

ROUND TABLE NOTES

WHIMBRELS ON BIG BALD MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE—On 30 August 1980, while banding songbirds on Big Bald Mountain, I observed 2 Whimbrels (*Numenius phaeopus*). The Whimbrels were first seen walking and feeding in the open road and grassy meadow on the peak of the mountain, which is along the North Carolina state line in Unicoi County, Tennessee, at an elevation of 5500 ft. The birds were also seen by Mark Mayfield, Anne and Bedford Lochridge, and Barbara and James Finney. The Whimbrels were observed again on 31 August, but were not seen on 1 September. During this period, the birds were carefully studied at close range, and the striped crown, length of the bill, and pale underparts were noted by all observers.

The status of the Whimbrel in Tennessee has been recently summarized by Stedman (*Migrant* 51:88-89, 1980), and this is apparently the ninth state record. All of the previous observations have been at low elevations in association with water. During the fall migration, Whimbrels are often found in grassy fields, heaths and blueberry barrens in Maine and Maritime Canada (Palmer, R. S., 1949, *Maine Birds*, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Vol. 102; Godfrey, W. E., 1979, *The Birds of Canada*, Ottawa, 428pp.; C. P. Nicholson, pers. comm.). The grassy meadow on Big Bald Mountain was probably selected by the Whimbrels because of its resemblance to the habitat used in northeastern North America.

GEORGE R. MAYFIELD, JR. Sunnyside Drive, Columbia, TN 38401. Accepted 1 March 1982.

GOSHAWK FROM GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK — On 11 April 1981 at 0730 hours, Loren Rieseberg, Cheryl Wierzbic, Del Blum and I (J. Christopher Haney) were hiking along the Appalachian Trail near the Sevier Co., Tennessee-Swain Co., North Carolina border, approximately one-half mile east of the Newfound Gap parking area. Our attention was drawn to a bird flying from the southwest after we realized all bird song in the vicinity had abruptly ceased. We observed a hawk with relatively short, rounded wings, very long tail, and flap and glide method of flight. We identified it as an accipiter but were at first uncertain as to species. It was larger than a Common Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) and seen the length of a Northern Raven (*Corvus corax*), both of which we had seen earlier in the area. The bird altered its flight and flew directly over our heads, 3 meters above the trees. We then saw an indistinctly striped tail, fine gray barring on the underparts, and white fluffy undertail coverts. We identified it then as an adult Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) after consulting Robbins' et al; *Birds of North America*. The observation was made under mostly cloudy skies with light winds, temperature about 55° F. The location was in spruce-fir forest at 5500 feet elevation. Viewing was done with 7X35 Bushnell binoculars. Del Blum had previously seen a Goshawk in Tennessee.

This marks the third or fourth record of the Goshawk in GSMNP. The first was seen by Douglas Pratt at Heintooga Overlook on 15 June 1970 (*Chat* 35:2, 1971). On 18 June 1971, G. Ronald Austing saw a Goshawk at Indian Gap on the Tennessee-North Carolina boundary (*Migrant* 42:67, 1971). There is also an unpublished June (1976 ?) record on file at Park Headquarters at the Sugarlands.

J. CHRISTOPHER HANEY, Department of Zoology, The University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602. Accepted 3 December 1981.