

- LARK SPARROW:** Very rare for the season was a brightly-colored individual found on 21 December by Larry Crawford at Pine Knoll Shores, Carteret County, N.C. Mike Tove photographed the sparrow the next day.
- BACHMAN'S SPARROW:** Jay Carter flushed an *Aimophila* sparrow from suitable habitat in the western part of Fort Bragg on 2 January, and two were flushed in the area on 4 January. The birds were presumably Bachman's. At the Henslow's Sparrow site in Carteret County were one Bachman's on 1 February (Steve Graves, John Fussell, Mike Tove) and three singing there on 28 February (Fussell et al.).
- DARK-EYED (OREGON) JUNCO:** One of the few records of this race for North Carolina was a female seen at Umstead State Park, near Raleigh, on 14 December by Steve Graves and Mark Crotteau.
- CLAY-COLORED SPARROW:** North Carolina had three "first" winter records: one seen by Bob Holmes at Pea Island on 6 December, one seen by Greg Massey and Maurice Barnhill at the abandoned golf course near Carolina Beach on 24 December, and as many as three at Bodie Island from 30 December to 22 February. Allen Bryan discovered the first Bodie Island sparrow, and numerous birders saw them during the winter, with Wayne Irvin collecting two of the birds in February.
- HARRIS' SPARROW:** An exciting find was an individual seen at Alan Haney's feeder in Swannanoa, N.C., from 5 to 12 January.
- LINCOLN'S SPARROW:** Two parties noted this species on the Winston-Salem CBC on 3 January (Zack Bynum and Don White, Jim and Pat Culbertson). The only other winter report was of one seen on the Clemson CBC on 3 January by Harry LeGrand and Edmund Taylor.
- LAPLAND LONGSPUR:** Three were observed near Pendleton on 7 December by Harry LeGrand and Sidney Gauthreaux; four were noted at Cape Hatteras on 23 January by Allen Bryan and Mike Tove; and 13 were seen on the Roanoke Rapids CBC on 29 December, with three of the birds near Halifax (Merrill Lynch) and the remainder on Oconeechee Neck (Harry LeGrand, Mike Tove).
- SNOW BUNTING:** Perhaps the best flight into the Carolinas in a decade occurred during the winter, though the only records for South Carolina were eight seen by many observers on the Litchfield-Pawleys Island CBC on 30 December, and one seen near Charleston on 13 January by Harry and Jeanette Anderson. The most remarkable record was 14 tallied on the Roanoke Rapids CBC on 29 December, with four near Halifax and 10 on Oconeechee Neck (Merrill Lynch, Harry LeGrand, Mike Tove). At Oconeechee Neck, six buntings had been discovered the day before the count in a flock of several hundred Horned Larks by Lynch, Bob Lewis, and Allen Bryan, and two were still there on 31 January (Tove, Steve Graves.) Along the North Carolina coast, counts in double figures were 45 on Masonboro Island on 28 February (Greg Massey), 32 on Radio Island at Morehead City on 21 December (Bob Lewis) and 36 there on 10 February (John Fussell), 19 on the Bodie-Pea Island CBC on 30 December (fide Paul Sykes), 15 at Cape Hatteras on 31 December (Lewis, LeGrand, Tove), and 15 near Avon on 10 January (Graves, Tove).

## Correction

Harry E. LeGrand Jr. has noted a minor discrepancy in the published dates for the first sighting of the Black-tailed Godwit at Bodie Island, N.C., in December 1979 during the Christmas bird count. Tove and Hughes (Chat 45:13-14) give 26 December; *American Birds* (34:458) gives the date of the Bodie-Pea Island Christmas Bird Count as 27 December. The latter date is correct.