

Cigar”, an underwater ridge perhaps 25 miles east of northern Currituck Banks, just a few miles south of the Virginia line. The bird was spotted in the water, about 75 yards from the boat. It was viewed in the water for about a minute before it flew off. The stocky body, with the head seemingly one-third the size of the body, was immediately apparent. This individual was mostly dark on the body, with a large round or elliptical dusky patch covering the side of the head that contrasted with the blackish plumage. The huge triangular bill merged with the head. The distal portion of the bill had some dingy red or orange color, but most of the bill was dark.

Neither of these puffins was photographed. Thus, the species has been placed on the Provisional List for North Carolina (North Carolina Bird Records Committee, *Chat* p. 86 this issue).

Confirmed Nesting of Cerulean Warblers in Rutherford County, North Carolina

SIMON THOMPSON
111 Thermal View Drive
Tryon, NC 28782

Cerulean Warblers (*Dendroica cerulea*) are uncommon summer residents in Chimney Rock Park, Rutherford County, North Carolina, and over the past three years one to three territorial males have been observed annually. Despite fairly thorough searching over the years no evidence of nesting had been obtained in the park until June 1990. The presence of Cerulean Warblers has been noted at Chimney Rock Park by Simpson (1992:238, 305) and Thompson (*Chat* 54:96), but no details of nesting observations in the park have been previously published.

Although Simpson mentions that Cerulean Warblers nest in “mature open deciduous forest, particularly where large Tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) dominate in cove hardwood forests” (Simpson 1992:304), this habitat is not indicative of the site in Chimney Rock Park. Here the forest type is of a highly disturbed nature which can best be described as mixed oak (*Quercus rubra*, *Q. prinus* and *Q. velutina*) over Dogwood (*Cornus florida*), but also includes Hickory (*Carya* spp.), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) and Tulip tree.

On 17 June 1990 two male Cerulean Warblers were heard singing around the upper parking lot in Chimney Rock Park at an elevation of 1965 ft, and a single female was seen feeding in a nearby Paulonia Tree (*Paulonia tomentosa*). After several minutes she flew to a nest high in a tall Black Locust over the parking area, where she proceeded to brood. At this stage it was not possible to determine whether the nest contained eggs or young birds.

The small nest was located about 70–80 feet up on the upper surface of a thin horizontal limb at the base of a small vertical branch, and was about three inches across. It seemed to be composed of small plant stems and fibers bound into a two-

inch deep cup-shaped nest.

Upon resuming observation at the nest site on the morning of 30 June I saw that three juvenile birds were easily visible in the nest. They were still covered with patches of down feathers, although the distance was too great to tell if their eyes had opened yet. Even from the ground the yellow gape was easily visible with a 25x telescope. The female apparently did all of the brooding and all of the feeding. In over three hours of observation, the male was not seen. The female fed the young approximately every four minutes, but the distance was too great to determine the identification of the food items brought to the nest.

The female Cerulean Warbler was still feeding the three young birds on 1 July, and at that time their begging calls could easily be heard from the ground below. There was still no sign of the male bird. I had no chance to check the nest again until 8 July. By then the young birds had fledged and both adults and young birds were not seen again in the nest area.

LITERATURE CITED

Simpson, Marcus B. Jr. 1992. Birds of the Blue Ridge Mountains. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

Observation of a White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) on the Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina

KURT A. BUHLMANN, J. WHITFIELD GIBBONS, AND I. LEHR BRISBIN, JR.
University of Georgia
Savannah River Ecology Laboratory
Drawer E
Aiken, SC 29802

On 15 April 1994, an adult White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) was sighted at a bird feeder at the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, located at the northern boundary of the U.S. Department of Energy's Savannah River Site in Aiken County, South Carolina. At 1730 h, while observing birds that were congregating at the feeder, we noticed a large dove sitting quietly in the foliage nearby. We were able to clearly see white wing-bars and a blue stripe that extended from the bill and encircled the eye. We used Peterson (1980) to confirm our identification. The bird remained in that position for 15 minutes after which it flew away and was not seen again until the next morning. At approximately 0930 h on 16 April it spent several minutes at a bird bath at the same location. Our observations illustrate the value that bird feeders can serve towards obtaining species distributional information.

White-winged Doves are native to the southwestern United States southward to Peru and they have become established in southern Florida as a result of release by