

# BIRDS OF THE CENTRAL SANDHILLS OF NORTH CAROLINA

J.H. CARTER III

This paper is based on records obtained from the following sources:

- (1) Pearson, Thomas G., C.H. Brimley, and H.H. Brimley. *Birds of North Carolina*. 1959 edition (BNC).
- (2) Skinner, Milton P., and John W. Achorn. *A Guide to the Winter Birds of the North Carolina Sandhills* (WBS). Albany: Science Press, 1928.
- (3) *The Chat*, Vol. 1-34 (1937-1970).
- (4) *Audubon Field Notes* (AFN), Vol. 22-24 (1968-1970).
- (5) Pennock, C.J. Bird Notes from Pinehurst, North Carolina, *Wilson Bulletin*, 23:34-42.
- (6) Milton P. Skinner Field Notes, in Charles Christopher Adams Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
- (7) The unpublished notes of Mary K. Wintyen (unpub., MKW) and of the author, J.H. Carter III (unpub., JHC).

The method of presentation, relative abundance terms, and residence status terms used in this paper follow closely those set forth by Dr. Robert J. Hader in his "Species List of Birds of Wake County, North Carolina," *The Chat*, 33:53-71. Common and scientific names are listed first, followed by relative abundance and residence status, and extreme dates of occurrence for transients and part-time residents. Status changes or habitat indications are given for some species.

Relative abundance terms are *common*, *fairly common*, *uncommon*, and *rare*. *Common* indicates that a species can usually be found in good numbers in the proper habitat at the proper season. A *fairly common* species can be found regularly, but in small numbers. An *uncommon* species cannot always be found, though several may be seen on occasion. *Rare* indicates a species that cannot be expected with any certainty, and for which only a few records exist.

Residence status terms are *permanent resident*, *summer resident*, *winter resident*, *visitor*, and *transient*. *Resident* species are present for the entire season indicated, while a *visitor* is present for only part of the season and may be irregular in occurrence. *Transients* refers to species found in migration only.

Abundance and residence status terms for each species are based on records for the period 1963 through mid-1971. Some species that have been recorded only once or twice have not been given an abundance or residence term.

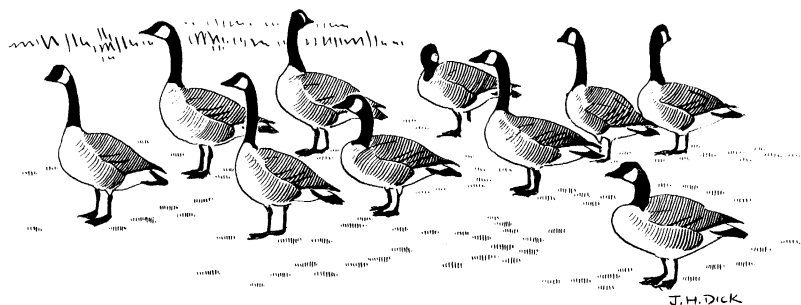
The area covered by this work consists of south-central and southeastern Moore County, northeastern Richmond County, extreme western Hoke County, and northern Scotland County. Gently rolling hills covered with sand make up the Sandhills Region. Elevation varies from about 250 feet to over 600 feet above sea level. The high ridges are characterized by such plant species as long-leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), turkey oak (*Quercus laevis*), blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), and wiregrass (*Aristida stricta*). Loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*) sourwood (*Oxydendrum arboreum*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*) and various oaks are found on the hillsides. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black gums (*Nyssa sylvatica*), water tupelo (*N. aquatica*), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), sweet gum (*Liquidamber styraciflua*), and sweetbay (*Magnolia virginiana*) are typical of the swamps of the deeper valleys. An excellent account of Sandhills vegetation can be found in *The Natural Gardens of North Carolina* (Chapel Hill: UNC Press, 1967), by B.W. Wells.

The climate is generally mild. Summer temperatures usually range in the high 80s and 90s during the day, and in the upper 60s and low 70s at night. Winter daytime temperatures usually range in the 40s and 50s, while nightly lows range from the low 30s

to the low 40s, though temperatures below freezing are not uncommon. Yearly precipitation averages 40 to 50 inches, with usually one good snowfall each winter.

The author is grateful to R.J. Hader, J.F. Parnell, Mark Simpson, and Mary K. Wintyen for their help with this paper.

