

A narrow strip of tin may be bent around the edges of these doors to cover the cut edges of the hardware cloth, so as to avoid the possibility of tearing the clothing when reaching in after the birds. A piece of burlap about fourteen inches square is hung over each door on the inside of the cage. This effectively prevents the escape of the birds and makes easy their rapid removal.

In closing, let us consider briefly some plans for the future. Since the swifts do not always go to the same chimney each evening but use several different roosting places, we have planned to do some experimenting, when they return again next year, to determine the extent of these local movements. We hope to organize our men into groups, so that we can trap all of the birds at the different chimneys the same day, at intervals for the month or two that the swifts are present. Several objects would be accomplished by this procedure. Aside from discovering the local movements we can determine how long individual birds remain in the locality, and most important of all, we will have an opportunity to band every unbanded swift that visits the region.

We hope soon to get in touch with everyone in America who is interested in swift banding. With the co-operation of many workers much can be accomplished in a very short time with birds like these that can be banded in such enormous numbers. There is an enthusiastic group of workers in Chattanooga. We are definitely planning to become the blue-ribbon swift banders of America. We intend to band from 10,000 to 20,000 swifts by the end of October, 1930. I realize that it is a hazardous thing to announce our ambition, but if this announcement inspires a formidable competitor in this field, or indeed a score of them, so much the better. In the interest of our common objective they will all be welcome.

UNIVERSITY OF CHATTANOOGA,  
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#### SOME NEW BIRDS FOR OKLAHOMA FROM OKMULGEE AND TULSA COUNTIES

BY EDITH R. FORCE AND W. H. KOONS

The purpose of this account is to amplify the records of the bird life of Oklahoma. These records are of especial interest because the geographical position of the state makes it a region of unique climatic changes, for it is the cross roads of the humid east and the arid west, of the cold north and the warm south. For this region a wide range in

the variety of habitat and birds may reasonably be expected. Comparatively few ornithological records of this region have been made. Therefore it is hoped that this account will be of use in the compilation of a more complete check-list for eastern Oklahoma.

Of the nine species and subspecies listed herein, six are first records for the state, and the other three the only specimens of which there is known to be a record.

With the exception of the Magnolia Warbler, which is a sight record, the specimens have been collected in Okmulgee and Tulsa Counties and the disposals indicated. The identifications have been made by Dr. H. C. Oberholser, Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Frank M. Chapman, American Museum of Natural History, New York City. Grateful acknowledgment is made for this assistance in the identifications, as well as for the inspiration and advice of Mrs. Margaret M. Nice upon whose suggestion the present account was undertaken.

**GREAT BLUE HERON.** *Ardea herodias herodias*. Transient. One specimen (O. H. S. No. 46) was collected by W. H. Barton in the fall of 1924 and another, (O. H. S. No. 113) by Renola Bonstein, October 10, 1925. This latter specimen was destroyed after it, together with the O. H. S. No. 46, had been identified by Oberholser. This bird is at present in the High School Museum, at Okmulgee. It is a new state record. November 5, 1925, a specimen was collected in Oklahoma County by Ralph Miller, and identified by Oberholser. The specimen is in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, Norman, Oklahoma. "*A. h. wardi* is the form of the Great Blue Heron that breeds in eastern Oklahoma. Kirn reports a colony in Osage County and Prier states that it breeds in Cherokee County."\* Frequent sight records have been made between spring and December 1, since the year 1924 in Tulsa County (Koons). Mrs. A. Gilmore, taxidermist, in the city of Tulsa, has a male and female (A. G. Nos. 68a and 68b), a nest and a set of four eggs collected in Tulsa County, March 15, 1923, which are undoubtedly *A. h. wardi*.

**KRIDER'S HAWK.** *Buteo borealis krideri*. A male was collected in the winter of 1923-1924 by W. H. Barton, and recorded as O. H. S. No. 89. Another male (O. H. S. No. 94) was shot by R. E. Francis, a poultry raiser, as the hawk was capturing a Leghorn hen. The stomach contents of the hawk revealed an adult undigested mouse. Specimen O. H. S. No. 94 is very light in color as compared to the fuscous specimen collected earlier. They are both in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, Norman, Oklahoma. These are the

first specimens of this subspecies identified for Oklahoma. Since then a skin in the University of Oklahoma has been referred to this form by Oberholser; it bears the data, "0-69, male, October 15, 1924, Bryan County.—E. D. Crabb."

