

L. Irby Davis (*A Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico and Central America*, 1972, p. 129), who refers to the species as the "Swallow-tailed Flycatcher," gives the normal range as Mexico to Argentina. It is possible that tropical storm Gilda, which moved up the East Coast several weeks prior to the date of our observation, carried the flycatcher to this area. Several people attempted to relocate the bird the weekend of 3 November 1973, but without success.

[For those unfamiliar with the Fork-tailed, it is a large, kingbird-sized flycatcher with pure white underparts, a gray back, black crown, and a long black scissor-like tail. Both sexes have a concealed yellow crown patch, smaller in the female. The species is figured on plate 28 of L. Irby Davis' book and plate 29 of Peterson's new *Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico*.—JRH]

Nesting Ravens on Pilot Mountain

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10 April 1974

On 22 March 1974 a team comprised of Fran Baldwin, Ruth Hill, Jerry Shiffert, Ramona Snavely, Paul Spain, and Park Ranger Jonathan Wild confirmed the nesting of Common Ravens (*Corvus corax*) on the pinnacle of Pilot Mountain (elevation, 2,440 feet) in Surry County, N.C. The nest was located on the east side of the pinnacle on a rock ledge with a larger rock ledge diagonally overhanging the nest on the left side. It is quite inaccessible and very difficult to reach.

The nest was a large bulky structure about 16 to 20 inches outside diameter and about 10 to 12 inches inside diameter consisting of large twigs $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. The young could not be seen in the nest because observation had to be made from below rather than above. Two and possibly three young were heard calling each time the adults approached the nest. The adults were seen carrying food but fed the young only once while we were present. Numerous photographs were taken of the nest, the surrounding habitat, and the adult birds.

A second visit was made on 7 April 1974 by Wayne Irvin and Jonathan Wild. On this occasion two young and possibly a third one were seen peering above the nest. The adults fed the young, and photographs were taken.

Sprague's Pipit in Northern South Carolina

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About 15:00 on 25 January 1973, we visited Creech's Pond in northeastern York County, S.C., approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the North Carolina state line. The area consists of large pastures with grazing cattle and two ponds, one about 4 acres in size, the other 1 acre. The smaller pond has a marshy area, and both have mud flats which attract migratory shore birds. Overwintering ducks and geese are usually present, but on this date only a Pied-billed Grebe, female Bufflehead, and Ruddy Duck were on the larger pond.

While scouring the fields for Horned Larks, William Cobey noticed what appeared to be a small dark sparrow about 50 feet away. It walked without tail-wagging, and we observed the white outer tail feathers and thin bill of a pipit. With our 30X Balscope Sr. the striped back and yellowish legs of Sprague's Pipit (*Anthus spragueii*) could easily be seen. A second bird soon appeared from behind a grass clump, then a third popped up even closer. We watched them through the scope for 15 minutes before they flew away without