

Congaree Swamp. The manuscript has benefited from reviews by E.B. Chamberlain, S.A. Gauthreaux, H.E. LeGrand Jr., and F.R. Moore.

LITERATURE CITED

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[NOTE: Tom Rial heard a single Whip-poor-will and six to eight Chuck-will's-widows at Aiken State Park in the South Carolina upper coastal plain on 11 June 1976. He and Gerald Knighton suggested (letter, 1 July 1976) that this was a rather late record for a migrant and that the species may have nested in the park.—JRH]

Comments on the Call Notes of Alder and Willow Flycatchers

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Although the songs of the Alder Flycatcher (*Empidonax alnorum*) and the Willow Flycatcher (*E. traillii*) have been well described in the literature—*fee-BEE-o* for Alder and *FITZ-bew* for Willow—seemingly nothing has been written concerning the separation of these sibling species by call notes. Peterson (A Field Guide to the Birds, 1947) gives the call note of the "Traill's Flycatcher" as a "low *pep* or *pit*", and Pough (Audubon Land Bird Guide, 1949) gives the "Traill's" call as an "abrupt *wit*". Both of these guides were written before Traill's Flycatcher was separated into two species by the American Ornithologists' Union in 1973 (Auk 90:411-419); thus, it is unclear which call notes are given by Alder Flycatchers and which by Willows.

My field work at Raleigh, N.C., and in the mountains of that state has provided some information on this subject. The common call of the Willow is a fairly sharp *weet* or *wit*, somewhat similar to that of the Least Flycatcher (*E. minimus*), which has a *whit* or *wit* call. The Willow call thus corresponds to that described by Pough. Not until the summer of 1978 did I hear the call of the Alder, one of a pair of birds in the Shining Rock Wilderness Area in southern Haywood County. The call was a distinct, fairly low *pip* or *pep*, reminding me of the double note call of the Winter Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) or the common call of the Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*). This seems to be the call described in the Peterson guide.

More field work and input from other birders will be necessary to determine if these differences in calls are species-specific. If so, it might be possible to identify calling *Empidonax* flycatchers in migration, when species of this genus are very difficult to identify unless in song.

Lawrence's Warbler at Francis Beidler Forest: First Sight Record for South Carolina

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At 1040 on 20 April 1978 we and Steve Winton of the National Audubon Society were studying the behavior and habitats of breeding warblers in the Beidler Forest near Harleyville, Dorchester County, S.C. We were approaching a singing male Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) when we found ourselves surrounded by a flock of migrant warblers. Among the flock was a male Lawrence's Warbler (*Vermivora chrysoptera* x *V.*