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Albert J. B. Kirn and his work in Oklahoma

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During the first half of the nineteenth century several naturalists traveled through Oklahoma, at that time Indian Territory; among these was Samuel W. Woodhouse, who was in Oklahoma in 1849 and 1850 and provided the first bird lists for the state (Tomer 1997). In the years following and into the early twentieth century, much of what we know about Oklahoma birds comes from observations by oologists and their collections of bird eggs. These oologists, most of them amateur naturalists, provided the first state breeding records for many species and made additional sight records in the course of their field work. Albert Joseph Bernard Kirn, of Copan, Washington County, Oklahoma, was one of these oologists. He made observations and collected bird eggs in Washington, Craig, and Osage counties from 1910 to 1917. Later, after he moved to Texas, he



Fig. 1. Albert J. B. Kirn, from sometime after 1928. Photographer is unknown.

made trips into Tillman and Jackson counties, Oklahoma. He contributed records to the *Birds of Oklahoma* by Margaret M. and Leonard B. Nice (1924) and to M. M. Nice's (1931) revised edition; many of his records were repeated by Sutton (1967) and by Baumgartner and Baumgartner (1992). Kirn's published notes on Oklahoma birds from 1912–1918, his letters to Margaret Nice during 1920–1934, bird eggs and other specimens he collected, and later reports from his colleagues G. W. Morse and J. R. Pemberton provide the main source of ornithological information for eastern Oklahoma during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

BIOGRAPHY

Kirn was born in Newberry (now Paxico), Wabaunsee County, Kansas, on 5 October 1885, the oldest of five boys. The family moved to St. Marys, Pottawatomie County, Kansas, when he was a small boy. Kirn's boyhood was little different from other youths growing up in small Kansas farming communities of that era. He developed a strong interest in natural history, collecting bird eggs as a boy (E. Kirn, pers. comm.). Although his formal education ended with grammar school, he continued to educate himself by reading, observation, and collecting natural history specimens.

In his early 20s, Kirn and a younger brother, George, left St. Marys and worked as roustabouts in the oil fields of California, probably in 1908. Kirn returned to Oklahoma in early 1910 and until 1917 lived in or near Copan, also spending some time in Vinita, Craig County, where his father had bought a farm in 1910. In 1915, he visited southeastern Colorado and Salina, Kansas, recording sightings and collecting eggs of several species (Kirn 1915a, 1916a, Bailey and Niedrach 1965). In 1918 Kirn moved to eastern Kansas, working for Pomeroy and Hamilton Oil Corporation. While visiting his family in Solomon, Kansas, in June 1918, he collected a set of eggs of the Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) and a female bird, the first record for this species for central Kansas (Kirn 1918b). A female Painted Bunting (TCWC 12390) at the Heard Natural Science Museum in McKinney, Texas, probably represents this record (Messerly 1996).

Later in 1918 Kirn entered the army, where he served in France for less than a year. Upon his return to the states, he again visited the area near Solomon. On 30 June 1919 and again two days later, he saw a male Painted Bunting but did not find a nest (Kirn 1919).

Kirn became acquainted with J. R. Pemberton by May 1917, and Pemberton encouraged Kirn to send the note on the Painted Bunting to the *Condor*. Pemberton worked as a geologist for the Hamilton Oil Corporation in Kansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, and Texas (Harrison and von Bloeker 1972). He was keenly interested in ornithology and published many papers on birds, including some on Oklahoma birds. Kirn and Pemberton went on egg-collecting trips together around Tulsa and other areas in northeastern Oklahoma and later in Texas. Kirn later recom-

mended Pemberton, George Morse of Tulsa, and Robert L. More of Vernon, Texas, to Nice as sources of information on Oklahoma birds. Morse had observations and specimens from the Tulsa area, and More's records were from Cimarron County. Kirn spent time in the field with Morse and More.

From 1920–1923 Kirn worked as an oil lease superintendent in eastern New Mexico and several localities in Texas. In 1923 he settled in Somerset, Atascosa County, Texas. He made annual trips to the Texas coast to collect bird eggs, usually with Roy Quillin of San Antonio. In the 1940s, and until shortly before his death on 1 October 1950, Kirn was a special lecturer in natural history at St. Mary's University in San Antonio.

