

thologists' Union's *Check-list of North American Birds* (1957), the Roseate Tern breeds locally in the western Atlantic from Nova Scotia to the West Indies. There appear to be no records between Cobbs Island, Virginia, and the Dry Tortugas. This observation from Carteret County, N.C., adds a new nesting site approximately 225 miles S of Cobbs Island and represents the addition of a new species to the nesting bird fauna of North Carolina.

Bruce Mack (*Chat*, 33:85-87, 1969) summarized the status of the Roseate Tern in the Carolinas. He commented that, while bill color was recognized as quite variable, spring migrants should have entirely black bills and that fall migrants should have varying amounts of red present in the bill. Breeding birds should also have partially red bills [This was based on Donaldson's paper on bill color changes in adult Roseate Terns (*Auk*, 85:662-668, 1968).] and that these implications needed to be tested in the Carolinas. It is of interest that the birds seen at the Carteret nesting site had bills that were entirely black; thus, bill color, apparently, is not always diagnostic of the breeding condition.

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Unusual Numbers of Tennessee Warblers at Chapel Hill, N.C., in Spring of 1974

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On 15 April 1974, I found a Tennessee Warbler at Mason Farm near Chapel Hill, N.C. The song, given frequently, was compared with the F.O.N. "Warblers" recording, confirming the close and leisurely visual study. The species is a scarce transient in our area, quite unusual in spring; and the episode was recorded as an interesting, but isolated, rarity. On 30 April, however, Stanley Alford called me with a good description of a Tennessee Warbler, seen several miles to the south. On the same day, Annie Leigh Broughton, with Johnnie Payne and Esther Krigbaum, saw two birds at Duke Forest, and also later compared the song with a recording. Broughton again heard the song near her Chapel Hill home 1 May. On 4 May William H. and Margaret Wagner found yet another Tennessee Warbler by New Hope Creek, and at Mason Farm the writer located one by song, soon confirmed visually by Robert and Elizabeth Teulings. Finally, on 5 May Alford made a detailed visual study of a Tennessee Warbler at University Lake.

These seven records were from six different locations on all sides of Chapel Hill, the two Mason Farm sightings being 3 weeks apart. Further, in few cases were any of the observers aware of the others' sightings. It seems clear that, apparently without precedent, the Tennessee Warbler was of fairly common occurrence in the vicinity of Chapel Hill in late April and early May of 1974.