  
 Yellow-crowned Night-Heron P; VS: UNCC #B5  
 White Ibis P  
 Glossy Ibis P  
 Roseate Spoonbill P  
 Black Vulture P; VS: NCSM #19160&20163&20164&20998  
 Turkey Vulture P; VS: NCSM #17890&16233&16803  
 Osprey P; VS: MYCO #1995.004.017  
 Swallow-tailed Kite P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Mississippi Kite P  
 Bald Eagle P; VS: NCSM #20828 (fide Raptor Center)  
 Northern Harrier P; VS: NCSM #20844; no date, Discovery Place #14,  
 Sharp-shinned Hawk P; VS: NCSM #16956&16957&16239  
 Cooper's Hawk P; VS: NCSM #16244&18439&18454&18749&19220&20076&20077&20351  
 Northern Goshawk P; SE: shot & injured Jan 10, 1992, Lincoln County, CRC rehabilitated bird  
 Red-shouldered Hawk P; VS: NCSM #16958&18446&19319&19529&19533&19659&19664&19869&20079&20085&20364  
 Broad-winged Hawk P; VS: NCSM #16801&16106&16107&18436&19655&19658&19660&20435 &20872  
 Red-tailed Hawk P; VS: NCSM #18751&18822&19966&20725&20989&20994&20999  
 Rough-legged Hawk P  
 Golden Eagle P  
 Yellow Rail SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk Vol 1 p. 55

**Species Highest Level of Documentation**

Black Rail V: CAS #240835 73841  
 Clapper Rail P: SE: MCPRD, April 8, 2004  
 King Rail SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, May 7, 1945  
 Virginia Rail P: VS: NCSM #20822  
 Sora P: VS: NCSM #24004  
 Purple Gallinule P: VS: April 17, 1982, Discovery Place  
 Common Gallinule P: VS: NCSM #20764  
 American Coot P: VS: NCSM #3060  
 Limpkin P  
 Sandhill Crane P: VS: NCSM #23204  
 Whooping Crane S: High Rock Lake, May 2005, Chat Vol 69 No 3 p. 113  
 American Avocet P  
 Black-bellied Plover P  
 American Golden-Plover P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Semipalmated Plover P  
 Piping Plover P  
 Killdeer P: VS: NCSM #18943&18945  
 Spotted Sandpiper P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Solitary Sandpiper P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Greater Yellowlegs P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Willet P  
 Lesser Yellowlegs P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 Upland Sandpiper P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Whimbrel S: Russ Rogers, July 31, 1984, Chat Vol 49 No 1 p. 24  
 Marbled Godwit S: September 22, 1989  
 Ruddy Turnstone (photo record exists, not on file at MCPRD)  
 Red Knot P  
 Stilt Sandpiper P  
 Sanderling P  
 Dunlin P  
 Baird's Sandpiper P  
 Least Sandpiper P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
 White-rumped Sandpiper P  
 Buff-breasted Sandpiper P  
 Pectoral Sandpiper P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Semipalmated Sandpiper P  
 Western Sandpiper P  
 Short-billed Dowitcher P: VS: May 18, 1976, Discovery Place  
 Wilson's Snipe P: VS: October 1, 1972, Discovery Place  
 American Woodcock P: VS: NCSM #18674  
 Wilson's Phalarope P  
 Red-necked Phalarope SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT V 1880 p. 242  
 Red Phalarope P  
 Pomarine Jaeger P  
 Parasitic Jaeger S: September 11, 2004  
 Long-tailed Jaeger P  
 Black-legged Kittiwake P  
 Sabine's Gull P  
 Bonaparte's Gull P  
 Black-headed Gull P  
 Laughing Gull (photo record exists, not on file)  
 Franklin's Gull P: VS: NCSM #228  
 Ring-billed Gull P: SE: MCPRD, Dec 24, 2012, dead in parking lot  
 Herring Gull P

**Species Highest Level of Documentation**

Thayer's Gull P  
 Iceland Gull P  
 Lesser Black-backed Gull P  
 Greater Black-backed Gull P: S: September 23, 1984  
 Brown Noddy S: September 23, 1984  
 Sooty Tern P: S: Chester, SC, Sept 6, 1979, Chat Vol. 44 No. 4 p. 94  
 Bridled Tern S: September 22, 1984  
 Least Tern S: Shelby, NC, Sept 22, 1989, Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 76  
 Caspian Tern P  
 Black Tern P  
 Common Tern P: SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, May 20, 1958  
 Arctic Tern S: Shelby, NC, Sept. 22, 1989, Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76  
 Forster's Tern P  
 Royal Tern (photo record exists, not on file)  
 Black Skimmer (photo record exists, not on file); SE: shot Sept 10, 1882, Chester, SC  
 Rock Pigeon P: VS: no date, Discovery Place #23  
 Band-tailed Pigeon P  
 Eurasian Collared-Dove P  
 Passenger Pigeon (historic) SE: C.M. Carson October 1875; extinct  
 Common Ground-Dove P  
 White-winged Dove P  
 Mourning Dove P: VS: NCSM #16891  
 Yellow-billed Cuckoo P: VS: NCSM #19167&19166 (possibly Cabarrus) & 20090  
 Black-billed Cuckoo P: SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
 Barn Owl P: VS: NCSM #17673&16225  
 Eastern Screech Owl P: VS: NCSM #17892&7493  
 Great Horned Owl P: VS: NCSM #19767  
 Snowy Owl SE: specimen shot Jan 1931, mounted, donated to Children's Nature Museum — believed to be the same mount received from Discovery Place and now housed at MCPRD  
 Barred Owl P: VS: NCSM #17727&16792&18447  
 Long-eared Owl P: VS: NCSM\*  
 Short-eared Owl P: VS: NCSM #16224  
 Northern Saw-whet Owl P: VS: NCSM #384  
 Common Nighthawk P: VS: NCSM #19938&19939&20091  
 Chuck-will's-widow P: VS: NCSM #20092&20522  
 Eastern Whip-poor-will P: VS: NCSM #19524&20464&20871  
 Chimney Swift P: VS: NCSM #16322; nest only, May 22, 1986, Discovery Place  
 Green-breasted Mango P  
 Ruby-throated Hummingbird P  
 Black-chinned Hummingbird P: VS: #180371 Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, California  
 Anna's Hummingbird P: SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, Feb 19, 2004  
 Calliope Hummingbird P: SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, Dec 14, 1998  
 Rufous Hummingbird P: SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, Dec 21, 2002  
 Allen's Hummingbird P: VS: NCSM #20455  
 Belted Kingfisher P: SE: Bird banded, Catawba County, Nov 19, 2011  
 P: VS: NCSM #18667  
 Red-headed Woodpecker P: VS: NCSM #20869  
 Red-bellied Woodpecker P: VS: UNCC #B0467  
 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker P: VS: NCSM #19769  
 Downy Woodpecker P: VS: NCSM #18680&20099  
 Hairy Woodpecker P: VS: Smithsonian #358245  
 Red-cockaded Woodpecker P: S: Pee Dee NWR, Anson Co, 1973 nesting colony, Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 p. 75-78  
 Northern Flicker P: VS: NCSM #426

<b>Species</b>	<b>Highest Level of Documentation</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>Highest Level of Documentation</b>
Pileated Woodpecker	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209	Golden-crowned Kinglet	P; VS: Oct 15, 1993, Discovery Place
American Kestrel	P; VS: NCSM #162188&162198&17678&18437&20074&20173	Ruby-crowned Kinglet*	P; VS: NCSM #20171
Merlin	P; VS: NCSM #20820	Eastern Bluebird	P; VS: NCSM #18668
Peregrine Falcon	P; SE: Bird banded, Mecklenburg County, April 15, 1994	Veery	P; VS: NCSM #20768
Carolina Parakeet—historic	historic	Gray-cheeked Thrush	P; VS: Sept 17-18 Audio Night Monitoring
Olive-sided Flycatcher	(photo record exists, not on file at MCPRD)	Bicknell's Thrush	SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk IV 1887 p. 261
Eastern Wood-Pewee	P; VS: #3362 egg set Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology – 1892 (formerly at UMNH)	Swinson's Thrush	P; VS: NCSMS #19422
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	P; VS: UNCC #B0326; (photo record exists, not on file at MCPRD); SE: tower kill Sept 12, 1977, Dick Brown (UNCC)	Hermit Thrush	P; VS: Oct 24, 1989, Discovery Place
Acadian Flycatcher	P; VS: FMNH #140716	Wood Thrush	P; VS: NCSM #19946
Alder Flycatcher	VS: audio recording	American Robin	P; VS: NCSM #983; May 25, 1984, Discovery Place
Willow Flycatcher	P; VS: May 18, 1886 eggs at Smithsonian Institution #nmnhvz_4170868	Gray Catbird	P; VS: NCSM #19164&19165
Least Flycatcher	P; SE: Lights Out	Brown Thrasher	P; VS: NCSM #19770
Eastern Phoebe	P; VS: Smithsonian #358283	Northern Mockingbird	P; VS: NCSM #20557
Ash-throated Flycatcher	P; pending approval by NC Bird Records Committee	European Starling	P; VS: CBS-MAS
Great Crested Flycatcher	P; VS: #3320 egg set Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology – 1893 (formerly at UMNH)	American Pipit	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209
Western Kingbird	P	Cedar Waxwing	P; VS: NCSM #23424
Eastern Kingbird	P; VS: NCSM #18823	Lapland Longspur	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT VII 1882 p. 54
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	P; VS: NCSM #23217	Chestnut-collared Longspur	(photo record exists, not on file at MCPRD)
Loggerhead Shrike	P; VS: NCSM #1113	Smith's Longspur	VS: AMNH #56124
White-eyed Vireo	P; VS: Smithsonian #362390	Snow Bunting	P
Yellow-throated Vireo	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209	Ovenbird	P; VS: UNCC #B0399
Blue-headed Vireo	P; VS: Nest with eggs, Smithsonian #B26616	Worm-eating Warbler	P; VS: April 15, 1989, Discovery Place
Warbling Vireo	P	Louisiana Waterthrush	P; VS: eggs at Smithsonian #B26610, NCSM #20870
Philadelphia Vireo	P; VS: UNCC#B0327; SE: WSOC tower kill, Oct 1959, Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104	Northern Waterthrush	P; VS: NCSM #25422
Red-eyed Vireo	P; VS: Smithsonian #362411	Golden-winged Warbler	P; SE: Dick Brown tower kill Fall 1979, MAS newsletter Nov 1979
Blue Jay	P; VS: NCSM #563	Blue-winged Warbler	P; SE: Dick Brown tower kill Fall 1979, MAS newsletter Nov 1979
American Crow	P; VS: no date, Discovery Place # 94	Black-and-white Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B602
Fish Crow	P; VS: NCSM #23428	Prothonotary Warbler	P; VS: 2015 eggs, in transit to NCSM
Common Raven	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk VI 1 889 p. 277	Swinson's Warbler	P; VS: CAS #246702 79708
Horned Lark	P; VS: NCSM #14753	Tennessee Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B426
Purple Martin	P; VS: MYCO #1997.001.004, NCSM #18935	Orange-crowned Warbler	P; VS: no date, Discovery Place #1819.002
Tree Swallow	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209	Nashville Warbler	P; VS: collected Oct 5, 2014, Lights Out bird sent to NCSM
Violet-green Swallow	P	Connecticut Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B0481
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209	Mourning Warbler	P
Bank Swallow	P	Kentucky Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B0632, NCSM #24210
Cliff Swallow	P	Common Yellowthroat	P; VS: NCSM #9163
Cave Swallow	S; Iredell Co, Dec 20, 1999, Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 106	Hooded Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B0154
Barn Swallow	P; VS: NCSM #18942	American Redstart	P; VS: NCSM #18826
Carolina Chickadee	P; VS: Harvard #100307 (dated 1 876)	Kirtland's Warbler	P; VS: CAS #246633 79639
Tufted Titmouse	P; VS: NCSM #19306	Cape May Warbler	P; VS: NCSM #19947
Red-breasted Nuthatch	P; VS: Smithsonian #117332	Cerulean Warbler	P
White-breasted Nuthatch	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209	Northern Parula	P; VS: NCSM #20766
Brown-headed Nuthatch	P; VS: NCSM #18940	Magnolia Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B412
Brown Creeper	P; VS: Smithsonian #358370	Bay-breasted Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B507
House Wren	P; VS: NCSM #18941	Blackburnian Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B506
Winter Wren	P; VS: Harvard specimen	Yellow Warbler	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209
Sedge Wren	P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188	Chestnut-sided Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B147
Marsh Wren	P; VS: NCSM*	Blackpoll Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B404
Carolina Wren	P; VS: NCSM #8842	Black-throated Blue Warbler	P; VS: U of Michigan #236196
Bewick's Wren	VS: Smithsonian #175907	Palm Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B564
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	P; VS: eggs at Smithsonian #B36018	Pine Warbler	P; VS: UNCC #B155
		Yellow-rumped Warbler	P; VS: NCSM #632
		Yellow-throated Warbler	P; VS: Smithsonian #125836
		Prairie Warbler	P; VS: U of Michigan #236197

### Species Highest Level of Documentation

Black-throated Green Warbler P; VS: NCSM #4507  
Canada Warbler P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
Wilson's Warbler P; VS: Sept 26-27 Audio Night Monitoring  
Yellow-breasted Chat P; VS: NCSM #19290  
Eastern Towhee P; VS: NCSM #19691  
Bachman's Sparrow P; VS: AMNH #762547  
American Tree Sparrow S; winter 1995, Hickory, Dominique D'Ostillo, BNC  
Chipping Sparrow P; VS: NCSM #20170  
Clay-colored Sparrow P; VS: Oct 19-20 Audio Night Monitoring  
Field Sparrow P; VS: NCSM #19525  
Vesper Sparrow P; VS: Oct 20-21 Audio Night Monitoring  
Lark Sparrow P  
Savannah Sparrow P; VS: Sept 27-28 Audio Night Monitoring  
Grasshopper Sparrow P; VS: Sept 27-28 Audio Night Monitoring  
Henslow's Sparrow SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
Le Conte's Sparrow P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT VII 1882 p. 54  
Nelson's Sparrow P; VS: May 22, 1986, Discovery Place  
Fox Sparrow P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
Song Sparrow P; VS: UNCC #B0238, NCSM #5713  
Lincoln's Sparrow P  
Swamp Sparrow P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
White-throated Sparrow P; VS: NCSM #1646; UNCC #B0241  
White-crowned Sparrow P  
Dark-eyed Junco P; VS: NCSM #1595  
Summer Tanager P; VS: NCSM #19309  
Scarlet Tanager P; VS: NCSM #19421  
Western Tanager P  
Northern Cardinal P; VS: NCSM #4802

### Species Highest Level of Documentation

Rose-breasted Grosbeak P; VS: UNCC #B0844  
Black-headed Grosbeak P  
Blue Grosbeak P; VS: NCSM #19547  
Indigo Bunting P; VS: NCSM #19526  
Painted Bunting P  
Dickcissel P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk II 1885 p. 188  
Bobolink P; VS: UNCC #B0636  
Red-winged Blackbird P; VS: UNCC #B0163  
Eastern Meadowlark P; VS: NCSM #20717  
Yellow-headed Blackbird P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, Auk I 1884 p. 293  
Rusty Blackbird P; VS: NCSM #20740  
Brewer's Blackbird VS: Smithsonian #110209  
Common Grackle P; VS: UNCC #B0166  
Brown-headed Cowbird P; VS: MYCO #1997.001.008  
Orchard Oriole P; SE: Leverett M. Loomis, NUT IV 1879 p. 209  
Hooded Oriole P  
Bullock's Oriole P  
Baltimore Oriole P; VS: MYCO #1997.001.009, NCSM #19732  
Scott's Oriole P  
House Finch P; VS: NCSM #18676 – a leucistic bird  
Pine Grosbeak S; near Morrow Mt. SP Stanly Co, Dec 29, 1967, Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 24  
Purple Finch P; VS: UNCC #B0199  
Red Crossbill VS: Loomis, February 17, 1887, Chester  
White-winged Crossbill (photo record exists, not on file at MCFRD)  
Common Redpoll S; February 20, 1952  
Pine Siskin P; VS: UNCC #B0204  
American Goldfinch P; VS: NCSM #19307&19308&19940  
Evening Grosbeak P; VS: UNCC #B0194  
House Sparrow P; VS: UNCC #B159

\* Sent to NC Museum of Natural Sciences, does not currently show in online database

**Christmas Bird Count: 20 Year Comparison** Data collected from Charlotte and Southern Lake Norman Christmas Bird Counts. The number of birds per party hour for each bird species over a 20 year period were averaged and arranged from most to least common. This includes Count Years 94–114. Averages have been rounded to two decimal places.

<b>Charlotte</b>	<b>AVG</b>	<b>Southern Lake Norman</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Common Grackle	50.44	Ring-billed Gull	44.05
American Robin	20.83	European Starling	11.83
European Starling	20.22	Canada Goose	8.36
Canada Goose	8.51	American Robin	5.23
Rock Pigeon	6.68	Mourning Dove	4.83
White-throated Sparrow	6.06	White-throated Sparrow	4.55
Mourning Dove	5.92	Song Sparrow	4.31
Ring-billed Gull	5.19	American Crow	3.88
Dark-eyed Junco	4.26	Cedar Waxwing	3.52
Yellow-rumped Warbler	4.20	Red-winged Blackbird	3.46
Cedar Waxwing	4.14	Mallard	3.20
Mallard	4.12	Eastern Bluebird	3.09
Song Sparrow	4.03	Dark-eyed Junco	3.01
Red-winged Blackbird	3.52	Common Grackle	2.71
Northern Cardinal	3.40	Bonaparte's Gull	2.51
Carolina Chickadee	2.94	Carolina Chickadee	2.12
House Finch	2.46	Northern Cardinal	2.04
Brown-headed Cowbird	2.27	American Goldfinch	1.93
American Crow	2.20	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1.87
American Goldfinch	2.15	Blue Jay	1.75
Carolina Wren	2.07	Black Vulture	1.73
Rusty Blackbird	1.72	House Finch	1.53
Northern Mockingbird	1.70	Carolina Wren	1.52
Eastern Bluebird	1.61	Killdeer	1.50
Blue Jay	1.48	Rock Pigeon	1.50
Tufted Titmouse	1.38	Field Sparrow	1.48
Killdeer	1.19	Turkey Vulture	1.34
Eastern Towhee	1.13	Golden-crowned Kinglet	1.19
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1.11	Eastern Meadowlark	1.17
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1.05	Northern Mockingbird	1.16
Ring-necked Duck	0.99	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1.15
Field Sparrow	0.87	Tufted Titmouse	1.10
Bonaparte's Gull	0.76	Chipping Sparrow	1.05
Chipping Sparrow	0.75	Eastern Towhee	0.95
Downy Woodpecker	0.74	Hooded Merganser	0.90
Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker	0.72	Horned Grebe	0.83
Brown-headed Nuthatch	0.69	American Pipit	0.79
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0.64	Red-bellied Woodpecker	0.74
Swamp Sparrow	0.54	Savannah Sparrow	0.68
House Sparrow	0.54	Brown-headed Nuthatch	0.65
Red-tailed Hawk	0.53	Northern Yellow-shafted Flicker	0.57
Eastern Phoebe	0.40	Swamp Sparrow	0.56
Black Vulture	0.39	House Sparrow	0.55
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.38	Brown-headed Cowbird	0.51
Great Blue Heron	0.38	Downy Woodpecker	0.44
Hooded Merganser	0.37	Rusty Blackbird	0.44
Turkey Vulture	0.36	Red-tailed Hawk	0.43
American Pipit	0.35	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.33
Eastern Meadowlark	0.32	Eastern Phoebe	0.31
Brown Thrasher	0.29	Lesser Scaup	0.31
Belted Kingfisher	0.24	Gadwall	0.30
Hermit Thrush	0.22	Pine Warbler	0.29
Pine Warbler	0.20	Common Loon	0.28
Ruddy Duck	0.20	Great Blue Heron	0.26
Red-shouldered Hawk	0.19	Hermit Thrush	0.25
Pied-billed Grebe	0.19	Bufflehead	0.25
American Coot	0.19	Ring-necked Duck	0.23
Savannah Sparrow	0.18	Pied-billed Grebe	0.22
White-breasted Nuthatch	0.16	American Coot	0.19
Least Sandpiper	0.16	Brown Thrasher	0.19
Wood Duck	0.15	Belted Kingfisher	0.19
Red-headed Woodpecker	0.14	American Black Duck	0.18
Double-crested Cormorant	0.14	Red-shouldered Hawk	0.17
Fox Sparrow	0.12	Fox Sparrow	0.17
American Kestrel	0.10	Herring Gull	0.14
Winter Wren	0.10	Ruddy Duck	0.12
Hairy Woodpecker	0.09	American Kestrel	0.11
Cooper's Hawk	0.09	Hairy Woodpecker	0.11
Brown Creeper	0.09	Palm Warbler	0.10
Purple Finch	0.07	Pine Siskin	0.10
Sharp-shinned Hawk	0.06	White-breasted Nuthatch	0.09
Loggerhead Shrike	0.05	Wilson's Snipe	0.09
Barred Owl	0.05	Northern Shoveler	0.09
Lesser Scaup	0.05	Brown Creeper	0.08
Pileated Woodpecker	0.04	Wood Duck	0.07
House Wren	0.04	Wild Turkey	0.07
Great Horned Owl	0.04	Cooper's Hawk	0.07
Palm Warbler	0.04	Winter Wren	0.07
Wilson's Snipe	0.03	Red-headed Woodpecker	0.07
White-crowned Sparrow	0.03	House Wren	0.06
American Black Duck	0.03	Sharp-shinned Hawk	0.06
Gadwall	0.03	American Woodcock	0.05

<b>Charlotte</b>	<b>AVG</b>	<b>Southern Lake Norman</b>	<b>AVG</b>
Northern Shoveler	0.03	Red-breasted Nuthatch	0.05
Pine Siskin	0.03	Great Horned Owl	0.04
American Woodcock	0.03	Northern Bobwhite	0.04
Bufflehead	0.03	American Wigeon	0.04
Baltimore Oriole	0.02	Purple Finch	0.04
American Wigeon	0.02	Loggerhead Shrike	0.04
Orange-crowned Warbler	0.02	Barred Owl	0.04
Red-breasted Nuthatch	0.02	Northern Pintail	0.03
Green-winged Teal	0.02	Vesper Sparrow	0.03
Rufous Hummingbird	0.01	Double-crested Cormorant	0.03
Blue-headed Vireo	0.01	Pileated Woodpecker	0.03
Northern Pintail	0.01	Eastern Screech-owl	0.02
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0.01	Bald Eagle	0.02
Wild Turkey	0.01	Northern Harrier	0.02
Canvasback	0.01	Red-breasted Merganser	0.01
Bald Eagle	0.01	Least Sandpiper	0.01
Northern Harrier	0.01	Brewer's Blackbird	0.01
Common Yellowthroat	0.01	Canvasback	0.01
Redhead	<0.01	Sedge Wren	0.01
Evening Grosbeak	<0.01	Blue-winged Teal	0.01
Horned Grebe	<0.01	Redhead	0.01
Herring Gull	<0.01	Barn Owl	0.01
Horned Lark	<0.01	Orange-crowned Warbler	0.01
Greater Scaup	<0.01	Baltimore Oriole	0.01
Sora	<0.01	Rufous Hummingbird	0.01
Eurasian Collared-Dove	<0.01	Common Raven	<0.01
Blue-winged Teal	<0.01	Common Yellowthroat	<0.01
Peregrine Falcon	<0.01	Eared Grebe	<0.01
Common Raven	<0.01	Red-throated Loon	<0.01
Common Goldeneye	<0.01	Osprey	<0.01
Spotted Sandpiper	<0.01	Blue-headed Vireo	<0.01
Gray Catbird	<0.01	Gray Catbird	<0.01
Eastern Screech-owl	<0.01	Common Merganser	<0.01
Black-and-white Warbler	<0.01	Lincoln's Sparrow	<0.01
Great Egret	<0.01	Ross's Goose	<0.01
Virginia Rail	<0.01	Virginia Rail	<0.01
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<0.01	Common Goldeneye	<0.01
Calliope Hummingbird	<0.01	Fish Crow	<0.01
Black-chinned Hummingbird	<0.01	Grasshopper Sparrow	<0.01
Lincoln's Sparrow	<0.01	Surf Scoter	<0.01
Marsh Wren	<0.01	Franklin's Gull	<0.01
Sedge Wren	<0.01	Red Crossbill	<0.01
Ross's Goose	<0.01	Black Scoter	<0.01
Common Loon	<0.01	Lesser Yellowlegs	<0.01
Prairie Warbler	<0.01	Greater Scaup	<0.01
Yellow-throated Vireo	<0.01	Peregrine Falcon	<0.01
Lesser Yellowlegs	<0.01	Marsh Wren	<0.01
Black-headed Gull	<0.01	Western Grebe	<0.01
Barn Owl	0	Lesser Black-billed Gull	<0.01
Black-crowned Night-Heron	0	Yellow-breasted Chat	<0.01
Black Scoter	0	Evening Grosbeak	<0.01
Blue Grosbeak	0	Green Heron	<0.01
Brewer's Blackbird	0	Red-necked Grebe	<0.01
Common Merganser	0	Merlin	<0.01
Common Gallinule	0	Greater Yellowlegs	<0.01
Eared Grebe	0	Thayer's Gull	<0.01
Fish Crow	0	Western Sandpiper	<0.01
Grasshopper Sparrow	0	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<0.01
Franklin's Gull	0	Black-headed Gull	<0.01
Greater Yellowlegs	0	Black-chinned Hummingbird	0
Green Heron	0	Black-and-white Warbler	0
Lark Sparrow	0	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0
Lesser Black-billed Gull	0	Blue Grosbeak	0
Laughing Gull	0	Calliope Hummingbird	0
Northern Bobwhite	0	Common Gallinule	0
Merlin	0	Eurasian Collared-Dove	0
Osprey	0	Great Egret	0
Red Crossbill	0	Green-winged Teal	0
Red-breasted Merganser	0	Horned Lark	0
Red-throated Loon	0	Lark Sparrow	0
Red-necked Grebe	0	Laughing Gull	0
Short-eared Owl	0	Prairie Warbler	0
Vesper Sparrow	0	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	0
Tundra Swan	0	Short-eared Owl	0
Thayer's Gull	0	Sora	0
Surf Scoter	0	Tundra Swan	0
White-eyed Vireo	0	Spotted Sandpiper	0
Western Sandpiper	0	White-eyed Vireo	0
Western Grebe	0	White-crowned Sparrow	0
Yellow-crowned Night-heron	0	Yellow-crowned Night-heron	0
Yellow-breasted Chat	0	Yellow-throated Vireo	0

**Christmas Bird Count: 50 Most Common Species** Data collected from the Charlotte Christmas Bird Count. The number of birds per party hour for each bird species over a 20 year period were averaged and arranged from most to least common. This was done in an early set (count year 47–66), and later set (count year 94–114) to see how rankings changed over time. The top 50 birds are shown below. If a species was not discovered in both early and late sets, it was excluded from the comparison and provided at right. An asterisked species in one set shows it missed the 50 mark in the opposing set. Averages have been rounded to two decimal places.

