No records exist of Lesser Goldfinch sightings in the southeastern states. Potter, Parnell, and Teulings (1980) make no reference of the bird in their *Birds of the Carolinas*. Farrand (1983) states the green-backed form is normally found in the western part of the Lesser Goldfinch range (California, Arizona, Sonora, Mexico, and west Texas). According to the A.O.U. *Check-list* (1983), the Lesser Goldfinch is accidental in Cameron, Louisiana, and Elizabethtown, Kentucky—the easternmost sightings of this species.

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American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds. 6th edition. Farrand, John, Jr. 1983. Master Guide to Birding. Knopf, New York.

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BOOK REVIEW

FINDING BIRDS IN CARTERET COUNTY

John O. Fussell III. 1985. Published by the author, P.O. Box 520, Morehead City, N.C. 28557. Illus. by Carolyn Hoss. Softcover. 96 p. \$5.

Privately published by the author, this guide is well organized, adhering for the most part to the format of Claudia Wilds's Finding Birds in the National Capital Area. After a brief geographical sketch of the county and remarks about how to use the book, the author lists the bird species, in annotated fashion, known to have occurred in Carteret County. Most of these data are the personal results of Fussell's field work, with a pittance contributed by Christmas Count participants and other bird students. The site guide follows and contains 24 specific areas, with good maps where indicated. This section's finale is a useful commentary on pelagic birdwatching in the area. The book closes with a 5½-page discussion of Birds of Special Interest.

The meat of this work is, as it should be, the Site Guides portion. More than half of the total pages are devoted to counseling the reader with suggestions about how to best accomplish certain goals, such as the most appropriate timing for wading the creek to get to Davis Impoundment or the best wind conditions for a successful trip to Cape Lookout during fall landbird migration. Fussell's wisdom, developed during a lifetime in Carteret, is demonstrated repeatedly in his advice to the newcomer.

The shortcomings of this guide, though few, require some comment. The illustrations vary greatly in quality and, except for the maps, seem to have little relevance to the text. The only omission of a species known to me is that of a Black-headed Grosbeak record (March-April 1984). Most authors include bar graphs showing seasonal distribution in such a text as this; Fussell chose to omit this handy, though sometimes misleading, feature.

With the publication of this book, John Fussell has opened the doors to one of North Carolina's richest bird communities. Carteret County, Man's thoughtlessness notwithstanding, remains attractive to a diverse and fascinating spectrum of bird species; the author is clearly the authority for this segment of coastal North Carolina.—E. WAYNE IRVIN