

adult "in high plumage" at Lake Overholser.

No one reported seeing the species in 1978. In 1979, James C. Hoffman saw one bird (compared directly with a Double-crested Cormorant) on Lake Yahola in Mohawk Park in the northern part of Tulsa, Tulsa County, north-eastern Oklahoma.

In 1980, John A. Kirk, Ronald S. Sullivan, and Philip C. Clover saw one bird on 8 September on the Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge in Alfalfa County, north-central Oklahoma. It was perched "on a snag near the shore of the (main) lake, near the old river mouth" (see letter of 18 October 1980 from Kirk to Sutton).

The data given above make clear that from 1950 through 1981 there was no resident (non-migratory) population of Olivaceous Cormorants in Oklahoma. Presumably the one bird that Newell saw in Oklahoma City on 27 February 1972 had just returned from its winter home. To be noted is the fact that no obviously paired twosome of adult birds has been reported from the state; nor has anyone observed courtship display, allopreening, carrying of nest material, or copulation. So many birds seen and collected in spring and early summer have been brown (i.e., immature), and so many in late summer and fall "in high plumage", that we wonder whether assumption of the decorative plumes of the head and neck, courtship display, and pairing may not take place in fall and winter rather than spring.

The species is to be watched closely. For several years running a few pairs are known to have bred with a colony of Great Blue Herons (*Ardea herodias*) at Arrowhead Lake, an impoundment of Big Sandy Creek in Clay County, Texas, only about 20 miles south of Jefferson County, southwestern Oklahoma. On 22 May 1974, John Kibler, his wife Erma, and Nancy Moore saw three Olivaceous Cormorants there, each on a nest in drowned woods. A photograph of one of the adults appeared in 1975 (*Amer. Birds* 29: 1000). As the dead trees rotted and fell the herons and cormorants were obliged to move. The mixed colony is believed to breed now at the impoundment's southernmost end — at a spot that is difficult to get to for the water is shallow and there are no roads leading or passing close to it (see letter of 9 June 1981 from Nancy Moore to J. D. Tyler).

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SECOND SUCCESSFUL NESTING OF BALD EAGLE IN OKLAHOMA

BY LOYD D. ISLEY

In the summer of 1978, on the Robert S. Kerr Reservoir in far eastern Oklahoma, the Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) nested successfully for the first time in the state's history. The pair raised a single young one, which fledged in mid-July (Isley, 1979, *Bull. Oklahoma Orn. Soc.* 12: 1-4). On 28 May 1981 I obtained proof that Bald Eagles had nested successfully for the second time. On that date I saw an almost fledged young one perched on the side of the

very nest that had been used in 1978. A review of observations is in order.

On 14 July 1978 we last saw the young eagle that was reared that year. It was perched in a tree about 100 yards from the nest-tree. In a third tree, also about 100 yards from the nest-tree, perched one of the parent eagles.

In 1979 a pair of adult eagles stayed around the nest-tree for a while after the rest of the wintering population had left for the north, but they did not, so far as we could tell, add sticks to the nest or show any special interest in it.

In the spring of 1980 a pair of adult eagles lingered around the nest-tree for 30 to 45 days after the rest of the wintering population had left. During that period one or both birds went to the nest-tree repeatedly. One of them sometimes sat in the nest as if incubating or brooding, but we decided not to climb to the nest lest we cause the birds to desert. By about the end of May both eagles had left the area.

Early in the spring of 1981 we noticed that two adult eagles were showing much interest in the old nest. On 23 March, Debra Christie, Park Technician, reported that she had seen one adult eagle perched in a tree near the nest-tree and (through her binocular) another "adult eagle's head sticking up out of the nest." Once again our hopes for another eaglet soared.

On 26 March, 31 March, and 3 April, Debra and I observed an adult eagle *in* the nest. Since the bird sat there for some time on each date we felt certain that at least one egg or chick was in the nest. On 16 April, while Debra was



BALD EAGLE NEST AT KERR RESERVOIR

From left: Adult and eaglet, 29 May 1981; Eaglet in nest, 1 June 1981; Pole and platform erected after nest-tree was blown down in early July, 1981. Photographs by Loyd D. Isley and Robert Burnett.

watching one eagle that was in the nest, she saw the other fly from a floating log to the nest. From her position she could not tell what happened at the nest but she believed that food had been taken to it. On 21 and 30 April, she observed both adult eagles, one perched on the nest, the other in a tree close to the nest-tree.

During May, all hands were so busy with various other projects that no one had time for watching the eagles. On 28 May, however, I received a most pleasant surprise: I saw an almost fledged eaglet in the nest!

Next day (29 May) ranger Robert Burnett and I went in a flat-bottomed motorboat to within about 100 yards of the nest and took pictures with a 200-millimeter lens. One adult eagle that flew around us several times, in what appeared to be an effort to lure or drive us away from the nest and its young, opened and closed its mouth repeatedly, making a rough, growling cluck that was inaudible more than 40 yards away.

On 1 June, Burnett and I returned to the nest-tree by motorboat, this time equipped with a 500-millimeter lens on our Canon 35-millimeter camera. We got very good closeups of a parent eagle sitting on a limb above the nest while the young one sat on the edge of the nest. After the parent finally flew to a tree about 200 yards east of the nest, we cautiously circled the nest-tree at about 30 yards and took closeup shots of the youngster on the edge of the nest. It turned its head to watch us but did not appear to be frightened at all.

On 9 June, Harry Smith and I returned to the nest and took more pictures. The wind, gusting to about 25 miles per hour, made for some interesting shots of the old bird attempting to alight.

On 13 June, one of our secretaries, Virginia Tobey, observed an adult eagle sitting in a large tree west of the nest-tree and the eaglet in a tree east of the nest-tree. We now knew that the eaglet was flying. I checked again on 16 and 19 June, on each date seeing the eaglet in a tree well away from the nest.

In late June or early July (date uncertain), wind blew the nest and nest-tree down. We set to work immediately putting up a pole and platform for the eagles, hoping that they would accept it and proceed with another nesting.

STAR ROUTE 4, BOX 182, SALLISAW, OKLAHOMA 74955, 27 JULY 1981.

GENERAL NOTES

Possible Garganey Teal in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma. — On the morning of 2 May 1979 an unfamiliar small duck was on the lake near the house on our ranch near Durham, Roger Mills County, west-central Oklahoma. It was by itself about 200 yards from the front porch. Viewed through a 20X spotting scope, its chief features were a white line running from just above the eye to the back of the head, a pronounced dark bar or two on the flanks, and narrow, pure white stripes above the wing. I inspected it several times, being more puzzled each time I looked. The weather was bad (air chilly; some rain; stiff wind from north), but the light was good.

I called Thelma Fox, in Amarillo, Texas, asking her to come to see the bird and to bring some books that had colored illustrations. She and her sister,