**CBC 50 Most Common Species**

Count Years 47–66	AVG	Count Years 94–114	AVG
European Starling	31.72	Common Grackle	50.44
Dark-eyed Junco	11.29	American Robin	20.83
White-throated Sparrow	4.74	European Starling	20.22
Mourning Dove	4.31	Canada Goose*	8.51
Eastern Meadowlark	4.08	White-throated Sparrow	6.06
Brown-headed Cowbird	3.90	Mourning Dove	5.92
Northern Cardinal	3.77	Ring-billed Gull	5.19
House Sparrow	3.67	Dark-eyed Junco	4.26
Cedar Waxwing	3.19	Yellow-rumped Warbler	4.20
American Goldfinch	2.85	Cedar Waxwing	4.14
American Crow	2.58	Mallard*	4.12
Field Sparrow	2.36	Song Sparrow	4.03
American Robin	2.17	Red-winged Blackbird	3.52
Blue Jay	2.10	Northern Cardinal	3.40
Eastern Bluebird	1.87	Carolina Chickadee	2.94
Purple Finch*	1.80	Brown-headed Cowbird	2.27
Carolina Chickadee	1.64	American Crow	2.20
Northern Mockingbird	1.57	American Goldfinch	2.15
Song Sparrow	1.53	Carolina Wren	2.07
Red-winged Blackbird	1.38	Rusty Blackbird	1.72
Ring-billed Gull	1.29	Northern Mockingbird	1.70
Tufted Titmouse	0.97	Eastern Bluebird	1.61
Killdeer	0.86	Blue Jay	1.48
Pine Siskin*	0.83	Tufted Titmouse	1.38
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0.74	Killdeer	1.19
Northern Flicker	0.60	Eastern Towhee	1.13
Rusty Blackbird	0.56	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1.11
Carolina Wren	0.51	Red-bellied Woodpecker	1.05
Loggerhead Shrike*	0.47	Ring-necked Duck	0.99
Horned Lark*	0.40	Field Sparrow	0.89
Common Grackle	0.38	Chipping Sparrow	0.75
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0.37	Downy Woodpecker	0.74
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	0.32	Northern Flicker	0.72
Downy Woodpecker	0.31	Brown-headed Nuthatch	0.69
Eastern Towhee	0.30	Golden-crowned Kinglet	0.64
Savannah Sparrow*	0.30	Swamp Sparrow	0.54
Fox Sparrow*	0.30	House Sparrow	0.54
Brown-headed Nuthatch	0.29	Red-tailed Hawk*	0.53
Pine Warbler	0.27	Eastern Phoebe*	0.40
Chipping Sparrow	0.22	Black Vulture	0.39
Golden-crowned Kinglet	0.22	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.38
Ring-necked Duck	0.21	Great Blue Heron*	0.38
Turkey Vulture	0.20	Hooded Merganser*	0.37
White-breasted Nuthatch*	0.17	Turkey Vulture	0.36
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	0.15	American Pipit*	0.35
Black Vulture	0.14	Eastern Meadowlark	0.32
Brown Thrasher	0.14	Brown Thrasher	0.29
Pied-billed Grebe*	0.11	Belted Kingfisher*	0.24
Wilson's Snipe*	0.09	Hermit Thrush*	0.22
Swamp Sparrow	0.09	Pine Warbler	0.20

**Excluded Species**

Count Years 47–66	AVG	Count Years 94–114	AVG
Northern Bobwhite	0.90	Rock Pigeon	6.68
Vesper Sparrow	<0.01	House Finch	2.46
Red-breasted Merganser	<0.01	Bonaparte's Gull	0.76
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<0.01	Least Sandpiper	0.16
<i>(species not present in later years)</i>			
		Double-crested Cormorant	0.14
		Pileated Woodpecker	0.04
		House Wren	0.04
		Great Horned Owl	0.04
		American Black Duck	0.03
		Northern Shoveler	0.03
		Orange-crowned Warbler	0.02
		Green-winged Teal	0.02
		Rufous Hummingbird	0.01
		Blue-headed Vireo	0.01
		Northern Pintail	0.01
		Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0.01
		Wild Turkey	0.01
		Bald Eagle	0.01
		Redhead	<0.01
		Horned Grebe	<0.01
		Greater Scaup	<0.01
		Sora	<0.01
		Eurasian Collared-Dove	<0.01
		Peregrine Falcon	<0.01
		Common Raven	<0.01
		Common Goldeneye	<0.01
		Spotted Sandpiper	<0.01
		Gray Catbird	<0.01
		Black-and-white Warbler	<0.01
		Great Egret	<0.01
		Virginia Rail	<0.01
		Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<0.01
		Calliope Hummingbird	<0.01
		Black-chinned Hummingbird	<0.01
		Lincoln's Sparrow	<0.01
		Marsh Wren	<0.01
		Sedge Wren	<0.01
		Ross's Goose	<0.01
		Common Loon	<0.01
		Prairie Warbler	<0.01
		Yellow-throated Vireo	<0.01
		Lesser Yellowlegs	<0.01
		Black-headed Gull	<0.01
<i>(species not present in early years)</i>			

**Spring Bird Count: 50 Most Common Species** Data collected from Mecklenburg County Spring Bird Counts. The number of birds per party hour for each bird species over a 20 year period were averaged and arranged from most to least common. This was done in an early set (1940–1975), and later set (1977–2014) to see how rankings changed over time. Counts were not conducted every year. The top 50 birds are shown below. If a species was not discovered in both early and late year sets, it was excluded from the comparison and shown on the right. An asterisked species in one set shows it missed the 50 mark in the opposing set. Averages have been rounded to two decimal places.

**SBC 50 Most Common Species**

1940–1975	AVG	1977–2014	AVG
European Starling	6.63	Common Grackle	5.72
Common Grackle	3.68	European Starling	4.74
House Sparrow	3.62	American Robin	3.29
Mourning Dove	2.99	Mourning Dove	2.92
Northern Cardinal	2.86	Northern Cardinal	2.60
American Robin	2.59	Cedar Waxwing	2.28
Blue Jay	2.14	Northern Mockingbird	1.96
Northern Mockingbird	2.14	Red-winged Blackbird	1.96
Eastern Meadowlark	1.90	American Goldfinch	1.80
Eastern Towhee	1.64	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1.70
Red-winged Blackbird	1.62	Chimney Swift	1.70
Chimney Swift	1.31	Canada Goose*	1.66
Wood Thrush	1.19	House Sparrow	1.65
American Goldfinch	1.17	Blue Jay	1.58
Northern Bobwhite	0.95	Eastern Towhee	1.58
Red-eyed Vireo	0.93	Carolina Chickadee	1.36
Indigo Bunting	0.90	Carolina Wren	1.29
Chipping Sparrow	0.79	Bobolink	1.28
Field Sparrow	0.79	American Crow	1.16
American Crow	0.78	Eastern Meadowlark	1.14
Carolina Chickadee	0.77	Barn Swallow*	1.09
White-throated Sparrow	0.72	Red-eyed Vireo	1.02
Tufted Titmouse	0.70	Tufted Titmouse	1.01
Cedar Waxwing	0.64	Rock Pigeon	0.94
Brown Thrasher	0.61	Brown-headed Cowbird	0.90
Carolina Wren	0.59	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0.89
Bobolink	0.59	Red-bellied Woodpecker	0.77
Yellow-rumped Warbler	0.58	White-throated Sparrow	0.75
Gray Catbird	0.57	Common Yellowthroat	0.70
Common Yellowthroat	0.48	Indigo Bunting	0.70
Rock Pigeon	0.46	Mallard*	0.69
Red-bellied Woodpecker	0.46	House Finch*	0.68
Eastern Bluebird	0.44	Field Sparrow	0.67
Great Crested Flycatcher	0.42	Wood Thrush	0.57
Eastern Kingbird	0.40	Brown Thrasher	0.56
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	0.40	Eastern Bluebird	0.53
Yellow-breasted Chat*	0.38	Northern Rough-winged Swallow*	0.51
Northern Flicker*	0.36	Song Sparrow*	0.49
Loggerhead Shrike*	0.34	Chipping Sparrow	0.48
Blue Grosbeak*	0.30	Killdeer*	0.48
Eastern Wood-Pewee*	0.30	Gray Catbird	0.47
American Redstart*	0.29	Purple Martin	0.44
Prairie Warbler*	0.27	White-eyed Vireo*	0.43
Summer Tanager*	0.26	Great Crested Flycatcher	0.42
Brown-headed Nuthatch*	0.26	Northern Parula*	0.40
Acadian Flycatcher*	0.25	Downy Woodpecker	0.35
Brown-headed Cowbird	0.24	Eastern Phoebe*	0.35
Downy Woodpecker	0.23	Eastern Kingbird	0.33
Purple Martin	0.23	Pine Warbler*	0.32
Grasshopper Sparrow*	0.23	Northern Bobwhite	0.31

**Excluded Species**

1940–1975	AVG	1977–2014	AVG
Henslow's Sparrow	<0.01	Hermit Thrush	0.03
Redhead	<0.01	Double-crested Cormorant	0.03
Common Gallinule	<0.01	Great Egret	0.01
Black Tern	<0.01	Tennessee Warbler	0.01
Dunlin	<0.01	Common Raven	0.01
King Rail	<0.01	Wilson's Warbler	0.01
Glossy Ibis	<0.01	Lesser Scaup	0.01
Semipalmated Sandpiper	<0.01	White-rumped Sandpiper	0.01
<i>(species not present in later years)</i>			
		Sedge Wren	<0.01
		Sora	<0.01
		Winter Wren	<0.01
		Western Sandpiper	<0.01
		Caspian Tern	<0.01
		Common Loon	<0.01
		Herring Gull	<0.01
		Eurasian Collared-Dove	<0.01
		Black-crowned Night-heron	<0.01
		Golden-crowned Kinglet	<0.01
		Lincoln's Sparrow	<0.01
		Bald Eagle	<0.01
		Wild Turkey	<0.01
		Semipalmated Plover	<0.01
		Black-bellied Plover	<0.01
		Ring-necked Duck	<0.01
		Snow Goose	<0.01
		Brown Creeper	<0.01
		Short-billed Dowitcher	<0.01
		Virginia Rail	<0.01
		Upland Sandpiper	<0.01
		Nashville Warbler	<0.01
		Green-winged Teal	<0.01
		Ruddy Duck	<0.01
		Brewer's Blackbird	<0.01
		Peregrine Falcon	<0.01
		Buffhead	<0.01
		Northern Shoveler	<0.01
		Willow Flycatcher	<0.01
<i>(species not present in early years)</i>			





# Lost Birds

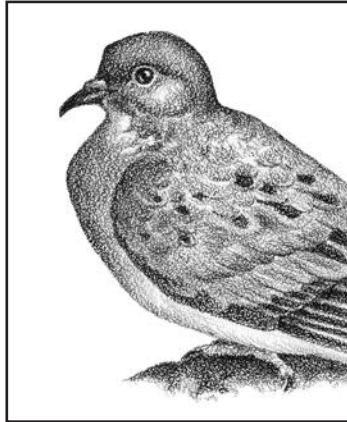
## Of Mecklenburg County, NC



### Extinct

The Passenger Pigeon was last seen in Charlotte in October 1875, and the Carolina Parakeet was last reported in North Carolina in 1782.

Populations of these unique birds are believed to have once numbered in the millions.



Passenger Pigeon



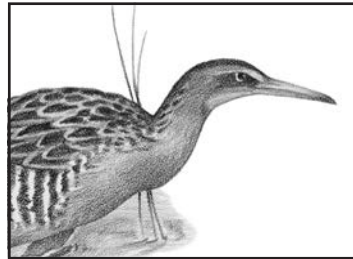
Carolina Parakeet



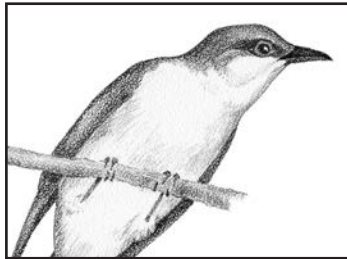
### Lost

Seven of these species once nested here. They are listed with their last confirmed nesting record.

Bewick's Wren did not breed in the county. It was a rare migrant or rare winter visitor. The last county sighting was June 6, 1990. This wren is no longer found anywhere in North Carolina.



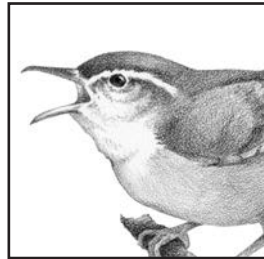
King Rail  
June 1945 nest



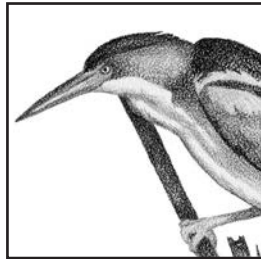
Black-billed Cuckoo  
June 1943 nest



Blue-headed Vireo  
June 1939 nest



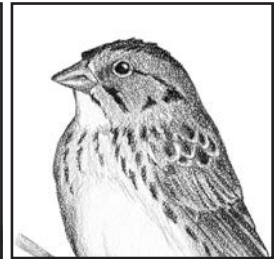
Bewick's Wren  
June 6, 1990 sighting



Least Bittern  
May 1990 family group



Bachman's Sparrow  
May 1947 nest

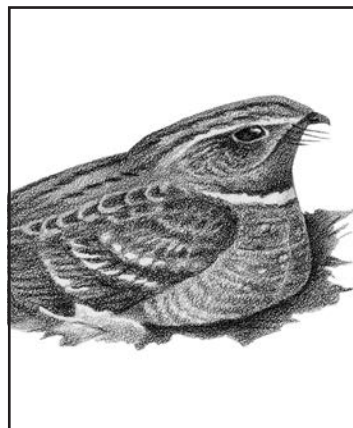


Henslow's Sparrow  
June 1943 nest



### Lost?

These species recently nested in the county. No current evidence of their breeding was found during the 2011-2015 Mecklenburg County Breeding Bird Atlas Survey.



Chuck-will's-widow



Loggerhead Shrike



Yellow-throated Warbler

# Imperiled Breeding Birds

Of Mecklenburg County, NC



## Imperiled

Breeding Bird Atlas survey results indicate a breeding code of either confirmed or probable in **five or fewer** survey blocks in Mecklenburg County, and the local breeding population is not known to be increasing. Only species with established populations are included. These birds are especially vulnerable to extirpation.

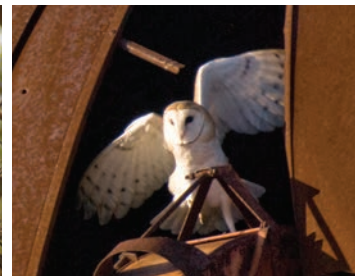
\* - Indicates the species has historically nested here in relatively low numbers



Northern Bobwhite



Yellow-crowned Night-Heron\*



Barn Owl



Eastern Screech-Owl



Common Nighthawk



Eastern Whip-poor-will



American Kestrel



Horned Lark\*



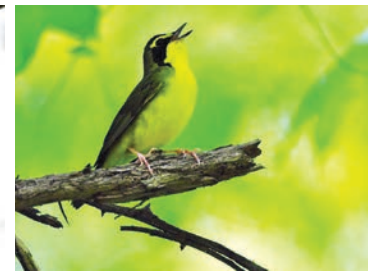
Yellow-throated Vireo



Ovenbird



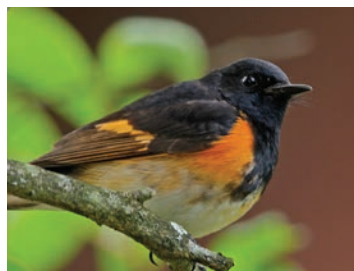
Black-and-white Warbler



Kentucky Warbler



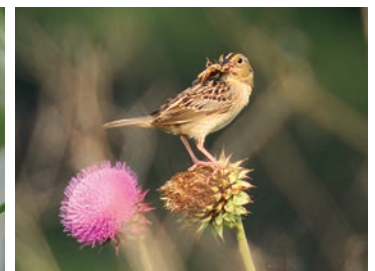
Hooded Warbler



American Redstart\*



Yellow Warbler



Grasshopper Sparrow

**ALL PHOTOS ARE TAKEN IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY. PHOTO CREDITS 1st row:** all Jeff Lemons. **2nd row:** Phil Fowler, Phil Fowler, Jim Guyton, Will Stuart. **3rd row:** Will Stuart, Will Stuart, Chris Talkington, Phil Fowler. **4th row:** Jeff Lemons, Jim Guyton, Jim Guyton, John Scavetto.

# Vulnerable Breeding Birds

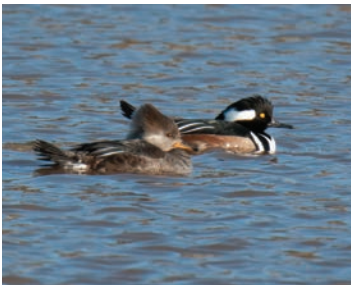
## of Mecklenburg County, NC



### Vulnerable

Breeding Bird Atlas survey results indicate a breeding code of either confirmed or probable in **six to ten** survey blocks in Mecklenburg County, and the local breeding population is not known to be increasing. These birds are rare or uncommon breeders, restricted to a few locations, or because of some other factor, are vulnerable to extirpation.

- \* - Indicates that a species is difficult to survey
- △ - Included here based on Ducks Unlimited nest box data



Hooded Merganser\*△



Wild Turkey



Black Vulture\*



Turkey Vulture\*



Broad-winged Hawk



American Woodcock



Red-headed Woodpecker



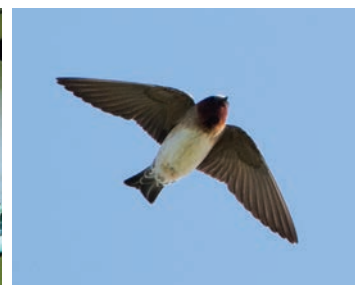
Northern Flicker



Pileated Woodpecker



Purple Martin



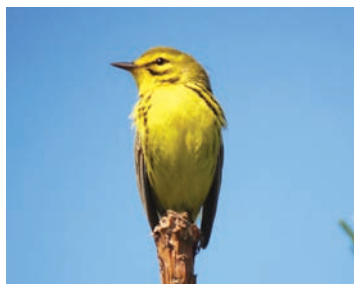
Cliff Swallow



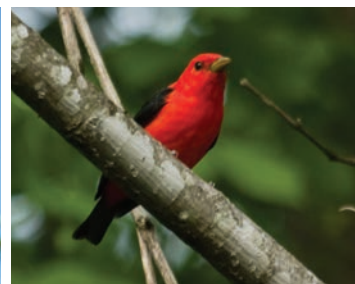
Louisiana Waterthrush



Prothonotary Warbler



Prairie Warbler



Scarlet Tanager

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# New Breeding Birds

## Of Mecklenburg County, NC



### Newly Discovered

Eleven of the twelve species listed below were not confirmed breeding in Mecklenburg County prior to the turn of the twenty-first century. As indicated by footnote, several of these species have already established, or may possibly establish, regular breeding populations in the county. There are two confirmed nest records for Baltimore Oriole here. They were recorded 87 years apart. The first was found in May 1926, and the second was discovered in May 2013.

\* - Observations indicate these species may (or have) become local established breeders  
 Δ - Sporadic breeder not expected to establish a local breeding population



Pied-billed Grebe<sup>Δ</sup>  
April 2015



Mississippi Kite\*  
June 2014



Bald Eagle\*  
February 2009



Spotted Sandpiper<sup>Δ</sup>  
July 2010



Eurasian Collared-Dove\*  
April 2011



Peregrine Falcon\*  
April 2013



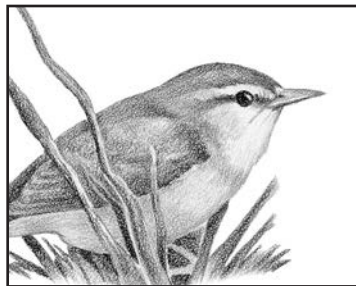
Willow Flycatcher<sup>Δ</sup>  
June 2004



Common Raven\*  
March 2010



Tree Swallow\*  
June 2003



Swainson's Warbler<sup>Δ</sup>  
May 2006



Dickcissel<sup>Δ</sup>  
May 2011



Baltimore Oriole<sup>Δ</sup>  
May 2013

**ALL PHOTOS ARE TAKEN IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY. PHOTO CREDITS 1st row:** Jeff Lemons, Phil Fowler, Jeff Lemons, Chris Talkington. **2nd row:** Jeff Lemons, Jeff Maw, Jeff Lemons, Jeff Lemons. **3rd row:** Jeff Lemons, Leigh Anne Carter, John Scavetto, Phil Fowler.

# Attracting Birds to Your Backyard

In the Central Carolinas

## Water

You can attract birds that do not eat at feeders by providing water in a bird bath. All birds need to keep their feathers clean and have clean drinking water. Empty water every 3 days to prevent mosquito larvae from growing.

*Tennessee Warblers in a man-made water feature.*



## Shelter

Shelter can be a native tree canopy and nest or roosting boxes. Hole size is important in determining which species are allowed into, or excluded from, a box. Leave standing dead trees in your yard if they pose no danger to property or people. If using nest or roosting boxes, make sure to use a predator guard.

*Brown-headed Nuthatches use natural cavities to raise young. With the decline of habitat, nest boxes can give nuthatches and other cavity nesters an alternative nesting site.*



## Native Plants

Providing native plants helps foster a healthy ecosystem in your backyard. They bring in insects for parents to feed their young and provide shelter. Native plants also produce seeds, berries, and nectar that local fauna need to survive.

*A House Wren with insect. Gray Catbirds are one of many species that will eat the berries of the American Beautyberry, a low-maintenance shrub native to the southeastern United States. Find native plants to match your yard requirements.*



## Bird Feeders

Backyard feeding stations will bring in multiple species. Sunflower seed, peanuts, corn, mealworms, suet, fruit, and sugar water are a few examples of the wide variety available. Clean feeders regularly. Provide cover for birds from predators: Sharp-shinned and Cooper's Hawks are known to prey on feeder birds.

*A territorial Ruby-throated Hummingbird at a sugar water feeder. Purple Finch and Pine Siskins in winter with seed and suet. Cooper's Hawk empty-handed after a feeder attack.*



## Suet

Suet is easy to provide and pulls in a wide variety of birds. It can be bought at the store or made at home.

Hairy Woodpecker at suet feeder.



## Suet Recipe

*"This is a winner. Messy to make but the birds love it."*

*—Jill Palmer, Mecklenburg Audubon Society President, 2011–15*

### Ingredients

- 2 pounds plain yellow cornmeal (not self-rising)
- 2 cups lard
- 2–3 heaping tablespoons crunchy peanut butter
- 2–3 heaping tablespoons of extras: raisins, currants, oatmeal, peanuts, sunflower seed, etc.

### Directions

- 1) Soften lard in microwave, and mix with cornmeal using a hand mixer.
- 2) Stir in peanut butter and extras.
- 3) Spread in 9x13-inch pan to cool, and cut into cakes. Store in fridge until ready to use.

## Feeder Birds

These birds have visited feeders in the Central Carolinas. The greater variety of food you provide, the greater variety of birds you will attract. Don't forget to use squirrel-guards to keep unwanted guests off your feeders.

