

One Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*) was the focal point of much activity. It was situated at the highest point on the knoll and was rather centrally located among the nesting sites. The tree was used as a congregating point for the flock, and from it parents hawked insects for feeding the young.

The adult birds had a pattern of flying to the "activity tree" and congregating before departing as a group for the food supply to feed the nestlings. Immediately prior to departure, the flock calling became higher pitched and more intense. When the adults returned with food for the young, they again congregated in the "activity tree" before dispersing to their respective nests. Upon hearing the parent birds, the young would immediately peer over the nest rim in a gaping posture. The adults fed the young birds berries, which appeared to be Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The Black Cherry was at the peak of ripeness during the nesting activity.

Waxwings are generally considered a rather non-aggressive bird. Very little territory is required by the species. However, the female will drive intruders away from the immediate vicinity of the nest. There was little, if any, evidence of territoriality within the Tanglewood nesting colony. Fifteen other species of birds were present within the area occupied by the waxwings. Eleven of the 15 species were nesting and fledged young. There was no evidence of nesting by the other four species that were present.

When the waxwing nestlings were approximately 17 days old, they left the nest late in the afternoon, and when last observed all were perched in close proximity to each other on a branch in a Post Oak (*Quercus stellata*). On the morning of the eighteenth day, one fledgling returned to the nest, soon to be followed by the other four. On the afternoon of the same day, the young suddenly "exploded" from the nest and flew about 15 m (50 feet) to the "activity tree," where an adult arrived at the same instant from the opposite direction. The adult fed all five young birds.

The fledglings remained in the nesting area for two additional days. Most often they were seen in the Post Oak, which was the tree closest to the nesting tree. The young left the nesting site with the parent birds and could not be located again.

The Tanglewood Park nesting colony appeared successful in fledging young from at least five broods. This colony constitutes a first documented record of colonial nesting Cedar Waxwings in the Carolinas. Photographs and further details pertaining to the nesting activity are on file at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, Raleigh, N.C.

First Record of Bell's Vireo for South Carolina

W. POST
The Charleston Museum
360 Meeting Street
Charleston, S.C. 29403

D. GREEN
80 Prospect Street
Paramus, N.J. 07652

On 14 October 1985 we caught a Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) in a mist net at Hog Island ("Patriot's Point"), Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, S.C. The habitat was a large (~ 30 x 50 m) patch of herbaceous vegetation, mainly pigweed (*Amaranthus*) and *Sesbania*, averaging 2 m in height. The capture site is about 150 m from the edge of Charleston Harbor.



Fig. 1. An immature female Bell's Vireo was secured at Mount Pleasant, S.C., on 14 October 1985. This is the first record for the state. (Photo by William Post)

This individual, an immature female (Fig. 1), was collected (WP 85.002). The skull was not fully ossified; the weight was 9.1 g; wing chord 55.0 mm; total length 108.0 mm; tarsus length 19.8 mm. The base of the mandible was light russet vinaceous, base of maxilla was maroon, and tarsi were plumbeous.

This is the first substantiated record of *V. bellii* in the Carolinas. One North Carolina sight record has been published (Chat 39:92-93). The Bell's Vireo breeds chiefly from the southwestern United States and northern Mexico eastward across the central United States to central Indiana and southwest Ohio. A few substantiated records have been published for New York (Kingbird 20:57-60; Birds of New York State, 1974, p. 456) and New Jersey (Wilson Bull. 72:404). The only Georgia record appears to be that of two individuals at Columbus on 3 and 24 August 1975 (Amer. Birds 30:53), but no details of this report have been published through 1985. In addition to this Georgia record, there are numerous records for the species from southern Florida, mainly during fall migration. These and other sight records are questionable, because this species is notably difficult to separate from the White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*).