Kirn was interested in many areas of natural history. He amassed a sizable collection of fossils and specimens of mollusks, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. He sent specimens to professional naturalists for identification and study and exchanged specimens with amateur naturalists. He was author or co-author of 19 papers in various fields of natural history (see Appendix).

After Kirn's death, his specimen collection, complete with field notes and other pertinent data, was presented to St. Mary's University. In the early 1960s the collection, then in disarray, was donated to the Natural Science for Youth Foundation. They distributed the specimens among their affiliate museums. Field notebooks, data slips for bird eggs, and all data except that on labels still attached to specimens or printed directly on the eggs had disappeared. Thus, information about Kirn's ornithological work must be pieced together from scattered specimens with accompanying data, correspondence about them, Kirn's published articles, citation of his field notes and records by others, and migratory bird reports he sent to the U. S. Biological Survey, later the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

KIRN'S ORNITHOLOGICAL WORK IN OKLAHOMA

Much has been learned about Kirn's work in Oklahoma through the efforts of Margaret Morse Nice. In 1920 when Nice and her husband, Leonard Blaine Nice, agreed to prepare a preliminary report on the birds of Oklahoma, they obtained names and addresses of local U. S. Biological Survey cooperators (Nice 1979). Among them was Kirn, who was then living in Texas. Nice and Kirn corresponded intermittently from 1920–1934. Kirn's letters to her are the only correspondence found in which Kirn discussed in length his Oklahoma observations. They are filled with dates and details of his observations in Bartlesville, Copan, Vinita, and other Oklahoma localities. Many of his Oklahoma records are cited in Nice and Nice (1924) and additional ones appear in Nice (1931).

From 1910–1917, Kirn worked on three oil leases of the Georgia Oil and Gas Company near Copan, all in Washington County. One was west of Wann; another was near Young Lake, 4 km southwest of Copan; and the third was along the Little Caney River about 5 km southwest of Copan,

now called Sheets Lease. Many of his observations and the eggs he collected were on or near Sheets Lease. It was undoubtedly this 32-ha lease on which Kirn estimated that 34 species and 116 pairs nested in 1916 and 36 species and 146 pairs in 1917 (Nice 1931), and which he names as his station in the migratory bird reports he sent to the U. S. Biological Survey.

An intensive study of the plants on the Sheets Lease plot has never been conducted, but it is possible to compare the plants George W. Stevens reported near Copan in 1913 (George J. Goodman, pers. comm.) and those identified by Ella Delap in 1978 with the plants Kirn recorded in nesting material or as nest sites. This comparison indicates that the habitat of the area may still be qualitatively similar to that during Kirn's day. Most of the birds Kirn found between 1910 and 1917 are still found in suitable habitat in Washington and Osage counties (Droege 1984).

In an unpublished list of summer birds of Vinita in Craig County in 1912, Kirn recorded 39 species, including the Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*, now Willow Flycatcher). A set of three eggs of this species with the data marked in ink on the eggs probably represents the Vinita record (Table 1). As late as 1992, this record was one of the few nesting reports for the Willow Flycatcher in Oklahoma and the first nest documented for the state (Baumgartner and Baumgartner 1992).

Perhaps the most important bird Kirn found nesting near Copan was the Swainson's Warbler (*Limnothlypis swainsonii*), the first record of this species for the state (Kirn 1918a; see Table 1). Kirn's reports for 1914 and 1917 near Copan are the only records cited by Nice (1931). Sutton (1967) considered the Swainson's Warbler a summer resident, reported from McCurtain, Delaware, Washington, Tulsa and Payne counties. The Swainson's Warbler was described by Baumgartner and Baumgartner (1992) as a rare and local resident in wet river bottom woodlands of eastern Oklahoma, with one record from the north central part of the state. In addition to the counties named by Sutton, they list records from Cherokee and Rogers counties.

Kirn reported seeing "3 full grown young" of the Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) on 9 June 1917 and adult birds on 26 May and 9 June, all near Copan (Kirn 1917). In her account of this species, Nice (1931) cited Kirn's record, a set of 4 eggs taken on 12 May 1922 in Tulsa by George W. Morse, and sightings in Ottawa and Delaware counties 12-15 June by L. B. and M. M. Nice. Kirn's record was regarded by Sutton (1967) as the only proof of nesting in the state. The first actual nest of the Eastern Towhee in Oklahoma was found in 1977 in Delaware County (Baumgartner 1979), but Kirn's record is the only reported evidence of nesting in Washington County and the first breeding record for the state (Baumgartner and Baumgartner 1992).