		Seed	Suet	Meal worms	Fruit	Nectar
1	American Crow	x	x		x	
2	American Goldfinch	x				
3	American Robin	x	x	x	x	
4	Baltimore Oriole		x		x	x
5	Blue Jay	x	x	x	x	
6	Brown Creeper		x			
7	Brown Thrasher	x	x			
8	Brown-headed Cowbird	x				
9	Brown-headed Nuthatch	x	x	x		
10	Carolina Chickadee	x	x	x		
11	Carolina Wren	x	x	x		
12	Cedar Waxwing				x	
13	Chipping Sparrow	x				
14	Common Grackle	x	x		x	
15	Dark-eyed Junco	x				
16	Downy Woodpecker	x	x	x		
17	Eastern Bluebird		x	x	x	
18	Eastern Meadowlark	(corn)				
19	Eastern Towhee		x	x	x	
20	Eurasian Collared-Dove	x				
21	European Starling	x	x		x	
22	Field Sparrow	x				
23	Fox Sparrow	x				
24	Gray Catbird			x	x	
25	Hairy Woodpecker	x	x	x		
26	Hermit Thrush	x	x	x	x	
27	House Finch	x				
28	House Sparrow	x				
29	Mourning Dove	x				
30	Northern Cardinal	x				
31	Northern Flicker	x	x			
32	Northern Mockingbird	x	x		x	
33	Pileated Woodpecker		x			
34	Pine Siskin	x				
35	Pine Warbler	x	x	x		
36	Purple Finch	x				
37	Red-bellied Woodpecker	x	x	x	x	
38	Red-breasted Nuthatch	x	x	x		
39	Red-winged Blackbird	x				

		Seed	Suet	Meal worms	Fruit	Nectar
40	Rock Pigeon	x				
41	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	x	x	x		
42	Ruby-throated Hummingbird					x
43	Song Sparrow	x				
44	Tufted Titmouse	x	x	x		
45	White-breasted Nuthatch	x	x	x		
46	White-crowned Sparrow	x				
47	White-throated Sparrow	x				
48	Wild Turkey	x				
49	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker		x	x		
50	Yellow-rumped Warbler	x	x	x	x	x

### Local Rarities:

1	Anna's Hummingbird					x
2	Band-tailed Pigeon	x				
3	Bewick's Wren—historic	x				
4	Black-and-white Warbler		x			
5	Black-chinned Hummingbird					x
6	Black-throated Blue Warbler		x			
7	Bullock's Oriole		x		x	x
8	Calliope Hummingbird					x
9	Common Redpoll	x				
10	Dickcissel	x				
11	Evening Grosbeak	x				
12	Green-breasted Mango					x
13	Hooded Oriole		x			
14	Orange-crowned Warbler		x			x
15	Painted Bunting	x				
16	Red Crossbill	x				
17	Rufous Hummingbird					x
18	Western Tanager	x			x	
19	White-winged Dove	x				

### Predators Attracted to Feeders:

1	Cooper's Hawk
2	Sharp-shinned Hawk
3	Loggerhead Shrike—historic

# Cavity-Nesting Birds

## Of the Central Carolinas

### Nestboxes

There are 31 types of cavity-nesting birds in this region. Many of these birds will use man-made nest boxes to raise young. Some may also make use of the boxes as roosting spots during the non-breeding season, so leave nest boxes out year-round. It is best to supply some type of predator guard for each box.

Bold species are of local conservation concern: Wood Duck, Hooded Merganser, Black Vulture, Turkey Vulture, **Barn Owl**, **Eastern Screech-Owl**, Barred Owl, Chimney Swift, Belted Kingfisher, **Red-headed Woodpecker**, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, **Northern Flicker**, **Pileated Woodpecker**, **American Kestrel**, Great Crested Flycatcher, **Purple Martin**, Tree Swallow, Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Carolina Chickadee, Tufted Titmouse, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown-headed Nuthatch, House Wren, Carolina Wren, Eastern Bluebird, European Starling, **Prothonotary Warbler**, House Finch, House Sparrow



ALL PHOTOS ARE TAKEN IN MECKLENBURG COUNTY. PHOTO CREDITS Wood Duck: Ronny Roberts. Eastern Screech-Owl, Tree Swallow, Carolina Chickadee: Jeff Lemons. Prothonotary Warbler Nest: Don Serif.

Populations of many cavity-nesting bird species are in decline. In fact, when viewed as a group, cavity-nesting birds are one of the most threatened groups of birds in the United States. A lack of nest cavities (habitat loss) is one primary cause of this decline.

Widespread development in this region has resulted in the removal of forest areas that once supported a diversity of cavity-nesting birds. In many areas, where trees have been left standing, cavity-filled "snag" trees have been selectively removed. These activities have had a serious, detrimental impact on the reproductive success and survivorship of these bird species.

Another cause of the decline of cavity-nesting species is competition from two non-native birds: European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and English (House) Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*). These birds often forcibly take over existing cavity-nest sites from our native birds. They kill nestlings and break open eggs found within the nest. They can drive a species entirely out of prime habitat necessary for successful reproduction. Also, animal predators, such as house cats, raccoons, and snakes, destroy eggs and young nestlings found in cavity nests.

Without assistance, local populations of many of our cavity-nesting birds will continue to decline, and some species may even be lost from the region.

Providing nest boxes can help:

- To prevent further declines in populations of some local cavity-nesting bird species
- To contribute to the understanding of the breeding biology of cavity-nesting species, and to improve our knowledge of wildlife
- To provide scientific data on cavity-nesting species for use in making management decisions
- To educate the public about the wildlife found in local backyards, parks, greenways, and nature preserves, and to help them better understand the natural history of these interesting birds
- To provide opportunities for the public to engage in passive recreation activities such as wildlife watching
- To encourage interested groups and individuals to participate in citizen science projects such as Cornell's NestWatch monitoring program: <http://nestwatch.org/>



Prothonotary Warbler Nest: Tom Sanders. Boxes from this study were part of a conservation effort.



# Nest Box Construction

Use these instructions to build two nest boxes that can be utilized by Eastern Bluebird, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, Prothonotary Warbler, or Brown-headed Nuthatch.  
Plan design: Henry Haithcox. Illustration: Leigh Anne Carter

- 1" x 8" x 10' softwood board, preferably cedar
- 1 1/4" - 1 1/2" exterior screws (13 per box)
- 2" aluminum nails (1 per box)
- Dowel (for door handle)
- 1 3/8" hole saw, paddle bit, or boring bit (1 1/4" needed for Brown-headed Nuthatch)
- Safety glasses and hearing protection

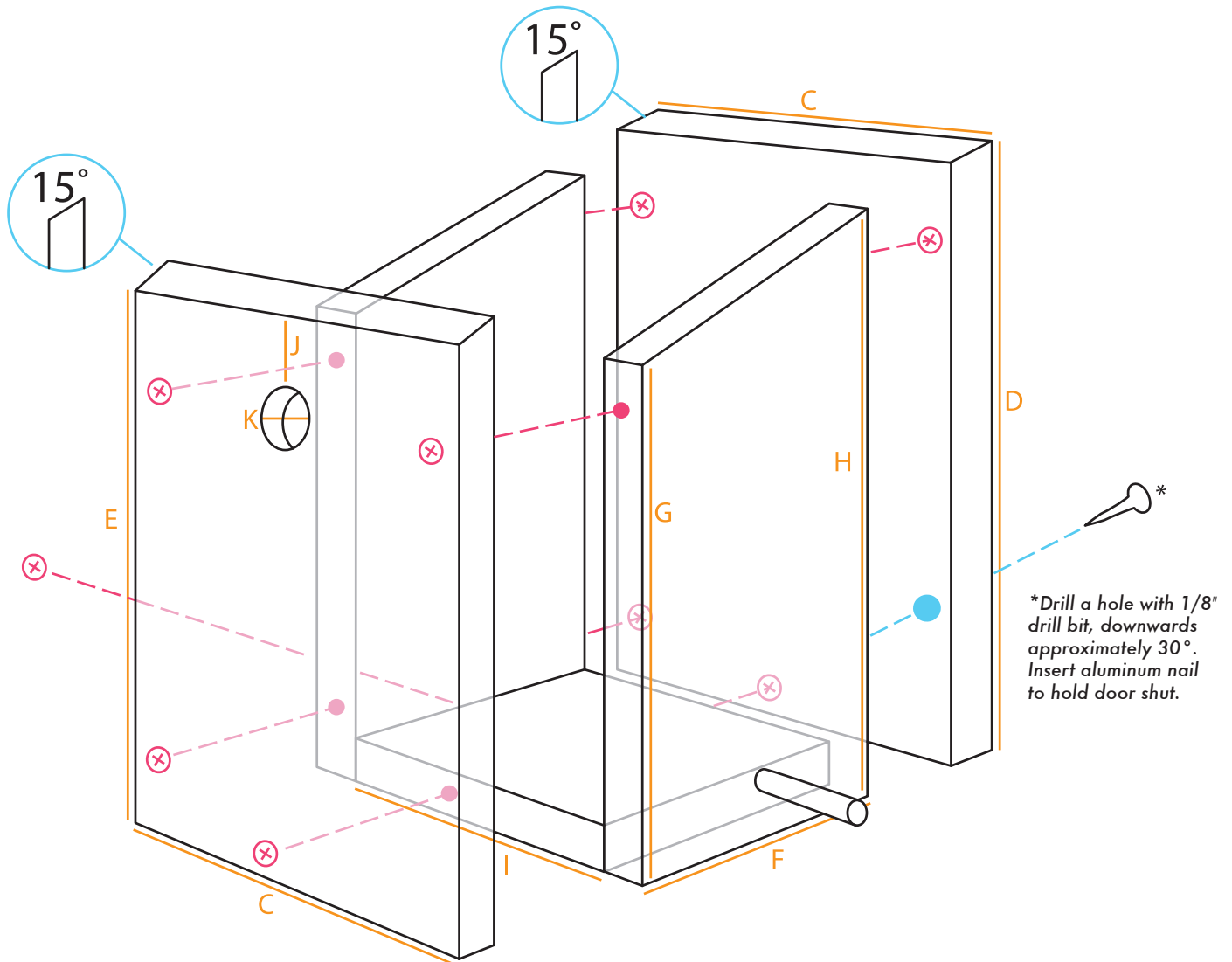
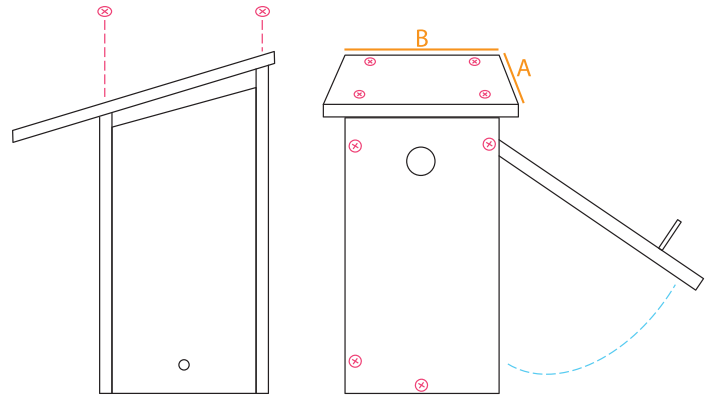


Diagram is not to scale

Box Type	Dimension Measurement: based on 7/8" western red cedar										
	Top		Front/Back			Sides/Bottom				Entrance Hole	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Eastern Bluebird, Tufted Titmouse, Carolina Chickadee, Brown-headed Nuthatch	9 1/2"	7 1/4"	5 3/4"	12 1/4"	11"	4 3/8"	10 3/4"	12"	4"	2"	1 3/8" diameter (1 1/4" for BHNU)
Prothonotary Warbler	9 1/4"	7 1/4"	5 3/4"	9 1/4"	8"	4"	7 3/4"	9"	4"	1 1/2"	1 3/8" diameter





# NOTES

# Notes

This list is not complete. Notes are provided for only the most pertinent reports/records.

• **AB** *American Birds* <https://sora.unm.edu/node/210> • **AFN** *Audubon Field Notes* • **Alexander 1908** Dr. J.B. Alexander • **AUK** *The Auk Journal*, American Ornithologists' Union, <https://sora.unm.edu/node/183> • **BBA** Breeding Bird Atlas, Mecklenburg County, <http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bba/> • **BBL** Bird Banding Laboratory, USGS, <https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbl/> • **BBS** Breeding Bird Survey, USGS, <https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bbs/> • **BCC** Brimley Card Catalog, North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences ornithology collection • **BNC** Birds of North Carolina: Their Distribution and Abundance, <http://ncbirds.carolinabirdclub.org/> • **BoC** *Birds of the Carolinas*, 1980, 2006 • **BNA** Birds of North America, <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/> • **BPP** Bird Phenology Program, USGS <https://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/bpp/> • **carolinabirds** <http://www.carolinanature.com/birds/cbirds.html> • **CBC** National Audubon Society, Christmas Bird Count, <http://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count> • **Cely** South Carolina Breeding Bird Atlas, John E. Cely, 2003 • **CO** *The Charlotte Observer* newspaper, Charlotte, NC • **CN** *The Charlotte News* newspaper, Charlotte, NC • **CRC** Carolina Raptor Center database • **DBW** David Bicknell Wright, unpublished field notes • **DP** Discovery Place Science Museum collections, <http://www.discoveryplace.org/> • **DU** Ducks Unlimited, Pete Hogeboom, nest box field notes • **DWS** Donald W. Seriff • **EBC** Elizabeth Barnhill Clarkson, *Birds of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County* (EBC1: 1944 edition, EBC2: 1965 edition, EBC3: 1970 edition, EBC4: 1986 edition, EBCJ: journal) • **eBird** eBird database, Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, <http://ebird.org/content/ebird/> • **EC** *The Evening Chronicle* newspaper, Charlotte, NC • **FC** Florapearl (Flo) Cobey, unpublished field notes • **M & P** Supplement to Status and Distribution of SC Birds, McNair and Post 1993 • **MAS-L** Mecklenburg Audubon Society, listserv <http://www.meckbirds.org/contact.html> • **MAS-N** *Mecklenburg Audubon Society* newsletter, <http://www.meckbirds.org/newsletter/current.pdf> • **MCPRD-BD** Mecklenburg County Park and Recreation Department, Bird Database • **MCPRD-NS** Mecklenburg County Park and Recreation Department, Nest Success Study • **NCNHP** *North Carolina Natural Heritage Program Rare Animal List*, 2014 • **NCSM** North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, collections <http://naturalsciences.org/research-collections> • **NCSM-L** NCSM C.S. Brimely Library • **NUT** Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club • **O&O** *Ornithologist and Oologist* periodical • **PBB** Pearson, Brimley, and Brimley *Birds of North Carolina*, 1919, 1942, (Wray) 1959 • **P&G** *Status and Distribution of South Carolina Birds*, William Post and Sidney A. Gauthreaux, 1989 • **PIF** Partners in Flight Conservation Plan 2016 • **SBC** Mecklenburg Audubon Society, Spring Bird Count, MCPRD database • **SCBL** *South Carolina Bird Life*, Sprunt and Chamberlain 1949 or "Burton Supplement" 1970 • **SoB** *State of the Birds*, <http://www.stateofthebirds.org/2014/> • **SRL** *Statesville Record and Landmark* **RBM** Richard B. McLaughlin • **UNCC** University of North Carolina at Charlotte, zoological collection • **Wayne** *Birds of South Carolina* by Arthur Trezevant Wayne 1910 • **WBM** William Baird McIlwaine Jr., unpublished field notes • **WINC** *Wildlife in North Carolina* magazine, <http://www.ncwildlife.org/Learning/MultimediaCenter/WildlifeinNorthCarolina.aspx> • **ZTP** Z. Taylor Piephoff

## Family Anatidae: Whistling Ducks, Geese, Swans, and Ducks

(CN January 17, 1903) (WBM WBT radio address November 18, 1930) (Chat Vol. 13 No. 5 p. 82) (CO January 10, 1960) (Catawba Waterfowl, Inc. document circa 1960) (Catawba Waterfowl Association scrapbook) (CO October 28, 1999)

**Snow Goose** (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 13 No. 2 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 1 p. 31) (RDB Handwritten note in checklist book) (CBC) (eBird S12836980) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 223) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 44) (MCPRD-BD) (I do not include eBird S10513769 or S17817367) (eBird S27885354)

**Ross's Goose** (AUK 86:551-552) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 2 pp. 61-62) (AFN Vol. 22 p. 429) (The first hybrid in North Carolina was documented in 1985 at Pea Island.) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 209) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 225) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 102) (DBW) (CBC RBA December 28, 2003) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 84) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 2 p. 37) (CBC) (MAS-L December 21, 2010) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 17) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 2 p. 74) (MAS-L November 13, 2017)

**Canada Goose** (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 76) (Southern Home (Charlotte) March 22, 1875) (Southern Home (Charlotte) December 17, 1877) (CO October 25, 1882) (CO March 1, 1883) (Anson Times October 25, 1883) (CO January 25, 1887)

(Chatham Record December 2, 1897) (Newton Enterprise February 28, 1890) (Concord Times November 7, 1895) (North Carolina Herald November 7, 1888) (CO November 24, 1895) (Hickory Press March 12, 1891) (Cn January 17, 1903) (NC Wildlife Oct. 1963 p. 23) (Chat March 1954 p. 7) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 1 p. 15) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 4 p. 133 and BoNC, 1959) (SCBL 1970) (MAS-N June 1972) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 65) (EBC-4) (Fuller 2013) (Atlantic Flyway Resident Canada Goose Management Plan, Atlantic Flyway Council 2011) (USDA-APHIS, EA 2003) (Dolbeer 2011) (Atlantic Flyway Resident Canada Goose Management Plan, Atlantic Flyway Council 2011) (Fuller 2013) (Fuller 2013)

**Tundra Swan** (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 76) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 35) (AFN Vol. 22 p. 429) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 3 p. 53) (Flo Cobey pers. comm.) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 15) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 77) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 13) (CBC) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 115) (eBird S16135350) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 84) (carolinabirds February 29, 2016) (I do not include eBird S3828797 and S3825548) (Chat and eBird records: 2007-2016 except 2013)

**Wood Duck** (The Wood Duck and the Mandarin by Lawton L. Shurtleff and Christopher Savage 1996 University of California Press Berkeley p. 65) (CO February 27, 1906) (Chat

Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 76) (Carolina Watchman January 4, 1904) (CO May 12, 1900) (SCBL 1970) **Box** (Carolina Bird Club newsletter March 1968)

**Gadwall** (Chat Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 5) (MCPRD-BD) (USFWS 2000-2005) (<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Hunting/waterfowl/Mid-Winter-Waterfowl-Survey#57751573-survey-charts>)

**American Wigeon** (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 218) (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909—adapted for PBB in 1919) (Catawba Waterfowl, Inc.) (SoB 2014)

**American Black Duck** (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909—later adapted for PBB 1919) (CN June 29, 1907) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 43)

**Mallard** (Chat Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 4 pp. 100-101) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 89) (SCBL 1970) (BNC 1980) (MAS-L March 27, 2011) (MAS-N September 1978) ([http://www.backcreekkennel.com/north\\_carolina\\_waterfowl\\_hunting.htm](http://www.backcreekkennel.com/north_carolina_waterfowl_hunting.htm))

**Blue-winged Teal** (CN December 1, 1905) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 4 p. 82) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 4&5 p. 40) (eBird S29745894) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 13) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 4 p. 175)

**Northern Shoveler** (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909—later adapted for PBB 1919) (PBB 1919) (eBird S2968599) (MCPRD-BD) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 2 p. 20)

**Northern Pintail** (Chat Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 10) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 2 p. 53) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (MAS-L May 6, 2014) (CBC) (Note: Elizabeth Clarkson reported the first dated record of Northern Pintail in Mecklenburg County as “April 11–13, 1941,” in the first edition of her Mecklenburg County checklist. This date was referenced by Howard T. Odum as “Charlotte (11-Apr.)” in a summary of Piedmont waterfowl published in 1947, but the printing of the table was offset and a correction had to be made in the following issue. Later, it appears David Wray, the author of the 1959 edition of *Birds of North Carolina*, incorrectly referenced this in his Pintail update as: “A Charlotte record is November to April.”) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 46)

**Green-winged Teal** (SBC) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 102)

**Canvasback** (Chat Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 5) (CO February 26, 1904) (Mowbray, Thomas B. 2002. *Canvasback (Aythya valisineria)*, *The Birds of North America Online* (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the *Birds of North America Online*: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/659>)

**Redhead** (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 4 p. 139) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 46) (Winston-Salem Journal November 4, 1913) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 31) (<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Hunting/waterfowl/Mid-Winter-Waterfowl-Survey#57751573-survey-charts>)

**Ring-necked Duck** (Chat Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 43) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (F.R. Brown letter to C.S. Brimley April 6, 1934) (eBird S26808124) (eBird S14235040) (MAS-L May 16, 2013) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 4 p. 175)

**Greater Scaup** (carolinabirds January 7, 2013) (carolinabirds March 7, 2013) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 p. 63) (DBW) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 p. 81) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 146) (Simon Thompson and John Bonestell pers. comm. January 26 through 31) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 61)

(eBird S16817166) (SoB 2014) (Audubon profile—USFWS & New York state)

**Lesser Scaup** (Chat Vol. 35 No. 2 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 4 p. 154) (CBC) (eBird S10170165) (eBird S22038992)

**Surf Scoter** (MAS-N November 1970) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 4 p. 110) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 90) (e-Bird S9330560) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 102) (carolinabirds October 30, 2012) (eBird S9186645) (MAS-L December 15, 2011)

**White-winged Scoter** (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 47) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 14) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 2 p. ) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 11) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 2 p. 51) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p. ) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 50) (eBird S22022362)

**Black Scoter** (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 68) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 2 p. 76)

**Long-tailed Duck** (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909) (Wayne) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 160) (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909—later adapted for PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 160) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 225) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 67) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 3 p. 113-114) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 2 p. 75) (MAS-L November 3, 2012) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 62) (SoB 2014)

**Bufflehead** (*A Popular Handbook of the Birds of the United States and Canada* by Thomas Nuttall, Little Brown and Company, Boston, Revised Edition, 1903) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (CBC)

**Common Goldeneye** (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909, later adapted in PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 1 p. 25) (CBC)

**Hooded Merganser** (BNA) (BBA) (Cely) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1 pp. 19-22) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2p. 43) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 100 No. 4 pp. 686-688) (Cely) (DU) (SRL August 27, 1954) (NC NHP 2014)

**Common Merganser** (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 104) (carolinabirds 8-1-2015) (Chat Vol. 2 No's. 5&6 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 2 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 78) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 1 p. 24) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 174) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 116) (eBird S13183295 and S28562802 are not included) (carolinabirds December 23, 2014) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 93)

**Red-breasted Merganser** (MAS-L March 18, 2008) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 4 p. 86) (MAS-N June 1986) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 43) (MAS-L August 11, 2010) (MAS-L May 18, 2014) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 168)

**Ruddy Duck** (Chat Vol. 31 No. 2 p. 32) (Greensboro Daily News September 19, 1909) (USFWS Waterfowl Population Status 2016) (<http://www.ncwildlife.org/Hunting/waterfowl/Mid-Winter-Waterfowl-Survey#57751572-north-carolina-mid-winter-waterfowl-survey-summary>)

#### **Family Ondontophoridae: New World Quails**

**Northern Bobwhite** (PBB 1919) (SCBL) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (*Carolina Sports by Land and Water*, William Elliott, New York, Derby and Jackson, 1859 p. 271) (*Southern Hunting*

in Black and White Stuart A. Marks, Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, p. 291) (CO January 25, 1873) (CO March 4, 1928) (WINC June 1960) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 1 p. 5) (Gastonia Gazette March 19, 1949) (Times-News July 22, 1965) (NCWRC) (BBS) (Frank Bragg, email to ZTP, pers. comm.) (eBird S19960781) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 18) (MCPRD-NS) (NCWRC - NCSU) (SoB 2014)

#### **Family Phasianidae: Pheasants, Grouse, and Turkeys**

**Wild Turkey** (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 76) (WINC September 1961 p. 8) (Alexander 1908) (CO January 25, 1873) (Carolina Watchman June 19, 1846) (CO May 13, 1873) (CO April 22, 1874) (CO March 6, 1875) (Charlotte Democrat July 13, 1877) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (Alexander 1908) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 14) (EBC-1) (EBC-2&3) (NCWRC 1974-1978) (WINC June 1979) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 14) (WINC January 2000) (McGuire Nuclear Station Report 2002) (MCPRD-BD nest photos on file)

**Family Gaviidae: Loons** (JEMSS Vol. 112 No. 3 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 84) (Chat Vol. 73. No. 1 p. 12) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 pp. 52-53)

**Red-throated Loon** (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 76) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 p. 81) (DBW) (DBW) (CBC) (AB 98th CBC) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 20) (MAS-L March 9, 2014) (Jeff Lemons, David Wright, et al.) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 3 p. 98) (SoB 2014)

**Common Loon** (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 66) (carolinabirds March 30, 2014) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55) (WBM November 18, 1930) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 4 p. 77) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 2 p. 39) (UNCC) ([www.ace-eco.org/vol8/iss1/art1/](http://www.ace-eco.org/vol8/iss1/art1/))

**Family Podicipedidae: Grebes** (Evening Chronicle April 2, 1909) (Evening Chronicle September 26, 1910) (BNA)

**Pied-billed Grebe** (Chat Vol. 17 No. 1 p. 22) (CBC) (NUT Vol. 4 no. 4 p. 218) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L September 23, 2012) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 4 p. 156) (MAS-L September 23, 2012) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 1 p. 15) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1 p. 26) (NC NHP 2014)

**Horned Grebe** (AUK April 1885 p. 193) (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 2 p. 40) (eBird S24523055) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 2 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 3 p. 61) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 12) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 3 p. 98)

**Red-necked Grebe** (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 45) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 88) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 4 p. 150) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L January 14, 2010) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 3 p. 111) (MAS-L February 14, 2010) (MAS-L January 22, 2011) (MAS-L November 16, 2013) (Eric D. Lawrence Detroit Free Press, February 2014) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 93)

**Eared Grebe** (AUK Vol. 76 No. 4 p. 521) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 pp. 29-33) (DBW) (CBC) (AB 98th CBC) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 278) (carolinabirds March 30, 2000) (I choose not to include eBird S12822322) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 20) (Chris Talkington pers. comm.)

