

In the Sandhills Province of the Upper Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, I only know of phoebe nests located under bridges (pers. obsv.: J. Carter, pers. comm.). With the possible exception of phoebes breeding in the northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina, I am unaware of any phoebe building a nest in the Coastal Plain of the Carolinas under the eaves of a building except for the pair at Anderson's Mill Pond, Marlboro County, South Carolina.

Some nest-site characteristics of phoebes breeding under bridges in the northeast Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina differ from phoebes breeding under bridges in the nearby Sandhills Province and Piedmont of North Carolina (McNair, 1984). In South Carolina, two of the four bridges were large. Most nests were adherent, not stant, and were usually placed away from the edge of the bridges. The nests at Anderson's Mill Pond were placed very close to the water and the nests of the US 1 bridge were placed high above ground. Barn Swallows also nested under all bridges used by phoebes in South Carolina. These differences may be an artifact of the characteristics of the bridges themselves, because I was unable to locate small bridges with steel I-beam ledges in the northeast Upper Coastal Plain of South Carolina, which were numerous in nearby North Carolina (McNair, 1984)).

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Breeding ranges of *Carpodacus* finches wintering in South Carolina

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House Finches (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) and Purple Finches (*C. purpureus*) frequently visit feeders in South Carolina. Although Purple Finches are native to the eastern United States and traditionally winter in SC, House Finches were introduced to the eastern US only recently. The first record for House Finches east of the Great Plains came from Jones Beach, Long Island, New York in 1941 (Elliot and Arbib, 1953). A New York bird dealer apparently released captive House Finches after their sale (under the name of "Hollywood Finches") was banned. On the basis of historical and morphological evidence, Aldrich and Weske (1978) concluded that the eastern House Finch population descended from California stock.

Since their introduction, House Finches have spread rapidly throughout the eastern US. House Finches reached SC in the winter of 1966-67, with breeding records for the state beginning around 1975 (see Potter et al, 1980; Hamel and Wagner, 1984 for review). The first known House Finch nests in the Clemson area were found in 1983 (Hamel and Wagner, 1984). House Finches now frequently nest in trees and shrubs on the Clemson University campus and throughout residential areas of the city and represent one of our most common winter bird species.

Although both House Finches and Purple Finches are common winter residents, little is known about the origins (i.e., nesting localities) of *Carpodacus* finch

populations that winter in SC. We used information from our banding studies and band recovery information from the Bird Banding Laboratory (U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland) to determine nesting localities of SC winter finch populations.

Between 1967 and 1987, SC ornithologists banded 1843 House Finches. A total of 8516 Purple Finches was banded in the state between 1955 and 1987. We used birds banded while wintering in SC and recaptured later on their breeding grounds, and birds originally banded during the breeding season and later found wintering in SC, to determine states and provinces in which finches breed. For House Finches, we defined the breeding season as 15 April through the end of August (based on observations of breeding House Finches in the Clemson area) and the winter season as November through March. We restricted the nesting season for Purple Finches to the period between 25 April and the end of August. We assumed that individuals captured during the breeding season represented birds that hatched or had nested in that area.

Of 14 recoveries involving SC House Finches (between 1983 and 1989), eight birds wintered in SC and nested (or were raised) elsewhere. The states to which House Finches moved to breed included Virginia ($n=2$), Pennsylvania (2), North Carolina (1), New York (1), Massachusetts (1), and New Hampshire (1). Six of 11 House Finches that were recaptured after spending the winter in North Carolina nested in Pennsylvania (Stewart, 1989). Although these data indicate that House Finches wintering in the Carolinas migrate north to breed, a segment of the population remains throughout the year. For example, we color-banded House Finches during the nesting season in the Clemson, SC area and re-sighted birds ($n=3$) at winter feeding stations. Gill and Lanyon (1965) reported similar results for resident House Finches in New York. More banding recoveries are obviously needed to fully understand the migratory behavior of House Finches in the eastern US.

In contrast to House Finches, Purple Finches do not breed in SC (Post and Gauthreaux, 1989), so recovered individuals represent winter residents and migrants only. We gleaned information on breeding areas from 28 of 121 recoveries (1929 to 1988) involving Purple Finches wintering in SC. These 28 Purple Finches nested (or hatched) in Maine ($n=8$), Vermont and Quebec, Canada (3 each), New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin (2 each), Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, New York, and Minnesota (1 each). Thus, most Purple Finches wintering in SC bred in eastern states or provinces, while only a small fraction migrated to states in the Midwest (i.e., Wisconsin and Minnesota).

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