

recorded an estimated 11,000 individuals of nine species, three of which were the first state observations.

We witnessed a seabird migration from shore on 11 June 1975, near Frisco, Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Dare County, approximately 4 miles from the site of Buckley's work. Between 1445 and 1815 EDT, more than 262 individuals of five species were seen flying NE parallel to Hatteras Island at about 100 to 1000 yards from shore. Below is a tabulation of species and individual totals:

Cory's Shearwater (<i>Puffinus diomedea</i>)	100+
Greater Shearwater (<i>Puffinus gravis</i>)	8
Sooty Shearwater (<i>Puffinus griseus</i>)	1
Shearwater sp. (<i>Puffinus</i> sp.) (75-90% probable Cory's)	135+
Wilson's Storm-Petrel (<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>)	15
Pomarine Jaeger (<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>) (light-phase adults)	2
Jaeger sp. (<i>Stercorarius</i> sp.) (light-phase)	1
Total	262+

This occurrence of seabird migration was apparently not related to weather disturbances as there were no storm systems in the area prior to or during our observations. The weather was partly cloudy with no precipitation. A weak cold front passed through the Outer Banks area of about 1700, accompanied by winds from E-NE at 10-20 mph gradually shifting to SE after passage. Buckley (op. cit.) also mentioned the absence of storm systems during his observations.

The magnitude and late date of this seabird migration was surprising. Considered together, our observations and Buckley's sightings (op. cit.) suggest that inshore seabird migration, at least along the Outer Banks during late spring and early summer, may be a regular occurrence.

Harlequin Duck at Carolina Beach, N.C.

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On 23 March 1975, while scanning a large group of ducks off Fort Fisher near the rock jetty, I spotted a small dark duck sitting on the jetty. Careful observation through the 30X scope showed much white on the head. The sun had just risen and was at my back, but because of the great distance from the bird, I decided to walk the jetty to get a better look to verify identification. By walking down the jetty, I was able to get much closer. This time all the white markings about the head and body were plainly visible and distinct. The bird left the jetty and began swimming near a group of Buffleheads. After 30 minutes of careful study I was positive that this was an adult male Harlequin Duck. After about 30 minutes it flew off toward the end of the jetty and out of viewing range. There were many species of ducks in this area, including Canvasbacks, Redheads, Ring-necks, both Scaup, Bufflehead, Baldpate, Ruddy Ducks, and Red-breasted Mergansers as well as scores of loons and Horned Grebes. This is the eighth published record of the Harlequin Duck in North Carolina and the first since a male and female were seen at Beaufort by Eugene Pond on 13 March 1969 (*Chat* 33:106).

Bar-tailed Godwit on North Carolina Outer Banks

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On 31 August 1971, after passage of tropical storm Doria, I was told that a Bar-tailed Godwit (*Limosa lapponica*) was sighted at the Pea Island National Wildlife Ref-