**Western Grebe** (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 68 No.

1 p. 1) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p.2) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 19) (Judy Walker pers. comm.) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 2 p. 39) (MAS-L April 10, 2016)

#### **Family Ciconiidae: Storks** (BNA)

**Wood Stork** (PBB 1919 & 1942) (Wayne 1910) (<http://www.fws.gov/northflorida/Species-Accounts/Wood-stork-2005.htm>) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 4 p. 128) (carolinabirds SCDNR October 29, 2015) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 4 p. 130) (AUK Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 79) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 66) (eBird S23782582) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 4 p. 140) (MAS-L May 31, 2009) (MAS-L June 16, 2009) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 1 p. 21) (eBird S6843050) (eBird S19921414) (eBird S24344614) (BNL)

**Family Phalacrocoracidae: Cormorants** (CO June 7, 1913) (Charlotte Journal October 14, 1847) (CO January 22, 1887)

**Double-crested Cormorant** (CO June 12, 1904) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 pp. 1-4) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 1 pp. 34-36) (Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals of North Carolina John E. Cooper eds., Sarah S. Robinson, John B. Funderburg, 1977.) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 pp. 34-35) (carolinabirds March 6, 2013) (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (BCC: Asheville-1889, Durham-1932, Chapel Hill-1933, Spartanburg, SC-1944, Raleigh-1944) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 60) (CO May 26, 2016) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 60) (Waterbirds 29 (1): 9-37, 2006) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 18) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 172) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p.279) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 4 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 76) (MAS-N September 1984) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 96) (MAS-N October 1987) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 83) (MAS-L April 3, 2015) (eBird Rowan March 3, 2010) (Hickory Daily Record June 27, 2012) (Jackson, J. A. and B. J. S. Jackson. 1995. The Double-crested Cormorant in the south-central United States: habitat and population changes of a feathered pariah. Colon. Waterbirds 18(Spec. Publ. 1):118-130.) (Dorr, Brian S., Jeremy J. Hatch and D. V. Weseloh. 2014. Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/441>) (<http://www.wideopenspaces.com/2015-south-carolina-cormorant-hunt-faces-controversy-video/>) (<http://www.southcarolinaradionetwork.com/2016/04/01/federal-court-orders-halt-in-cormorant-hunting-program/>)

#### **Family Anhingidae: Darters**

**Anhinga** (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (SCBL 1970) (P&G) (PBB 1942) (EBC-2) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 2 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 2 p. 35) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 3 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 79) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L April 17, 2010) (eBird) (Pee Dee NWR report, Buck Steam Station NR Staff survey, Ron Bryant property pers. comm.) (MAS-L April 9, 2011) (MAS-L July 12, 2011)

### Family *Pelecanidae*: Pelicans

**American White Pelican** (Charlotte Evening Chronicle October 3, 1907) (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 43 No. 2 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 4 p. 109) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 65) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 172) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 7) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 3) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 89) (Avendex) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 4 p. 152) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 3 p. 112) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 86) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 116) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 3 p. 85) (eBird) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 3 p. 108) (CBC photo gallery) (carolinabirds October 14, 2012) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 21) (MAS-L April 14, 2015) (MAS-L February 20, 2016)

**Brown Pelican** (Chat Vol. 30 No. 2 p. 44) (Gastonia Gazette November 11, 1973) (NCNHP Rare Animal Lists 1997 and 2014) (USFWS November 11, 2009) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 3 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 1 p. 33) (Note: EBC-4 records the date as June 6, 1971) (CBC Rare Bird Alert July 10, 2003) (CBC Rare Bird Alert April 23, 2004) (<http://www.catfish1.com/forums>) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L July 11, 2010) (MAS-L September 8, 2012) (Jeff Robinson pers. comm. August 27, 2013) (eBird S18444488) (MAS-L February 25, 2015) (eBird S23493210)

**Family *Ardeidae*: Bitterns and Herons** (AFN Vol. 11 No. 4 p. 458) (Colonial Waterbirds Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 458) (Pee Dee NWR Comprehensive Conservation Plan, USDI-FWS October 2008)

**American Bittern** (Citizen-Times August 26, 1956) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (WBM) (EBC 1-3) (SBC) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 21) (DWS) (ZTP) (MAS-L March 30, 2011) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 66) (MAS-L March 30, 2011) (DBW) (eBird S9167319) (eBird S18273525) (eBird S15735561) (Jennifer Gordon pers. comm. email January 14, 2011) (MAS-L March 26, 2011) (MAS-L April 20, 2015) (Will Stuart pers. comm. Flicker 8676067661)

**Least Bittern** (Lee Wilson Index-Journal September 25, 1997) (PBB 1942) (BNC) (Cely) (WBM) (EBC 1-4) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 66) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 4 p. 101) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 4 p. 147) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 18) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p. 126) (Ron Clark pers. comm. photo on file) (MAS-L April 14, 2013) (MAS-L October 6, 2015)

**Great Blue Heron** (EBC-1) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (BCC) (WBM) (Cooper, J. E., S.S. Robinson, and J.B. Funderburg (Eds.). 1977. Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals of North Carolina. NC State Museum of Natural History, Raleigh, NC.) (LeGrand, H.E. Jr. 1993. Natural Heritage Program List of the Rare Animal Species of North Carolina. North Carolina Natural Heritage Program. Division of Parks and Recreation, NCDENR, Raleigh, NC.) (AB 45:434 Fall 1991) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 p. 38) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 pp. 196-197) (NC Bird Atlas Nest Card) (Greenville News January 22, 1998) (McGuire Nuclear Station Environmental Report, 2002) (Re-licensing the Yadkin Project and the Yadkin Pee-Dee River Project. FEIS-April 2008) (Harry LeGrand pers. comm. September 21, 2012) (NCNHP, Heritage Data Search, January 12, 2015) (MAS-L January 19, 2011)

**Great Egret** (McCrimmon Jr., Donald A., John C. Ogden and G. Thomas Bancroft. (2011). Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca:

Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/greegr> DOI: 10.2173/bna.570) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 61) (MAS-L August 26, 2011) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 4 p. 133) (WINC September-October 2015)

**Snowy Egret** (Bird Lore Vol. 10 No. 3 p. 160) (Bird Lore Vol. 11 No. 4 p. 187) (Bird Lore Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 129) (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 46) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 89) (eBird S12711550) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 115) (eBird S12942730)

**Little Blue Heron** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (Salisbury Evening Post August 14, 1920) (WBM) (BPP) (Stanly SBC 1957) (MAS-L April 10, 2015) (MAS-L June 1, 2015) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S3155425) (CBC) (eBird S1050386) (eBird S1053179) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 3 p. 109) (eBird S14846922)

**Tricolored Heron** (SCBL) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 53) (DBW) (ZTP) (eBird S19392076) (MAS-L September 3, 2004) (MAS-L August 14, 2008) (eBird S8568888) (eBird S14872791) (eBird S14976787) (eBird S14911965) (eBird S19461292) (eBird S24473517) (eBird S24686363) (MAS-L July 17, 2016)

**Cattle Egret** (SCBL 1970) (Carolina Bird Club Newsletter August 2012) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 3 p. 68) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 3 p. 63) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 3 p. 68) (MAS-N May 1970) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 3 p. 85) (DBW) (MAS-N June 1989) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 206) (MCPRD-BD) (NC 150) (MAS-L July 15, 2013) (eBird S14846922) (eBird S22531680) (eBird S33168673) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 3 p. 109) (eBird S14846922)

**Green Heron** (BCC) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (BCC) (WBM) (BPP) (EBC-1) (EBC-J) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 1 p. 25) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 21) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L April 13, 2014) (MAS-L April 13, 2014)

**Black-crowned Night-Heron** (PBB 1942) (USDA-Aphis) (NAS Waterbird Conservation) (CN March 24, 1903) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 2 pp. 43-44) (SBC) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 p. 22) (DBW) (MAS-N September 1989) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 88-89) (MCPRD-BD) (Jennifer Gordon pers. comm.) (Rob Van Eppe pers. comm.) (eBird S9745856)

**Yellow-crowned Night-Heron** (Watts, Bryan D. (2011). Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/ycnher> DOI: 10.2173/bna.161) (Alan Kneidel pers. comm.) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 18) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 4 p. 92) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 3 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 75) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 2 p. 49) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 95) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 106) (MAS-L May 2, 2016) (NCNHP)

**Family *Threskiornithidae*: Ibises and Spoonbills** (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 14)

**White Ibis** (CN July 9, 1914) (S&C 1949) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 4 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 4 p. 134) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 85)

(DBW) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 206) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 1 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 1 p. 39)

**Glossy Ibis** (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 126) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 3 p. 68) (DBW) (M&P 1993) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p.117) (eBird S24605492) (MAS-L March 30, 2016) (MAS-L April 2, 2016) (eBird S28742219)

**Family Cathartidae: American Vultures** (PBB 1919) (AUK Vol. 5 No. 3 p. 245) (Anson Times May 8, 1884) (Gastonia Gazette June 20, 1905) (CO January 23, 1905) (Lincoln County News April 19, 1915) (Concord Times February 4, 1915) (excerpted in the Lincoln County News June 3, 1915) (CO November 7, 1917) (SCBL 1949) (Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals in North Carolina, edited by John E. Cooper et. al., North Carolina State Museum, Raleigh, NC, 1977 p. 335) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 67) (Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Fauna of North Carolina, Part III A re-evaluation of the Birds, edited by David S. Lee and James F. Parnell, North Carolina Biological Survey and North Carolina State Museum, 1990-1.) (Bradley F. Blackwell et. al. Demographics of Black Vultures in NC Journal of Wildlife Management 2007 71(6) pp. 1976-1979) (NCNHP) (CRC) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 pp. 24-27)

**Black Vulture** (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p. 85) (CBC) (Elmer Brown letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (WBM) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 18) (NC Nest Record Card) (Kim Garrett pers. comm.) (carolinabirds February 13, 2013)

**Turkey Vulture** (CBC) (Maxton Union July 14, 1891) (Kirk, David A. and Michael J. Mossman. (1998). Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/turvulDOI:10.2173/bna.339>) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (EBC-1) (EBC-2) (NCSM nest record card) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 26)

**Family Pandionidae: Osprey** (P&G p. 14) (Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Fauna of North Carolina Part III. A Re-evaluation of the Birds edited by David S. Lee and James F. Parnell Occasional Papers of the North Carolina Biological Survey 1990-1)

**Osprey** (PBB 1919) (Wayne) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (AUK Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 80) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 76) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 82) (MAS-N June 1978) (MAS-N June 1982) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 1 p. 18) (CRC Newsletter January/February 1985) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 79) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 72) (P&G p. 14) (M&P p. 17) (MAS-N September 2002)

**Family Accipitridae: Kites, Eagles, Hawks, and Harriers** (Chat Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 1) (Chat Vol. 2 No. 5 p. 67)

**Swallow-tailed Kite** (Chat Vol. 36 No. 3 p. 69) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (PBB 1919) (PBB 1959) (Monroe Journal August 13, 1921) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 3 p. 56) (Chat 43 No. 3 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 3 pp. 74-78) (carolinabirds August 19, 2011) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 2 p. 53)

(Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 127) (eBird S950175) (CBC RBA May 8, 2004) (Carolina Rare Bird Alert April 8, 2005) (DWS) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 3 p. 112 has incorrect date) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S26534363) (eBird S6747551) (fide father of Gail B. Ice August 11, 2011) (carolinabirds August 17, 2011) (carolinabirds September 26, 2011) (carolinabirds August 17, 2011) (eBird S34277565) (eBird S33052831) (eBird S11187527) (eBird S24249458) (Matthew Harrell pers. comm. May 21, 2015) (eBird S30659143) (eBird S31398560) (SoB 2014)

**Mississippi Kite** (Wayne) (PBB 1959 reports only two NC records 1893 and 1949) (AB Vol. 33 No. 2 pp. 119-129) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 112) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 1 p. 18) (AB Vol. 30 No. 5 p. 943) (AB Vol. 29 No. 5 p. 958) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 47) (AB Vol. 29 No. 5 p. 958) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 2 pp. 42-44) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 4 p. 110) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 50) (DBW) (AB Vol. 43 No. 2 p. 300) (eBird S8552425) (eBird S22646821) (eBird S22317856) (carolinabirds August 18, 2014) (Ken Kneidel pers. comm.) (DWS) (MAS-L May 6, 2013) (Lucy Quintilliano pers. comm. September 12, 2016)

**Bald Eagle** (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 pp. 19-21) (BCC) (USGS BBL #03142) (CO April 26, 1922) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 1 p. 34) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 37) (SCBL p.594) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 37) (WINC 1979 p. 23) (St. Joseph News-Press March 24, 1981) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 24) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 86) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 23) (NCNHP) (<http://www.fws.gov/pacific/ecoservices/BaldEagleDelisting.htm>) (NCNHP) (MCPRD-BD) (carolinabirds October 12, 2015) (BPP newsletter June 2013) (MCPRD-BD)

**Northern Harrier** (Smith, Kimberly G., Sara Ress Wittenberg, R. Bruce Macwhirter and Keith L. Bildstein. (2011). Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America:<https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/norharDOI:10.2173/bna.210>) (MAS-L August 25, 2015) (eBird S24758757) (eBird S29634380) (eBird S14087237) (eBird S10879173) (carolinabirds December 11, 2012) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (EBC-4) (BPP)

**Sharp-shinned Hawk** (PBB 1919) (WEBB) (HMANA <http://hawkcount.org/siteinfo.php?site=691>) (BBL) (Cooper et al. Endangered and Threatened Plants and Animals of NC, 1977 p. 354) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 3 pp. 78-80) (P&G p. 15) (M&P p. 18) (Cely) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (BCC) (Letter from F.R. Brown to C.S. Brimley April 6, 1934) (NCSM library) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 45) (NCNHP)

**Cooper's Hawk** (PBB p. 166) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (Wayne) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (NCSM #5332) (BCC) (E.E. Brown Letter to C.S. Brimley April 6, 1934) (BCC) (M&P) (NCNHP) (BBS) (BBS) (Cely) (MAS-L January 13, 2012) (DWS) (Barry Rowan MAS-L April 1, 2015)

**Red-shouldered Hawk** (CO February 9, 1903) (NC Christian Advocate February 25, 1909) (Statesville Daily Record May 19, 1933) (Cely) (BPP) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (HMANA) (BCC) (NCSM nest record card) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (MAS-L January 16, 2011 and February 6, 2015)



(MAS-L March 6, 2011)

**Broad-winged Hawk** (CO February 28, 1909) (Mount Airy News March 4, 1909) (CO June 19, 1900) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 44) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S 6187094) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 74) (MAS-L October 26, 1999) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 4 pp. 117-120) (AB 39 p. 158) (eBird S12242947 December 7, 2012) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 160) (MAS-L November 12, 2005) (Charlotte CBC December 29, 1956) (Pee Dee CBC January 4, 1998) (Iredell CBC December 16, 2001) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 23) (carolinabirds September 27, 2013) (Dwayne Martin pers. comm.) (Hawk Migration Association of North America) (Cely) (BNC) (Frank R. Brown letter to C.S. Brimley April 6, 1934) (NCSM Nest Record Card) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 23) (Cely) (carolinabirds July 29, 2014) (MAS-L August 2, 2014)

**Red-tailed Hawk** (SCBL) (PBB 1942) (W. L. McAtee) (MAS-L December 13, 2004) (Kim Garrett pers. comm.) (New York Times April 20, 2011 City Room blog) (HMANA) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 1 p. 24) (CBC) (JEMSS 117 (2) p. 123) (NCSM 4504) (NCSM 16232) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 1 p. 4) (BNC) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 p. 71) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 88) (CRC) (JEMSS 117 (2) p. 123) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (BCC) (F.R. Brown Letter to C.S. Brimley April 6, 1934) (BCC) (DWS) (carolinabirds March 6, 2016) (CRC)

**Rough-legged Hawk** (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 pp. 27-28) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 77) (DBW) (fide Dick Brown) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 15) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 97) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 2 p. 65) (MAS-L December 29, 2010) (eBird S7546948)

**Family Rallidae: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots** (WINC October 2003 p. 10) (Hunt - King, Clapper, Virginia, and Sora) (<http://www.starnewsonline.com/article/20130921/COLUMNIST/130929927>)

**Yellow Rail** (carolinabirds January 10, 2014) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55) (See also eBird S12490559) (A date of September 3, 1887, cited by Wells W. Cooke in Distribution and Migration of North American Rails and their Allies USDA Bulletin No. 128, 1914, is incorrect and should have referred to the Black Rail.) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 118) (ZTP pers. comm. email March 29, 2016) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 98) (SoB 2014)

**Black Rail** (<http://www.ccbirds.org/what-we-do/research/species-of-concern/blackrail/population/>) (BCC) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 105) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 47) (DBW) (SoB 2014)

**Clapper Rail** (Rush, Scott A., Karen F. Gaines, William R. Eddleman and Courtney J. Conway. 2012. Clapper Rail (*Rallus longirostris*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online:<http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/340doi:10.2173/bna.340>) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 87) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 68 No.3 p. 118—the date published here is incorrect) (MAS-L September 17, 2011) (MAS-L September 23, 2012) (carolinabirds September 5, 2016)

**King Rail** (EBC-1) (BPP) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 4 p. 54)

(EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 4 p. 90) (PBB 1959) (eBird S9461732) (SoB 2014)

**Virginia Rail** (AUK Vol. 4 p. 192) (AFN Vol 2 No. 1) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 2 p.49) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 2 p. 28) (EBC-4) (MAS-N June 1984) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 19) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 1 p. 11) (MAS Lights Out Spring 2014)

**Sora** (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 217) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 190) (BCC) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 4 p. 83) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 4 p. 92) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (EBC-1) (EBC-4) (DBW) (also see eBird S25642259) (eBird S2627444) (eBird S3255051) (MAS-L August 29, 2010)

**Purple Gallinule** (Cely) (Chat Vol. 15 No. 5 p. 79) (BNC) (BCC) (DP) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L April 30, 2012) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 3 p. 109) (eBird S10593197) (eBird S23183949) (SoB 2014)

**Common Gallinule** (Chat Vol. 80 No. 3) (Cely) (BNC) (AUK Vol. 2 p. 193) (Chat Vol. 15 No. 2 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 44) (SBC) (DBW) (NCSM #20764) (MAS-L May 11, 2011) (MAS-L September 23, 2012) (eBird S22787176) (MAS-L May 3, 2016)

**American Coot** (Wilde, Murphy et al., 2005) (MAS-L June 26, 2017)

**Family Gruidae: Cranes** (Adapted from the Chicago Times-Herald, CO April 20, 1897)

**Sandhill Crane** (BNA) ([https://www.fws.gov/uploadedFiles/Region\\_1/NWRS/Zone\\_2/Mid-Columbia\\_River\\_Complex/Columbia/Documents/sandhill-crane-facts.pdf](https://www.fws.gov/uploadedFiles/Region_1/NWRS/Zone_2/Mid-Columbia_River_Complex/Columbia/Documents/sandhill-crane-facts.pdf)) (<http://www.timesfreepress.com/news/2013/aug/24/sandhill-crane-hunt-okd/>) (SRL August 11, 1889) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 4 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 39) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 3 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 1 p. 21) (SCBL 1970) (P&G 1989) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 1 pp. 24-25) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 4 p. 93) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 2 p. 53) (MAS-L June 30, 2009) (CBC) (carolinabirds August 27, 1999) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 69) (eBird S23369553, S13183353, S9322503) (MAS-L June 30, 2009) (MAS-L July 1, 2009) (MAS-L June 27, 2009) (MAS-L July 3, 2009) (John Scavetto email December 9, 2010) (MAS-L December 8, 2010) (carolinabirds December 31, 2011) (MAS-L April 30, 2014) (MAS-L May 12, 2014) (carolinabirds February 27, 2016) (carolinabirds April 26, 2017) (carolinabirds May 21, 2017)

**Family Recurvirostridae: Stilts and Avocets** (The Intelligencer, Anderson, SC, December 25, 1901)

**American Avocet** (BNA) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 210) (The Intelligencer, Anderson, SC, December 25, 1901) (MAS-N September 1979) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 70) (eBird S11839899) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 1 p. 22) (MAS-L October 20, 2012) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 4 p.180) (MAS-L August 8, 2015) (eBird S24536991) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 31) (eBird S30583796) (MAS-L July 26, 2016) (eBird S30859689)

**Family Charadriidae: Plovers** (USFWS Shorebird Primer for Educators) (Mecklenburg Times April 9, 1896)

**Black-bellied Plover** (Greensboro Daily News March 20,

1906) (Bent, A. C. (1962). Life histories of North American shore birds. Dover Publications.) (The Beaufort News August 24, 1922) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 3 p. 75) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 97) (MAS-L August 11, 2010) (DBW) (MAS-N September 1989) (ZTP) (Bill Archer pers. comm.)

**American Golden-Plover** (Statesville Daily Record and Landmark April 27, 1937) (<http://www.audubon.org/birds-of-america/golden-plover>) (Gastonia Gazette May 11, 1906) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 217) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 1 p. 32) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 51) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 92) (DBW) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 69) (carolinabirds September 18 and 20, 2011) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 24) (I choose not to include eBird S18492204 and S31862894 as no details were provided.) (SoB 2014)

**Semipalmated Plover** (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 49) (MAS-N June 1985) (MAS-N June 1988) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 282) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S6864344) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 51) (MAS-L September 9, 2014) (eBird S18226873)

**Piping Plover** (Chat Vol. 57 No. 1 pp.10-11) (<http://ecos.fws.gov/ecp0/profile/speciesProfile?spcode=B079>) (PBS Newshour February 17, 2015) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 56) (carolinabirds August 30, 2016) (SoB 2014)

**Killdeer** (CBC) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 4 p. 82) (MAS-L April 15, 2011) (AUK 94:602-604)

#### Family Scolopacidae: Sandpipers and Phalaropes

(Gastonia Gazette December 2, 1902) (CO March 30, 1904)

**Spotted Sandpiper** (CN July 22, 1921 and CN September 8, 1921) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (Salisbury Evening Post August 14, 1920) (BCC) (EBC -1) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 5 p. 84) (Chris Talkington, pers. comm.)

**Solitary Sandpiper** (SBC) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217)

**Greater Yellowlegs** (eBird S6056937) (eBird S9891248) (eBird S4027463) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 97) (AUK Vol. 4 p. 192) (MAS-N June 1987) (MCPRD-BD)

**Willet** (2010. Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*), Neotropical Birds Online (T. S. Schulenberg, Editor). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; retrieved from Neotropical Birds Online: [http://neotropical.birds.cornell.edu/portal/species/overview?p\\_spp=149941](http://neotropical.birds.cornell.edu/portal/species/overview?p_spp=149941)) (MCPRD-BD) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 98) (date is listed as May 31 in EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 74) (DBW) (MAS-L August 23, 2007) (MCPRD-BD) (MCPRD-BD) (BNC) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 4 p. 155) (MAS- L August 20, 2015) (Evan Wunder MAS-L August 14, 2016) (SoB 2014)

**Lesser Yellowlegs** (eBird S14116430) (CBC) (eBird S16117762) (eBird S12289842) (SRL September 14, 1976) (SoB 2014)

**Upland Sandpiper** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 58) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 98) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 98) (date is listed as April 24 in EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 24) (date is listed as July 29 in EBC-4) (eBird S9100146) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 44) (ZTP pers. comm. email, August 25, 2010) (MAS-L August 11, 2010) (this was on Harrisburg Road in Mecklenburg—not Cabarrus County, as eBird indicates) (DBW) (ZTP pers. comm. (email) August 25, 2010 and MAS-L

August 11, 2010) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 192) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 93) (MAS-L August 12, 2010)

**Whimbrel** (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 pp. 282-283) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 24) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78)

**Marbled Godwit** (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 127) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 74) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 3 p. 105—it appears there may be a typographical error on the date) (carolinabirds August 19, 2001) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 70) (SoB 2014)

**Ruddy Turnstone** (I choose not to include eBird S18532708) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 127) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 61—Iredell County / eBird references *The Chat* report but inadvertently cites the record as being in Mecklenburg County) (MAS-L September 6, 2011) (Chris Talkington, pers. comm.)

**Red Knot** ([www.fws.gov/northeast/redknot/](http://www.fws.gov/northeast/redknot/)) (MCPRD-BD) (SoB 2014)

**Stilt Sandpiper** (Chat Vol. 37 No. 3 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2, p. 51) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 128) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 2 p. 123) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 283) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S9372492) (eBird S11761214) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 71) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L September 15, 2011) (eBird S24740671)

**Sanderling** (SBC) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 57) (Avendex adds Iredell County) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 92) (DBW) (MAS-L August 29, 2007) (eBird S8856643) (MAS-L September 16, 2015) (eBird S25059852) (eBird S25238855) (eBird S31388461)

**Dunlin** (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 4 p. 118) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 4 p. 99) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 21) (Flo Cobey, pers. comm.) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 99) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 89) (Avendex also indicates Iredell County) (MCPRD-BD) (CBC) (eBird S18142546) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L May 17, 2011) (eBird S9161783) (La Crema Road) (eBird S11902048) (MAS-L November 3, 2012) (eBird S12594167) (eBird S15379014) (carolinabirds November 2, 2013.) (eBird S22924429) (eBird S25397959) (MAS-L April 21, 2016) (BNC) (SoB 2014)

**A Note Regarding Peeps** (<https://aba.org/birding/v40n4p40w1.pdf>)

**Baird's Sandpiper** (Chat Vol. 28 No. 2 pp. 47-48) (BoC 1980) (BoC 1980) (BNC) (P&G) (EBC-4) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 51) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 89) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 98) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p. 87) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 283) (eBird S6323459) (eBird S12289881) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 26) (eBird S16324624)

**Least Sandpiper** (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 57) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L May 11, 2015) (AUK April 1885 p. 192) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 75) (SBC) (MAS-N June 1987) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 61) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 58)

**White-rumped Sandpiper** (Chat Vol. 43 No. 3 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 99) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 25) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 283) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p.

