

1700 g; ovaries were 10 x 15 mm. The specimen includes color photographs of the fresh soft-parts.

Another documented record of this form was obtained by F. Spivey, on 20 September 1984, when he photographed an individual at Huntington Beach State Park (four Kodachrome slides on file at Charleston Museum; ChM 86.37.1 through 86.37.4). This bird was first seen on 7 August 1984 at the same locality by F. Cobey.

We know of three detailed published records for this population in South Carolina. The first record, documented by a photograph, was on 29 May 1943, near Yemassee, S.C. (Auk 61:150). The second was a detailed note of a bird seen on 17 September 1961 at Hilton Head Island (Chat 25:87-88). The third, a bird seen on upper Lake Marion in extreme southern Sumter County on 29 September 1973 (Chat 39:17), is the only inland occurrence known from the state.

The white phase of the Great Blue Heron breeds in the Florida Keys and the northern Caribbean. Robertson (in Rare and Endangered Biota of Florida, Vol. 2, Birds, H.W. Kale II, editor, 1978) discusses the taxonomic problems surrounding this localized population of *A. herodias*. In brief, it was at one time classified as a separate species (*Ardea occidentalis*), but is now only a color phase (*occidentalis* group of *A. herodias*; A.O.U. Check-list, 1983).

We greatly appreciate the efforts of S. Miller, curator of natural sciences at Clemson University, who prepared the specimen.

Colonial Nesting of Cedar Waxwings in Forsyth County, N.C.: First Record in the Carolinas

RAMONA R. SNAVELY
115 Plymouth Avenue
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27104

ROBERT H. WITHERINGTON
757 Yorkshire Road
Winston-Salem, N.C. 27106

On 20 June 1985, a small flock of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) was discovered at Tanglewood Park in western Forsyth County, N.C., by Charles Frost, Barbara Page, Ramona Snavely, and Bob Witherington. Chance observation revealed an adult carrying insects. After intensive searching in the immediate area, eight nesting sites were located within a .18-ha (.46-acre) plot.

The colonial nesting area was on a high knoll consisting primarily of pine and oak trees. This knoll is the highest elevation in the Park complex (elevation 260.1 m; 855 feet) and is bordered on three sides by a public golf course. The fourth side is adjacent to parking lots and access roads.

The presence of eight different nesting sites in seven trees within the colony made it difficult to monitor all of the nests simultaneously. Consequently, efforts were concentrated on one nest. This nest was relatively easy to observe and seemed to be in the center of activity. The observations made were representative of all the broods found. Five different broods were located: 2 broods of 5; 1 brood of 3; and 2 broods of 2 each. All five broods fledged within a 48-hour period. The fate of the remaining three broods was not possible to determine because of their inaccessible heights in the trees.

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.