

SOME ADDITIONS TO THE PAYNE COUNTY BIRD LIST

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ON OCTOBER 18, 1919, a loon was mounted by Dr. J. E. Guberlet and placed in the A. and M. museum. This bird was collected on Yost Lake and was believed to be *Gavia immer*.

On October 21, 1925, Bill Williams crippled a loon and brought it to the laboratory alive. This bird being smaller than the first was taken to be a black-throated loon, *Gavia arctica*, its measurements being more closely like the measurements of that species as described by Chapman.

On November 8, 1928, Eugene Reed collected one whose measurements also came up to those given for *Gavia arctica*.

On October 29, 1928, Kendall Hert collected a loon and gave it to Mr. Stark, who called me about the bird. This bird is much larger than the others and has distinctly different plumage. Instead of black feathers bordered with gray on the back, there are spots of white with a black background. The measurements come very close to those given for *Gavia immer*.

In a heavy fog, on March 19, 1928, Mr. F. W. Van DeMark shot a blue goose and, when he walked forward to pick it up, he found that it was in company with a snow goose which had been accidentally killed by the same discharge. The blue goose no doubt belongs to the species *Chen coerulescens* but the snow goose I am not sure about, though it is probably the lesser snow goose (*Chen hyperboreus hyperboreus*). These specimens were collected at Boomer Lake.

On March 4, 1927, Mr. Gustav Bieberdorf and the writer obtained a specimen of the white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*) on the College farm. This was the only specimen seen.

Mr. Van DeMark, in November, 1927, collected a male Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*), at Boomer Lake.

On February 10, 1928, the department obtained possession of a specimen of goshawk, a female.

The following observation dates are, I think, worth mentioning but of course are of far less importance than the collected specimens.

Cinnamon teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*) was first seen on February 25, 1928. I was skeptical about it then because we were about one hundred and fifty yards away from the pair, which seemed to stay together all the time. On March 1, at fifty yards, and with the aid of six-power glasses, I felt there could be no doubt. The ducks were still there, in company with pintails and shovellers, on March 2. An attempt to collect them ended in failure.

Warbling vireos have for the past two years nested on the campus. The nest and birds were first seen by Professor R. O. Whitenton. Yellow-throated vireo (*Laniivireo flavifrons*) was seen May 9 and 11, 1928.

Louisiana water-thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*) was seen April 27, 1928, three miles east and one mile north of Stillwater.

Four Ruby-crowned Kinglets (*Regulus calendula calendula*) was seen on April 4, 1928, near Boomer Lake.