130) (eBird S24740671)

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper** (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 pp. 78-79) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 57) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 98) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 93) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 71) (carolinabirds August 27, 1999) (eBird 16376432) (MAS-L September 11, 2010) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 27) (MAS-L September 10, 2014) (SoB 2014)

**Pectoral Sandpiper** (eBird S28052642) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 4 p. 151) (MCPRD-BD) (DBW) (MCPRD-BD) (MCPRD-BD) (NUT Vol. 4 no. 4 p. 217) (AUK Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 70) (eBird S3349541) (SoB 2014)

**Semipalmated Sandpiper** (eBird S8321360) (eBird 6768295) (eBird S25194986) (eBird S16376396) (SoB 2014)

**Western Sandpiper** (Biofilm Consumption and Variable Diet Composition of Western Sandpipers (*Calidris mauri*) during Migratory Stopover. Catherine B. Jardine, Alexander L. Bond, Peter J. A. Davidson, Robert W. Butler, Tomohiro Kuwae Published: April 14, 2015 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0124164) (CBC) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 46) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 283) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 94) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 1 p. 29) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 22) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S8689080) (eBird S9412272) (eBird S12198267) (eBird S11462863) (eBird S11490276) (eBird S24593577) (eBird S24650191)

**Short-billed Dowitcher** (Chat Vol. 37 No. 1 pp. 1-2) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 4 p. 94) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 57) (MAS-N June 1988) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 p. 72) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S24576319) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 36) (eBird S24967503) (SoB 2014)

**Wilson's Snipe** (PBB 1910) (eBird S12836416) (eBird S24731047) (MAS-L December 28, 2015) (CO June 14, 1903) (Carolina Watchman February 7, 1884) (CO June 14, 1903) (The Daily Independent January 7, 1968) (Alexander, 1908)

**American Woodcock** (North American Bird Bander Vol. 10 No. 3 pp. 68-72) (The Complete Book of Woodcock Hunting Frank Woolner New York Lyons Press, 2000) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 75) (Evening Chronicle February 24, 1909—The reason for this unique feeding technique appears to have been first espoused in an article published in Field and Stream and reprinted in the Charlotte Democrat on October 16, 1891) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 3 p. 62) (Asheville Citizen—Times January 2, 1931) (WNC Winter 1993 p. 28) (BNA) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 2 p. 42) (MCPRD-BD) (SoB 2014)

**Wilson's Phalarope** (CO May 31, 1905, adapted from the Boston Transcript) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p.52)

**Family Stercorariidae: Jaegers and Skuas** (CO May 31, 1905)

**Pomarine Jaeger** (SCBL) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 99) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 74) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 4 pp. 153-154) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 27)

**Parasitic Jaeger** (<http://www.wos.org/documents/wosnws/issue97.pdf>) (BoC) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol.69 No.1 p.51)

**Long-tailed Jaeger** (<http://www.wos.org/documents/wosnws/issue97.pdf>) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p.96) (MAS-L August 25, 2013) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 9)

**Family Laridae: Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers** (Charlotte Democrat April 28, 1868)

**Sabine's Gull** (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 pp. 53-65) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 94) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 121) (DBW) (DBW) (carolinabirds September 25, 2003) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 7) (CBC RBA October 2, 2004) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 21) (DBW) (MAS-L September 23, 2012)

**Bonaparte's Gull** (CBC) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 80) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 4 p. 185) (eBird S19520147)

**Black-headed Gull** (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 28) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 4 p. 109) (Michael H. Tove Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 pp. 9-10) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 2 p. 68) (BNC) (eBird S24252743) (Note" BNC incorrectly lists this bird's location as "Lake Norman.")

**Laughing Gull** (PBB 1919) (Bird-Lore Vol. 10 p. 228) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 75) (DBW) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 2 p. 38) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p. 88) (CBC) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 176) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 121) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 71) (Note: I have chosen not to include Gaston CBC reports of 150 birds on December 15, 1990 and 15 reported on December 28, 1991. I believe these may actually have been reports of Bonaparte's Gulls.) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 110) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 3 p. 117) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p. 112) (eBird S4171684) (eBird S14019834) (carolinabirds August 12, 2014) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 p. 45) (eBird S19429699) (eBird S19433520) (carolinabirds August 15, 2014) (carolinabirds April 14, 2015) (eBird S22861450)

**Franklin's Gull** (SCBL) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 1 p. 23) (Letter to Harry T. Davis January 31, 1953) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 99) (McNair and Post, 1993) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 96) (DBW) (MAS-L February 19, 2014) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 38) (SoB 2016)

**Ring-billed Gull** (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 p. 30) (EBC-2) (CBC) (M&P) (Forsythe, D.M. 1972. Ring-billed and Herring Gull recoveries from South Carolina. Bird-Banding 43:276-281) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 21) (AB Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 307) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 2 p. 63) (DBW) (Thomas Seamans, USDA carolinabirds January 10, 2013)

**Herring Gull** (AUK 80:375-6) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 4 p. 79) (AUK Vol. 44 No. 3 p. 428) (SCBL 1949) (CBC) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 75) (DBW) (MAS-L March 9, 2014) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 1 p. 44) (eBird S16350798) (carolinabirds December 29, 2015) (SoB 2016)

**Thayer's Gull** (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 58)

**Iceland Gull** (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 p. 18) (MAS-L March 9, 2014) (DBW) (eBird S17380691)

**Lesser Black-backed Gull** (Chat Vol. 34 no. 1 p. 10) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 42) (MAS-L December 9, 2006) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p. 124) (MAS-L March 14, 2011) (MAS-L February 23, 2013) (MAS-L April 5, 2013) (DBW pers. comm. email February 24, 2014) (MAS-L March 9, 2014) (Chris Talkington

pers. comm.)

**Great Black-backed Gull** (Chat Vol. 40 No. 3 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 3 p. 81) (eBird S4930797) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 176) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 70) (I choose not to include eBird S25178823 as it appears it should be five Ring-billed Gulls.) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 101) (MAS-L March 2, 2015) (eBird S22150714) (MAS-L September 12, 2017) (eBird S39189841)

**Brown Noddy** (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 pp. 161-166) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 pp. 21-22) (Chat Vol. 15 No. 2 p. 33) (DBW) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78)

**Sooty Tern** (BNA) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 4 p. 94) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p.76) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76) (eBird S39189841) (MAS-L September 12, 2017)

**Bridled Tern** (Wayne) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 4 p. 95) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 1 p.23) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 86) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 53) (MAS-L September 9, 2004)

**Caspian Tern** (Chat Vol. 35 No. 2 p. 39) (eBird S21050561) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 4 p. 116) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 3 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 p. 47) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (eBird S16376480) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 284) (MAS-L September 14, 2014)

**Black Tern** (Heath, Shane R., Erica H. Dunn and David J. Agro. (2009). Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/blkter> DOI: 10.2173/bna.147) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 2 p. 55) (MAS-L May 21, 2016) (eBird S29822705) (DBW) (eBird S12198781) (eBird S24331613) (Salisbury Evening Post August 14, 1920) (AUK Vol. 44 No. 3 p. 428) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (carolinabirds August 24, 1999) (DBW) (SoB 2016)

**Common Tern** (JESS April 1917, p. 178) (Coast-wide Survey of Colonial-nesting Waterbirds May-June 2011, Sara Schweitzer) (carolinabirds September 20-21, 2013) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 2 p. 49) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 121) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 73) (eBird S25368211) (NCNHP) (NCWRC "Coast-wide" Survey data, 2011)

**Forster's Tern** (Chat Vol. 1 No. 3 p. 7) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 285) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 96) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 73) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S11602588) (eBird S11650244)

**Royal Tern** (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 64) (carolinabirds April 23, 2013) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 32) (DBW) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (ZTP)

**Black Skimmer** (CO September 26, 1909) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 193) (LeGrand, Harry E. 1990. Bird Sightings in the Carolinas Associated with Hurricane Hugo. Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 73-78) (SoB 2016)

**Family Columbidae: Pigeons and Doves** (<http://www.birdsource.org/Features/Doves/>)

**Rock Pigeon** (Chat Vol. 28 No. 1 p. 5) (EBC-2) (SBC) (AB Vol. 28 No. 2 p. 146) (CBC) (CO January 24, 1981) (MAS-L April 30, 2014)

**Band-tailed Pigeon** (Chat Vol. 44 No. 4 pp. 106-107) (Carol Tracy pers. comm.) (DBW pers. comm.) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 1 p. 35) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 86) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 1 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 71) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 pp. 60-62) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 4 p. 107) (SoB 2014)

**Eurasian Collared-Dove** (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 4 p. 187) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 1 p. 42) (carolinabirds January 8, 2012) (MAS-L December 28, 2011)

**Passenger Pigeon** (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 76) (Salem Press October 18, 1854) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 pp. 31-32) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 217) (CO November 13, 1874) (EBC-2) (Alexander, 1908) (Blockstein, David E.. (2002). Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/paspigDOI:10.2173/bna.611>)

**Common Ground-Dove** (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 110) (Ornithology of North Carolina J.W.P. Smithwick NC Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 144 October 1897) (BNC 1942) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 pp. 37-46) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 p. 54) (Cely) (BBS) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 42) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 25) (eBird S3075564) (MAS-L October 31, 2013) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 71) (eBird S16906903) (eBird S18689310)

**White-winged Dove** (Post Chat Vol. 74 No. 4 p.100) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 2 pp. 52-53) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 4 pp. 98-99) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 4 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 121) (CBC RBA April 23, 2004) (MAS-L April 24, 2004) (CBC RBA May 11, 2005) (eBird S9467840) (MAS-L April 19, 2011) (MAS-L November 4, 2011) (eBird S33779566) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 4 p. 139)

**Mourning Dove** (Thomas Quay June 1954 Mourning Dove Populations in North Carolina NC Wildlife Resources Commission Raleigh) (Bendire, Charles Life Histories of North American Birds with special reference to their breeding habits and eggs. Smithsonian Special Bulletin No. 1. 1892. p. 141) (MCPRD-BD photo on file) (MAS-N March 1980) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 22) (Thomas Quay June 1954 Mourning Dove Populations in North Carolina NC Wildlife Resources Commission Raleigh) (NCSMNS library) (MCPRD-NS)

**Family Cuculidae: Cuckoos** (Newton Enterprise June 11, 1897) (CN June 22, 1914) (CO July 31, 1911) (Gastonia

Gazette May 13, 1955)

**Yellow-billed Cuckoo** (CO January 19, 1914) (CO January 27, 1903) (CO July 26, 1909) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 102) (NCSM library) (NCSM #19167) (MCPRD-BD) (SBC) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 1 p. 15) (WBM August 7, 1929) (Chat Vol. 2 Nos. 9&10 p. 63) (SoB 2014)

**Black-billed Cuckoo** (Chat Vol. 64 No. 1 p. 28) (Hughes, Janice M. 2001. Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/587>) (BoC 2006) (BoC 2006) (PBB 1959) (Cely) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 216) (BCC) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 3 p. 84) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 46) (MAS-L May 10, 2016) (MAS-L September 12, 2016) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (EBC-1) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 3 p. 82) (ZTP July 16, 1992) (SoB 2014)

#### Family Tytonidae: Barn Owls

**Barn Owl** (SRL November 21, 1921) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 pp. 1-3) (carolinabirds March 18, 2012) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (Will Post pers. comm.) (Gastonia Gazette March 25, 1920) (PBB 1919) (WBM) (WBM April 13, 1931) (Gastonia Gazette August 31, 1948) (EBC-2) (Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Fauna of North Carolina Part III A Re-evaluation of the Birds Occasional Papers of the North Carolina Biological Survey 1990-1 Ed. David S. Lee and James F. Parnell p. 48) (M&P p.25) (DBW) (DWS) (CRC) (Mathias Engelmann pers. comm.) (carolinabirds April 11, 2016) (eBird S30433442) (eBird S33756880) (CRC) (CRC) (CRC Tumbler blog March 21, 2016) (NCNHP 2016)

**Family Strigidae: True Owls** (Wilson Mirror March 26, 1890) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 3) (Alexander 1908) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 3)

**Eastern Screech-Owl** (WEBB) (CO May 8, 1895) (NC Folklore - F. Brown - Vol. 7 p. 399) (SRL January 21, 1892) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (PBB 1919) (CRC) (Ritchison, Gary, Frederick R. Gehlbach, Peter Pyle and Michael A. Patten. (2017). Eastern Screech-Owl (*Megascops asio*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/easowl1>) (WBM April 9, 1928) (WBM June 22, 1928) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 4 p. 89)

**Great Horned Owl** (PBB 1919) (CO January 19, 1896) (Winter Birds of the Sandhills, Milton W. Skinner and J. W. Achorn, Science Press, Lancaster, Pa., 1928) (SRL February 27, 1934 and multiple nineteenth century sources) (SCBL 1949) (Our Bird Book, A.C. Webb, A.C. Webb Press, Nashville, TN., 1917) (Gastonia Gazette October 25, 1969) (CO October 28, 1883) (CO May 13, 1894) (Standard, Concord, February 14, 1901) (Evening Chronicle February 27, 1914) (CO May 3, 1901) (CO May 26, 1902) (Helmuth Mueller carolinabirds Feb 28 2014—per Bent series) (WINC 2000 p. 20) (BCC) (MAS-L

April 7, 2013) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p.81) (BNA) (Perry, et al., Wilson Bulletin 113 (3), 2001, pp. 345-347) (Life Histories of North American Birds of Prey, Part 2, Arthur Cleveland Bent, Dover Publications, New York, NY. 1961.) (MAS-L May 8, 2013) (CRC) (Chris Talkington pers. comm.)

**Snowy Owl** (SCBL 1949) (PBB 1942) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 55-56) Forty years later, Elmer Brown reported the second Snowy Owl in the region. A female was killed by J.G. Chandler, on December 2 or 3, 1926, near Barber, in Rowan County. It was mounted for Chandler's personal collection. (BCC) (AUK Vol. 44 No. 4 p. 488) (Maurice Stimson letter to C.S. Brimley, January 9, 1931) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 2 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 71) (Guardian Weekly - [www.theguardian.com](http://www.theguardian.com)) (carolinabirds February 20, 2012) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 60) (eBird S15926647) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 2 p. 71) (eBird S16800972) (Daniel Toweill pers. comm.) (SoB 2016)

**Barred Owl** (WEBB) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 216) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 189) (BCC-SC Bruner Taylorsville) (BCC Elmer Brown Rowan) (BCC) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 1 p. 10)

**Short-eared Owl** (CO June 23, 1914) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 189) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 1 p. 26) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 2 p. 64) (CRC) (NCSM #16224) (DWS) (CRC) (CRC) (MAS-L January 10, 2006) (MAS-L December 19, 2010) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 30) (MAS-L October 5, 2011) (SoB 2016)

**Northern Saw-whet Owl** (SCBL 1949) (carolinabirds October 4, 2007) (Asheville Citizen-Times March 28, 1893) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 2 pp. 39-47) (BNA) (White House - Bird Checklist) (Homer L. Autry letter to D.L. Wray September 9, 1952) (NCSM #384) (fide Albert Conway) (DBW) (CRC) (DBW) (I choose not to include eBird S24285567 Dec. 14, 1980 York Co.) (Journal of Field Ornithology Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 163) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 124) (BBL) (eBird S9421061)

#### Family Caprimulgidae: Nighthawks and Nightjars

(News-Herald November 11, 1909) (News-Herald December 2, 1909) (WINC January 1970)

**Common Nighthawk** (BNA) (NC Herald September 30, 1886) (PBB 1919) (MCPRD-BD) (WBM) (MAS-L October 27, 2013) (MAS-L November 6, 2013) (I choose not to include the date of November 24, 2012 cited in eBird S12151663 as the report provides no details) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 5 p. 87) (DWS) (News-Herald December 2, 1909) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 4 p. 83) (EBC-4) (The North Carolinian June 7, 1894) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 4 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 62) (CN June 15, 1903) (CN September 10, 1903) (SoB 2014) (NC NHP 2014) (MAS-L June 8, 2014)

**Chuck-will's-widow** (MAS-L March 19, 2002) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 2 p. 52) (eBird S23086258) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 4 p. 161) (EBC-J April 16, 1940) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 p. 40) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 2 p. 46) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 2 pp. 47-48) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 115) (Cely 2003) (<http://thesouthern.com>, March 8, 2013, The Disappearing Whip-poor-will by Les Winkler) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 1 p. 18) ([http://www.nightjars.org/survey\\_data](http://www.nightjars.org/survey_data)) (SoB 2014)

**Eastern Whip-poor-will** (BCC) (eBird S3700678) (BCC) (WBM April 9, 1928) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (Chat Vol. 17

No. 2 p. 40) (NCSM # 19524—testes measured) (Charlotte Mecklenburg Animal Control / MCPRD-BD photo on file) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 2 p. 7) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 3 p. 71) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 100) (NC Bird Atlas Nest Card) (SoB 2014)

**Family Apodidae: Swifts** (Food Research International Vol. 38 No. 10 pp. 1125–1134)

**Chimney Swift** (SRL May 5, 1930) (SCBL) (Concord Times Newspaper account adapted from The Ladies Home Journal) (BNA) (carolinabirds April 10, 2014) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (BCC) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (A Chimney Swift reported on February 23, 2003 at Morrow Mountain State Park is not included as it is likely this bird was misidentified.) (Vol. 52 No. 2 pp. 149-153) (Janet Carson pers. comm.) (MAS-L October 15, 2014) (SRL September 22, 1931) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 2 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 5 p. 93) (Gastonia Gazette June 30, 1956) (SoB 2014)

**Family Trochilidae: Hummingbirds and Allies** (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 150) (mpa.com spring/summer 2014 p. 1)

**Ruby-throated Hummingbird** (<http://www.hummingbirds.net/map.html>) ([http://vertebrates.si.edu/birds/birds\\_collections.html](http://vertebrates.si.edu/birds/birds_collections.html)) (<http://www.calacademy.org/library-of-life>) (WBM) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (AFN) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 1 p. 25) ([www.hummingbirds.net](http://www.hummingbirds.net)) (MAS-L October 16, 2008) (BBL) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 101) (CO August 17, 1913) (MCPRD BBA file)

**Black-chinned Hummingbird** (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 14) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 261) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 2 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 119) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 93) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 91) (Susan Campbell, pers. comm.)

**Anna's Hummingbird** (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 42) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 2 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 60)

**Calliope Hummingbird** (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 260) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 88) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 7) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 101) (MAS-L December 16, 2002) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 101)

**Rufous Hummingbird** (AUK Vol. 115 No. 1 p. 241) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 101) (BBL) (DBW) (BBL) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 142) (BBL) (MAS-L December 28, 2012) (MAS-L February 19, 2014) (SoB 2014) (BBL) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 3)

**Family Alcedinidae: Kingfishers** (Carolina Watchman May 24, 1877)

**Belted Kingfisher** (SCBL) (Charlotte Democrat November 2, 1894 - the source of this anecdotal account was not specified.) (CO August 2, 1919) (WBM April 1, 1929) (BPP) (WBM WBT radio address November 18, 1930) (BCC) (BCC—note: year incorrect) (NCSM—library) (BNA) (WINC 2000 p. 20)

**Family Picidae: Woodpeckers** (WINC 2000 p. 20) ([http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/wildlife/nesting\\_birds/cavitynestingbirds.pdf](http://na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/wildlife/nesting_birds/cavitynestingbirds.pdf)) (SoB)

**Red-headed Woodpecker** (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 5 no. 1 p. 22) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 1 p. 56) (WBM January 17, 1928) (WBM August 28, 1930) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 p. 39) (SoB 2014) (Will Stuart pers. comm.)

**Red-bellied Woodpecker** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (E.E. Brown letter to C.S. Brimley) (Leigh Anne Carter pers. comm.)

**Yellow-bellied Sapsucker** (PBB 1919) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 65) (Letter to Eloise Potter August 7, 1977) (MCPRD-BD) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (BCC) (CBC) (NCSM—library) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 2 p. 44)

**Downy Woodpecker** (Journal of Field Ornithology 56 (1): 56-64) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (WBM) (CBC) (SBC) (MAS-L January 16, 2011) (BBA)

**Hairy Woodpecker** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (EBC-1) (EBC-4) (Cely 2003) (BBS) (Jackson, Jerome A., Henri R. Ouellet and Bette J. Jackson. (2002). Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/haiwoo> DOI: 10.2173/bna.702)

**Northern Flicker** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (Alexander 1908) (WBM) (WBM November 7, 1926) (WBM June 7, 1927) (WBM) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Letter from Elizabeth Clarkson to Charlotte Hilton Green 1945 NCSM - library) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 4 p. 85) (Wiebe, Karen L. and William S. Moore. (2008). Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/norfli> DOI: 10.2173/bna.166a)

**Pileated Woodpecker** (Wayne) (Bull, Evelyn L. and Jerome A. Jackson. (2011). Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/pilwoo> DOI: 10.2173/bna.148) (O&O Vol. 13 No. 3 pp. 40-42) (WBM) (1931) (Letter to C.S. Brimley January 9, 1931) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 4 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 4 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 4 p. 85) (WINC 1974) (SBC) (Conner, et al. Wilson Bulletin 113 (2), 2001, pp. 250-253)

**Family Falconidae: Falcons** ([www.theguardian.com/science/2014/dec/11/birds-evolution-feathers-genomic-sequence](http://www.theguardian.com/science/2014/dec/11/birds-evolution-feathers-genomic-sequence)) (NCWRC)

**American Kestrel** (PBB 1919) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (WBM) (WBM) (BPP scan) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 2 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 2 p. 32-33) (WINC 2000 p. 19) (MAS-L June 21, 2005) (kestrel.peregrinefund.org) (NCNHP 2016) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 80) (Betty O'Leary BBA card) (MAS-L June 21, 2005) (MAS-L March 3, 2011) (PBB 1919) (MAS-L June 8, 2014) (MAS-L January 30, 2011)

**Merlin** (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p. 110) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 216) (EBC-3) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 18) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 96) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 91) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 69)

**Peregrine Falcon** (BNA) (AUK Vol. 3 p. 103) (PBB 1919) (Lee and Parnell 1990) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 1 inside cover) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 1 p. 8) (NCNHP) (<http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/660/articles/conservation>) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 24) (EBC-4) (CRC) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 44) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 90) (CRC Raptor Update June 1993 "Special Edition") (DWS) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 15) (News and Observer of Raleigh, Friday March 2, 1990) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 29) (Ron Clark pers. comm.) (Chris Martin pers. comm.)

#### **Family Psittacidae: Parrots and Allies**

**Carolina Parakeet** (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/22685776/0>) (Chat Vol. 63, No. 3 p. 107) (Wayne 1910) (AUK Vol. 3 No. 3 p. 408) (Snyder, Noel F. and Keith Russell. 2002. Carolina Parakeet (*Conuropsis carolinensis*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/667>)

**Family Tyrannidae: Flycatchers** (Forrest Rowland "The Ratio Approach," Birding March 2009, ABA pp. 30-38)

**Olive-sided Flycatcher** (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 110) (BNA) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 46) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 103) (Note: The month listed in e-Bird is incorrect) (AHK - photo is not on file with MCPRD) (MAS-L September 10, 2016) (Chat Vol. 68 no. 2 p. 49) (carolinabirds September 27, 2008) (eBird) (eBird) (SoB 2014)

**Eastern Wood-Pewee** (PBB 1919) (BBS) (Cely) (BCC) (BCC) (WBM) (MCPRD-BD) (Kevin Metcalf MAS-L September 22, 2014) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 4 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 5 p. 75) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 62)

**Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 pp. 76-77) (UNCC) ([hiltonpond.org](http://hiltonpond.org)) (MAS-L October 1, 2011) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 3 p. 71) (carolinabirds April 27, 2015)

**Acadian Flycatcher** (BNA) (BPP) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 3 pp. 54-56) (SBC table)

**Alder Flycatcher** (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 23) (carolinabirds June 12, 2016) (UNCC) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 95) (DBW - photo is not on file with MCPRD) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 3 p. 93) (eBird) (MAS-L May 13, 2015) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 4) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 8)

**Willow Flycatcher** (AUK Vol. 90 p. 415) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 4 p. 99) (Record number nmnvhz\_4170868 Note: The collection year appears to be listed wrong in their database.) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 88) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 3 p. 83) (Cely 2003) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 153) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 171) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 4 p. 130) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 124) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 3 p. 92) (NAB Vol. 59 No.3 p.424) (MCPRD-NS) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 4 p. 169) (MAS-N June 1985) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 p. 42) (MCPRD-BD) (NC NHP 2014)

**Least Flycatcher** (BNA) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 3 p. 84) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 4 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 1 p. 6) (DBW) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 93) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 56 No.

