Village Weaver Photographed on Seabrook Island, S. C.

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During the period 25-29 July 1988, a male Village Weaver (*Ploceus cucullatus*) visited Hipp's feeder on Seabrook Island, Charleston County. This individual appeared to be in good condition, and had unfrayed plumage. It fed about 3 m from a window, and Hipp succeeded in obtaining three color photographs (ChM No. 1988.72). Although the pictures are out of focus, their resolution is sufficient to allow identification.

Although we prefer to classify this individual as an escape, this species is seldom kept in captivity, mainly because of its aggressivity. (Indeed, Hipp saw the bird supplant a female Boat-tailed Grackle, [Quiscalus major], at her feeder.) Henry M. Stevenson and B. D. Neville (pers. comms.) told us that the Village Weaver has not been reported from the wild in Florida. As the species is established on Hispaniola (AOU. 1983. Check-list of North American Birds. 6th ed., American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D. C.), there is a remote chance that this individual arrived in South Carolina as a vagrant from the West Indies. Pending acceptance by the South Carolina Avian Records Committee, the documentation cited or contained herein will enable this species to be put on the South Carolina Provisional II List.

First Instance of a Sooty Tern's Hatching on the Atlantic Coast of North America

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On 17 June 1988, Mark Spinks, Chance Carter and I located a pair of Sooty Terns (Sterna fuscata) nesting on Raccoon Key, Cape Romain National Wildlife Refuge, Charleston County, S.C. This site is 7.4 km west of a 1987 nesting site that was on Cape Island, and which is the second nesting site in the state (Chat 52:40, 1988). As in 1987, the Sooty Tern nest was associated with Black Skimmers (Rynchops niger), 188 nests, and Gull-billed Terns

Fall 1988 81