Kirn reported seeing a White-winged Junco (*Junco hyemalis aikenii*) on 28 February 1913 feeding in the woods near Copan with other juncos (Kirn 1915b). The White-winged Junco was considered a winter resident,

a rare breeder in Cimarron County, and a rare winter visitor in the rest of the state by Nice (1931); Force (1929) called it a rare winter visitant in Tulsa County. Sutton (1967) regarded the White-winged Junco as a winter resident in western Oklahoma and listed several eastern counties, including Washington and Tulsa counties, where it has been observed.

Prothonotary Warblers (*Protonotaria citrea*) were common nesting birds near Copan in Kirn's day, and he sent 13 nesting records for the species to Nice. One unpublished record which Kirn apparently did not send to Nice was of three eggs collected on 3 May 1917, 5 km west of Copan. This set of eggs (Table 1), now at the Rob and Bessie Welder Wildlife Foundation, still represents the earliest "nest with eggs" in the state for the Prothonotary Warbler (Messerly 1979, Baumgartner and Baumgartner 1992).

Kirn made some apparent errors in identification. He found a hawk's nest with two eggs which he believed to be of a Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*; Kirn 1912b). Later he realized the nest was of a Red-shouldered Hawk (*B. lineatus*). His brothers told him of some quail they had seen, and he thought from their description that they were Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*; Kirn 1912a). In the published note, Kirn named Vinita as where the quail were seen, but in his letter to Nice he named Bartlesville.

Kirn believed that the Black-capped Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*) was the nesting chickadee near Copan. He sent a set of chickadee eggs (Table 1) collected in Copan, identified as of the Black-capped, to Milton Ray, an oologist in California. Ray, because of the locality, thought the set should be of the Long-tailed Chickadee (*P. septentrionalis*). Sutton (1967) collected over 100 specimens of chickadees in Oklahoma and only one was thought to be *P. atricapillus*. Sutton stated that the subspecies of the Carolina Chickadee found in Oklahoma is *P. carolinensis atricapilloides*, a large form which resembles the Black-capped Chickadee. Nice (1931) recorded Kirn's chickadee records for Vinita as the Carolina Chickadee (*P. c. carolinensis*) and for Copan as the Plumbeous Chickadee (*P. c. agilis*).

Kirn saw a puzzling bird which he later believed to be a Red-faced Warbler (*Cardellina rubrifrons*). "I saw the bird in the low trees (wil-lows?) along the Little Caney River during the (spring?) migration of 1916 or 1917. . . I clearly saw the red about the beak. . . and about the size of a chickadee. . . . The record is not of such scientific value because I did not keep any data on it, so I would not ask you to consider it—only as a mere mention for your personal notes" (Kirn letter to Nice, 1926). Kirn did not think it was an escaped "cage" bird because it acted so much at home in the woods, but it is still a mystery.

In his *Oklahoma Birds*, Sutton (1967) gave the earliest and latest nesting dates for breeding species and the earliest and latest spring and fall arrival and departure dates for migratory species. Of these, 28 records by Kirn for 26 species were the earliest or latest nesting dates (Sutton 1967). In Baumgartner and Baumgartner (1992), 17 of Kirn's records were still the earliest or latest nesting dates. Eight of Kirn's records for seven spe-

cies are still the earliest or latest spring or fall arrivals or departures (Sutton 1967, Baumgartner and Baumgartner 1992, Grzybowski et al. 1992).

Before Kirn left Copan he was well known as a taxidermist. He knew many people in Bartlesville who were interested in birds, and often advised them on ornithological questions. He gave bird talks at teachers' meetings and to local garden clubs, school children, and at the "Saturday Story Hour" of the public library in Bartlesville. For a time, he wrote a nature column for the Sunday edition of the Bartlesville *Morning Examiner*. Unfortunately, no copies of Kirn's column have been found. When the teen-age daughter of a co-worker showed an interest in birds, he gave her a bird book.