4 p. 90) (MCPRD-BD) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird) (carolinabirds September 13, 2014)

**Eastern Phoebe** (BNA) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (EBC-1) (CBC: see comparison table in index) (Gastonia Gazette March 19, 1960) (AUK Vol. 7 No. 1 p. 39) (Wayne) (SCBL) (Cely) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (MCPRD-BD)

**Great Crested Flycatcher** (I choose not to include two winter reports from the Pee Dee NWR Christmas Bird Count on 12/21/1996 and 1/4/1998) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 90) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 11&12 p.82) (Miller, Karl E. and Wesley E. Lanyon. 2014. Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*), The Birds of North America Online (A. Poole, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America Online: <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/300> doi:10.2173/bna.300) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 3 p. 59) (MAS-L May 15, 2012) (MCPRD-BD May 11, 2012)

**Western Kingbird** (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 4 p.116) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Spring 1985 pp. 46-47) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 55) (MAS-L May 5, 2011) (MAS-L September 17, 2013) (eBird report)

**Eastern Kingbird** (Charlotte Democrat March 18, 1881) (The Southern Home Newspaper, Charlotte, NC, September 10, 1877) (WBM June 29, 1926) (WBM speech March 1928) (WBM speech March 1928) (BNA) (BBS) (Cely) (MCPRD-NS)

**Family Laniidae: Shrikes** (NC NOSH dates 1909, 1963, 1964, and 1994) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 140) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 pp.139-141) (PBB 1919)

**Loggerhead Shrike** (Progressive Farmer June 20, 1907) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 3 p. 44) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 3 p. 44) (Yosef, Reuven. (1996). Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/logshr> DOI: 10.2173/bna.231) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 pp. 1-5) (Yosef, Reuven. (1996). Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/logshr> DOI: 10.2173/bna.231) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 94 No. 2 p. 223) (C.S. Brimley) (J.C. McLaughlin) (AUK Vol. 15 No. 3 pp. 244-258) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 1 pp. 1-6) (This brings into question the date David Lee provided in *The Chat* Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 115) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 214) (SCBL 1949) (BCC) (BCC) (BCC) (WBM) (WBM) (WBM May 3 and June 22, 1928) (Chat Vol. 4 Nos. 5&6, p. 59 May-June, 1940) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 5 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 2 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 88) (CBC) (SBC) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 102 No. 1 pp. 37-48) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 24) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 26) (Southeastern Naturalist Vol. 14 No. 4 pp. 757-770) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 77) (BBS) (SoB 2007) (SoB 2014) (NC NHP 2014) (BBA)

**Family Vireonidae: Vireos** (From speech by R.E. Parker, Secretary, Audubon Society of NC)

**White-eyed Vireo** (MAS-L February 23, 2014) (NUT Vol. 4

p. 214) (BCC) (BPP) (EBC-1) (SRL November 6, 1941) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (SBC) (MCPRD-BD) (BBA)

**Yellow-throated Vireo** (SCBL 1944) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 213) (BCC) (Elmer Brown letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (Salisbury Evening Post October 26, 1922) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 3 p. 61) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (eBird S10559958) (CBC) (SBC) (BBS) (Cely)

**Blue-headed Vireo** (Morton, Eugene S. and Ross D. James. (2014). Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/buhvir> DOI: 10.2173/bna.379) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 43) (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 213) (BCC) (One date listed in PBB 1919 is incorrect.) (O&O Vol. 13 pp. 113-114) (BCC) (SRL November 15, 1932) (BPP) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 1-2) (Chat Vol. 36 no. 4 p. 100) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 4 p. 71) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 69) (BBS) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 3 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 p. 43) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 153) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 1 p. 19) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 1 p. 24) **Box** (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p. 87)

**Warbling Vireo** (PBB 1942) (BNC) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p. 133) (eBird S7360193) (eBird S19314238) (WBM) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 55) (EBC-4) (None of the first three editions of the Clarkson checklists include the 1940 Warbling Vireo record that is included in the 1986 edition. The observation was not published in any other source, so it is unclear where this sighting date was obtained.) (MAS-N June 1988) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 288) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 98) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 2 p. 79) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 4 p. 156) (NCNHP) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 1 p. 42) (carolinabirds May 22, 2006) (CBC RBA May 5, 2006) (MCPRD-BD) (carolinabirds May 17, 2010) (carolinabirds April 27, 2013) (carolinabirds May 22, 2006) (eBird S14471595) (carolinabirds May 12, 2009) (MAS-L May 8, 2015) (Rob Van Epps pers. comm. email May 16, 2016) (NCNHP 2014)

**Philadelphia Vireo** (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 49) (eBird S18119783) (This appears to be the same bird as mentioned in Chat Vol. 78 No. 4 p. 126) (eBird S18319592) (eBird S14099294) (eBird S18511738) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 43 No. 2 p. 41) (UNCC) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 4 p. 113) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 95) (ZTP) (carolinabirds September 18, 1999) (MCPRD-BD)

**Red-eyed Vireo** (SRL July 12, 1943 C.S. Brimley) (Chat Vol. 1 No.s 5&6 p. 6) (CO June 4, 1919) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p. 114) (MCPRD-BD) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 213) (BCC) (BCC) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 1 Nos. 5&6 p. 6) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 4 p. 84) (MCPRD-BD)

**Family Corvidae: Jays, Crows, and Ravens** (RavenMocker and Why Crow Hates Hawk) (Asheville Citizen–Times November 17, 1957) (Asheville Citizen–Times December 18,

1932) (Frank C. Brown Collection of NC Folklore Vol. VII p. 400)

**Blue Jay** (Smith, Kimberly G., Keith A. Tarvin and Glen E. Woolfenden. (2013). Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/blujay> DOI: 10.2173/bna.469) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 112) (BBL per Eloise Potter) (Loon Vol. 52 No. pp. 146-149) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 81) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 46) (Our Bird Book 1917) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (Everything August 26, 1916) (WBM May 20, 1928) (WBM May 2, 1928) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (EBC-1) (WNV) (digitrad.com June 18, 2002) (www.cdc.gov) (Star News June 23, 2002) (Mecklenburg County News Archives August 5, 2003) (<http://lists.envirolink.org/pipermail/ar-news/Week-of-Mon-20031027/008917.html>)

**American Crow** (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (WINC June 1975 p. 4) (BCC) (Verbeek, N. A. and C. Caffrey. (2002). American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/amecro> DOI: 10.2173/bna.647) (BBS) (CBC) (The Daily Times-News (Burlington) December 13, 1961) (SRL January 12, 1959) (WINC June 1975) (Jack Mabry WINC 1979 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 4 p. 66) (BBA)

**Fish Crow** (WINC March 1970 pp. 24-25) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 4 p. 67) (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 4 p. 68 and Vol. 44 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 p. 50) (Oriole Vol. 49 No. 2 pp. 21-32) (McGowan, Kevin J. (2001). Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/fiscro> DOI: 10.2173/bna.589) (SBC) (1982 CBC Spring Bird Count supplement) (MAS-N June 1985) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 p. 55) (carolinabirds February 24, 2012) (eBird Mecklenburg County) (MAS-L March 27, 2011)

**Common Raven** (MAS-L January 30, 2009) (PBB 1919) (AUK Vol. 6 No. 3 pp. 277-278) (AUK Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 124) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 pp. 59-61) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 pp. 59-62) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 18) (Summer 2000, Summer 2001, Fall 2001, Summer 2002, etc.) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 102) (eBird S20381407) (NC NHP)

#### **Family Alaudidae: Larks**

**Horned Lark** (NAS Leaflet No. 53 1942) (The Manning Times December 1, 1915) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 211) (AUK Vol. No. 2 pp. 206-207) (MAS-L November 3, 2010) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 5) (CBC) (WBM December 30, 1929) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 50) (DBW) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 1 No. 2 p. 11) (Chat Vol. 1 No.s. 3&4 p. 6) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 2 p. 22) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 2 p. 31) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 4 p. 58) (BBS) (Cely 2003) (Cely) (Letter to D.L. Wray September 8, 1953) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 2 p. 45) (SoB 2014) (PIF) (MAS-L April 3, 2011)



### Family Hirundinidae: Martins and Swallows

**Purple Martin** (<https://www.purplemartin.org/>) (Brown, Charles R. and Scott Tarof. (2013). Purple Martin (*Progne subis*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/purmarDOI:10.2173/bna.287>) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 4 p. 97) (MAS-L February 16, 2013) (eBird S9891248) (eBird S11694029) (Doug McNair had two males on February 7, 1986, in Bennettsville, SC, Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 22) (Purple Martin Update No. 7 (1): 2-6) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 3 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 p. 50) (carolinabirds August 9, 2014) (CO June 22, 1876 p.4) (AUK Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 125) (The Bird Study Book, T. Gilbert Pearson, Doubleday, Page, and Co. Garden City New York, 1917 p. 137) (Gaffney Ledger August 13, 1925) (Chat Vol. 2 No. 5 p. 54) (Bird Lore Vol. 34 No. 3 pp. 265-266) (Addressing Regional Declines in Purple Martin Populations J. Tautin et al. 2009 Proceedings of the Fourth International Partners in Flight Conference pp. 82-87) (Purple Martin Conservation Association.org) (Julie Hovis pers. comm. March 13, 2013)

**Tree Swallow** (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 59) (eBird S13528206) (eBird S15481994) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 189) (Chat Vol. 15 No. 5 p. 79) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 4 pp. 98-100) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 25) (Brimleyana 18: 103-113, June 1993) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 146) (Mark Stanback pers. comm. email October 5, 2011) (MCPRD-BD voucher photo on file) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 4 p. 154) (carolinabirds June 16, 2014) (Rob Gilson, pers. comm.)

**Violet-green Swallow** (Chat Vol. 81 No. 1 p. 2) (MAS-L May 6, 2016) (An erroneous report of a Violet-Green Swallow was published in *The Chat* Vol. 76 No. 1 pp. 32-33 and Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 19; see Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 38. This report was later withdrawn.)

**Northern Rough-winged Swallow** (NUT vol. 4 p. 213) (BCC) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 2 p. 49) (SBC) (eBird S34943135) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 94) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 27) (BNC) (Cely) (USDA letter to D.L. Wray September 8, 1953) (FC) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 3 p. 77) (MCPRD-BD)

**Bank Swallow** (Identification of Tree, Northern Rough-winged, and Bank Swallows, Nick Lethaby Birding April 1996 pp. 111-116) (Chat Vol. 15 No.'s 3-4, p. 40) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 2 pp. 53-54) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 4 p. 83) (AUK 51 No. 4 p. 537) (Lee 1993) (NCNHP 2016) (M&P) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 2 p. 34) (AUK Vol. 51 No. 4 p. 537) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 2 pp. 53-54) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 70) (An early arrival date of 30 March in 2010 was reported on eBird in Davie County without any details.) (eBird S6238789) (eBird S14373710) (DBW) (DBW email pers. comm. August 17, 2007) (eBird S6843976) (eBirdS33129947) (eBird S31379874) (SoB 2014)

**Cliff Swallow** (PBB 1949) (The Bird Study Book, T. Gilbert Pearson, Doubleday, Page, and Co. Garden City New York, 1917 pp. 135-136) (CN May 14, 1907) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 89 No. 2 pp. 286-290) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 4 pp. 95-97) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 68) (Southeastern Naturalist Vol. 12 No. 3 pp. 513) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 2 p. 79) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 92) (eBird S10586232) (eBird S33324546)

(eBird S13642570) (MAS-L June 8, 2014) (MAS-L June 8, 2014)

**Barn Swallow** (JEMMS April 1910 p. 73-74) (PBB 1959) (SCBL 1949) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 213) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 1 p. 28-29) (MAS-L May 17, 2012) (eBird S3662119) (SBC) (I choose not to include three November eBird reports that provided no details: S15544781, S15681242, S20645561)

**Family Paridae: Chickadees and Titmice** (Chat Vol. 41 No. 4 pp. 79-86)

**Carolina Chickadee** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 211) (Raleigh News and Observer May 6, 1933 p. R1 and May 12, 1933 p. 4) (NC General Assembly Resolution 51 and Resolution 521 in 1933) (SRL March 5, 1976) (Vol. 45 No. 3 pp. 302-304) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 2 p. 22-23) (MCPRD-BD) (Journal of Avian Biology Vol. 40 No. 6 pp. 650-652)

**Tufted Titmouse** (O&O Vol. 13 p. 61) (carolinabirds May 12, 2014) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 2 p. 33)

**Family Sittidae: Nuthatches** (PBB 1959)

**Red-breasted Nuthatch** (Asheville Citizen-Times September 20, 1931) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 211) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 1 p. 35) (CBC) (eBird S23679238) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 142) (carolinabirds June 7, 2012) (carolinabirds June 8, 2012) (North American Birds Vol. 59 No. 3 pp. 516-523)

**White-breasted Nuthatch** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 211) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (Oologist Vol. 22 p. 172) (BPP) (WBM January 12, 1929) (WBM January 15, 1929) (EBC-1) (CBC)

**Brown-headed Nuthatch** (<http://nc.audubon.org/conservation/make-little-room-brown-headed-nuthatch>) (PBB) (Oologist Vol. 3 No. 4 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 12) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 87) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 4 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 1 p. 1) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 96 No. 2 pp. 296-301)

**Family Certhiidae: Treecreepers**

**Brown Creeper** (Mountain Scout Taylorsville, NC, December 3, 1913) (SRL January 26, 1931) (Chat Vol. 24 Nos. 1-2 p. 28) (FMNH #9579 & #9582) (AUK Vol. 9 No. 1 p. 29) (E.M. Hoffman letter to C.S. Brimley) (WBM January 8, 1928) (BPP) (SRL November 6, 1941) (MAS-N June 1984) (eBird S6467833) (eBird S36597815) (I choose not to include eBird S3920052 and eBird S4081245 as no details were provided.) (eBird S4115189) (CBC)

**Family Troglodytidae: Wrens**

**House Wren** (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (E.M. Hoffman letter to C.S. Brimley June 13, 1924) (E.E. Brown letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (Letter to Brimley Aug. 19, 1928) (BCC) (WBM) (E.E. Brown letter to C.S. Brimley August 19, 1928) (Chat Vol. 4 No.'s 7&8 p. 59) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 4 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 33) (AUK Vol. 68 No. 3 p. 360) (SCBL 1970 p. 617) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 2 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 86) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 4 p. 82) (M&P) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 68) (The Wilson Journal

of Ornithology Vol. 125 No. 1 pp. 174-178)

**Winter Wren** (Greenville News January 1, 1916 p.4) (adapted from Blue-Bird Vol. 9 No. 1 1916) (MCPRD-BD) (I choose not to include eBird S8255474 and eBird S14109431) (MVZ specimen# 244418) (E.M. Hoffman Letter to C.S. Brimley 1924) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 81) (MAS-N June 1982)

**Sedge Wren** (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L September 11, 2010) (CBC) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 190) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 25) (Observation year is listed incorrectly in EBC-3 and EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 13) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 53) (MAS-N June 1986) (MAS-N June 1988) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 27) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 2 p. 61) (carolinabirds October 25, 1999) (CBC) (MAS-L May 7, 2017)

**Marsh Wren** (Cely) (MCPRD-BD) (DBW) (EBC-1) (eBird S2677296) (MAS-L October 22, 2011) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 190) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 4 Nos. 5&6 p. 54) (EBC-1) (CBC) (DBW) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 1 p. 20) (CBC) (SBC) (MAS-L October 22, 2011) (eBird S14117878)

**Carolina Wren** (SRL February 1, 1943) (EBC-1) (WBM May 3, 1928) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (Chat Vol. 13 No. 2 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 p. 41)

**Bewick's Wren** (These birds were part of the endemic Appalachian subspecies which is believed to be extinct today. Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 pp. 112-113) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 pp. 112-113) (PBB 1919) (E.M. Hoffman Letter to C.S. Brimley 1924) (SCBL 1949) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 211) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (BPP) (MVZ Specimen#s: 226569, 226567, 226570, and 226571 and dates 1-11-1890/2-15-1890/12-26-1889/ and 12-27-1889) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 5 pp. 67-68) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 2 pp. 25-28) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 1 p. 9) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 2 p. 48) (PBB 1959) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 53) (eBird S2205404) (DBW) (This is erroneously listed as May in MCPRD-BD) (David Wright reported another at the Martin-Marietta [Vulcan] Quarry off Nations Ford Road, but he does not list the date in his notes.)

#### Family Polioptilidae: Gnatcatchers

**Blue-gray Gnatcatcher** (SRL December 1, 1930) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 81) (CBC) (BCC) (Oologist Vol. 3 No. 4 p. 75) (BCC) (WBM) (Jack Dermid pers. comm.) (BBA photo on file)

#### Family Regulidae: Kinglets

**Golden-crowned Kinglet** (Galati, Robert Golden-crowned Kinglets Iowa State University Press, Ames, 1991) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 4 p. 75) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 57) (UNCC fide Dick Brown) (eBird S18254230) (CBC)

**Ruby-crowned Kinglet** (DWS) (carolinabirds April 21, 2013) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 33) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 1 p. 29) (eBird S19960781) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (eBird S8172153) (Greenville Patriot Greenville, NC June 2, 1909) (SRL January 13, 1941)

**Family Turdidae: Thrushes** (MAS-L September 15, 2016) (ABA Checklist version 7.9.0 July 12, 2016) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3

p. 91) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 143) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 pp. 11-15)

**Eastern Bluebird** (CBC) (SBC) (Bird Lore Vol. 4 p. 210) (WEBB) (People's Cyclopaedia of Universal Knowledge, Vol. 1, 1884, p. 273) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 102 No. 2 p. 239) (PBB 1949) (Newport Daily News April 9, 1897) (SRL June 13, 1895) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 pp. 64-65) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 64-67)

**Veery** (PBB 1949) (SCBL 1949) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 2 p. 61) (eBird S31291135) (eBird S20251720) (I choose not to include 31 October reported by eBird S4243424 as no details were provided.) (I choose not to include eBird S7890232 as there are no details.) (Letter to Brimley Aug. 19, 1928) (Letter to Brimley July 16, 1929) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 4 p. 55) (Letter from USDA to D.L. Wray 9-8-1953) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104)

**Gray-cheeked Thrush** (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S14264286) (eBird S33130021) (eBird S20531712) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 75) (AUK Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 110) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104)

**Swainson's Thrush** (Chat Vol. 72 No. 4 pp. 126-132) (eBird S4833877) (eBird S18602338) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 3 p. 110) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S9123220 full details) (I choose not to include the date of 7 November eBird S9074446) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 4 p. 135) (AB 37:536) (AB 39:555) (carolinabirds December 5, 2013) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 pp. 4-5) (North American Bird Bander Vol. 17 No. 2 pp. 48-52) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (NCSM #19422)

**Hermit Thrush** (PBB 1949) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 4 pp. 126-132) (eBird S15197419) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 81) (CBC) (CO February 1, 1906. Note: In all likelihood, the writer meant our wintering Hermit Thrush. The timing would not be right for the Wood Thrush.) (WBM) (WBM WBT radio address November 18, 1930) (Chat Vol. 4 No. 2 p.15) (SRL October 20, 1930) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 81) (excerpted from "Freezing Berries" by Bill Thompson, III, Bird Watcher's Digest January/February 2011)

**Wood Thrush** (Cely) (Our Bird Book) (Mecklenburg Times February 27, 1896) (WBM April 1, 1928) (SRL April 20, 1939) (SRL May 19, 1949) (eBird S10306019) (I choose not to include the date of 29 March from eBird S7998922 as it provides no details.) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 3 p. 124) (eBird S32378246) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 5 p. 80) (fide BNC Surry and Durham) (carolinabirds December 6, 2013) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 75) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 3 p. 120) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 167) (SCBL 1949) (WBM) (WBM April 1, 1928) (WBM May 15, 1928) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 62) (Land Manager's Guide Paul B. Hamel nature Conservancy 1992) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat 75 No. 3 p. 90) (BBS) (Cely) (SoB 2014)

**American Robin** (SCBL 1949) (Cely) (The Messenger and Intelligencer February 25, 1915) (Stateville Record and Landmark February 12, 1942) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p. 73) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 pp. 150-151) (WBM) (WBM April 1, 1929) (NCSM nest record card) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (Bird Lore Vol. 9 p. 102) (CN March 5, 1928) (Bird

Lore June 1928 Vol. 30, No. 3 p. 235) (Chat Vol. 2 Nos. 3&4 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 3 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 2 p.32) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 3 pp. 75/88) (MAS-L March 8, 2012)

#### **Family Mimidae: Catbirds, Mockingbirds, and Thrashers**

**Gray Catbird** (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 81) (Smith, Robert J., Margret I. Hatch, David A. Cimprich and Frank R. Moore. (2011). Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/grycat> DOI: 10.2173/bna.167) (BBS) (Gastonia Gazette July 17, 1906) (Evening Chronicle May 27, 1912) (Lincoln County News May 31, 1912) (WBM) (NCSM Nest Record Card) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (H. Lee Jones, pers. comm. July 13, 2012) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 100) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (eBird) (MCPRD-BD) (BBS)

**Brown Thrasher** (PBB 1949) (Cavitt, John F. and Carola A. Haas. (2014). Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/brnthr> DOI: 10.2173/bna.557) (SRL August 20, 1907) (AUK Vol. 59 p. 582) (PBB 1919) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 210) (BPP) (Chat. Vol. 4 No. 2 p.15) (SRL September 29, 1930) (Chat Vol. 4 No's. 4&5 p. 59) (SRL November 6, 1941) (WBM) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (EBC-2) (MCPRD-NS) (Chat Vol. 18 No. 4 p. 103)

**Northern Mockingbird** (PBB 1949) (<https://www.monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/mockingbirds>) (1939 SC General Assembly House bill No. 931 and Senate bill No. 809) (Greenwood News May 4, 1939) (Greenville News December 11, 1930) (Greenville News December 14, 1930) (Greenville News May 26, 1939) (Greenville News March 24, 1948) (Bird Lore Vol. 11 p.275) (Frank M. Chapman Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America, New York, 1912) (Cely) (SRL August 20, 1907) (WBM December 27, 1928) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 2 p. 42) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 22) (David Wray handwritten notes) (Chat Vol. 12 no. 4 p. 65) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 1 p. 1)

#### **Family Sturnidae: Starlings**

**European Starling** (Forbush, E.H. The starling. Mass. State Bd. Agr. Circ. 45 2nd revised ed., 23 pp.) (Cooke, M.T. The spread of the European starling in North America (to 1928). U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 40, 9pp.) (fide Gabriel Cannon) (SCBL 1949) (Bird Lore Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 212) (PBB 1942) (Wilson Bulletin 1921 Vol. 33 No. 1 p. 33) (Bird Lore Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 212) (BCC) (SCBL 1949) (BCC) (Elmer Brown letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (WBM January 17, 1928) (WBM May 3, 1928) (WBM May 6, 1928) (Gastonia Gazette March 17, 1970) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 5 p. 67) (Chat Vol. 4 No's 5 & 6 p. 48) (CBC) (MCPRD-BD)

#### **Family Motacillidae: Pipits**

**American Pipit** (PBB 1949) (SRL November 21, 1933) (National Geographic Magazine April 1936) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 7&8 p. 65) (Chat. Vol. 4 No. 2 p.15) (WBM December 30, 1929) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 76) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 5 p. 86) (CBC) (eBird S23455712) (carolinabirds March 18, 2017)

**Family Bombycillidae: Waxwings** (Strong circumstantial evidence for ethanol toxicosis in Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) (Journal of Ornithology Volume 153 No. 3 pp. 995-998) (Gastonia Gazette May 25, 1969 3-B)

**Cedar Waxwing** (CBC) (EBC letter to Charlotte Hilton Green Summer 1943) (MAS-L May 13, 2003) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 213) (WBM April 8, 1929) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 13 No. 2 p. 24) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 3 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 3 pp. 141-148) (Cely) (BCC) (Letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (Chat Vol. 4 No. 2 p.15 February 1940) (SRL November 15, 1932) (AFN) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 75) (MAS-L June 9, 2012) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 3 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 68) (carolinabirds June 6, 2016)

#### **Family Calcariidae: Longspurs**

**Lapland Longspur** (SCBL 1970) (NUT 1882 p.55) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 1 p. 29) (These birds were incorrectly reported as "Smith's" Longspurs in the May-June 1946 issue of AFN.) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 3 p. 57) (AUK Vol. 65 p. 457) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 63) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 24) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 1 p. 38) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 2 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p. 103) (eBird S21364206) (Greenville News February 11, 1931)

**Family Parulidae: Wood Warblers** (April 18, 1926) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 32) (<http://www.hiltonpond.org/BandingParulinaeMain.html>)

**Ovenbird** (CO January 24, 1882) (SRL March 16, 1942) (SBC) (MAS-L March 5, 2013) (MAS-L November 19, 2012) (MAS-L December 11, 2011) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 2 p. 62) (carolinabirds December 8, 2013) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 3 p. 110) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 61) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 43 No. 3 p. 68) (AB 29:960) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 p. 44) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (CBC photogallery) (BBA)

**Worm-eating Warbler** (MAS-L March 21, 2004) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 52) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S20064243) (eBird S11714642) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 2 p. 52) (BBS) (PBB 1942) (eBird S23874344) (eBird S30285292) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 pp. 99-101) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 1 p. 30) (eBird S18839104) (eBird S10956796) (eBird S19950117) (eBird S30056700) (AB Vol. 37 No. 6 p. 979) (eBird S25217686) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 2 p. 69) (Cely) (BCC) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 169) (PBB 1942) (BBL) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 155) (carolinabirds July 9, 2002)

**Louisiana Waterthrush** (MAS-L March 10, 2017) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L February 24, 2017) (eBird S34775429) (O&O Vol. 12 p. 174) (USNM #B26615 / nmnhvz#4155409) (Chat Vol. 8

No. 2 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (MCPRD-BD)  
**Northern Waterthrush** (eBird S35633989) (eBird S29819804) (BBL) (eBird S24654995) (carolinabirds October 19, 2008) (I choose not to include 18 October eBird S8978778) (SBC) (AUK Vol. 5 p. 324) (MVZ #225669) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 82) (MCPRD-BD) (CBC photogallery)

**Golden-winged Warbler** (<https://ecos.fws.gov/docs/petitions/92100/618.pdf>) (<http://www.abcbirds.org/newsandreports/releases/150114.html>) (NCNHP) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (BCC) (BPP) (EBC-2&3) (MAS-N ending October 1987) (eBird S24940425) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 101) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 129) (EBC-3 Brown's handwritten note) (UNCC) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 4 p. 135) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 99) (eBird S24685050) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 2 p. 80) (MAS-L September 30, 2015) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S25258574) (eBird S9315544) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 95) (DBW) (SoB 2014)

**Blue-winged Warbler** (NCNHP) (Cely) (Gill, Frank B., Ronald A. Canterbury and John L. Confer.(2001).Blue-winged Warbler (*Vermivora cyanoptera*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/buwwarDOI:10.2173/bna.584>) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 169) (BPP) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 52) (SBC) (SBC) (eBird S18030688) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S15414825) (There are two problematic reports from the month of March that I choose not to include.) (MAS-L April 26, 2015)

**Black-and-white Warbler** (SBC) (NUT Vol. 4 1879 p. 211) (BCC) (O&O Vol. 12 No. 12 pp. 204-205) (BCC) (WBM) (BCC) (Letter to Brimley July 16, 1929) (Chat Vol. 5 No. 3 p. 44) (Letter to C.S. Brimley) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 7 No.3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3p. 52) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 1 p. 14) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 68) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 4 p.154) (carolinabirds June 20, 2003) (CBC photogallery) (MAS-L February 20, 2013) (Tom Sanders pers. comm. June 13, 2016)

**Prothonotary Warbler** (Cely and Alexander Sprunt, Jr.) (eBird S12838548) (eBird S28638264) (eBird S19930837) (I choose not to include a date of October 23, 1993 eBird S10027063) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 2 p. 31) (PBB 1942) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 15 No's 3&4 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 2 p. 31) (Letter to D.L. Wray September 8, 1953) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 2 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 2 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 2 p. 34) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 4 p. 169) (Cely) (USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern 2008. USDI FWS Division of Migratory Bird Management, Arlington, Virginia December 2008) ([http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/rpt/rpt\\_csar\\_e.cfm](http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct0/rpt/rpt_csar_e.cfm)) (SoB 2014) (MCPRD-BD)

