

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.

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

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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

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. Johnston (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