

Mrs. Appleberry). On 30 March 1959 James Parnell and Thomas Quay found a Western Grebe on the North Pond at Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge; and Parnell and Franklin Roberts saw another on Lake Johnson just south of Raleigh on 20 December 1961 (*Chat*, 26:17f).

Two sight records are in the literature from South Carolina: two individuals were seen offshore at Ocean Drive Beach in Horry County early on 14 April 1957 by Robert Overing, William Hamnett, and B.R. Chamberlain (*Audubon Field Notes*, 11:255), and a single individual was seen at Charleston on 23 November 1966 by Norman Chamberlain (*Chat*, 31:24).

The species has been sighted three times in Virginia: at Yorktown on 4 December 1963 Frederic Scott discovered a single bird (*Raven*, 35:46f); another was seen by many observers from the Washington area at Dulles Airport from 14 to 19 October 1964 (*Raven*, 36:26f); another was far inland at Claytor Lake in Pulaski County from 24 January to 27 February 1965. This individual was found by M. Kathy Klimkiewicz and J.W. Akers and seen by several other observers (*Raven*, 36:77). This last is the only record I have been able to discover from the entire southern Appalachian mountain region. Apparently, in both northern and southern states, most individuals of this species that manage to cross the mountains push on to the coast.

Elsewhere in the southeastern states I can find only two records from Kentucky (Robert M. Mengel, *The Birds of Kentucky*, p. 154) and one from Grenada Reservoir in Mississippi (*Audubon Field Notes*, 19:385). Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee have not yet recorded the species. There are seven records from the coasts of Florida, ranging from Jacksonville around to Pensacola, with the species reported twice from the Tampa Bay area three years apart (Alexander Sprunt Jr., *Florida Bird Life*, first published in 1954 but see the Addendum dated June 1963 in later copies; also *Audubon Field Notes*, 4:199, 9:251, 11:259, 13:149, 19:372, and 19:463). The grand total for the area south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers and east of the Mississippi River is one specimen and 19 sightings. This is reasonable considering that the bird's general flight route lies southwestward from its breeding grounds on freshwater lakes in the western states toward the Pacific coast. Strays should be watched for, however, especially along the coast, and identification should be made with care.

Black-necked Stilts Breeding In Onslow County, N.C.

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Black-necked Stilts (*Himantopus mexicanus*) were found for the first time in an impoundment at West Onslow Beach, Onslow County, N.C., during the summer of 1969. At least five were observed on 21 June 1969, 14 on 22 June 1969 (*Chat*, 33:106), and as many as 15 were still present on 11 August 1969. The behavior of these birds indicated they were nesting in the vicinity, but no nests were found in 1969.

An intensive search on 31 May 1970 disclosed four nests with four eggs each and one nest with one egg in this impoundment. Ten adults feigning injury, pretending to feed, and calling loudly were counted in the vicinity of these nests on this visit. On 15 June 1970 I found that these 10 adults were still present and that all nests had apparently hatched successfully. I returned to the impoundment on 6 July 1970 and observed four half-grown young feeding near an adult. A total of 16 Black-necked Stilts were counted on this visit.

For nesting activities at Cape Hatteras National Seashore see *Chat* (21:24-25, 1957; 24:105, 1960; 25:17, 1961; 26:103, 1962; and 27:58, 1963), and for possible nesting at North River Marsh at Beaufort, N.C., see *Chat*, 27:55, 1963. At present, Cape Hatteras National Seashore and West Onslow Beach are the only North Carolina sites where nesting of the Black-necked Stilt definitely occurs.