**Swainson's Warbler** (AUK Vol. 4 No. 4 pp. 347-348) (AUK Vol. 52 No. 4 pp. 458-459) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 75) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 1 pp. 1-2) (SCBL 1970) (EBC-1 Note a discrepancy: Clarkson lists the 1942 date only and later designates it as a Wing Haven bird in the 1965 edition, but not in the 1944 edition.) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 100) (SBC)

(UNCC) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 4 p. 111) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 61) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 2 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 4 p. 114) (AB Vol. 39 No. 5 p. 901) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 4 p. 158) (MAS-L June 6, 2016) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 1 p. 18) (eBird S302852992) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 4 p. 133) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 128) (carolinabirds May 22, 2006) (carolinabirds May 22, 2006)

**Tennessee Warbler** (eBird S13615910) (eBird S29735033) (MAS-N ending June 1984) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 p. 49) (MAS-N October 1987) (eBird S22905918) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 4 p. 94) (eBird S8732968) (I choose not to include 27 November discussed in AB Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 42) (eBird S32330427) (AUK 1885 p. 190) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 35) (Letter to Charlotte Hilton Green Oct 28 1952) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (MAS-L October 23, 2016) (eBird S32330427) (AB Vol. 40 No. 1 p. 99) (MCPRD-BD)

**Orange-crowned Warbler** (Chat Vol. 45 No. 2 p. 53) (eBird S11666350) (eBird S15644836) (eBird S11461854) (AFN Vol. 1 No. 1) (EBC-2) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 3 p. 86) (EBC-3) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 81) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 24) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 24) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 2 p. 49) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 2 p. 44)

**Nashville Warbler** (eBird S22039991) (eBird S36879379) (dates in MCPRD-BD are 24 April–13 May.) (I choose not to include April 9, 2011 as posted on carolinabirds) (MCPRD-BD) (MCPRD-BD) (PBB 1942) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 1 p. 26) (EBC-2) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 76) (EBC-3 Brown's handwritten notation) (UNCC) (AB Vol. 37 No. 2 p. 169) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 61) (AB Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 191) (AB Vol. 40 No. 3 p. 458) (MAS-N October 1987) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 47) (ZTP) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 1 p. 2) (MAS-L January 20, 2010) (MAS-L December 6, 2010) (MAS-L November 26, 2016) (eBird S36556596)

**Connecticut Warbler** (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 172) (SCBL 1949) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 4 p. 73) (EBC-2) (SBC) (H. Lee Jones pers. comm.) (eBird S20627073) (EBC-4 Note: there is a discrepancy with the published August 1970 report.) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 1 p. 32) (UNCC) (DBW) (AB Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 42) (eBird S36495530) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 pp. 32-34) (eBird S9315544) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 37) (MAS-L May 14, 2017) (eBird S36846291) (eBird S20627073) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 1 p. 32) (eBird S2485329) (SoB 2014)

**Mourning Warbler** (Chat Vol. No. 3 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 4 No's. 5&6 p. 58) (WBM July 29-31, 1931) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 pp. 79-80) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 pp. 77-78) (count week Davidson SBC) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 4 p. 104) (DBW) (DBW) (Chat Vol.56 No. 4 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 76) (MCPRD-BD) (carolinabirds September 7, 1999) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1p. 31) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 3 p. 105) (carolinabirds May 22, 2006) (eBird S36692525) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 76) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1p. 31)

**Kentucky Warbler** (Monroe Journal August 19, 1919) (SoB 2014) (John.Carpenter@ncwildlife.org carolinabirds 4-7-2015) (Letter to C.S. Brimley July 16, 1929) (WBM May 6, 1930,

and June 2, 1930) (WBM May 12, 1931) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (eBird S22760589) (eBird S20188619) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (eBird) (MYCO voucher specimen)

**Common Yellowthroat** (Winston Salem Journal November 13, 1915) (CO August 5, 1914) (CBC) (SBC) (BCC) (BCC) (WBM June 28, 1926) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 3 p. 48) (MCPRD-NS)

**Hooded Warbler** (Asheville Citizen-Times July 19, 1989) (Cely) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S9013552) (AUK 1885 p. 190) (BCC) (BCC) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 5 p. 92) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (MCPRD-BD) (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-do-scientists-learn/>)

**American Redstart** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 212) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 2) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 3B p. 89) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S25508584) (eBird S9048059) (SBC) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 4 p. 190) (EBC-2) (EBC-4) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 4 p. 92) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 32)

**Kirtland's Warbler** (<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/ endangered/birds/Kirtland/Kwpop.html>) (Bocetti, Carol I., Deahn M. Donner and Harold F. Mayfield.(2014).Kirtland's Warbler (*Setophaga kirtlandii*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/kirwarDOI: 10.2173/bna.19>) (Chat Vol. 81 No. 1 p. 2) (AUK Vol. 6 No. 1 pp. 74-75) (Bird Lore Vol. 27 1925, p. 252) (Chat Vol. 51 p. 107) (SoB 2014)

**Cape May Warbler** (PBB 1942) (AUK Vol. 86 No. 3 pp. 505-521) (PBB 1942) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 2 p. 37) (BCC) (Letter to Brimley July 16, 1929) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (AFN 1943) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 3 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 1 p. 25) (MAS-L March 28, 2002) (eBird S3957145) (eBird S17346019) (eBird S32330427) (SBC) (MAS-L March 28, 2002) (Note: this date is incorrectly listed in *The Chat* Vol. 66 No. 4 p. 113) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (SoB 2014)

**Cerulean Warbler** (Buehler, David A., Paul B. Hamel and Than Boves.(2013).Cerulean Warbler (*Setophaga cerulea*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/cerwarDOI: 10.2173/bna.511>) ([https://www.fws.gov/midwest/es/soc/birds/Cerw/cerw\\_actionplan\\_30june07.html](https://www.fws.gov/midwest/es/soc/birds/Cerw/cerw_actionplan_30june07.html)) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 2 pp. 29-31) (Cely) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (Chat Vol. 6 No. 4 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 58) (EBC-2) (eBird S24942195) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 4 p. 99) (DBW) (AB Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 191) (MAS-N June 1984) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 69) (ZTP) (DWS) (MAS-L August 1, 2014) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (SoB 2014) (NCNHP)

**Northern Parula** (PBB 1942) (Florence Morning News June 23, 1959) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 4 p. 122) (eBird S28370324) (eBird S32127570) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 151) (MAS-L January 28, 2008) (PBB 1919) (O&O Vol. 12 No. 12 p. 206) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 4 p. 73) (Sarah Nooe letter to

Charlotte Hilton Green October 28, 1952) (Cely)

**Magnolia Warbler** (Chat Vol. 49 No. 4 pp. 90-93) (carolinabirds June 21, 2011) (eBird S1091131) (BBL) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L June 3, 2012) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 4 p. 160) (eBird S32284544) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (BCC) (Letter to Brimley Aug. 19, 1928 and BCC) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (CBC photogallery)

**Bay-breasted Warbler** (EBC-4) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (BCC) (WBM) (BPP) (Letter to Brimley July 16, 1929) (BCC) (BPP) (Letter to Charlotte Hilton Green October 28, 1952) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 4 p. 83) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S19835050) (eBird S12836685) (SBC)

**Blackburnian Warbler** (Migration of Warblers W.W. Cooke) (Letter to Brimley Aug. 19, 1928 and BCC) (BPP) (SRL November 15, 1932) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S8172378) (Migration of Warblers W.W. Cooke) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 2 p. 54) (SBC)

**Yellow Warbler** (Wayne) (PBB 1919) (Cely) (BCC) (WBM) (WBM June 22, 1928) (WBM April 21, 1930) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 5 p.86) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 3 p. 59) (SBC) (eBird S35249041) (eBird S3377069) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 87) (MAS-L December 28, 2016) (MAS-L January 5, 2017) (EBC-4) (AB Vol. 38 No. 6 p. 1010) (MAS-L August 4, 2010 and August 9, 2011)

**Chestnut-sided Warbler** (Cely) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 pp. 1-4) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 170) (BCC) (BPP) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (SBC) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S 6467155) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 4 p. 163) (I choose not to include a date of November 8, 2001 in the MCPRD-BD.) (MCPRD-BD)

**Blackpoll Warbler** (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (Greenville News May 23, 1971) (<https://www.umass.edu/newsoffice/article/tiny-songbird-discovered-migrate-non-stop>) (SBC) (eBird S10506862) (eBird S18704340) (I choose not to include the date of 4 April published in Chat Vol. 74 No. 3 p. 95) (eBird S9315540) (eBird S12836671) (SoB 2014)

**Black-throated Blue Warbler** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 212) (BCC) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 5 p. 79) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S11559397) (carolinabirds August 30, 1999) (eBird S8754651) (eBird S25687202) (I choose not to include 22 July listed on eBird S11217704.) (SBC)

**Palm Warbler** (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 190) (Wilson Jr., W. Herbert.(2013).Palm Warbler (*Setophaga palmarum*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/palwarDOI: 10.2173/bna.238>) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S8259161) (AUK Vol. 4 p. 190) (BCC) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 20) (UNCC) (EBC-3 Brown's handwritten notation)

**Pine Warbler** (O&O Vol. 12 p. 171) (Oologist Vol. 3 No. 4 p. 75) (Oologist Vol. 13 No. 4 p. 89) (WBM) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3

p. 37) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 3 p. 63-64) (MAS-L April 1, 2015) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 43)

**Yellow-rumped Warbler** (MCPRD-BD) (CBC) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 pp. 117-119) (AUK Vol. 90 No. 4 pp. 411-419) (NCSM) (MAS-L September 30, 1999) (MAS-L February 28, 2014)

**Yellow-throated Warbler** (NUT Vol. 4 p. 212 (AUK Vol. 3 No. 1 p. 139) (AUK Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 127) (O&O Vol. 12 p. 171) (SRL February 19, 1931) (BCC) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (eBird S 8202085) (eBird S32469824) (Chat Vol. 25 no. 2 p. 42) (EBC-2) (MAS-L June 8, 2014)

**Prairie Warbler** (Nolan Jr, V., E. D. Ketterson and C. A. Buerkle.(2014).Prairie Warbler (*Setophaga discolor*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/prawarDOI:10.2173/bna.455>) (USFWS brochure "Prairies of the Carolina Piedmont Region" MCPRD July 2005) (BCC) (Letter to C.S. Brimley, August 28, 1926) (SRL February 19, 1931) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 53) (eBird S3730282) (MCPRD-BD) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 65) (MAS-L December 7, 2013) (MCPRD-NS) (BNA) (SoB 2014)

**Black-throated Green Warbler** (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 4) (Morse, Douglass H. and Alan F. Poole.(2005).Black-throated Green Warbler (*Setophaga virens*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/btnwarDOI:10.2173/bna.55>) (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 pp. 1-4) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 pp. 100-101) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 212) (WBM) (NCSM) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 80) (MCPRD-BD) (John Trott) (eBird S6816064) (MAS-L November 21, 2014)

**Canada Warbler** (Cely) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 212) (AUK Vol. 3 No. 2 p. 175) (BCC) (WBM May 6, 1929) (BPP) (BPP) (AFN 1943) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 3 p. 57) (Chat Vol. 20 No.1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 55) (I choose not to include the June 1, 2009 report in MCPRD-BD) (eBird S 14981938) (eBird S20028862) (MAS-L September 5, 2000) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 31) (SoB 2014)

**Wilson's Warbler** (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 172) (SCBL) (BCC) (EBC-1) (FC) (EBC-1) (SBC) (UNCC) (MAS-N September 1983) (DBW) (eBird S26781335) (MAS-N June 1988) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 2 p. 48) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 67) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 290) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 77) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 3 pp. 93-94) (CBC photogallery) (eBird S12204508) (eBird S10688169) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 1 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 34) (MAS-L May12, 2013) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 36) (eBird S24978891) (eBird S25026350) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 49) (SoB 2014)

**Yellow-breasted Chat** (PBB 1942) (Concord Daily Tribune May 18, 1920) (Evening Chronicle December 23, 1911) (WBM June 28, 1926) (WBM June 3, 1930) (SRL June 11, 1931) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (EBC-1) (AUK Vol. 59 p. 582) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 24 Nos.1-2 p. 28) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 2 p. 50) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (NCSM #19290) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 107) (eBird S16840560)

(ACES@Illinois Fall 2014 pp. 23-25) (MCPRD-NS) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 69) (BBA)

**Family Emberizidae: New World Sparrows** (WBM) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 3 pp. 78-79) (SCBL 1970)

**Eastern Towhee** (Florence Morning News June 8, 1952) (NUT Vol. 4 pp. 214-215) (AUK Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 125) (PBB 1919) (WBM) (Chat. Vol. 4 No. 2 p. 15) (SRL September 29, 1930) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 4 No. 2 p. 15) (WBM July 10, 1931) (Chat Vol. 2 No. 3 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 7&8 p. 65 July-August 1939) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 4 Nos. 5&6 p. 59) (PBB 1942) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 37) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 58) (MCPRD-NS)

**Bachman's Sparrow** (Cely) (PBB 1942) (Cely) (AMNH skin #762547) (BPP) (BPP) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 3 pp. 40-42) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 1 p. 19) (SBC) (EBC-1) (EBC-2) (EBC-3) (AB Vol. 40 No. 5 p. 1193) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 67) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 p. 78) (SoB 2014)

**Chipping Sparrow** (Cely) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 1 p. 9) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 4 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 1 p. 9) (EBC-2) (PBB 1919) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 214) (Wayne) (EBC-1)

**Clay-colored Sparrow** (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 p. 21) (Grant, Todd A. and Richard W. Knapton.(2012).Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/clcspaDOI:10.2173/bna.120>) (SCBL 1970 p. 637) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 pp. 20-21) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 98) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 3 p. 84) (DWS)(DBW) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 19) (eBird S23446707) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 100) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 121) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 4 p. 155) (eBird S4029913) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 2 p. 64) (eBird S6905362) (eBird S11877747) (eBird S25390248) (eBird S26555314) (eBird S33365569) (I choose not to include a sighting reported at Carolina Sandhills NWR on November 11, 2016 as no details were provided. eBird S32530804)

**Field Sparrow** (BBS) (Decatur Herald May 17, 1914) (CBC) (SBC) (WBM May 15, 1928) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 3 p. 36) (David Wray handwritten notes) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 77) (MCPRD-NS) (NAS State of the Birds Report 2007) (SoB 2014)

**Vesper Sparrow** (carolinabirds January 9, 2004) (SRL November 21, 1933) (Asheville Citizen-Times May 31, 1953) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 114) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L May 2, 2015) (I choose not to include eBird S8123911 and eBird S2408313.) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (AUK Vol. 11 No. 2 pp. 110-111) (BPP) (EBC-1) (EBC-2) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 13) (BoC 1980) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 1 p. 15) (BNC) (CBC) (CBC) (carolinabirds March 24, 2012) (MAS-L April 3, 2011) (MAS-L March 24, 2016) (<http://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/migbirds/pdf/Status%20assessment%20for%20R6%20birds%20Vol%203%20-%20final%20report.pdf>)

**Lark Sparrow** (Martin, John W. and Jimmie R. Parrish. (2000).Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America:

<https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/larspaDOI:10.2173/bna.488> (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 74) (AB Vol. 35 No. 6 p. 931) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 1 p. 27) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 pp. 16-20) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 52 Vol. No. 3p. 68) (Cely) (eBird/Chat/MCPRD-BD) (SBC) (DBW) (AB Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 307) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 3 p. 83) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 1 p. 23) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p. 92) (eBird S23446707) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 3 p. 167) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 198) (MAS-L September 8, 2003) (eBird S3441079) (eBird S13444681)

**Savannah Sparrow** (JEMSS Vol. 74 No. 1 pp. 1-6) (JEMSS Vol. 74 No. 1 pp. 1-6) (Bird Lore Vol. 10 No. 3 p. 175) (MCPRD-BD) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 214) (WBM (EBC-1) (CBC) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 pp. 72-73)

**Grasshopper Sparrow** (Cely) (WBM) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 5 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 3 pp. 50-51) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 72) (corrections - Chat Vol. 10 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 1 p. 16) (CBC) (AB Vol. 40 No. 5 p. 1193) (Cely) (MAS-L May 7, 2017) (SoB 2014) (SoB 2007) (NC NHP) (NC NHP) (Cely 2003)

**Henslow's Sparrow** (The Life History of Henslow's Sparrow, *Passerherbulus henslowi* (Audubon) A. Sidney Hyde University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor July 1939) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 190) (BCC) (Potter et. al., 2006) (CBC) (AFN Vol. 42 No. 3 p.303) (BPP) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 4 p. 73) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 72) (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 19) (AFN September 1948 p. 203) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 3 p. 55) (SBC) (AB Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 191) (AB Vol. 40 No. 5 p. 1193) (M&P p. 34) (eBird S9099222) (eBird S16376919) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 168) (eBird S2539798) (carolinabirds November 9, 2013) (eBird S15615549) (eBird S33758226) (NCNHP 2016)

**Le Conte's Sparrow** (SCBL 1949) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 pp. 190-192) (MVZ specimen# 213413 1-14-1882, #213414 12-20-1881, #213415 1-21-1882) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 pp. 30-31) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 2 p. 48) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 97) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 4 p.92) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 108) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 4 p. 159) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 108) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 2 p. 81) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S11249652) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 4 p. 155) (CBC) (DWS) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 3 p. 63) (eBird S9544225)

**Nelson's Sparrow** ([http://www.carolinabirdclub.org/ncbirds/view.php?species\\_id=515](http://www.carolinabirdclub.org/ncbirds/view.php?species_id=515)) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 59) (carolinabirds May 14, 2017) (eBird S36862680) (carolinabirds May 15, 2017)

**Fox Sparrow** (Weckstein, Jason D., Donald E. Kroodsmas and Robert C. Faucett.(2002).Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/foxspaDOI:10.2173/bna.715>) (eBird S25463846) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p. 116) (CBC) (WBM: April 4, 1928) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 4 No. 2 p. 15) (BPP) (The Robesonian December 1, 1953) (Gastonia Gazette December 27, 1955) (MAS-L December 12, 2004) (MAS-L February 24, 2015)

**Song Sparrow** (Cely) (PBB 1919) (JEMSS Vol. 26 pt. 2 pp. 71-75) (JEMMS Vol. 30 pt. 2 p. 85) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 1 No. 1 March 1937 p. 11) (Chat Vol. 4 No. 2 p. 15) (BPP) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 15 No. 5 p. 81) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 63) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 2 pp. 39-42) (AB Vol. 37 No. 6 p. 980) (Cely) (BBA)

**Lincoln's Sparrow** (PBB 1942) (AB Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 42) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 2 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 77) (The specimen location is listed incorrectly as "Columbia" in two later sources) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 2 pp. 56-59) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 130) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 26) (MAS-L February 13, 2005) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 2 pp. 56-59) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 2 p. 55) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 114) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 1 p. 40) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 2 p. 63) (carolinabirds November 1, 2002) (carolinabirds October 19, 2008) (MAS-L October 23, 2010)

**Swamp Sparrow** (carolinabirds July 9, 2011) (CBC) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 214) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p.189) (WBM)

**White-throated Sparrow** (WBM April 23 1928) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 3 p. 115) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 49) (eBird S14860083) (eBird S12533471) (CBC) (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-do-scientists-learn/>) (BBL) (Chat Vol. 1 No.1 p. 13) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 2 p. 31) ([www.co-opliving.com](http://www.co-opliving.com) March/April 2000 p. 33)

**White-crowned Sparrow** (BoC 2006) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 pp. 47-51) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 4 p. 83) (eBird S6974510) (MAS-L May 19, 2011) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 99) (eBird S35225820) (SCBL 1949) (Solider Ornithologist on Maneuvers) (EBC-1) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 pp. 47-51) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 4 p. 83) (SBC) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 105) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 4 p. 86) (MAS-N June 1984) (MAS-N June 1986) (SCBL 1970) (carolinabirds October 19, 2015)

**Dark-eyed Junco** (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 2) (Cely) (eBird S33324546) (MAS-L June 8, 2013) (Vivian Sprehe pers. comm.) (CBC) (Nolan Jr., V., E.D. Ketterson, D.A. Cristol, C.M. Rogers, E.D. Clotfelter, R.C. Titus, S.J. Schoech and E. Snajdr.(2002). Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*), The Birds of North America (P.G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/daejunDOI:10.2173/bna.716>) (carolinabirds February 7, 2014) (BNA) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 3 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 1 pp. 27-28) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 1 p. 20) (Chat Vol. 29 No. 2 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 2 pp. 53-54) (M&P p. 35) (AB Vol. 39 No. 2p. 158) (AB Vol. 39 No. 3 p. 287) (MAS-L May 27, 2004) (Note: This subspecies may be the same as the "Red-backed" Junco (*J.h. dorsalis*).) (MAS-L December 25, 2014)

#### **Family Cardinalidae: Piranga Tanagers, Cardinals, Allies**

**Summer Tanager** (Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 p. 57) (Cely) (MCPRD-BD) (AB Vol. 38 No. 2 p. 191) (SBC) (MAS-L March 8, 2011) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 213) (MVZ specimen # 28737) (BCC) (BCC) (WBM) (WBM May 22, 1928 and June 22, 1928) (Chat Vol. 15 No.'s 3&4 p. 59) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 1 pp.20-21)

**Scarlet Tanager** (WEBB) (BNC) (Cely) (eBird S10424351) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L November 14, 2005) (SBC) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 212) (Wayne) (PBB 1919) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 115) (SCBL 1970) (Cely) (WBM May 8, 1928) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 69) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 3 p. 65) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 3 p. 85) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 4 p. 108)

**Western Tanager** (Chat Vol. 11 No. 1 p. 14) (PBB 1959) (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 29) (eBird S18143607) (CBC RBA January 9, 2004) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 124) (CBC RBA March 8, 2006) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 58) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L January 9, 2010) (eBirdS20853701) (eBirdS21253066) (eBird S17426367 (MCPRD-BD photo on file) (eBirdS32732944)

**Northern Cardinal** (CO February 13, 1885) (People's Press August 4, 1887) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 3 p.50) (MCPRD-NS) (carolinabirds February 2, 2013)

**NC State Bird Box** (Chat Vol. 6 No. 3 p. 43) (Chat Vol. 7 No. 2 p. 17)

**Rose-breasted Grosbeak** (WBM) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 25) (eBird S10559974) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 2) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 101) (I choose not to include eBirdS10559974 and S10933915.) (Chat Vol. 79 No.1 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 3 p. 153) (MAS-L April 25, 2004)

**Blue Grosbeak** (eBird S10513775) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 1 p. 22) (CBC) (NUT Vol. 4 No. 4 p. 214) (MVZ specimen# 226572) (BCC) (BCC) (EBC-1) (WBM June 28, 1926) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 77) (SBC)

**Indigo Bunting** (Boston Transcript carried in the Spirit of the South August 20, 1892) (Asheville Weekly Citizen June 21, 1894) (eBird S6850651) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p. 103) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 22) (Chat Vol. 24 No. 4 p. 104) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 168) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 p. 75) (eBird S3463528) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 58) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 68) (MCPRD-NS)

**Painted Bunting** (News and Observer April 8, 1902) (Boston Transcript carried in the Spirit of the South August 20, 1892) (CO May 18, 1893) (Greensboro Daily News November 2, 1905) (<https://www.birdwatchingdaily.com/blog/2016/11/28/black-market-painted-bunting/>) (Lowther, Peter E., Scott M. Lanyon and Christopher W. Thompson.(2015).Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*), The Birds of North America (P. G. Rodewald, Ed.). Ithaca: Cornell Lab of Ornithology; Retrieved from the Birds of North America: <https://birdsna.org/Species-Account/bna/species/paibunDOI: 10.2173/bna.398>) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 pp. 7-9) (Chat Vol. 35 No. 3 pp. 80-82) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 3 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 1 p. 16) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 2 p. 83) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 143) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 36) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 95) (eBird S13982859) (MAS-L February 14, 2014) (eBird S17012203) (eBird S171121976) (carolinabirds January 3, 2017) (MAS-L February 6, 2015) (MAS-L January 20, 2016) (eBird S35102680) (eBird S37770489) (eBird S38532544)

**Dickcissel** (SCBL 1949) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 192) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 168) (Wayne) (PBB 1919) (AUK Vol. 45 No. 4 p. 508) (AUK 52 No. 4 p. 459) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 2 p. 35) (PBB 1959) (AUK Vol. 73 No. 1 pp. 66-70) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 4 pp. 85-88) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 2 p. 41) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 2 p.48) (EBC-2 late date year appears incorrect) (Chat Vol. 23 No. 3 p. 68) (Chat Vol. 25 No. 4 p. 35) (EBC-3) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 25) (EBC-2 note: the year is incorrect) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 3 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 4 p. 112) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 2 p. 62) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 49 No. 2 p. 40) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 77) (DBW) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 96) (Chat Vol. 55 No. 3 p. 66) (Chat

Vol. 56 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 3 p. 107) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 2 p. 82) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 2 p. 78) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 1 p. 66) (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S13120583) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 pp. 290-291) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 1 p. 46) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 199) (eBird S16376897) (NCNHP) (LeGrand, et al., 2014) (BBA) (MAS-L February 14, 2012)

**Family Icteridae: Blackbirds, Grackles, Cowbirds, Meadowlarks, and Orioles** (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 77 No. 3 pp. 217-228) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 1 pp. 3-7) (Greenville News January 23, 1966) (AB June 1975 p. 678) (WINC March 1961 p. 19) (Index-Journal March 14, 1970) (USDA-APHIS-ADC Blackbirds E-25 1994)