The dates of Kirn's work in Oklahoma need to be clarified. Nice (1931) gives "1910-1919" as the dates of Kirn's field work in the state. Kirn came to Oklahoma in 1910, but by early 1918 he had moved to eastern Kansas. He sent migratory bird reports to the U. S. Biological Survey from Copan in 1916 and 1917. Kirn visited in Vinita, Craig County, and collected eggs occasionally from 1910 to 1913. In 1921 he worked in Electra, Texas, and from there made a short trip into Tillman and Jackson counties, Oklahoma, on 15 March. Sutton (1967) and Baumgartner and Baumgartner (1992) repeat the incorrect dates of Kirn's residency in Oklahoma.

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- Sutton, G. M. 1967. Oklahoma birds. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman.
- Tomer, J. S. 1997. The first listing of Oklahoma birds. *Bull. Okla. Ornithol. Soc.* 30:13–21.

APPENDIX 1

A partially annotated bibliography of publications and manuscripts by Albert J. Kirn.

- Kirn, A. J. 1912a. [Reports Gambel's Partridge]. *Oologist* 29:311.
- Kirn, A. J. 1912b. Early nesting of Oklahoma hawks. *Oologist* 29:380. [A report of nesting hawks and owls Kirn found in Craig County in 1910 and 1912. Kirn later retracted his identification of the nest of the Broad-winged Hawk.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1914. An albino. *Oologist* 31:199. [Kirn reports an albino Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) and data on several other species. His address is given as New Cambria, Kansas; these may be Kansas records.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1915a. After owl's eggs, 1913 and 1914 in Oklahoma. *Oologist* 32:9. [The river named as the locality should be Little Caney.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1915b. Notes. *Oologist* 32:72. [Bird notes from 1909–1914 from several localities in Oklahoma and Kansas.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1915c. The elusive Kentucky Warbler. *Oologist* 32:100–101. [Discussion of several nests of this species which Kirn observed.]

- Kirn, A. J. 1915d. Pueblo, Colorado, 1915 notes. *Oologist* 32:160. [Apparently written by Kirn. The writer refers to Mr. Herman E. Nash as accompanying him in the field. In 1948 Kirn sent bird notes from several localities in Colorado to Alfred M. Bailey.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1916a. Birds of a Kansas farm-yard. *Oologist* 33:72-74. [Records of species found in June 1915 near Salina, Kansas.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1916b. Nesting birds, Copan, Washington County, Okla. *Oologist* 33: 203-204. [List of birds which Kirn had observed personally.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1917. Woodpeckers and flying squirrels. *Oologist* 34:166. [Flying squirrels occupied hollow top of tree with active nests of the Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*) and Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*).]
- Kirn, A. J. 1918a. Observations of Swainson's Warbler. *Oologist* 35:97-98. [Discussion of six nests found near Copan in 1917.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1918b. Supposed new record for central Kansas. *Condor* 20:191. [Nest of Painted Bunting found in eastern Saline County.]
- Kirn, A. J. 1919. Second occurrence of the Painted Bunting at Solomon, Saline County, Kansas. *Condor* 21:236.
- Kirn, A. J., and J. R. Pemberton. 1923. Fish Crow in Texas. *Condor* 25:65-67. [Discusses range of the species and its status in Texas.]
- Kirn, A. J., and R. W. Quillin. 1927. Birds of Bexar County, Texas. Witte Mem. Mus., San Antonio.
- Kirn, A. J. 1933. Lead-colored Bush-tit near San Antonio, Texas. *Auk* 50:221. [Reports the species east of its range in Texas; also reports a female Audubon's Oriole (*Icterus graduacauda*).]
- Kirn, A. J., and H. B. Parks. 1936a. Old and new fossil plant localities in Bexar County. *Trans. Texas Acad. Sci.* 18:11-16.
- Kirn, A. J., and H. B. Parks. 1936b. An eocene florule near Lytle, Texas. *Trans. Texas Acad. Sci.* 19:11-16.
- Kirn, A. J. 1949a. Cannibalism among *Rana pipiens berlandieri*, and possibly by *Rana catesbiana*, near Somerset, Texas. *Herpetologica* 5:84.
- Kirn, A. J., J. L. Burger, and H. M. Smith. 1949. The subspecies of *Tantilla gracilis*. *Am. Mid. Nat.* 42: 238-251.