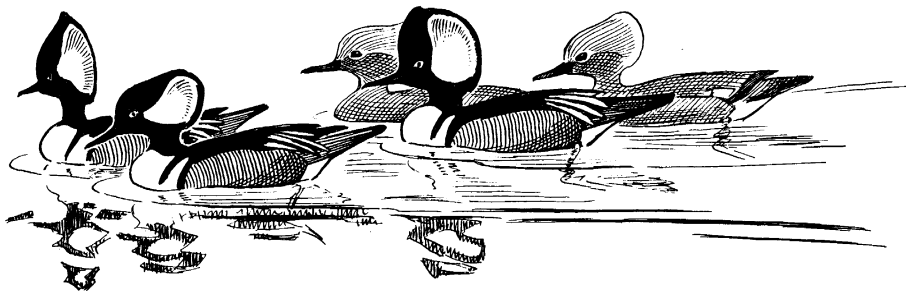
1. COMMON LOON (Gavia immer): Uncommon transient, 25 March to 28 April and 13 Nov. to 6 Dec. Single individuals are usually seen, but a flock of 11 was at Thagard's Lake on 13 April 1964 (unpub., JHC).
2. HORNED GREBE (Podiceps auritus): Uncommon winter visitor, 29 Oct. to 8 May. No more than four have been noted at one time.
3. PIED-BILLED GREBE (Podilymbus podiceps): Common winter and rare summer resident. Most are seen October through April. An adult with three half-grown young was seen on 9 July 1967 at Thagard's Lake (unpub., JHC).
4. DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT (Phalacrocorax auritus): Rare spring visitor. A single individual was at Thagard's Lake on 27 and 28 April 1966 (Chat, 30:89-90), and one was there on 10 May 1968 (AFN, 22:514).
5. GREAT BLUE HERON (Ardea herodias): Uncommon summer visitor and winter resident.
6. GREEN HERON (Butorides virescens): Fairly common summer resident, 10 April to 18 Oct.
7. LITTLE BLUE HERON (Florida caerulea): Uncommon late summer visitor, 30 June to 3 Sept. Only spring record is one seen on 12 May 1968 (AFN, 22:514). Ten were at the McKinney Lake Fish Hatchery on 5 August 1971 (unpub., JHC).
8. CATTLE EGRET (Bubulcus ibis): Rare spring and fall visitor. Spring records are for one on 13 April 1970 (AFN, 24:589), and at least one on 3 and 10 May 1962 (unpub., MKW). Only other records are one on 2 Aug. 1969 (unpub., JHC), and one on 17, 18, and 24 Nov. 1968 (AFN, 23:33).
9. COMMON EGRET (Casmerodius albus): Uncommon late summer visitor, 11 June to 6 Oct. Thirteen were at Thagard's Lake on 9 July 1967 (unpub., JHC).
10. SNOWY EGRET (Leucophoyx thula): Rare late summer visitor. Only records are 14 July 1955 (unpub., MKW), one on 31 July 1969, and one on 24 Aug., 30 Aug., and 6 Sept. 1969 (unpub., JHC).
11. LOUISIANA HERON (Hydranassa tricolor): Only two records: one on 12 May 1968 (AFN, 22:515), and one on 12, 16, and 21 August 1970 (unpub., JHC).
12. BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT HERON (Nycticorax nycticorax): Only records are for two at Whispering Pines on 28 April 1971, and one there the next day (unpub., JHC).
13. LEAST BITTERN (Ixobrychus exilis): Rare summer resident. Only records are for June 1963 (unpub., JHC). The marsh where it was found at that time has since been destroyed.
14. AMERICAN BITTERN (Botaurus lentiginosus): Very uncommon spring transient, 12 Mar. to 2 May. Only one fall record, one on 17 Oct. 1970 (unpub., JHC). Probably occurs more regularly in fall than the one record indicates.
15. WOOD IBIS (mycteria americana): Only record is of two at Lakeview on 5 July 1955 (unpub., MKW).
16. WHISTLING SWAN (Olor columbianus): Rare winter visitor. Liles Morgan saw two on Lake Bagget in Richmond County on 21 Nov. 1969 (Chat, 34:27). Two were at

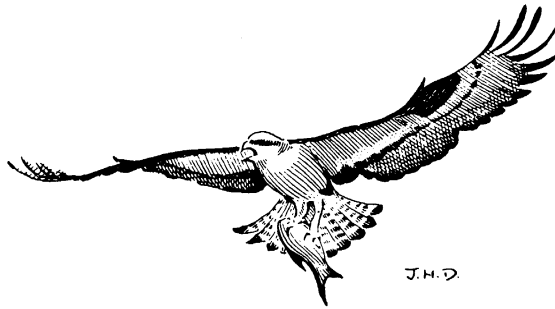


Spring Valley Lake on 25 and 27 Jan. 1970, and one was at Thagard's Lake on 7 Feb. 1970 (Chat, 34:51).

17. CANADA GOOSE (*Branta canadensis*): Rare winter visitor. Only records are five on 31 Oct. 1965 (Chat, 30: 89-90), and two on 22 Dec. 1963 (unpub., JHC).
18. BLUE GOOSE (*Chen caerulescens*): Only record is of an immature present from 30 Oct. 1966 through 8 April 1967 at Thurlow's Lake (unpub., JHC).
19. FULVOUS TREE DUCK (*Dendrocygna bicolor*): Two were seen on 15 April 1949 in the Barber Lakes area by Mr. and Mrs. C.L. Broley and Florence Robinson (Chat, 13:49).
20. MALLARD (*Anas platyrhynchos*): Fairly common winter resident, 22 Oct. to 2 May. A male, female, and eight small young were seen at Watson's Lake on 28 April 1965 (unpub., JHC).
21. BLACK DUCK (*Anas rubripes*): Fairly common winter resident, 18 Oct. to 6 April.
22. GADWALL (*Anas strepera*): Uncommon winter visitor, 17 Oct. to 1 May.
23. PINTAIL (*Anas acuta*): Uncommon winter visitor, 6 Oct. to 15 March.
24. GREEN-WINGED TEAL (*Anas carolinensis*): Uncommon winter visitor, 5 Sept. to 6 April.
25. BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*): Uncommon to fairly common transient, 22 March to 12 May and 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. Skinner stated that it was "found all winter in the Sandhills," but not commonly. He listed no supporting data in WBS or in his field notes, and there are no other winter records.
26. AMERICAN WIDGEON (*Mareca americana*): Uncommon winter visitor, 2 Oct. to 1 May. Seen most often during migrations.
27. SHOVELER (*Spatula clypeata*): Uncommon fall transient and rare winter visitor and spring transient, 9 Oct. to 27 April.
28. WOOD DUCK (*Aythya americana*): Permanent resident, fairly common in summer, less common in winter. Approximately 80 were flushed from a very small beaver pond at Weymouth Woods-Sandhills Nature Preserve on 25 Oct. 1969 (unpub., JHC).
29. REDHEAD (*Aythya americana*): Uncommon winter visitor, 29 Oct. to 15 April.
30. RING-NECKED DUCK (*Aythya collaris*): Common winter resident, 30 Sept. to 14 May. Two individuals seen at Thurlow's Lake on 28 Aug. 1968 (Chat, 33:27) remained at least until October. Their poor plumage and apparent inability or reluctance to fly indicate that they may have been summering cripples. A flock of approximately 500 was seen at Thagard's Lake on 30 October 1966 (unpub., JHC).

