



Fig. 1. Nashville Warbler captured on 29 October 1985, Mount Pleasant, Charleston County, S.C. (Photo by Jo Fetzer)

In summary, the Nashville Warbler is a rare migrant in the state, and we now have only four specimens to document its occurrence. The species is easily confused with other *Vermivora*, and additional collecting or banding is needed to verify its occurrence in the state.

We appreciate the efforts of Nancy Pringle, who typed the manuscript, and Jo Fetzer, who took the photograph.

### **Kirtland's Warbler Seen in Iredell County, N.C.**

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On 29 August 1982, as I was taking my morning walk around the main lake at Allison's Woods, Iredell County, N.C., I saw a male Kirtland's Warbler (*Dendroica kirtlandii*) in a young Shortleaf Pine (*Pinus echinata*) thicket growing at the highest point along the trail, approximately 40 feet above the lake, in a mixed pine-hardwood forest. I watched the bird for about 15 minutes as it remained perched on a low limb about 20 feet from me. It appeared quite tame, and I distinctly saw through binoculars the bird's white eye ring, its gray back with black streaks, its yellow breast with black streaks only along the sides, its narrow wing bars, and its tail-wagging behavior. I recognized the bird immediately as a Kirtland's Warbler

because I have seen the species at least a hundred times in a film I show to my biology students. *Patterns of the Wild* has a segment on the management of the nesting habitat of the Kirtland's Warbler in the Jack Pine forest of central Michigan.

Allison's Woods is well known to members of the Iredell Nature Society for its excellent warbler habitat. The 1,500-acre estate has been in the Allison family since it was obtained by royal grant in the early 1740s. Bordering the South Yadkin River and Rocky Creek, Allison's Woods is a mixture of farmland and forest; it has several woodland ponds and small lakes. The 15-acre main lake is surrounded by old second-growth pines and hardwoods. Timber cutting has been selective, primarily to remove diseased trees. My husband and I are fortunate to have lived in Allison's Woods from 1980 to 1983.

On the morning of 29 August 1982, I took my binocular with me because I was expecting to see early migrants. A cold front, unusual for that time of year, had caused the morning temperature to drop into the mid-50s. As I had anticipated, the area was alive with warblers. In addition to the Kirtland's, I distinctly remember seeing the following warbler species: Black-and-white (*Mniotilta varia*), Black-throated Blue (*Dendroica caerulescens*), Blackburnian (*Dendroica fusca*), American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*), and a male Golden-winged (*Vermivora chrysoptera*) — my first observation of that species.

It is interesting to note that the Kirtland's Warbler was in habitat similar to that in which other fall migrants of this species have been seen in the Southeast. According to *Birds of the Carolinas* (Potter, Parnell, and Teulings, University of North Carolina Press, 1980), they "appear to frequent thickets and woodland edges on high ground just beyond the wet margins of lakes and swamps."

I thank Thomas L. Quay, my former ornithology professor at North Carolina State University, for encouraging me to submit this field note.

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