Unpublished Manuscripts (available from author unless noted)

- Kirn, A. J. 1916. Resident birds near Copan, Oklahoma.
- Kirn, A. J. Birds nesting near Copan, Oklahoma.
- Kirn, A. J. Birds wintering near Copan, Oklahoma.
- Kirn, A. J. Summer birds, Vinita, Craig County, Oklahoma 1912.
- Kirn, A. J. 1916. Kirn's migratory bird reports (spring and fall) to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey. Located at Patuxent Environmental Science Center, Laurel, Maryland.
- Kirn, A. J. 1917. Kirn's migratory bird reports (spring and fall) to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey. Located at Patuxent Environmental Science Center, Laurel, Maryland.
- Kirn, A. J. 1920-1934. Letters from Kirn to Margaret M. Nice.

Table 1. Bird species found in 1910–1917 in Washington, Tulsa, Osage, and Craig counties, and in 1921 in Tillman and Jackson counties, Oklahoma, by A. J. Kirn. An asterisk marks those he reported as nesting. All specimens are egg sets unless otherwise noted. Disposition of specimens are indicated when known.

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| 1. Pied-billed Grebe
(<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>) | 25. *Mississippi Kite
(<i>Ictinea mississippiensis</i>) |
| 2. American White Pelican
(<i>Pelicanus erythrorhynchos</i>) | 26. Bald Eagle
(<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>) |
| 3. Double-crested Cormorant
(<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>) | 27. Northern Harrier
(<i>Circus cyaneus</i>) |
| 4. American Bittern
(<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>) | 28. *Cooper's Hawk
(<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>) |
| 5. Least Bittern
(<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>) | 29. Northern Goshawk
(<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>) |
| 6. *Great Blue Heron
(<i>Ardea herodias</i>) | 30. *Red-shouldered Hawk, MVZ 7644,
WFVZ
(<i>Buteo lineatus</i>) |
| 7. Great Egret
(<i>Ardea alba</i>) | 31. *Red-tailed Hawk
(<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>) |
| 8. Snowy Egret
(<i>Egretta thula</i>) | 32. Golden Eagle
(<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>) |
| 9. Little Blue Heron
(<i>Egretta caerulea</i>) | 33. American Kestrel
(<i>Falco sparverius</i>) |
| 10. *Green Heron, MVZ 7388
(<i>Butorides virescens</i>) | 34. Greater Prairie Chicken
(<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>) |
| 11. *Yellow-crowned Night Heron, CCM
(<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>) | 35. Wild Turkey
(<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>) |
| 12. *Turkey Vulture, MVZ 7532, WFVZ
(<i>Cathartes aura</i>) | 36. *Northern Bobwhite, CCM
(<i>Colinus virginianus</i>) |
| 13. Snow Goose
(<i>Chen caerulescens</i>) | 37. *King Rail
(<i>Rallus elegans</i>) |
| 14. Canada Goose
(<i>Branta canadensis</i>) | 38. Virginia Rail
(<i>Rallus limicola</i>) |
| 15. American Wigeon
(<i>Anas americana</i>) | 39. Sora
(<i>Porzana carolina</i>) |
| 16. Mallard
(<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>) | 40. American Coot
(<i>Fulica americana</i>) |
| 17. Blue-winged Teal
(<i>Anas discors</i>) | 41. Sandhill Crane
(<i>Grus canadensis</i>) |
| 18. Northern Shoveler
(<i>Anas clypeata</i>) | 42. *Killdeer
(<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>) |
| 19. Northern Pintail
(<i>Anas acuta</i>) | 43. yellowlegs sp.
(<i>Tringa</i> sp.) |
| 20. Green-winged Teal
(<i>Anas crecca</i>) | 44. Spotted Sandpiper
(<i>Actitis macularia</i>) |
| 21. Ring-necked Duck
(<i>Aythya collaris</i>) | 45. *Upland Sandpiper
(<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>) |
| 22. Lesser Scaup
(<i>Aythya affinis</i>) | 46. Least Sandpiper
(<i>Calidris minutilla</i>) |
| 23. Common Goldeneye
(<i>Bucephala clangula</i>) | 47. Common Snipe
(<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>) |
| 24. Hooded Merganser
(<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>) | 48. Wilson's Phalarope
(<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>) |

