humans (American Ornithologists' Union 1983). We are aware of only 5 other accepted observations of White-winged Doves in South Carolina; all were recorded during winter in coastal areas (Post and Gauthreaux 1989, McNair and Post 1993). If accepted by the South Carolina Bird Records Committee, our record will be the sixth documented South Carolina record, the first spring record, and the most inland occurrence reported.

None of these observations indicate that these birds are expanding their breeding range since most sightings have been of one or a few individuals. It is not known what effect the White-winged Dove might have on native bird communities. Ornithologists should be on the lookout for nesting activity in South Carolina.

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Verification of the First Nest Record of the Swainson's Warbler in North Carolina

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Pearson et al. (1942) stated that J. E. Gould found a Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*) nest with four slightly incubated eggs near Edenton, Chowan County, North Carolina, on 10 May 1906. This was the first breeding record for the state, though other details were unavailable. Jonhnston (1991) confirmed that this nest record was listed in Gould's catalogue, but he did not examine the Gould Collection which is now archived at the Charleston Museum. We have examined this egg set (ChM 1991.13.013), with one slightly cracked egg, and confirmed it is that of a Swainson's Warbler. The eggs measure (in mm) 18.5 x 14.6, 18.7 x 14.1, 18.6 x 14.6, and 19.0 x 14.4.

This verified Swainson's Warbler egg set was the only one of this species

collected by Gould, and one of just four other eggs sets he collected in the northeast coastal plain of NC (also Hertford and Washington counties) from 1906 to 1911. In 1887, Gould had obtained a Swainson's Warbler egg set collected in Georgia by T. D. Perry (see Johnston 1989). Perry, who had collected many other Swainson's Warbler egg sets in Georgia (see Burleigh 1958), may have informed Gould that eggs sets of this species were rare.

H. H. Bailey may have suggested to Gould that he search for a Swainson's Warbler nest in Chowan County, close to Gould's home in southeast Virginia, where the Swainson's Warbler is locally common in the Great Dismal Swamp (see Meanley 1971). Bailey apparently first met Gould in 1906, the year Gould collected his egg set, though the exact timing of their initial acquaintance is unknown (see Johnston 1991). Gould collected the Swainson's Warbler egg set in NC two years earlier than any egg set he collected in Virginia.

The only earlier record of Swainson's Warbler in NC was in 1885 at New Bern, Craven County, where H. H. Brimley collected one bird (Smithwick 1897, Pearson et al. 1942). The location of this bird is unknown (D. Lee, in litt.).

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Bobolinks Breed in Transylvania County, NC

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At least one pair of Bobolinks (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) bred successfully in Transylvania County, NC, in 1994. We first became aware of the presence of late

Summer 1995