

141. Yellow-throated Vireo ( <i>Vireo flavifrons</i> )	149. Clay-colored Sparrow ( <i>Spizella pallida</i> )	Longspur ( <i>Calcarius ornatus</i> )
142. Warbling Vireo ( <i>Vireo gilvus</i> )	150. Vesper Sparrow ( <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i> )	157. Bobolink ( <i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i> )
143. Yellow-rumped Warbler ( <i>Dendroica coronata</i> )	151. Savannah Sparrow ( <i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i> )	158. Red-winged Blackbird ( <i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i> )
144. Pine Warbler ( <i>Dendroica pinus</i> )	152. Fox Sparrow ( <i>Passerella iliaca</i> )	159. Western Meadowlark ( <i>Sturnella neglecta</i> )
145. American Redstart ( <i>Setophaga ruticilla</i> )	153. Lincoln's Sparrow ( <i>Melospiza lincolni</i> )	160. Yellow-headed Blackbird ( <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i> )
146. Wilson's Warbler ( <i>Wilsonia pusilla</i> )	154. Dark-eyed Junco ( <i>Junco hyemalis</i> )	161. Purple Finch ( <i>Carpodacus purpureus</i> )
147. Scarlet Tanager ( <i>Piranga olivacea</i> )	155. McCown's Longspur ( <i>Calcarius mccownii</i> )	Note: Questionable or doubtful species are shown in brackets.
148. Chipping Sparrow ( <i>Spizella passerina</i> )	156. Chestnut-collared	

## GENERAL NOTE

**Breeding records of Tree Swallows at Grand Lake, Oklahoma.** - At Grand Lake, Delaware County, Oklahoma, on 17 June 1994, we observed two adult Tree Swallows (*Tachycineta bicolor*) landing on the ends of iron pipes. These pipes appeared to be an abandoned dock or jetty, and the ends of the pipes were open. They were located on the lakefront of private property, about 4 km north and 1 km west of the intersection of Cherokee St. and O'Daniel Parkway in the city of Grove. At normal lake levels, these pipes are at the edge of the water; however, in June 1994 they were surrounded by water. On 20 June 1994, we returned and again observed two adult Tree Swallows. After the second visit we suspected that these birds were not migrants, but possibly nesting.

On 24 June 1994 we visited the site and observed four adult Tree Swallows. We approached close enough to look into the pipes and discovered two nests. One nest was empty; the other held a single nestling. We returned on 26 June with Rollin Bland, who photographed the swallows at that time. The photographs were forwarded to the Oklahoma Bird Records Committee, and these records were accepted (Grzybowski, J.A. 1995, *Scissortail* 45:35-36).

In late November 1994, we placed two bluebird nesting boxes within 10-15 m of the pipes to attract Tree Swallows and/or Eastern Bluebirds (*Sialia sialis*). On 14 May 1995, we saw several Tree Swallows near the pipes and nesting boxes. On 27 May we observed one Tree Swallow on a box and another peering from the hole of the box. Late that day we examined the box and found a neat nest made of grasses, totally lined with feathers, and containing two eggs. The second box was empty. On 2 June the nest in the first box held four eggs, and the other box had a House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) nest, which we removed. We found both boxes infested with ants on 11 June. The Tree Swallow nest had five

eggs. We placed a small amount of axle grease on the poles to discourage the ants. We saw no Tree Swallows in the area at the time.

On 17 June 1995 we saw no mature Tree Swallows in the area. We checked the boxes and found no ants. The nest had six eggs. As we were closing the box, a feather blew from the nest. A Tree Swallow flew overhead, caught the feather in midair, and returned it to the box. On 24 June one swallow flew from the box as we approached. There were still six eggs in the nest. A check on 3 July revealed three eggs had hatched. Our visits on 8 July and 14 July seemed to disturb the swallows, so we did not open the box. The nest box was empty on 23 July. Examination of the nest indicated a successful fledging of Tree Swallows. There were two eggs remaining and a large quantity of pin feather scales. The nest was flattened and contained some fecal material. No Tree Swallows nested in 1996, and none was reported in the general area that year.

There are no previous records of Tree Swallows for the Grand Lake area in the summer (V.F. Seibert, pers. comm.). Sutton (1967, Oklahoma birds, Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman) states that the Tree Swallow is an uncommon migrant with the nearest known nesting in Colorado and in the northeastern corner of Kansas. The Baumgartners (1992, Oklahoma bird life, Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman) report that Tree Swallow occurrence at Lake Eucha, Delaware County is "very rare." They also indicate that a few nesting records exist for the state in recent years, and that ones for Oologah Reservoir in Nowata County and at the Sequoyah National Wildlife Refuge on the eastern border of the state suggest a southward extension of the species' breeding range. In Arkansas, the Tree Swallow is a "rare and irregular summer resident" (James, D.A. and J.C. Neal, 1986, Arkansas birds, Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville). James and Neal summarize five confirmed instances of nesting in Arkansas and mention that there are several other summer records. The Tree Swallow is listed as common transient and a rare to locally uncommon summer resident in Missouri (Robbins, M.B. and D.A. Easterla, 1992, Birds of Missouri, Univ. Missouri Press, Columbia). Robbins and Easterla indicate that these swallows are rare to uncommon breeders statewide and are most numerous in areas of dead trees standing in water. In Kansas, the Tree Swallow is a common transient and rare, local summer resident in the eastern part of the state (Thompson, M.C. and C. Ely, 1992, Birds in Kansas, Vol. 2., Univ. Kansas Museum Natural History, Lawrence). The early Kansas nesting records are limited to major rivers in the northeastern part of the state, but the recent flooding of standing timber during the building of large reservoirs has allowed an increase in both numbers and extent of breeding range (Thompson and Ely 1992). Tree Swallows are also now using bluebird boxes in Kansas, and our observations at Grand Lake suggest that the same trend may be starting for northeastern Oklahoma.

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## INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS

The *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* publishes original papers dealing with the birds of Oklahoma and adjacent counties of bordering states. The *Bulletin* seeks especially articles dealing with the statuses of species within the state, summaries and syntheses of major bird banding programs, invasions or extirpations, documented population changes, the history of Oklahoma ornithology, identification of confusing species or plumages, unusual occurrence records, and local studies of avian behavior or ecology. Submission of high-quality photographs and original artwork that illustrate unusual records or ornithological events is also encouraged. Two types of articles are published: Regular Articles, which are longer papers reporting multiple observations or syntheses of existing information, and General Notes, which report single events. The Editor will assist contributors in classifying manuscripts into these categories.

Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor in triplicate, typed double-spaced with letter-quality printing and a font size of 12 point. Use high-quality bond paper with at least 3 cm margins and no hyphenation at the end of lines. Measurements are metric (e.g., kilometers rather than miles). Dates are done in European style (24 July 1997) and for time use a 24-hour clock without a colon (e.g., 2130). Numbers less than 10 are spelled out, except for measurements (e.g., 2.0 cm). Common names of birds are capitalized; the scientific name for each species is provided parenthetically at first mention.

Regular Articles should generally follow a standardized format, beginning with an Introduction, followed by Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, and Literature Cited. The Introduction should state the aims of the paper and place it within the existing knowledge of the topic; readers should be told why the subject is interesting and worthy of reading about. Methods should provide enough information to allow evaluation and replication of the research. The Results should concisely state the findings and not duplicate information that is presented in tables or figures. The Discussion should begin with a statement that summarizes the main results, and this section should develop the significance of the research to Oklahoma ornithology and bird study more generally. Some speculation is allowed, but the Discussion should, for the most part, follow logically from the Results. Only literature that is