

of this Montreat bird at 2,900 feet was significantly lower. The only other August observation of this bird was recorded by Wendell Smith at North Wilkesboro 17 August 1968 (*Chat*, 33:28).

The Olive-sided Flycatcher observed in Montreat was perched in the top of a dead oak tree on a mountainside. It remained for 20 minutes during which time it made two forays for food returning to the same branch each time, but facing in opposite directions so that all sides could be clearly observed through binoculars. While it preened, the fluffy white feathers above the flanks were exposed as large white patches on both sides above the wing secondaries. The olive sides, separated by a white line continuous with the white throat, were clearly visible. Photographs taken through a 600mm lens were submitted for verification.

[Dept. Ed.—This editor concurs with the author on the identity of this bird from the photograph submitted, which, however, is not suitable for printing.]

### **Sprague's Pipit at Raleigh, N.C.**

ROSS SILCOCK

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15 September 1972

To the best of our knowledge, there is only one published record of Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) for North Carolina. This was a sight record by George A. Smith at Chapel Hill, 9 May 1959 (*Chat*, 23:89). We report here a second North Carolina sight record on 18 March 1972 at Greenview Dairy Farm in Wake County, about 8 miles S of Raleigh.

The bird was alone, although several Savannah Sparrows (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) and Water Pipits (*A. spinoletta*) are commonly seen in winter in the area where it was found. It is noteworthy that the birds observed by Norris in South Carolina (*Chat*, 21:25) were also found in habitat occupied by Savannah Sparrows. The Greenview site consists of a dairy pasture adjoining a shallow marsh at the head of a man-made pond about 10 acres in extent. The pasture was rather damp near the marsh in early spring, and it was in this area that the bird was first noticed. It appeared rather larger than a Savannah Sparrow, and the walking gait along with the thin bill indicated to us that the bird was unusual. These factors together with the white outermost tail feathers, the lightness in color of the bill at the base, the yellowish-orange legs, and the streaked plumage (most noticeable on the back) without any buffy or greenish-gray wash led us to the conclusion that the bird was a Sprague's Pipit, rather than the more common Water Pipit. Field marks were checked at leisure from Peterson's *A Field Guide to the Birds* and *Birds of North America* by Robbins et al. Binoculars and a Balscope Sr. telescope were used at a distance of about 30 yards. The day was clear with perfect light conditions for studying the bird. During the 20-minute period of observation, the bird did not appear afraid. Finally we flushed it, whereupon it gave a call similar to, but lower pitched and slower than, that of the Water Pipit. It flew out of sight in a northerly direction and was not seen again despite a search later the same day.

### **Mountain Fall Record of Wilson's Warbler at Montreat, N.C.**

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5 October 1972

A Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*) was observed 29 August 1972 at an altitude of 3,000 feet in Montreat, N.C. The bird was a male in full breeding plumage with a distinct nearly rectangular black cap behind a yellow forehead. Observation was made at a distance of 15 feet as the bird appeared in a dogwood near a window-ledge bird feeder. A