31. CANVASBACK (Aythya valisineria): Uncommon winter visitor, 29 Oct. to 26 Feb.
32. GREATER SCAUP (Aythya marila): Rare winter visitor. Three records: two on 29 Nov. 1968, two on 18 Jan. 1964, and one on 19, 25, and 26 Feb. 1967 (unpub., JHC).
33. LESSER SCAUP (Aythya affinis): Fairly common winter resident, 17 Oct. to 14 May.
34. COMMON GOLDENEYE (Bucephala clangula): Uncommon winter visitor, 13 Nov. to 7 Feb. Up to six were present at Lakeview during the 1970-1971 winter (unpub., JHC).
35. BUFFLEHEAD (Bucephala albeola): Uncommon to fairly common winter visitor, 18 Nov. to 28 April.
36. OLDSQUAW (Clangula hyemalis): Rare winter visitor, 21 Dec.-26 Feb. Three records: three were seen at Lakeview on 21 Dec. 1963 (unpub., MKW), one was there on 9 Jan. 1971, and one was there on 19, 25, and 26 Feb. 1967 (unpub., JHC).
37. WHITE-WINGED SCOTER (Melanitta deglandi): Only record is of one at Lakeview on 23 Oct. 1960 (unpub., MKW).
38. COMMON SCOTER (Oidemia nigra): Two records: one was at Spring Valley Lake on 29 Oct. 1966 (Chat, 31:50), and four were at Thagrad's Lake on 24 March 1969 (AFN, 23:580).
39. RUDDY DUCK (Oxyura jamaicensis): Uncommon winter visitor, 18 Oct. to 1 May.
40. HOODED MERGANSER (Lophodytes cucullatus): Fairly common winter resident, 30 Oct. to 10 April.
41. COMMON MERGANSER (Mergus merganser): Only positive record is one at Thagrad's Lake on 22 and 23 Dec. 1969 (Chat, 34:51).
42. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER (Mergus serrator): Uncommon transient and rare winter visitor, 25 Oct. to 28 April.
43. TURKEY VULTURE (Cathartes aura): Uncommon permanent resident. Pennock termed it abundant and Skinner said it was common, but it has decreased considerably during the last 40 years.





44. BLACK VULTURE (*Coragyps atratus*): Uncommon permanent resident. Skinner (WBS) stated that this species was more common than the Turkey Vulture; but like the preceding species, it has decreased in numbers and is now the less abundant of the two.
45. MISSISSIPPI KITE (*Ictinia mississippiensis*): Only record is of one seen over a golf course at Southern Pines on 20 Oct. 1949 (Chat, 13:75).
46. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*): Uncommon winter resident, 16 Oct. to 28 April.
47. COOPER'S HAWK (*Accipiter cooperii*): Uncommon winter resident, 27 Aug. to 28 April.
48. RED-TAILED HAWK (*Buteo jamaicensis*): Fairly common permanent resident.
49. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK (*Buteo lineatus*): Uncommon permanent resident. Skinner (WBS) found it to be the commonest large hawk, but this is definitely not the case now. It is now restricted to large tracts of swamp forest.
50. BROAD-WINGED HAWK (*Buteo platypterus*): Uncommon transient and rare summer resident, 27 March to 6 Sept.
51. MARSH HAWK (*Circus cyaneus*): Uncommon winter visitor, 4 Oct. to 4 April. Most often seen in late fall.
52. OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*): Fairly common spring and uncommon fall transient, 11 March to 8 May and 5 Aug. to 16 Oct. Eight individuals were seen migrating northward on the morning of 8 April 1964 (unpub., JHC).
53. SPARROW HAWK (*Falco sparverius*): Fairly common winter resident, rare in summer. Most are seen from August through April. Two June records, and one for July.
54. BOBWHITE (*Colinus virginianus*): Fairly common permanent resident.
55. TURKEY (*Meleagris gallopavo*): Uncommon permanent resident. Restricted to large tracts of woodland in the Sandhills Wildlife Management Area and Fort Bragg Military Reservation.
56. KING RAIL (*Rallus elegans*): Exact status uncertain. Probably mainly transient, but may rarely occur in summer and winter. Skinner (WBS) thought it to be rare in winter, but more common in summer. He provides the only record, one seen near Aberdeen on 4 March 1926.

