

uge on the Outer Banks of North Carolina by Davis Hues. I first saw the bird at about 0730 on 1 September 1971 on the North Pond with a flock of 9 Hudsonian Godwits (*L. haemastica*). The Bar-tailed was noticeably smaller than the other godwits. The upturned bill and characteristic tail pattern were observed. The flock was very skittish and flew off quickly. I returned at 1130 with Ronald Mobley, and we quickly located the flock of Hudsonians with the Bar-tailed among them. I lost sight of the bird for about 15 minutes, and when I relocated it, it was standing on one leg and preening. The bird was observed from as close as 15 feet on a number of occasions, was flushed several times, and its field marks (white rump, barred tail, and upturned bill) were clearly seen with 9x35 binoculars. A number of photographs were taken. I am familiar with both the Hudsonian and Marbled Godwits and have examined study skins of the Hudsonian, Marbled, Black-tailed, and Bar-tailed Godwits at the American Museum of Natural History. This report represents the first sight record of the Bar-tailed Godwit for the Carolinas.

[Dept. Ed.—Reports of this species are increasing in eastern North America. With this report and that of Carl Carlson in this issue, the Bar-tailed Godwit can be placed on the North Carolina hypothetical list.]

Bar-tailed Godwit at Pea Island, N.C.

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23 February 1976

In the late afternoon of 21 September 1975, I drove in at the north end of Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge on the little dirt track about a quarter mile north of the north dyke of the North Impoundment, and parked beside a small, shallow rain-pond to photograph some dowitchers. Suddenly a larger bird landed within 20 feet of me. It was a godwit, but obviously not one of the two "usual" species; so I consulted Peterson's European field guide (Plate 32), which showed that the bird was a Bar-tailed Godwit. The back was much scallier and had a darker tone than does that of the similar Hudsonian Godwit. As I was re-focusing, the bird moved another 20 feet away to deeper water. As it thrust its bill into the water, the bird "tilted" in such a way as to display its tail, which was definitely barred. As it fed, I took three pictures, aiming for the tail; after perhaps 3 minutes, it suddenly flew off towards the impoundment.

I next went to the very north end of the North Impoundment where I found 34 Marbled Godwits and 5 Hudsonians. The Bar-tailed Godwit was not relocated.

[Dept. Ed.—See related article in this issue.]

A Sage Thrasher Specimen for North Carolina

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15 April 1975

On 19 September 1973, a Sage Thrasher (*Oreoscoptes montanus*) was collected at the Lake Surf development, 4 miles ESE of Vass, Moore County, N.C. The bird was first observed feeding on a golf course near a flock of Pectoral Sandpipers (*Calidris melanotos*) and Buff-breasted Sandpipers (*Tryngites subruficollis*). The golf course was on a series of dikes bordering an 1130-acre lake bed. The lake had not been filled, and its bottom was covered with a wide expanse of mudflats and brush thickets. The thrasher proved to be an adult male, with a fully ossified skull and little subcutaneous fat. The specimen is cataloged as NCSM 4289 at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, Raleigh, N.C.

There have been several records of the Sage Thrasher east of the Mississippi River in the last two decades. There is one previous record for North Carolina, a bird seen

on 5 October 1965 in the Bodie Island-Pea Island region of the Outer Banks in north-eastern North Carolina (Paul W. Sykes Jr., 1967, M.S. thesis, N.C. State University).

[Dept. Ed.—The placing of this specimen in the N.C. State Museum of Natural History allows the Sage Thrasher to be added to the official list of North Carolina birds.]

Olive-sided Flycatchers in Seneca: A Second Record for South Carolina

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On the morning of 17 September 1976, I observed two Olive-sided Flycatchers (*Nuttallornis borealis*) for several minutes each in an overgrown field 3.2 km E Seneca, Oconee County, S.C., elevation 270 m. The birds perched at or near the tops of dead shrubs 5 m high. They made long sallies of more than 100 m after insects, flying fast and low over the vegetation. All field marks were noted with 10x50 binoculars from various vantage points 15-30 m from the birds, and a direct size and shape comparison with an Eastern Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*) was possible when a pewee perched in the same shrub 3 m from one of the Olive-sided Flycatchers for nearly 30 seconds. The *Nuttallornis* was distinct in its larger size, stockier shape, much larger squarer head, longer bill, white median breast stripe contrasting with darker sides, and white wing tufts. Neither *Nuttallornis* called that morning, during which three Eastern Phoebes (*Sayornis phoebe*) and four Eastern Wood Pewees were in the immediate area.

Several days later, 23 September 1976, at 0740, I saw another *N. borealis* 10 m away and 2.5 m up in a bare branch of a pear tree in the same field. During the 30-second observation the angular head and large bill were very apparent, and this time the bird gave a loud somewhat guttural "pip-pip-pip-pip" repeated several times. This may have been one of the birds seen 17 September. On this morning only two other tyrannids were seen, a phoebe and a pewee.

No specimen of the Olive-sided Flycatcher has been taken in South Carolina. The only previous published sight record is that of A.T. Wayne in mid-September of 1904 (Wayne 1910). Olive-sided Flycatchers have been recorded several times in recent years in North Carolina, during spring migration (LeGrand 1974, 1975), summer (Marsh et al. 1974), and fall migration (Holt 1972, Smith 1972, Mulholland 1975, Carter et al. 1976). The fall dates cover the period from early August to late October. I agree with Wayne (1910) that this species may be more common in migration in South Carolina than the published records suggest.

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