

Frank Moore, and Kerry Reese; all concurred with my identification. I last saw the bird on the pond on 15 May.

The identity of the second grebe is unknown. The birders who saw two grebes on 6 May (Clemson Spring Count day) had only binoculars and assumed both birds were Horneds, because the Eared is extremely rare in the southeastern United States. The observers told me that the two birds looked identical, indicating that the second may also have been an Eared. Having found no evidence that Horned Grebes ever were present on the pond this spring, I have tallied one Eared Grebe and no count-day Horned Grebe on the Clemson Spring Count. Because of the rarity of the Eared Grebe in the Southeast, I have decided not to count the second grebe also as an Eared.

Surprisingly, this is not the first record of the Eared Grebe for northwestern South Carolina, as Sidney Gauthreaux observed one on Lake Hartwell at Clemson on 27-28 January 1973 (*Chat*, 37:52). The only other record for the state is a bird seen by Walter Dawn and collected by E. Milby Burton at Charleston on 14 January 1959 (*Auk*, 76:521).

Cinnamon Teal at Wilmington, N.C.

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5 February 1975

On 29 December 1974 we flushed a drake Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) accompanied by three hens out of the weeds at the edge of Greenfield Lake. The teal swam into open water where the drake raised his body and spread his wings. This enabled us to see all field marks clearly with 7 X 35 binoculars at a distance of approximately 50 feet. The drake's head was cinnamon red and lacked facial markings. He was red on the breast and belly and down the back between the wings. He had a blue patch in the upper edge of the wing and a green speculum. The three hens bore all the markings of Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*).

Edna Applebury joined us, and we observed the Cinnamon Teal drake and three questionable hens swimming and feeding for about 20 minutes. The four teal were still on the lake when we departed, but were not located on subsequent days.

[This appears to be the fourth sight record of this Western species in North Carolina.—DEPT. ED.]

A Summer Sighting of Cooper's Hawks Near Chapel Hill, N.C.

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30 August 1974

On 29 June 1974, while hiking along New Hope Creek in the Korstian Division of the Duke Forest, Orange County, N.C., a relatively undisturbed area between Durham and Chapel Hill, we saw three large accipiters soaring and diving above us. Their calls were heard as the birds drifted slowly eastward, remaining in view for about 1 minute. Several visual marks including the size, tail shape, and profile of the head-shoulder area

suggested that the birds were Cooper's Hawks (*Accipiter cooperii*). Subsequent comparison of the calls with recordings confirmed the identification.

Local summer records for the Cooper's Hawk are extremely rare, as is generally the case for the North Carolina piedmont. A recently compiled annotated checklist for the Chapel Hill area (Charles H. Blake, unpub.) cites a 1935 breeding record. No recent summer sightings have been reported.

Franklin's Gull in South Carolina

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16 May 1975

On the morning of 8 May 1975, I was scanning a large plowed field about 1 mile SE of Townville, Anderson County, S.C., when I spotted a gull following a tractor that was replowing the field. With the aid of 7 X 50 binoculars, I immediately identified the bird as a Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*) in full breeding plumage. I watched the gull for approximately 5 minutes as close as 100 yards, and during this time it was either circling over the field or following the tractor, hawking for insects. The dark hood, slate-colored mantle, conspicuous white rear border of the wings, and characteristic white stripe near the wing tip were easily seen in flight. Even though the undersides of the wings were white, the white stripe near the tip was easily visible from below as a "window." The black tips to the primaries were visible from above, but they were more reduced in this bird than in those pictured in field guides, which show a narrow white stripe and a broader black tip.

About 20 minutes after the above observation, I returned to the field. The tractor had stopped running, and the bird was sitting in the field, occasionally feeding and occasionally circling in the air for a few seconds before returning to the ground. I was able to examine the resting bird closely through a 20X scope at approximately 100 yards. The legs were blackish, the bill was deep red, and a white eye ring (broken behind the eye and incomplete in front) was conspicuous. The tips of the folded wings were mostly white.

After watching the gull for several minutes, I returned to Clemson University and brought Frank Moore and Sidney Gauthreaux, who had a camera mounted on his Questar scope, to the field 3 hours later to obtain photographic documentation. Despite extensive searching, we were unable to locate the gull in the field, in surrounding fields, or on nearby Lake Hartwell.

Only one other record of the Franklin's Gull is known for the Carolinas. An immature was "wounded by gun shot at the Catawba River, within 12 miles of Charlotte, N.C.," on 13 October 1952 (*Chat*, 17:23-24). Although *South Carolina Bird Life* (Sprunt and Chamberlain, 1970) carries this record, it also states that the bird actually was found in North Carolina. Even though the 1952 bird probably visited South Carolina (there is no way of knowing for certain), the Franklin's Gull I observed near Townville is the first definitely within the state, and one of the relatively few spring records for the Atlantic Coast states.

Bell's Vireo Seen in Wake County, N.C.

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10 August 1974

About 18:00 on 10 August 1974, my husband and I heard an unfamiliar finch-like song in the yard of our home 3.5 miles N of Zebulon, Wake County, N.C. The mysterious finch flew away before we could identify it; so Jack went into the house, leaving