After observing the bird for about 15 minutes with 10x binoculars, Sorenson left to get a camera to photograph the bird. However, he was unable to find the warbler 30 minutes later, nor could he find it on the following day.

This is the third report of the Black-throated Gray Warbler for North Carolina. The N.C. Bird Records Committee, chaired by the junior author, has reviewed unpublished notes of the sighting provided by the senior author and has accepted the record as valid. The first report for the state was a bird observed on the Wilmington Christmas Bird Count on 30 December 1965 (Chat 30:18, 24); however, no details have ever been published for this sighting, nor has the N.C. Bird Records Committee seen a written description of this report. The second record, published with full details (Chat 51:77–78), was a bird seen at Wilmington from 5 to 22 January 1986. However, as there are no specimens or photographs available for the species in the state, and as this Greensboro report is just the second published with details, the species remains on the Provisional List for North Carolina.

## Manx Shearwater Collected in South Carolina

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On 17 April 1991, we found a dead Manx Shearwater (*Puffinus puffinus*) at the southwest end of Cape Island, Charleston County, South Carolina. It was imbedded in wrack deposited above the spring high-tide line. The shearwater appeared to have been dead for  $\leq 5$  days. It was emaciated (pectoral muscles convex), and the rear of the abdomen was partly covered by an oily, tar-like substance. The bird was prepared as a formaldehyde-preserved mummy, with one detached, flattened wing (ChM # 1992.15.053). Sex was not determined,. No molt was apparent.

This is the first documented record for the species in South Carolina. Haney (1986, Chat 50:44–46) lists three previous sightings for the state, all in the Atlantic Ocean more than 50 km from the coast. Post and Gauthreaux (1989, Contr. Charleston Museum XVIII) placed Manx Shearwater on the South Carolina Hypothetical List.