57. SORA (Porzana carolina): Uncommon spring transient, 19 Mar. to 29 April. Probably uncommon in fall also, but only one record to date. One was seen at Thagard's Lake on 25 Oct. 1966 (unpub., JHC).
58. PURPLE GALLINULE (Porphyrula martinica): Only record is of a nesting pair at River Bend Ranch in late June 1963 (Chat, 27:54-55). The adults were first seen on 22 June, and a nest with two eggs was discovered on 28 June.
59. COMMON GALLINULE (Gallinula chloropus): Rare transient. Single individuals were seen on 28 April 1967 and 27 Aug. 1963. One was found dead near Southern Pines in September 1970 (unpub., JHC). One spent the 1961-1962 winter at Thurlow's Lake (Chat, 27:20-21).
60. AMERICAN COOT (Fulica americana): Fairly common winter resident, rare in early and late summer, 11 Aug. to 18 June. Most are seen October through April. At Thagard's Lake 145 were seen on 20 Nov. 1965 (Chat, 30:89-90).
61. SEMIPALMATED PLOVER (Charadrius semipalmatus): Very uncommon fall transient, 30 July to 1 Oct. Only spring record is 25 May 1958 (unpub., MKW).
62. KILLDEER (Charadrius vociferus): Uncommon summer resident and fairly common winter resident, often becoming fairly common by late summer.
63. AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER (Pluvialis dominica): Only records are for 23 to 31 March 1968, when up to 16 were at Little River Farm and up to 3 were at Thagard's Lake (Chat, 32:102).
64. AMERICAN WOODCOCK (Philohela minor): Uncommon permanent resident.
65. COMMON SNIPES (Capella gallinago): Uncommon winter resident, 4 Sept. to 2 May. Often becomes fairly common in early spring.
66. UPLAND PLOVER (Bartramia longicauda): Rare transient. Spring records are for two on 24 March and one on 26 April 1969 (Chat, 33:106). Fall records are for two on 30 July, three on 6 Aug., and one on 12 Aug. 1971 (unpub., JHC).
67. SPOTTED SANDPIPER (Actitis macularia): Fairly common transient, also rare summer and winter resident. A flightless young bird was found at Thagard's Lake on 3 June 1967, and a nest with four eggs was discovered on 26 May 1968 at the same place (Chat, 32:77). Winter records are one on 22 Dec. 1969, two on 24 Dec. 1969, and one on 30 Jan. 1970 (Chat, 34:16,50).
68. SOLITARY SANDPIPER (Tringa solitaria): Fairly common transient, 26 April to 18 May and 16 July to 7 Oct.
69. GREATER YELLOWLEGS (Totanus melanoleucus): Uncommon transient, 24 March to 24 May and 30 July to 1 Nov. Nineteen were at Thagard's Lake on 6 and 7 April 1968 (Chat, 32:102). A single Yellowlegs was seen at Spring Valley Lake on 11 January 1964, but the species was not determined (unpub., JHC).
70. LESSER YELLOWLEGS (Totanus falvipes): Uncommon transient, 23 March to 29 April and 30 July to 7 Oct. A flock of 12 was at Thagard's Lake on 30 and 31 March 1968 (Chat, 32:102).
71. PECTORAL SANDPIPER (Erolia melanotos): Uncommon fall transient, 30 July to 6 Oct. Also rare spring transient. All spring records 23 March to 12 April 1968, when up to 25 were at Little River Farm and up to 50 were at Thagard's Lake (Chat, 32:102).
72. LEAST SANDPIPER (Erolia minutilla): Fairly common fall transient, 30 July to 4 Oct. Also rare spring transient, 6 April to 9 May.
73. STILT SANDPIPER (Micropalama himantopus): Only record is of one at Thurlow's Lake 9 Oct. 1961 (unpub., MKW).

74. SEMIPALMATED SANDPIPER (Ereunetes pusillus): Rare spring and very uncommon fall transient, 2 May to 3 June and 30 July to 3 Sept.
75. RING-BILLED GULL (Larus delawarensis): Rare fall transient and uncommon winter visitor and spring transient, 22 Oct. to 5 May. Most often seen in March and April.
76. BONAPARTE'S GULL (Larus philadelphia): Rare transient and winter visitor. Three records: one on 29 Oct. 1966, one on 24 Dec. 1969 (unpub., JHC), and two on 28 April 1966 (Chat, 30: 89-90).
77. FORSTER'S TERN (Sterna forsteri): Only record is of one at Thagard's Lake on 10 Sept. 1967 (AFN, 22:23).
78. COMMON TERN (Sterna hirundo): Two records: nine at Thagard's Lake on 28 April 1966 (Chat, 30:89-90), and two at Lakeview on 26 Aug. 1964 (unpub., JHC).
79. LEAST TERN (Sterna albifrons): Only record is of one at Thagard's Lake on 24 May 1968 (unpub., JHC).
80. BLACK TERN (Chlidonias niger): Rare transient. Spring records are for one on 28 April 1966 (Chat, 30:89-90), one on 8 May 1971 (unpub., JHC), and two on 10 May 1966 (Chat, 30:89-90). Only fall records are for six on 20 Aug. 1967 (Chat, 32:31) and four on 26 Aug. 1964 (unpub., JHC).
81. ROCK DOVE (Columbia livia): Uncommon permanent resident.
82. MOURNING DOVE (Zenaidura macroura): Common permanent resident.
83. YELLOW-BILLED CUCKOO (Coccyzus americanus): Fairly common summer resident, 2 May to 26 Oct. A nest with two small young was found on 1 Sept. 1963 (unpub., JHC).
84. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO (Coccyzus erythrophthalmus): Rare transient. Three records: single individuals on 14 May 1964, 7 Sept. 1964, and 16 Sept. 1968 (unpub., JHC).
85. SCREECH OWL (Otus asio): Uncommon permanent resident.
86. GREAT HORNED OWL (Bubo virginianus): Uncommon permanent resident.
87. BARRED OWL (Strix varia): Uncommon permanent resident.
88. SHORT-EARED OWL (Asio flammeus): Only record is of one on 16 Dec. 1926 (Skinner).
89. CHUCK-WILL'S-WIDOW (Caprimulgus carolinensis): Common summer resident, 18 April to 2 Aug. (probably into September).
90. WHIP-POOR-WILL (Caprimulgus vociferus): Fairly common summer resident, 3 April to 17 Aug. (probably remains into September and October).
91. COMMON NIGHTHAWK (Chordeiles minor): Fairly common summer resident, 19 April to 4 Oct. Small flocks in migration are not unusual in late August and early September. Pennock saw one at close range and in good light on 22 Feb. 1910 and heard one on 14 March of the same year.
92. CHIMNEY SWIFT (Chaetura pelagica): Common summer resident, 26 March to 22 Oct.
93. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (Archilochus colubris): Fairly common summer resident, 3 April to 21 Sept.
94. BELTED KINGFISHER (Megaceryle alcyon): Fairly common permanent resident.
95. YELLOW-SHAFTED FLICKER (Colaptes auratus): Common permanent resident.

