

farther away, called for 4 minutes, then moved much farther away where it was so difficult to hear that I ceased observations.

On 15 June 1983 I heard a Chuck-will's-widow (probably the same bird as above) begin to call at 1800. It called continuously for 15 minutes at an average rate of 25 calls per minute. The weather was hot, clear, and sunny.

The rate of calling that I noted does not differ from that reported by other workers. For example, Sprunt and Chamberlain (South Carolina Bird Life, 1949, p. 317) say that 25 calls per minute is usual. However, it appears that the length of the singing bout I report here is unusual. Sprunt and Chamberlain (op. cit.) cite A. Sprunt Jr.'s count on 2 June 1939 of 834 consecutive calls as a "remarkable number." This is only about a third the number emitted by the individual whose songs I recorded 44 years later.

First South Carolina Specimen of the Black-throated Gray Warbler

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The Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Dendroica nigrescens*) was first reported in South Carolina on 13 December 1941, when A. Sprunt Jr. saw an individual on Bull's Island (South Carolina Bird Life, 1949, p. 456). The species has been seen only once in North Carolina, at Orton Plantation, near Wilmington, by Maurice Barnhill and James Parnell (Chat 30:24).

On 29 March 1972 the Horlbecks collected the first specimen for South Carolina. They picked up the individual under a window of a house on Wampee Plantation, Wadmalaw Island, Charleston County. The habitat is an open woodland of mixed hardwood/pine forest, near the edge of a brackish marsh on Church Creek.

With this record, the Black-throated Gray Warbler may now be placed on the definitive South Carolina list. The account of its sighting that was published in *South Carolina Bird Life* (1949) implies that several people saw the 1941 bird. However, E.B. Chamberlain (pers. comm.) states that only Sprunt saw the bird. Therefore, the species should not have been placed on the definitive list of birds recorded in South Carolina, but rather placed on the hypothetical (=Provisional II) list.

The specimen is a female, and is now in the collection of the U.S. National Museum (USNM No. 565257). Our identification was confirmed by Roxie C. Laybourne. Data on the specimen label are: ovaries 3 x 2 mm; fat: trace; skull ossified; molt: above eye, on throat and cheek; stomach empty; legs brownish black; bill: black with little brownish tinge and darker towards tip. A photograph of the living bird from which the skin was made is on file at the Charleston Museum. (CM 1983.167).

We thank Mrs. Laybourne for her help, and we also appreciate Margaret T. Donald's effort in preparing the skin.