**Bobolink** (WEBB) (eBird S12942349) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 63 No. 2 p. 102) (eBird S20366111) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 1 p. 25 includes a report by Doug McNair of two birds seen on June 3, 1981 in the Sandhills region of Richmond County.) (SBC) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 189) (AUK Vol. 11 No. 2 p. 99) (CN September 18, 1905) (WEBB) (Carolina Watchman August 29, 1889) (PBB 1919) (<https://www.fws.gov/mountain-prairie/migbirds/pdf/Status%20assessment%20for%20R6%20birds%20Vol%203%20-%20final%20report.pdf>) (SoB 2014)

**Red-winged Blackbird** (SRL March 30, 1931) (USDA-APHIS-ADC Blackbirds E-25 1994) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 1 pp. 3-9) (Cely) (CBC) (eBird S 9469998) (WBM June 28, 1926) (WBM May 15, 1928) (WBM May 25, 1928) (Chat Vol. 12 No. 5 pp. 85-86) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 2 p. 42)

**Eastern Meadowlark** (SCBL 1949) (Webb) (Wayne) (Evening Chronicle January 19, 1910) (PBB 1919) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (Wayne) (PBB 1919) (Letter to C.S. Brimley January 6, 1923) (PBB 1959) (MCPRD-BD) (SoB 2014) (SoB 2007)

**Rusty Blackbird** (<http://rustyblackbird.org/species-information/conservation-issues/>) (MAS-L February 5, 2010) (eBird S9315862) (eBird S18056352) (SBC) (I choose not to include eBird S36943755 or eBird S15184231, as sufficient details were not provided) (CBC) (CBC) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (BPP) (MAS-N March 1961) (carolinabirds March 5, 2014) (NC NHP 2014)

**Brewer's Blackbird** (Chat Vol. 46 No. 3 p. 75) (AUK Vol. 4 No. 1 p. 76) (Wayne p.208) (AUK Vol. 44 No. 4 p. 567) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 3 p. 74) (PBB 1942) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 45 No. 3 pp. 111-113) (Bird-Banding Vol. 46 No. 2 pp. 106-125) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 4 p. 130) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p.26) (P&G) (Bird-Banding Vol. 46 No. 2 pp. 106-125) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 4 p. 99) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 3 p. 75) (AB 28:292) (USGS BBL) (Smithsonian #110209) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 30) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 97) (AB 98th CBC) (SoB 2014)

**Common Grackle** (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 167) (PBB 1919) (Cely) (BoC 2006) (SoB 2014) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (AUK Vol. 5 No. 1 p. 113) (BCC) (Letter to C.S. Brimley January 9, 1931) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 7&8 p. 65 July-August 1939 and Chat Vol. 4 No's 5&6 p. 59) (Chat Vol. 4 No's. 5&6, p. 59) (BPP) (Chat Vol. 21 No. 4 p. 81)

**Brown-headed Cowbird** (CBC) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (Letter to C.S. Brimley Aug. 19, 1928) (BCC) (BPP) (Cely) (Wilson Bulletin Vol. 48 No. 1 pp. 13-16) (AFN Vol. 11 p. 399) (Chat



Vol. 22 No. 4 p. 84) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p. 58) (Cely)

**Orchard Oriole** (PBB 1919 p. 223) (Bird Lore Vol. 12 No. 1 p. 45) (eBird S22828054) (MCPRD-BD) (SBC) (MVZ # 219968) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 215) (CO July 8, 1906 p. 16) (WBM May 8, 1928) (SRL November 15, 1932) (Chat Vol. 13 No. 2 p. 24) (Cely) (BBA)

**Hooded Oriole** (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 1)

**Bullock's Oriole** (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 180) (AB Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 308) (M&P p. 37) (MAS-N February 1979) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 2 p. 75) (MAS-L January 20, 2010) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 3 p. 99)

**Baltimore Oriole** (Weekly Transcript and Messenger July 23, 1886) (MCPRD-BD) (L. Barden pers. comm.) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 14 No. 4 p. 51) (EBC) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 1 p. 5) (Bird-Banding Vol. 40 No. 3 pp. 181-197) (SCBL 1970 p. 628) ([http://www.dnr.sc.gov/news/2016/apr/apr29\\_oriole.html](http://www.dnr.sc.gov/news/2016/apr/apr29_oriole.html)) (CBC data) (MAS-L January 19, 2016) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 90) (Cely p. 288) (WBM April 1, 1928) (SRL November 15, 1932) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 115) (Chat Vol. 40 No. 1 p. 21) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 70) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 70) (MCPRD-BD) (MAS-L May 30, 2006) (MAS-L May 13, 2007) (MAS-L June 14, 2007) (Jan and Phil Fowler, pers. comm.)

**Family Fringillidae: Finches** ("Winter Visitors" by A.M. Ross Canadian Ornithologist Vol.1 No. 1)

**House Finch** (AUK Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 31) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 2 pp. 45-49) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 3 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 2 p. 16) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 4 p. 98) (AB Vol. 29 No. 5 p. 960) (Chat Vol. 43 No. 4 p. 101) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 1 p. 16) (Rock Hill Herald June 24, 1988 p. 1B) (P&G) (Chat Vol. 52. No.3 p. 70) (Cely p. 290) (<https://www.allaboutbirds.org/house-finch-eye-disease-outbreak-then-understanding/>)

**Purple Finch** (MCPRD-BD) (eBird S29754643) (MAS-L July 2, 2012) (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-do-scientists-learn/>) (BBL) (Bird Bander 1967 pp.1-15) (North American Bird Bander Vol. 19 No. 1 pp. 1-11) (<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/03/17/AR2009031703101.html>) (EBC-1) (MCPRD-BD)

**Red Crossbill** (SCBL 1949) (BoC 2006) (<http://ebird.org/content/ebird/news/recrtype/>) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 pp. 59-62) (Cely) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 55) (SCBL 1970) (AUK Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 432) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 pp. 46-47) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 pp. 46-47) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 1 p. 33) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 3 pp. 53-58) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 1 p. 16) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 3 pp. 53-58) (EBC-3) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 p. 199) (eBird S3374905) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 76) (eBird S12013691) (eBird S12068519) (eBird S12344276) (carolinabirds January 20, 2013) (eBird S12654966) (eBird S13606395)

**Common Redpoll** (American Naturalist 110: 559-571) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 2 p. 48) (Chat Vol. 43 No. 3 p. 73) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 73) (EBC-3) (Chat Vol. 42 No. 3 p. 65) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 3 p. 110) (eBird S19390600) (CBC RBA December 12, 2003) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 68) (carolinabirds December 3, 2012) (eBird S7757224) (eBird S7848520) (MAS-L January 21, 2013) (eBird S38245936) (MAS-L November 29, 2013) (eBird S21647008)

**Pine Siskin** ([https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Pine\\_Siskin/sounds](https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Pine_Siskin/sounds)) (ZTP) (<http://birds.audubon.org/what-were-learning-christmas-bird-count-biennial-irruptions-pine-siskins-across-north-america>) (carolinabirds September 6, 2011) (eBird S23835433) (Chat Vol. 51 No. 3 pp. 57-61) (carolinabirds March 23, 2013) (carolinabirds May 2, 2011) (NUT Vol. 4 p. 214) (E.E. Brown Letter to C.S. Brimley August 28, 1926) (AFN February 1–April 1 1942, p.5) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 29) (Chat Vol. 31 No. 2 p. 54 June 1967) (<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-do-scientists-learn/>) (carolinabirds January 11, 2011) (SoB 2014)

**American Goldfinch** (BBL) (SBC) (CBC) (Cely p. 294) (Chat Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 31) (BBA) (<http://www.hiltonpond.org/ThisWeek120922.html>)

**Evening Grosbeak** (carolinabirds November 21, 2010) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 10 No. 2 p. 34) (SCBL 1970 p. 631) (Chat Vol. 22 No. 3 pp. 51-54) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 1 p. 19) (SBC) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 pp. 69-74) (Chat Vol. 30, No. 1 p. 33) (Chat Vol. 30 No. 3 p. 91) (Gastonia Gazette November 4, 1968) (Chat Vol. 34 No. 3 p. 54) (eBird S34517101) (SBC) (AB Vol. 34 No. 3 p. 265) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 3 p. 67) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 1) (P&G) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 1 p. 26) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 58) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 1 p. 39) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 39) (SoB 2014)

**Family Passeridae: Old World Sparrows**

**House Sparrow** (CBC) (MAS-L January 26, 2016) (Cely p. 296) (SCBL 1949) (Rob Dunn, Smithsonian.com, March 02, 2012) (W.B. Barrows. 1889. The English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) in North America. USDA Bulletin 1. Washington, DC. p. 9-25) (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 190) (CO January 7, 1877) (The Observer April 13, 1877) (The Observer July 19, 1877) (The Observer January 8, 1878) (Wilmington Morning Star December 7, 1877) (CO January 10, 1879) (Charlotte Democrat March 29, 1878) (Charlotte Democrat November 26, 1880) (News and Observer November 26, 1882) (CO December 24, 1885) (Carolina Watchman March 10, 1887) (Gastonia Gazette May 10, 1888) (Smithwick 1897) (PBB 1919) (Wilmington Morning Star November 13, 1916 p. 8) (Audubon Magazine February 1888) (PBB 1942) (SCBL 1949) (Ibis 2005, Robinson et al., pp. 552-562)

**Supplementary Bird List**

**Black-bellied Whistling-Duck** (Florida Field Naturalist Vol. 27 No. 4 p. 177) (savannahnow.com December 15, 2015) (Chat Vol. 68 no. 3 p. 107) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 1 p. 2) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 8) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 pp. 13-14) (MAS-L June 18, 2004) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 pp. 13-14) ([www.dnr.sc.gov/news/yr2015/june25/june25\\_duck.html](http://www.dnr.sc.gov/news/yr2015/june25/june25_duck.html))

**Greater White-fronted Goose** (BCC) (PBB 1942) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 1 p. 32) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 3 p.84) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 4 p. 101) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 3 p. 223) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 3. P. 94) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 6) (MCPRD-BD photo on file) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 17)

**Brant** (M&P 1993) (CO April 7, 1902) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 4 p. 179) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 3)

**Cackling Goose** (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 86) (PBB 1959) (Chat Vol. 19 No. 4 p. 86) (ZTP) (MCPRD-BD) (Chat Vol. 69 No.1 p. 30)

**Mottled Duck** ([www.warnell.uga.edu/research/wildlife/mottled-duck-genetics.php](http://www.warnell.uga.edu/research/wildlife/mottled-duck-genetics.php)) (P&G 1989) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 8) (Chat database review June 2016) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 4 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p.1)

**Ruffed Grouse** (Audubon NC IBA 2010 edition) (Baker's Mountain Park bird checklist)(Chat Vol. 32 no. 1 p.1) (PBB1942) (CO December 5, 1882) (AUK Vol. 3 No. 4 p. 483) (An Avifaunal Baseline Analysis for Kings Mountain National Military Park, Dr. William Rogers, Winthrop University, 2006)

**Great Shearwater** (Chat Vol. 69 No. 4 p. 163) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 2 pp. 37-47) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 132) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 3 p. 106)

**Leach's Storm-Petrel** (Goldsboro Messenger September 15, 1881) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 74)

**White-tailed Tropicbird** (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 74) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 1 p. 24)

**Brown Booby** (PBB 1942) (CBC Chat database) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 3) (A Brown Booby reportedly photographed on Lake Keowee in upstate South Carolina remains an unverified record as of the date of this publication. The report was posted on carolinabirds November 21, 2015) (CBC photogallery)

**Great Cormorant** ([www.inaturalist.org/observations/139736](http://www.inaturalist.org/observations/139736)) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 13)

**Roseate Spoonbill** (BNA) (M&P 1993) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 1 p. 15) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 1 p. 20)

**Northern Goshawk** (<https://www.carolinabirdclub.org/misc/id/accipiters.html>) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 2 pp. 30-33) (CRC) (Betty O'Leary pers. comm.) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 160)

**Golden Eagle** (USFWS) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 95) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 p.59) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p.6) (Cooper et al. 1977) (WINC January 1983) (carolinabirds October 9, 2013) (Journal of Field Ornithology Vol. 86 No. 4 pp. 337-344) (The North Carolina Whig March 3, 1852) (WINC July 1947) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 2 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 67 No.3 p. 114) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 4 p. 152) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 49) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 88) May 15, 2004 (Chat Vol. 68 No. 3 p.118) July 4, 2004 (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 170) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 2 p. 56) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 4 p. 170) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3 p.110) (MAS-L November 11, 2013)

**Limpkin** (Chat Vol. 40 No. 4 p. 94) (SCBL 1949) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 38) (Chat Vol. 80 No. 1 p. 14)

**Whooping Crane** (Chat Vol. 69 No. 3 pp.113-114)

**Red-necked Phalarope** (NUT Vol. 5 p. 242) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 3 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p.72) (Note: One sight record reported from Catawba County (Iyoob) has not been included.)

**Red Phalarope** (Chat Vol.47 No. 2 p. 53) (Dwayne Martin confirmed Alexander is the correct county pers. comm. email May 15, 2016) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p. 72) (eBird) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 2 p.97) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 3 p. 67)

**Least Tern** (Chat Vol. 76 No. 4 p.136) (eBird) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 3 p. 76) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76) (Note: one also reported in Chesterfield County June 1, 1995 —eBird) (eBird S11529926)

**Arctic Tern** (Chat Vol. 23 No. 2 p. 30) (Carolina Bird Club

Newsletter August 2012) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 4 p. 76)

**Black Skimmer** (AUK Vol. 2 No. 2 p. 193)

**Long-Eared Owl** (AUK 1885 p. 192) (Chat Vol. 20 No. 3 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 44 No. 3 p. 87) (CRC) (Mathias Engelmann pers. comm. March 26, 2016)

**Spotlight on Research: Hummingbird Banding** (<http://www.hiltonpond.org/ThisWeek151224.html>)

**Green-breasted Mango** (Chat Vol. 69 No. 2 pp. 68-70)

**Allen's Hummingbird** (Chat Vol. 68 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 3p. 70) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 p. 12) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 1 p. 3)

**Red-cockaded Woodpecker** (Chat Vol. 49 No. 3 pp. 75-78) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 3 p. 75) (NC NHP 2014) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 3 pp. 37-39) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 1 p.15) (Chat Vol. 9 No. 5 p. 77) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 3 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 27 No. 1 p. 19) (SoB 2014)

**Scissor-tailed Flycatcher** (BNA) (SCBL 1949) (PBB 1959) (BoC 1980) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 1 p. 3) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 1 pp. 30-31) (Chat Vol. 38 No. 3 p. 63 & 65) (Chat Vol. 56 No. 2 p. 90) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 65) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 2 p. 80) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 142) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 2 p. 80) (Chat Vol. 64 No. p. 70) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 2 p. 59) (Chat Vol. 68 No. 3 p. 113) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 2 p. 89) (Chat Vol. 73 No. 4 p. 162) (Chat Vol. 74 No. 2 p. 91) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 4 p. 158) (MAS-L June 15, 2011) (MAS-L June 6, 2012) (Chat Vol. 46 No. 4 pp. 113-114) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 1 p. 23) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 pp. 146-149) (Chat Vol. 72 No. 4 p. 141)

**Cave Swallow** (American Birds Vol. 46 p. 411) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 4 p.178) (Chat Vol. 61 No. 2 p. 102) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 2 p.75) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 1 p.27) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 2 p. 53) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 1 p. 25) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p.106) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 85)

**Bicknell's Thrush** (Discovery Magazine September 1999) (AOU 1998) (AUK Vol. 8 No. 2 p. 173) (SCBL 1949) (MAS-L September 17, 2011)

**Chestnut-collared Longspur** (Chat Vol. 62 No. 4 pp. 185-186) (Chat Vol. 57 No. 3 p. 66) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 1 p.4) (Chat Vol. 75 No. 3 p.133)

**Smith's Longspur** (NUT Vol. 6 p. 115) (AUK Vol. 8 p.167) (AMNH No. 56124) (SCBL 1979) (AB Vol. 42 No. 2 p. 251) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 3 p.168) (BNC)

**Snow Bunting** (AB Vol. 29 No. 3 p. 678) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 3 p. 64) (Chat Vol. 41 No. 3 pp. 59-66) (DWS) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 4 p. 104) (M&P 1993) (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 109) (eBird) (MAS-L December 15, 2011) (Chat Vol. 76 No. 2 p. 61) (eBird)

**American Tree Sparrow** (Chat Vol. 61 No. 4 p. 232) (Chat Vol. 58 No. 2 p. 68) (Chat Vol. 79 No. 1 p. 58) (CN March 13, 1902) (CN August 24, 1913) (Chat Vol. 3 Nos. 7&8 p. 65) (BNC) (Chat Vol. 62 No. 3 p. 167) (AB 98th CBC) (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 77)

**Black-headed Grosbeak** (SCBL 1970) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 2 p. 52) (carolinabirds November 22, 2016)

**Yellow-headed Blackbird** (Chat Vol. 16 No. 1 p. 26) (Chat Vol. 16 No. 4 p.101) (Chat Vol. 17 No. 2 p. 45) (Chat Vol. 26 No. 4 p. 100) (BoC 1980) (Chat Vol. 77 No. 4 p. 158) (AUK Vol. 1 No. 3 p. 293) (M&P 1993) (<http://www.carolinabirdclub.org/chat/database.html>) (Chat Vol. 37 No. 2 p. 54) (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 p. 75) (CBC) (Chat Vol. 71 No. 3 p. 95) (MCPRD-BD

photo on file)

**Scott's Oriole** (Chat Vol. 73 No. 1 p. 2) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w9Vu0rgjBak>)

**White-winged Crossbill** (Chat Vol. 28 No. 3 p. 74) (BNC) (Chat Vol. 47 No. 3 p. 82) (MAS-N March 1982) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 1) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 1 p. 26) (Dick Brown, pers. comm.) (carolinabirds June 8, 2002) (Chat Vol. 69 No. 1 p. 37)

#### **Hypothetical Bird List**

**Eurasian Wigeon** (Chat Vol. 64 No. 3 p. 102)

**Reddish Egret** (Chat Vol. 12 No. 3 p. 52) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 1 p. 7) (Chat Vol. 28 No. 4 p. 120) (Chat Vol. 36 No. 4 p. 106) (Chat Vol. 55 Vol. 2 p. 60) (Chat Vol. 50 No. 2 p. 46)

**Long-billed Dowitcher** (Chat Vol. 66 No. 2 p. 71) (Chat Vol. 39 No. 1 p. 25)

**Burrowing Owl** (band no.120432074, 08M) (Betty O'Leary pers. comm.) (NCSM record #20720) (Chat Vol. 70 No. 1 p. 12)

**Sprague's Pipit** (Chat Vol. 38 No. 3 pp. 75-76) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 88) (Chat Vol. 59 No. 3 p. 91)

**MacGillivray's Warbler** (Chair - NC BRC, pers. comm.)

**Black-throated Gray Warbler** (Chat Vol. 67 No. 2 pp. 71-72) (Chat Vol. 65 No. 3 p. 85)

**Pine Grosbeak** (Chat Vol. 33 No. 1 pp.1-2) (Chat Vol. 33 No. 1 p.1) (Chat Vol. 32 No. 1 p. 24) (CBC) (CBC) (P&G 1989) (Chat Vol. 78 No. 1 p. 12)

#### **Exotic Bird List**

**Mute Swan** (carolinabirds December 12, 2011) (Chat Vol. 53 No. 1 p. 16) (Chat Vol. 54 No. 1 p. 21) (DBW) (MAS-N June 1989)

**Ring-necked Pheasant** (PBB 1919) (Gaffney Ledger February 23, 1928) (CO April 4, 1922) (PBB 1942) (The High Point Enterprise May 27, 1966)

**Ringed Turtle-Dove** (Chat Vol. 43 No. 2 p. 40) (Chat Vol. 48 No. 4 p. 74) (Chat Vol. 45 No. 2 p. 37) (Chat Vol. 52 No. 2 No. p. 37) (Chat Vol. 60 No. 4 p. 144) (JEMSS 117 (2) pp. 124-125)

**Egyptian Goose** (MAS-L August 19, 2013)

**Barnacle Goose** (PBB 1959)

**Note regarding Piedmont Christmas Bird Count data:** Over the years, some birds have been recorded in the National Audubon Society Christmas Bird Count Database that should not be considered valid for this region. These may represent typographical or database entry errors, or some may be misidentifications. Species include: Black Rail, Bobolink, Broad-winged Hawk, Common Nighthawk, Eastern Kingbird, Eastern Wood-Pewee, Great Crested Flycatcher, Green Kingfisher, Northern Shrike, Painted Bunting, Prothonotary Warbler, Short-billed Dowitcher, Sprague's Pipit, Veery, Wood Thrush, Yellow-billed Loon.

**Note regarding Piedmont Spring Bird Count data:** These species has been sighted on one or more Spring Bird Counts in other parts of the Carolina Piedmont. Species include: Greater White-fronted Goose, Common Merganser, Red-throated Loon, Red-necked Grebe, Great Cormorant, Snowy Egret, Red-necked Phalarope, Laughing Gull, Common Ground-Dove, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, American Tree Sparrow, Red Crossbill.

**Note regarding Rare Bird observation dates in Guilford County, NC:** George R. Wheaton has prepared a detailed summary of observation dates of rare birds in Guilford County. This list is based on data supplied by Dr. Herb Hendrickson, former editor of *The Chat* and a professor at UNC Greensboro. This list provides hundreds of additional Piedmont sight reports compiled from 1893-2017. It can be viewed at: [http://www.piedmontbirdclub.org/uploads/2/5/2/1/2521330/a\\_compilation\\_of\\_the\\_records\\_of\\_rare\\_bird\\_sightings\\_in\\_guilford\\_county2018.pdf](http://www.piedmontbirdclub.org/uploads/2/5/2/1/2521330/a_compilation_of_the_records_of_rare_bird_sightings_in_guilford_county2018.pdf)

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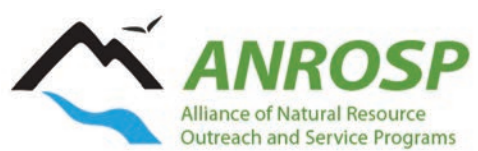
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**Marcia Wright** vii

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**Mary Wyant** 220, 339



# About

## Don Serif

When Don Serif was a young boy, his grandmother introduced him to the pastime of birding and instilled in him a lifelong love of our natural world. He studied earth science, biogeography, and biology at NC State and UNC Charlotte. He spent his career exploring natural areas in North and South Carolina and sharing their wonders with others.

Don has worked for the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the South Carolina State Park Service, and the Mecklenburg County Park and Recreation Department. He has been hired as a consultant for the National Park Service, the Catawba Lands Conservancy, University of Georgia, and many other organizations. He has served as adjunct faculty at UNC Charlotte and Central Piedmont Community College and is a state certified Environmental Educator.

During Don's tenure with Mecklenburg County Parks, he established the Conservation Science program and managed this award-winning program for more than a decade. He has been actively involved in bird research activities for thirty years and accepted the Extra Effort Award from North Carolina Partners in Flight (2004), the Honorary Warden Award from Audubon NC (2007), and the Wildlife Conservation Award from the North Carolina Chapter of The Wildlife Society (2008). From 2013-2017, he served as the eleventh editor of *The Chat*, the ornithological journal of the Carolinas, published quarterly since 1937.

Don lives in Charlotte with his wife Kim—a talented educator and naturalist—their son Liam, daughter Suzannah, two dogs, a cat, an ancient Guinea pig and the occasional other crawling critter. The family takes a road trip each summer to explore National Parks and natural environments across North America.

## Leigh Anne Carter

Leigh Anne is a naturalist and illustrator living in Charlotte, North Carolina. For as long as she can remember, she has been drawn to art and nature, and she is always searching for ways to combine the two. *Birds of the Central Carolinas* reawakened her love for birds and helped her become an avid birder. The interior illustrations were done with colored pencils on coquille paper. The cover was painted with watercolors on 300 lb. hot pressed paper.

Leigh Anne has interned as a science illustrator with the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, was an Artist-in-Residence at the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and has made artwork for various local organizations. She is also a children's book illustrator, using watercolors and colored pencils for both *Look, See the Bird!* and *Look, See the Farm!* written by Bill Wilson and Katie Fallon.

Leigh Anne has a Bachelor of Arts in Studio Art and a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Creative Writing from the University of North Carolina at Wilmington. She studied science illustration at California State University, Monterey Bay.

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**Voucher Specimen Record:** A specimen of this species was collected in the region and deposited in a curated collection.



**Specimen Examined:** A specimen of this species was examined in the region in hand by a competent authority and released, discarded, or lost.



**Banded Bird Record:** A specimen of this species was captured, banded, and released in the region.



**Photographic Record:** A photograph of this species was taken in Mecklenburg County.



**Outlined Photographic Record:** A photograph of this species has been taken in the region, but not in Mecklenburg County.



**Sight Record:** A dated sight record exists for this species in the Central Carolina region.



**Red Sight Record:** The only evidence of this species in the Central Carolina region is a sight record.



**Christmas Bird Count Record:** Species has been recorded on a Christmas Bird Count in the region.



**Spring Bird Count Record:** Species has been recorded on a Spring Bird Count in the region.



**Nest Record:** This species has been recorded nesting in the region.



**Orange Nest Record:** Mecklenburg County Breeding Bird Atlas designated Vulnerable. See page 554.



**Red Nest Record:** Mecklenburg County Breeding Bird Atlas designated Imperiled. See page 553.



**Outlined Nest Record:** This species has been recorded nesting in the region, but not in Mecklenburg County.



**Blue Nest Record:** Former Breeder. Mecklenburg County BBA designated Lost. See page 552.



**Historical**



**Accidental, Casual, or Very Rare**



**Rare**



**Uncommon**



**Fairly Common**



**Common, Very Common, or Abundant**



**ND - No Data**



**OB - Observed**



**PO - Possible**



**PR - Probable**



**CO - Confirmed**