96. PILEATED WOODPECKER (Dryocopus pileatus): Fairly common permanent resident in large tracts of swamp forest. Uncommon in smaller swamps.
97. RED-BELLIED WOODPECKER (Centurus carolinus): Common permanent resident. Has evidently increased in abundance, because Pennock saw only one and Skinner (WBS) termed it as "occasional."
98. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER (Melanerpes erythrocephalus): Permanent resident, common in summer and uncommon in winter.
99. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER (Sphyrapicus varius): Fairly common winter resident, 16 Sept. to 30 April.
100. HAIRY WOODPECKER (Dendrocopos villosus): Fairly common permanent resident.
101. DOWNY WOODPECKER (Dendrocopos pubescens): Common permanent resident.
102. RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER (Dendrocopos borealis): Fairly common permanent resident.
103. EASTERN KINGBIRD (Tyrannus tyrannus): Common summer resident, 12 April to 15 Sept.
104. SCISSOR-TAILED FLYCATCHER (Musivora forficata): Only record is of one at Southern Pines on 6 April 1953 (Chat, 17:73).
105. GREAT CRESTED FLYCATCHER (Myiarchus crinitus): Fairly common summer resident, 16 April to 18 Sept.
106. EASTERN PHOEBE (Sayornis phoebe): Uncommon permanent resident. Appears to be a fairly common nesting species, but is unexplainably scarce following the nesting season (July through September).
107. ACADIAN FLYCATCHER (Empidonax virescens): Common summer resident, 23 April to 4 Sept.
108. EASTERN WOOD PEWEE (Contopus vierens): Fairly common summer resident, 22 April to 16 Oct.
109. OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER (Nuttallornis borealis): Only record is one near Southern Pines on 16 Sept. 1968 (Chat, 33:51).
110. HORNED LARK (Eremophila alpestris): Fairly common permanent resident, but found only at the Southern Pines-Pinehurst Airport, except possibly elsewhere in winter. Two nests were found in the spring of 1961, one on 20 March and the other in May (unpub., MKW). Seen only in small numbers now, but Skinner mentions seeing over 30 several times during December 1926 and January 1927, with 400 on 27 Jan. 1926.
111. TREE SWALLOW (Iridoprocne bicolor): Fairly common spring transient, 7 March to 31 May. Also rare fall transient, the only records being five on 18 Oct. 1970 and three on 4 Nov. 1966 (unpub., JHC). Probably more common in fall than the two records indicate. Occasionally seen in large numbers in spring.
112. BANK SWALLOW (Riparia riparia): Uncommon transient, 27 March to 28 May and 17 July to 20 Sept. Seen most often in spring.
113. ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW (Stelgidopteryx ruficollis): Fairly common summer resident, 9 March to 6 July (possibly a little later).
114. BARN SWALLOW (Hirundo rustica): Common transient and fairly common summer resident, 19 March to 21 Sept. First found breeding in the area 15 June 1959 (Chat, 23:55). Two small colonies are known to nest in the area now.
115. CLIFF SWALLOW (Petrochelidon pyrrhonota): Rare transient. Only records are



- two on 28 April 1967, with about a dozen the next day, and one on 12 Aug. 1970 (unpub., JHC).
116. PURPLE MARTIN (Progne subis): Fairly common summer resident, 6 March to 23 Aug.
  117. BLUE JAY (Cyanocitta cristata): Common permanent resident.
  118. COMMON CROW (Corvus brachyrhynchos): Exact status clouded by the recent discovery of Corvus ossifragus in the area. At this time it appears safe to term C. brachyrhynchos as a fairly common permanent resident.
  119. FISH CROW (Corvus ossifragus): Exact status uncertain. First definite record is of two collected on 15 May 1970 (unpub., JHC), but it is not thought to be a newcomer to the area. Appears to be a common summer resident from March to October. No breeding records.
  120. CAROLINA CHICKADEE (Parus carolinensis): Common permanent resident.
  121. TUFTED TITMOUSE (Parus bicolor): Common permanent resident.
  122. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH (Sitta carolinensis): Fairly common permanent resident.
  123. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH (Sitta canadensis): Fairly common to common winter resident some years but absent other years, 1 Oct. to 15 May. Recent years of occurrence have corresponded with "winter finch" invasions.
  124. BROWN-HEADED NUTHATCH (Sitta pusilla): Common permanent resident.
  125. BROWN CREEPER (Certhia familiaris): Fairly common winter resident, 6 Oct. to 15 April.
  126. HOUSE WREN (Troglodytes aedon): Uncommon spring transient, 15 April to 4 May. Also rare fall transient, the only records being a single individual on 11 and 18 Oct. 1969 (unpub., JHC). Probably occurs more regularly in fall than the two records indicate. A single winter record is for one seen on and immediately prior to 22 Dec. 1970 (Lura Williams, pers. com.).
  127. WINTER WREN (Troglodytes troglodytes): Fairly common winter resident, 9 Oct. to 29 April.
  128. BEWICK'S WREN (Thryomanes bewickii): Only records are one seen by Pennock on 16 March 1910 and one on 20 Nov. 1965 (unpub., JHC). Skinner (WBS) termed it an "occasional visitor to the Sandhills in winter," but he gave no records for it.
  129. CAROLINA WREN (Thryothorus ludovicianus): Common permanent resident.
  130. LONG-BILLED MARSH WREN (Telmatodytes palustris): Rare spring transient. Two records: single individuals on 28 April 1970 (AFN, 24:590), and on 29 April 1971 (unpub., JHC). Probably occurs rarely in fall also.
  131. SHORT-BILLED MARSH WREN (Cistothorus platensis): Rare transient. Two records: single individuals on 29 April 1971 (unpub., JHC), and on 23 Aug. 1969 (Chat, 34:28).
  132. MOCKINGBIRD (Mimus polyglottos): Common permanent resident.
  133. CATBIRD (Dumetella carolinensis): Fairly common summer resident and rare winter resident. Most common during migration.
  134. BROWN THRASHER (Toxostoma rufum): Common summer resident and fairly common winter resident.
  135. ROBIN (Turdus migratorius): Common permanent resident.



