

to the north during the early afternoon of the thirteenth. The sky was clear the morning of 14 October, with low winds (<5 knots) from the north-northwest and mild temperatures (64-86 °F). Thus, the weather that may have precipitated the massive Tree Swallow flight was a mild high-pressure frontal system that moved into coastal South Carolina from the afternoon of 13 October through the early morning of 14 October.

Heavy flights of Tree Swallows have been reported before from coastal South Carolina in early October, which is the peak of migration. Several individual flocks of 10,000+ have been seen, 24 km S of Georgetown and near Savannah in South Carolina (Chat 6:80, 24:29), but these counts pale in comparison to 100,000+ Tree Swallows P. Laurie and P. Nugent reported at Capers Island on 11 October 1975 (Amer. Birds 30:53), 250,000+ Tree Swallows P. Nugent and party reported at Huntington Beach State Park on 9 October 1983 (Chat 48:59), and the even more massive flight reported here.

Second Record of Say's Phoebe for North Carolina

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On Saturday, 7 December 1985, Clyde Adkins reported a Say's Phoebe (*Sayornis saya*) about 4 miles W of Lillington, Harnett County, N.C., at an abandoned quarry. He reported the sighting to Dick Brown at the Carolina Raptor Center, and Brown immediately placed the report on the CBC Rare Bird Alert. John Fussell notified me of this report and asked me to visit the site to see if the bird was still present.

I arrived at the quarry in midafternoon on 11 December. I spent an hour searching in vain for the phoebe to the south of the SR 1257-1258 intersection, where the bird had been seen on 7 December. I then walked northeast along a dirt road and railroad track for 1/2 mile to a cluster of abandoned buildings and old oil drums at another part of the quarry. A flock of Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*) was present and perched on telephone wires around the buildings, and the Say's Phoebe was with this flock. I watched the phoebe for 15 to 20 minutes as it perched on wires, drums, and the buildings. I was able to approach within 100 feet of the bird to see the plain brown upperparts, head, and upper breast, the rusty lower breast and belly, and the rather large black tail. The bird wagged the tail frequently. Though there was no Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) in the vicinity for comparison, the Say's seemed to be slightly larger than an Eastern Phoebe, with a definitely longer and wider tail.

At least six birders, including Fussell, saw the Say's Phoebe on 12 December in the vicinity of the abandoned buildings. Ricky Davis was able to compare the Say's with an Eastern Phoebe that was nearby, noticing the slightly larger size of the Say's. On that day the bird was more elusive than on the previous day, and David Wright was able to photograph the bird only at a rather far distance. The color prints were examined by the North Carolina Bird Records Committee in November 1986; however, the committee decided that the photos were not of sufficient clarity to

document the sighting. Nonetheless, the photos have been deposited at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences.

There are now two sight records of Say's Phoebe for North Carolina, but neither has been documented by a specimen or an identifiable photograph. The first record was noted by Lee Jones on 23 October 1965 near Raleigh (Chat 30:28-29). South Carolina has three known records, but there are no specimens or photos for those birds, either. Records for that state are for 19 January 1969 in Richland County (Chat 35:112), 30 September 1979 at Bulls Island (Chat 45:44-45), and 15 March 1986 along the Santee River (Amer. Birds 40:456-459). Full details of the last South Carolina record have yet to be published.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher Added to South Carolina State List

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The Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*) is on the South Carolina hypothetical list (South Carolina Bird Life, 1970, p. 614), as no specimens have been taken in the state.

From 1984 through 1986, we collected four *Empidonax* that can be definitely assigned to *flaviventris*. All specimens were captured in mist nets placed in coastal scrub (*Myrica*, *Celtis*, *Baccharis*) at the edge of a salt marsh (Hog Island, Mount Pleasant) or next to dunes fronting Charleston Harbor (near Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's Island). We identified the birds by employing the key of Phillips et al. (Bird-Banding 37:153-171) and comparing them with other specimens of *Empidonax* (Table 1). All four were juveniles.

TABLE 1. Yellow-bellied Flycatchers collected in Charleston County, S.C., 1984-1986.

Charleston Museum No.	Sex	Date	Locality	Length (mm) of			Formula B ³	6th Primary cut out? ⁴
				Wing ¹	Bill ²	10th Primary vs. 5th		
1987.3.247	F	04 Sept. 1984	Mt. Pleasant	65.2	5.5	10>5	4.6	yes
1987.3.248	F	04 Sept. 1984	Sullivan's Is.	61.4	5.4	10<5	3.6	yes
1987.3.249	F	23 Sept. 1985	Mt. Pleasant	62.1	5.9	10>5	4.0	yes
1987.3.250	M	08 Sept. 1986	Sullivan's Is.	63.4	5.4	10>5	4.7	yes

¹Chord of wing

²From center of nares

³Distance between tip of sixth primary and the tip of the longest primary (see Phillips et al., op. cit.)

⁴See Phillips et al., op. cit.