

During the total of about an hour spent by me in observing them, neither bird uttered a sound.

On the morning of 7 April, Jack D. Tyler of the Department of Biology at Cameron State College, in Lawton, Oklahoma, following explicit directions given him, visited the junk pile, found one bird (only), and collected it. The specimen—the first of its species to have been taken in the main body of the state—proved to be a male with somewhat enlarged testes (each about 2.5 x 3 mm.); it is now No. 6264 in the bird collection at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. George M. Sutton has identified it as *Toxostoma curvirostre celsum* (wing 102, tail 106, culmen 35), a large geographical race found from southeastern Arizona, northeastern New Mexico, and “extreme western Oklahoma (Kenton)” south to the Mexican states of Jalisco and Guanajuato (see AOU Check-list of North American Birds, 1957, p. 427).

The Curve-billed Thrasher has for some time been known to inhabit the Black Mesa country of northwestern Cimarron County, Oklahoma. In that part of its range it nests exclusively in the arborescent cactus *Opuntia imbricata* (see Sutton, 1967, *Oklahoma Birds*, p. 425). If, in time, it establishes itself in southwestern Oklahoma, where this cactus has not thus far been found, one cannot help wondering where the bird will build its nest.—Brad Carlton, 5949 N.W. 27th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73127, 20 May 1968.

**Loggerhead Shrike kills Cardinal.**—About 5 p.m. on 31 December 1967, a cold day, a few miles east of Norman, Cleveland County, Oklahoma, my friend Floyd Eoff and his son Don witnessed the killing of a male Cardinal (*Pyrroloxia cardinalis*) weighing 45.0 grams by a female Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) weighing 44.5 grams. When first seen, the hard-pressed Cardinal was being forced to the ground where the shrike dispatched it with a bite at the base of the skull. Dr. George M. Sutton, who prepared both specimens as skins for the University of Oklahoma collection, found a considerable wound at the base of the skull and a smaller wound at the base of the tail, but nowhere was the plumage bloody enough to require washing. Both the shrike and its prey were in first winter feather. The Cardinal's underparts were unusual in that the red was considerably veiled with pale brownish buff. Some parts of the belly were indeed so blotched with this color as to give the bird the appearance of what is sometimes called a “partial albino.”

The shrike was not observed to carry the Cardinal; but it stayed by its kill long enough to permit Don Eoff to return to the parked car for a gun. The Cardinal specimen is No. 6211 in the University of Oklahoma collection, the shrike No. 6212.—Harold S. Cooksey, 909 Morningside Drive, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, 20 May 1968.

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS

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