**EASTERN GRASSHOPPER SPARROW.** *Ammodramus savannarum australis*. Transient. A male (O. H. S. No. 6) collected by Mark Moore, Jr., and Edith R. Force, October 15, 1926, is a new state record. The specimen after being identified by Oberholser was placed in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, Norman, Oklahoma. The breeding Grasshopper Sparrow of this region belongs to the western subspecies; specimens taken in the summer near Tulsa have been identified by Dr. A. Wetmore.\* In the collecting it was very easy to get within four feet of this bird, as it fluttered along close to the ground in the dry grassy meadow, about 4 P. M. A number of them were seen later on the sunny hillside. Mrs. W. D. Elrod, Okmulgee, Oklahoma, records the Grasshopper Sparrow in a list of birds seen close to Christmas, 1925. W. H. Koons observed the Grasshopper Sparrow on a frozen mud hole January 18, 1925, evidently attempting to get a drink of the water he could see below.

**MAGNOLIA WARBLER.** *Dendroica magnolia*. Rare transient. One individual observed April 13, 1924 (Koons). This is a new state record. It is one of the "birds whose occurrence is to be expected." "In Kansas a rare transient; in Arkansas one recorded by Smith in Washington County, May 22, 1924, while Warren collected one in Baca County, Colorado, May 12, 1905."\*

**MONTANA JUNCO.** *Junco oreganus montanus*. Winter resident. A male collected by W. H. Koons, March 4, 1925, was photographed, painted and later sent to Oberholser who identified it as belonging to this subspecies. This bird is abundant every year. In 1924 one could count at least a thousand in a three mile tramp along the base of the cliffs of Lost City, Tulsa County. They were extremely numerous that year in many places within a radius of ten miles of the City of Tulsa. They were again numerous during the winter of 1926-1927, but not nearly so many as in 1924. This is a new state record.

**SWAMP SPARROW.** *Melospiza georgiana*. Transient and winter resident. A specimen collected by W. H. Koons March 20, 1926, was photographed and painted by him and sent to Oberholser, who stated it belonged to this species. Although numerous sight records have been listed,\* this is the only specimen of which we have a positive identification.

TENNESSEE WARBLER. *Vermivora peregrina*. Transient in eastern part of the State. A specimen collected April 27, 1927, by W. H. Koons was sent to Chapman, who identified it as this species. It is the only specimen recorded. Several others have been seen the last of April and the first of October each year since 1924, the last observation being October 10, 1927 (Koons). Mrs. Nice records having seen others near Talequah, May 6, 1923.\*

GRAY-CHEEKED THRUSH. *Hylocichla minima aliciae*. Uncommon transient. A male (W. J. H. No. 58) was collected May 2, 1927, by W. H. Koons at Sand Springs, Tulsa County, and photographed and painted by him and sent to Oberholser for identification. The specimen, which is the only one on record for the State, is in the collection of the Wilson Junior High, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Several sight records have been made as follows: "Cherokee County—fairly common, May 5-6, 1923 (Nice); Cleveland County—uncommon spring transient, seen between April 27 and May 9 (Nice); Beaver County—rare migrant at Gate (Lewis)."\*

SOUTHERN ROBIN. *Planesticus migratorius achrusterus*. Resident. One specimen (O. H. S. No. 30) was collected in the spring of 1924 in Okmulgee County and is in the Okmulgee High School Museum. Another (O. H. S. No. 116) collected on May 4, 1926, from the same region is in the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, Norman, Oklahoma. A male (W. J. H. No. 29) collected March 12, 1927, at Joe's Station, Tulsa County, by W. H. Koons is in full spring plumage. An immature male (W. J. H. No. 43) was collected April 4, 1927, by Harry Williams. Both of these, which are in the collection at the Wilson Junior High School, Tulsa, have been identified by Oberholser as belonging to this subspecies. Mrs. A. Gilmore, taxidermist, of Tulsa, collected an immature male June 15, 1927, and a nest with five eggs, April 29, 1927. She states they nest any time between March and May. Other nestings were reported May 18, 1926, in Okmulgee County. The Robins are abundant in eastern Oklahoma. December, 1926, flocks containing immature birds were seen in Okmulgee County (Force). This is a new state record, since the specimens previously identified belonged to *P. m. migratorius* and *P. m. propinquus*.

#### TULSA, OKLAHOMA.

\*Nice, Margaret Morse, and Leonard Blaine. 1924. The Birds of Oklahoma. University of Oklahoma Bull. No. 286.