136. WOOD THRUSH (*Hylocichla mustelina*): Common summer resident, 10 April to 20 Oct.
137. HERMIT THRUSH (*Hylocichla guttata*): Fairly common winter resident, 12 Oct. to 8 May.
138. SWAINSON'S THRUSH (*Hylocichla ustulata*): Uncommon spring and fairly common fall transient, 25 April to 20 May and 3 Sept. to 18 Oct.
139. GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH (*Hylocichla minima*): Uncommon fall transient, 21 Sept. to 17 Oct. Also rare spring transient, the only records being single individuals on 13 and 17 May 1969 (unpub., JHC).
140. VEERY (*Hylocichla fuscescens*): Uncommon transient, 27 April to 15 May and 25 Aug. to 26 Sept. Sometimes fairly common in fall.
141. EASTERN BLUEBIRD (*Sialia sialis*): Fairly common permanent resident. On 15 Jan. 1927, Skinner saw 68 around a water barrel on a Southern Pines golf course.
142. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER (*Poliopitila caerulea*): Common summer resident, 24 March to 17 Oct.
143. GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus satrapa*): Common winter resident, 9 Oct. to 9 April.
144. RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET (*Regulus calendula*): Common winter resident, 17 Sept. to 3 May.
145. WATER PIPIT (*Anthus spinoletta*): Uncommon winter visitor, 9 Oct. to 1 May. Seen most often in late winter and early spring. Usually found in small numbers today, but Skinner saw five flocks of from 50 to 160 in January and February 1927.
146. CEDAR WAXWING (*Bombycilla cedrorum*): Fairly common winter resident, 31 Aug. to 19 May.
147. LOGGERHEAD SHRIKE (*Lanius ludovicianus*): Fairly common permanent resident.
148. STARLING (*Sturnus vulgaris*): Common permanent resident. Pennock does not mention it, and Skinner (WBS) termed it "Occasional...and increasing in number."

149. WHITE-EYED VIREO (Vireo griseus): Common summer resident in large tracts of swamp forest, 22 March to 4 Oct. Less common in smaller swamps.
150. YELLOW-THROATED VIREO (Vireo flavifrons): Fairly common summer resident, 4 April to 9 Oct.
151. SOLITARY VIREO (Vireo solitarius): Uncommon transient and fairly common, but very localized, summer resident, 15 March to 21 Nov. Thus far, found nesting only in longleaf pine-scrub oak forest at Weymouth Woods-Sandhills Nature Preserve. First nest was found on 9 June 1969 (Chat, 33:107). Five pairs were present during the summer of 1970, and six nests were found (AFN, 24:672).
152. RED-EYED VIREO (Vireo olivaceus): Common summer resident, 14 April to 10 Oct.
153. PHILADELPHIA VIREO (Vireo philadelphicus): Rare transient. Three records: single individuals were recorded on 5 May 1946 (Chat, 10:58), 17 Sept. 1966 (Chat, 31:50), and 25 Sept. 1967 (Chat, 32:31).
154. WARBLING VIREO (Vireo gilvus): Only record is one seen along Drowning Creek on 4 May 1969 (Chat, 33:107).
155. BLACK-AND-WHITE WARBLER (Mniotilta varia): Fairly common transient and uncommon summer resident, 26 March to 17 Oct.
156. PROTHONOTARY WARBLER (Protonotaria citrea): Common summer resident in large tracts of swamp forest, 6 April to 4 Sept. Less common in smaller swamps.
157. SWAINSON'S WARBLER (Limnothlypis swainsonii): Uncommon summer resident, 23 April to 21 July (probably to September). Found only in large swamps along Little River and Drowning Creek; appears to have a spotty distribution in these areas. First found breeding in area in 1968 (Chat, 32:103-104).
158. WORM-EATING WARBLER (Helmitheros vermivorus): Uncommon transient, 16 April to 7 May and 15 Aug. to 1 Sept. Most are seen in spring.
159. GOLDEN-WINGED WARBLER (Vermivora chrysoptera): Rare transient. Spring records are 24 April 1964 (unpub., JHC) and 3 May 1949 (Chat, 13:48). Only fall records are 20 and 24 Aug. 1970 (unpub., JHC).
160. BLUE-WINGED WARBLER (Vermivora pinus): Uncommon transient, 26 April to 3 May and 16 Aug. to 1 Sept. Most are seen in spring.
161. BREWSTER'S WARBLER (V. chrysoptera x V. pinus): Only record is of one along Drowning Creek on 29 Aug. 1968 (Chat, 33:27).
162. TENNESSEE WARBLER (Vermivora peregrina): Uncommon fall transient, 27 Aug. to 29 Oct.
163. ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER (Vermivora celata): Only record is of one on 20 Oct. 1968 (Chat, 33:29).
164. PARULA WARBLER (Parula americana): Fairly common summer resident, 31 March to 17 Oct. Most common during migration.
165. YELLOW WARBLER (Dendroica petechia): Uncommon spring transient, and very uncommon fall transient, 25 April to 18 May and 31 July to 5 Oct.
166. MAGNOLIA WARBLER (Dendroica magnolia): Uncommon spring and fairly common fall transient, 25 April to 26 May and 24 Aug. to 17 Oct.
167. CAPE MAY WARBLER (Dendroica tigrina): Very uncommon spring transient, 29 April to 8 May. Only one fall record: one on 4 Oct. 1964 (unpub., JHC). Probably more common in fall than the one record indicates.

168. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER (Dendroica caerulescens): Fairly common transient, 18 April to 24 May and 4 Sept. to 29 Oct.
169. MYRTLE WARBLER (Dendroica coronata): Fairly common to common winter resident, 6 Oct. to 9 May. Most common in spring.
170. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER (Dendroica virens): Uncommon transient, 28 April to 6 May and 16 Sept. to 6 Nov. Most are seen in fall.
171. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (Dendroica fusca): Fairly common fall transient, 24 Aug. to 13 Oct. Only spring record is of one on 23 April 1969 (Chat, 33:107).
172. YELLOW-THROATED WARBLER (Dendroica dominica): Fairly common summer resident, 12 March to 23 Sept.
173. CHESTNUT-SIDED WARBLER (Dendroica pensylvanica): Rare spring and fairly common fall transient, 28 April to 13 May and 20 Aug. to 20 Oct.
174. BAY-BREASTED WARBLER (Dendroica castanea): Uncommon fall transient, 16 Sept. to 13 Oct.
175. BLACKPOLL WARBLER (Dendroica striata): Uncommon spring transient, 30 April to 28 May. Only fall record is 20 Oct. 1968 (unpub., JHC), but probably occurs somewhat more regularly at that season than the one record seems to indicate. Fairly common at times in spring.
176. PINE WARBLER (Dendroica pinus): Common permanent resident.
177. PRAIRIE WARBLER (Dendroica discolor): Common summer resident, 4 April to 5 Oct.
178. PALM WARBLER (Dendroica palmarum): Uncommon transient and winter resident, 3 Oct. to 27 April. Usually scarce and difficult to find.
179. OVENBIRD (Seiurus aurocapillus): Fairly common transient, and locally fairly common summer resident, 9 April to 11 Oct.
180. NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH (Seiurus noveboracensis): Fairly common transient, 13 April to 24 May and 11 Aug. to 25 Sept.
181. LOUISIANA WATERTHRUSH (Seiurus motacilla): Fairly common summer resident, 23 March to 30 Aug.
182. KENTUCKY WARBLER (Oporornis formosus): Fairly common summer resident, 22 April to 4 Sept.
183. YELLOWTHROAT (Geothlypis trichas): Common transient, fairly common summer resident, and rare winter resident. Rare from November to mid-March.
184. YELLOW-BREASTED CHAT (Icteria virens): Fairly common summer resident, 27 April to 6 Nov. Apparently very scarce in fall.
185. HOODED WARBLER (Wilsonia citrina): Common summer resident, 28 March to 1 Oct.
186. WILSON'S WARBLER (Wilsonia pusilla): Only record is of one along Drowning Creek on 10 May 1969 (AFN, 23:580).
187. CANADA WARBLER (Wilsonia canadensis): Uncommon transient, 20 April to 26 May and 22 Aug. to 24 Sept.
188. AMERICAN REDSTART (Setophaga ruticilla): Common transient and fairly common summer resident, 7 April to 17 Oct.
189. HOUSE SPARROW (Passer domesticus): Common permanent resident.
190. BOBOLINK (Dolichonyx oryzivorus): Uncommon transient, 28 April to 1 May and 18 Aug. to 3 Oct. Probably occurs through most of May.

