

statistically significant ($G=14.77$, $p < .005$) preference for mature flowers, which would be expected to have the highest nectar content.

I have used the term "nectar robbing" because the orioles by-passed the anthers and stigma by piercing and splitting the corolla near the nectaries and thus obtained nectar from the Trumpet Creeper flowers without serving as a pollinator. Although Ruby-throated Hummingbirds (*Archilochus colubris*) frequently visited the Trumpet Creeper flowers and probably served as pollinators, they were never observed feeding upon the flowers split open by the Orchard Orioles. By removing nectar from the flowers, orioles may discourage visits by such pollinators. However, the extent of Orchard Oriole nectar robbing of Trumpet Creeper flowers appears to be restricted to those vines within or very near oriole territories. By the end of the oriole breeding season when widespread movement occurs, most of the Trumpet Creeper flowers have finished blooming.

Second Winter Record of Indigo Bunting in South Carolina

PAUL B. HAMEL

Department of Zoology, Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631

ELLEN D. KETTERSON

VAL NOLAN JR.

Department of Zoology, Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

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On 15 December 1978 during efforts to capture Dark-eyed Juncos (*Junco hyemalis*) in the vicinity of Clemson, Pickens County, S.C., we netted an immature Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*). The bird's skull was completely ossified, and the wing and tail measured 69 and 50 mm respectively. The rectrices were very worn, suggesting that the bird was a first-year individual. The relatively large extent of blue shading in the feathers further suggested that it might be a male, but sex was not positively determined. The same individual (USFWS Band 1520-79659) was caught again on 16 December during the Clemson Christmas Bird Count at the same site among married-student housing units in the western part of the Clemson University campus near the old Seneca River bed.

This is the second winter record of the Indigo Bunting in South Carolina; the first was reported from Edisto Beach, Colleton County, in the winter of 1954-1955, when a molting male stayed at a feeder for a week (Chamberlain 1955). The usual winter range of *P. cyanea* extends north from Central America to Florida and the northern Gulf Coast (Taber and Johnston in Bent 1968). Most winter records of the species north of Florida have been coastal (e.g. Tipton 1976, North Carolina; Imhof 1976, Alabama), although many inland reports exist, particularly in the Mississippi Valley (Smith 1958, North Carolina; Mumford and Keller 1975, Indiana; Bohlen 1978, Illinois; Stupka 1963, Muffy and Owen 1977, and Bierly 1980, Tennessee). We surmise that this individual was enabled to stay in the upper piedmont by the extraordinarily mild autumn weather in northwestern South Carolina in 1978. It is interesting that an Indigo Bunting was caught in Indiana also during December (D. Whitehead, pers. comm.).

This manuscript has benefitted from review and discussion with M. L. Bierly.

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Dark-eyed (Carolina) Junco Nest on Sassafras Mountain in South Carolina

PAUL B. HAMEL
SIDNEY A. GAUTHREAUX JR.
Department of Zoology, Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631

ETHEL FLOYD
P.O. Box 566
Cashiers, N.C. 28717

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The Carolina Junco (*Junco hyemalis carolinensis*) has long been thought to breed in South Carolina on the basis of the 1932 observations of Sherman (Sprunt and Chamberlain 1970), who noted a pair of birds at 970 m on Sassafras Mountain, Pickens County, but did not find a nest. Sprunt (1968) and the A. O. U. (1957) include Sassafras Mountain within the southern Appalachian breeding range of this subspecies. Throughout much of its range the bird is a common breeder, especially above 910 m (Stupka 1963, Tate and Smith 1974, Simpson 1976). We cannot find a record of a nest of *J. h. carolinensis* from South Carolina, however.

On 19 May 1979, during a field trip led by Gauthreaux for the Carolina Bird Club, Floyd observed adult juncos carrying food and found a nest containing three young. The adults were typical *J. h. carolinensis*, judged on the basis of their rather neutral gray color, their pale blue-gray bills, and the location. A number of participants in the field trip observed the nest and the adult birds. On that day the young had sprouted pinfeathers, but sheaths had not yet begun to split.

Hamel revisited the site on 24 and 26 May 1979. On 24 May he photographed the nest (Fig. 1) and observed the parents as they fed the young. On the latter date he measured vegetation at the site and collected the empty nest. The nest and field notes have been deposited in the Vertebrate Collections of the Clemson University Department of Zoology.

The nest, placed on the ground in a small hollow spot at the base of several *Kalmia* seedlings, was 1 m up the northeast-facing bank of a 3.5-m roadcut, approximately 2 m from the edge of the paved road to the Sassafras Mountain firetower. Two *Rubus* plants, one live and the other dead, were within 1 dm of the nest. The opening of the nest was approximately level although the bank exceeds 45° slope. *In situ*, the outside dimensions of the nest were 10 x 13 cm; inside dimensions measured 7.5 x 7.5 cm; depth was 5 cm. The nest was constructed largely of rootlets and grasses and