

Acknowledgments. We thank the many ornithologists who have published or made available to us their field records for the Lincoln's Sparrow, particularly S.A. Gauthreaux Jr., P. Hamel, W. Hilton Jr., and P. Nugent. We are especially grateful to S. Miller, of Clemson University, who prepared three Lincoln's Sparrow skins.

ADDENDUM

In the fall of 1985, an unusually large number of Lincoln's Sparrows were seen in northwest South Carolina. C.W. Wooten and S.A. Gauthreaux saw 23 individuals near Clemson during the period 27 September to 5 December. This includes a group of five seen in the same bush on 9 October.

On the coast, three more Lincoln's Sparrows were netted at Mt. Pleasant: On 6 October, one was banded and one was collected (Field number WP85.007), and on 27 October another one was collected (WP85.139).

First Record of Lesser Goldfinch in the Carolinas

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On 27 September 1985 at about 1700, I observed a bird unfamiliar to me. The bird was small, approximately $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 inches long. It was olive-green on the head, back, and rump—similar to the coloring of an immature Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*). The wings appeared black with prominent white markings in them. Some of the flight feathers were edged with white, and there was an obvious, bright white wing patch. The tail, which appeared to be somewhat forked, was uniformly black except for the green anterior portion where it joined the olive-green rump. The nape had a gray wash, and there were faint, darker, longitudinal markings on the back. The breast was clear and completely yellow. No eye stripe was evident, but there was a very faint hint of an eye ring. The bill was short and conical, very similar to that of the American Goldfinch (*Carduelis tristis*). The legs and feet were uniformly slate-gray.

First observation was made while the bird was eating a dogwood (*Cornus florida*) berry. It made several gulping motions as if having difficulty swallowing the berry. Afterward, the bird was attracted to two different drip fountains where it drank and bathed for several minutes. For about 2 minutes it remained on the ground, near a fountain, drinking water from a cupped leaf.

My husband and son watched the bird with me, and we attempted to list all identifying marks. Total observation time was about 5 minutes as the bird moved from the dogwood tree to the drip fountains. Distances from the bird ranged from 15 to 25 feet. We had a clear, unobstructed view in excellent light and were all using 7x50 Nikon optics.

Considerable migration activity was evident on the day of sighting; a front was moving through the area.

After extensive research, the only bird I found in my guides similar to the one observed was the green-backed race of Lesser Goldfinch (*C. psaltria*). After analyzing the representative study skins at Utah State University, Tove suggested the bird in question was possibly an immature male of the green-backed race.

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.

Acknowledgments. Harry E. LeGrand Jr. and Michael H. Tove graciously reviewed my data and suggested submission of this report.

LITERATURE CITED

- American Ornithologists' Union. 1983. *Check-list of North American Birds*. 6th edition. Farrand, John, Jr. 1983. *Master Guide to Birding*. Knopf, New York.
- Potter, E.F., J.F. Parnell, and R.P. Teulings. 1980. *Birds of the Carolinas*. Univ. North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

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