

that day, I thought of that possibility at first. But a better look at the bird revealed it was a flycatcher. I told Donny and Silvia that we had a Vermilion Flycatcher, and I went to get my Leica Televid 77 mm spotting scope from our vehicle. When I came back, I sketched the bird with the aid of my telescope.

My notes included, “red throat and breast” and “brown wings.” The bird had a dark “line through (the) eye,” connecting the dark nape plumage with the bill. I was unsure of the forehead color. After I completed my notes, I consulted Sibley’s guide (2000, *The Sibley Guide to Birds*, New York [NY]: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.). My sketch of the entirely red underparts, slim build, and flycatcher behavior confirmed that our bird was a male Vermilion Flycatcher. I observed it fly to the ground a few times, searching for insects in the large pigpen. It was approximately 61–91 m away from my location. After a few minutes, it flew behind the small barn. The weather consisted of a clear sky, very little wind, and mild temperatures (-3 to 14 C).

The flycatcher stayed at this location until 5 January 2003, recorded as a first-year male by Jim Flynn and Earl Horn (GOS Rare Bird Alert archives, 9 January 2003). The bird was Georgia’s twenty-third record for the flycatcher (Oriole 68:26). It was a good year to find this species in Southwest Georgia, for another Vermilion Flycatcher (an adult male) was found in Sumter County from 4–9 January 2003 (Oriole 68:26). The Vermilion Flycatcher is a rare winter visitor in the Coastal Plain, with 19 records according to Beaton et al. (Beaton, G., P.W. Sykes, Jr., and J.W. Parrish, Jr., 2003, *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds*, GOS, Occasional Publ. No. 14). Since 2003, several Vermilion Flycatchers have wintered in Southwest Georgia.

**Paul Johnson**, 901 Santa Fe Trail, Macon, GA 31220

### Acknowledgments

I thank Nancy Gobris for reviewing and editing the manuscript.

SUCCESSFUL NESTING ATTEMPT BY CEDAR WAXWINGS IN SUMTER COUNTY, GEORGIA — On 25 August 2007, I was in my back yard and could hear the high-pitched calls of Cedar Waxwings (*Bombycilla cedrorum*) high in the loblolly pines (*Pinus taeda*). The waxwings had been observed and seen all summer in and around my yard, but attempts to find their well-concealed nest produced negative results. I decided to search for the nest

from a different angle, and stepped into my next-door neighbor's yard for a better view. Within minutes, I observed the birds arriving and departing from their nest, approximately 12 to 13 m high, at the end of a large pine limb. The nest was well concealed in and among pine cones.

As I observed the nest for approximately 1 h, I saw an adult Cedar Waxwing feed a fledged bird that was calling and begging for food with beak open, while quivering its wings. After feeding the fledgling, the adult flew off. I observed the adults returning to the nest 3 other times, and every time they departed, they gave the high-pitched Cedar Waxwing call. Field marks were clearly visible: the crest on the head, the yellow terminal band on the tail, the dark mask about the eyes, and the dark throat area.

Two days later, I observed an adult Cedar Waxwing arrive at the nest for approximately 30 to 40 sec, and then depart. Given the height and concealment of the nest, I could not see what activity took place. Cedar Waxwings, among the last birds to nest, often produce 2 clutches of eggs each summer (Sibley, D.A., 2001, *The Sibley Guide to Bird Life and Behavior*, New York [NY]: Alfred A. Knopf). The observed birds may have been feeding young from a second clutch or second nesting attempt.

The nest tree was located on the south side of Americus, Georgia, on Lake Jennifer, approximately 15 m from the lake. An unsuccessful nesting attempt was made in 2002 in another loblolly pine about 40 m east of this tree (Klaus, N., T. Schneider, and P. Hardy, 2003, Cedar Waxwings may be expanding range in Georgia, *Oriole* 68:17-18).

**Phillip Hardy**, 119 Lake Jennifer Drive, Americus, GA 31709

NESTING RECORDS OF THE OVENBIRD IN BIBB COUNTY, GEORGIA  
— In Georgia, Ovenbirds (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) nest south to Athens and Atlanta (Beaton, G., P.W. Sykes, Jr., and J.W. Parrish, 2003, *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds*, GOS, Occasional Publ. No. 14), but summer occurrences and confirmed nesting along the Fall Line indicate there may be a breeding population farther south. Summer records exist from 1988-2003 in Baldwin, Jones, and Bibb Counties (P. Johnson, 1998, *Annotated Checklist of Birds of Middle Georgia*, 64 pages. Available from: Ocmulgee Audubon Society; Beaton, G., P.W. Sykes, Jr., and J.W. Parrish, 2003, *Annotated Checklist of Georgia Birds*, GOS Occasional Publ. No. 14). This paper details Bibb County Ovenbird records, and describes the nesting activities on the property of Jerry