191. EASTERN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella magna*): Common permanent resident.
192. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD (*Agelaius phoeniceus*): Fairly common permanent resident.
193. ORCHARD ORIOLE (*Icterus spurius*): Fairly common summer resident, 19 April to 4 Sept.
194. BALTIMORE ORIOLE (*Icterus galbula*): Uncommon transient and uncommon to fairly common winter resident, 22 Aug. to 13 May. First recorded in winter 31 Jan. 1954 (unpub., MKW). Wintering individuals begin to arrive in November and depart in mid-April, and are restricted to certain yards in the area.
195. RUSTY BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus carolinus*): Uncommon transient and winter visitor, 6 Oct. to 28 April. Most are seen during migration. Skinner occasionally saw sizable flocks in winter, but it is very scarce in winter now.
196. BREWER'S BLACKBIRD (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*): Only record is 21 Feb. 1959 (unpub., MKW).
197. COMMON GRACKLE (*Quiscalus quiscula*): Permanent resident, fairly common in summer and rare in winter (December and January). Most common in migration, especially in fall, when large flocks are commonly seen.
198. BROWN-HEADED COWBIRD (*Molothrus ater*): Permanent resident, uncommon in summer and rare in mid-winter (December and January). Fairly common in migration. Skinner (WBS) termed it "occasional throughout the winter." Eggs of this species have been found in the nests of the Solitary Vireo (unpub., JHC), Swainson's Warbler (Chat, 32:103-104), and Kentucky Warbler (unpub., JHC). Young have been seen being fed by a Yellow-throated Warbler (unpub., JHC) and an American Redstart (Chat, 32:81).
199. SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*): Uncommon transient, 25 April to 12 May and 11 Sept. to 18 Oct.
200. SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*): Common summer resident, 14 April to 3 Oct.
201. CARDINAL (*Richmondia cardinalis*): Common permanent resident.
202. ROSE-BREASTED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*): Uncommon transient, 29 April to 9 May and 21 Sept. to 17 Oct.
203. BLUE GROSBEAK (*Guiraca caerulea*): Fairly common summer resident, 19 April to 4 Oct. A single individual was seen on 22 Dec. 1970 near Southern Pines (unpub., JHC et al.).
204. PAINTED BUNTING (*Passerina ciris*): One appeared at a feeder in Southern Pines on 24 Dec. 1970 and remained through 12 April 1971 (unpub., MKW and JHC).
205. INDIGO BUNTING (*Passerina cyanea*): Fairly common summer resident, 19 April to 18 Oct.
206. DICKCISSEL (*Spiza americana*): Rare spring transient. Three records: March 1958 (Vera Chase, pers. com.), March 1959 (Ethel Wotton, pers. com.), and one present 4 March to 9 April 1970 (Chat, 34:84 and AFN, 24:590).
207. EVENING GROSBEAK (*Hesperiphona vespertina*): Common winter resident some years, absent others, 1 Nov. to 23 May. First recorded winter of 1957-1958 (Chat, 22:53).
208. PURPLE FINCH (*Carpodacus purpureus*): Fairly common to common winter resident, 25 Oct. to 27 April. An individual with slightly impaired flight was seen 1 June 1966 (unpub., JHC). Most common during Evening Grosbeak invasion years.

209. PINE SISKIN (Spinus pinus): Uncommon to common winter resident some years, absent others, 25 Oct. to 13 May. Occurs mostly during the years of Evening Grosbeak invasions.
210. AMERICAN GOLDFINCH (Spinus tristis): Fairly common to common winter and uncommon summer resident.
211. RED CROSSBILL (Loxia curvirostra): Only records are for the 1969-1970 winter, when it was fairly common. First appeared 15 Nov. and last recorded 2 June (AFN, 24:34, 590).
212. RUFOUS-SIDED TOWHEE (Pipilo erythrophthalmus): Common permanent resident.
213. SAVANNAH SPARROW (Passerculus sandwichensis): Common winter resident, 17 Sept. to 9 May. Most common during spring migration.
214. GRASSHOPPER SPARROW (Ammodramus savannarum): Only record is of one on 1 March 1926 (WBS).
215. HENSLOW'S SPARROW (Passerherbulus henslowii): Only records are provided by Skinner. He saw single individuals on 27 Jan. 1926 and 28 Feb. 1927.
216. VESPER SPARROW (Pooecetes gramineus): Uncommon winter resident, 10 Nov. to 5 April. Quite scarce in mid-winter. Most common during early spring.
217. LARK SPARROW (Chondestes grammacus): Only record is of one seen near Pinebluff on 15 May 1968 (AFN, 22:516).
218. BACHMAN'S SPARROW (Aimophila aestivalis): Exact status uncertain. Suspected of being an uncommon and local permanent resident in the extensive pine forests of the area. Skinner thought it to be a permanent resident, most common in summer (WBS). His only record was one on 26 Feb. 1926. There are four recent records at McKinney Lake Fish Hatchery in July and August 1970-1971 (unpub., JHC). Up to five individuals, including young, have been recorded there.
219. SLATE-COLORED JUNCO (Junco hyemalis): Common winter resident, 8 Oct. to 21 April.
220. CHIPPING SPARROW (Spizella passerina): Common summer and fairly common winter resident.
221. FIELD SPARROW (Spizella pusilla): Common permanent resident.
222. WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW (Zonotrichia leucophrys): Only records are for two on 20 Oct. 1963 (unpub., JHC) and one on 29 Nov. 1961 (unpub., MKW).
223. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW (Zonotrichia albicollis): Common winter resident, 4 Oct. to 15 May.
224. FOX SPARROW (Passerella iliaca): Fairly common winter resident, 3 Nov. to 7 April.
225. SWAMP SPARROW (Melospiza georgiana): Common winter resident, 4 Oct. to 12 May.
226. SONG SPARROW (Melospiza melodia): Common winter resident, 12 Oct. to 29 April.
227. SNOW BUNTING (Plectrophenax nivalis): Rare winter visitor. Only records are a flock of 20 at Southern Pines on 6 Feb. 1939 (Chat), over 20 on 3 Feb. 1940, and one on 27 Feb. 1944 (Chat, 8:32).

#### ADDENDA

The following species were added to the above list while the type was being set.

228. CLAPPER RAIL (Rallus longirostris): A large grayish rail, apparently referable

to this species, was flushed twice from a pasture near Whispering Pines on 9 Oct. 1971 (unpub., JHC).

229. LAUGHING GULL (*Larus atricilla*): Eight were seen at Thagard's Lake on 31 Oct. 1971 (unpub., JHC).
230. SHARP-TAILED SPARROW (*Ammospiza caudacuta*): One was flushed several times from a wet pasture near Whispering Pines on 9 Oct. 1971 (unpub., JHC).

*P. O. Box 891, Southern Pines, N.C. 28387, 16 August 1971.*