49. Franklin's Gull
(*Larus pipixcan*)
50. Ring-billed Gull
(*Larus delawarensis*)
51. Least Tern
(*Sterna antillarum*)
52. Black Tern
(*Chlidonias niger*)
53. *Mourning Dove
(*Zenaida macroura*)
54. *Yellow-billed Cuckoo
(*Coccyzus americanus*)
55. Greater Roadrunner, UKMNH 16602
(skeleton)
(*Geococcyx californianus*)
56. *Barn Owl
(*Tyto alba*)
57. Eastern Screech Owl
(*Otus asio*)
58. *Great Horned Owl
(*Bubo virginianus*)
59. *Barred Owl, WFWZ 46953
(*Strix varia*)
60. Short-eared Owl
(*Asio flammeus*)
61. *Common Nighthawk, MVZ 8760
(*Chordeiles minor*)
62. *Chuck-will's-widow, WFWZ (3)
(*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)
63. *Whip-poor-will
(*Caprimulgus vociferus*)
64. *Chimney Swift
(*Chaetura pelagica*)
65. *Ruby-throated Hummingbird
(*Archilochus colubris*)
66. *Belted Kingfisher
(*Ceryle alcyon*)
67. *Red-headed Woodpecker, MVZ 8924
(*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)
68. *Red-bellied Woodpecker, CCM
(*Melanerpes carolinus*)
69. Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
(*Sphyrapicus varius*)
70. Ladder-backed Woodpecker
(*Picoides scalaris*)
71. *Downy Woodpecker, WFWZ, WWF
(*Picoides pubescens*)
72. *Hairy Woodpecker, WFWZ, CCM
(*Picoides villosus*)
73. *Northern Flicker
(*Colaptes auratus*)
74. *Eastern Wood Pewee
(*Contopus virens*)
75. *Acadian Flycatcher, CCM (2)
(*Empidonax virens*)
76. *Willow Flycatcher, CCM
(*Empidonax traillii*)
77. *Eastern Phoebe
(*Sayornis phoebe*)
78. *Great Crested Flycatcher
(*Myiarchus crinitus*)
79. *Eastern Kingbird, MVZ 9013
(*Tyrannus tyrannus*)
80. *Scissor-tailed Flycatcher, MVZ 9030
(*Tyrannus forficatus*)
81. *Loggerhead Shrike
(*Lanius ludovicianus*)
82. *White-eyed Vireo, WFWZ
(*Vireo griseus*)
83. *Bell's Vireo, WFWZ
(*Vireo bellii*)
84. *Yellow-throated Vireo, TCWC 12380
(skin)
(*Vireo flavifrons*)
85. *Red-eyed Vireo, CCM
(*Vireo olivaceus*)
86. *Blue Jay
(*Cyanocitta cristata*)
87. *American Crow
(*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)
88. *Horned Lark
(*Eremophila alpestris*)
89. *Purple Martin
(*Progne subis*)
90. Tree Swallow
(*Tachycineta bicolor*)
91. Bank Swallow
(*Riparia riparia*)
92. *Cliff Swallow
(*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)
93. *Barn Swallow, MVZ 9269
(*Hirundo rustica*)
94. *Carolina Chickadee, WFWZ 92072,
WFWZ 10374, MVZ 9544
(*Poecile carolinensis*)
[MVZ 9544 identified by Kirn
as Black-capped Chickadee]
95. *Tufted Titmouse, SBCM
(*Baeolophus bicolor*)
96. *White-breasted Nuthatch, WWF,
MVZ 9360, WFWZ 103750
(*Sitta carolinensis*)
97. Brown Creeper
(*Certhia americana*)
98. *Carolina Wren, WFWZ 101171,
MVZ 9832
(*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)
99. *Bewick's Wren
(*Thryomanes bewickii*)
100. House Wren
(*Troglodytes aedon*)
101. Winter Wren
(*Troglodytes troglodytes*)
102. Marsh Wren
(*Cistothorus palustris*)

103. Golden-crowned Kinglet
(*Regulus satrapa*)
104. Ruby-crowned Kinglet
(*Regulus calendula*)
105. *Blue-gray Gnatcatcher, WWF,
WVZ 92151
(*Poliophtila caerulea*)
106. *Eastern Bluebird, MVZ 10356
(*Sialia sialis*)
107. Swainson's Thrush
(*Catharus ustulatus*)
108. *Wood Thrush
(*Hylocichla mustelina*)
109. *American Robin
(*Turdus migratorius*)
110. *Gray Catbird
(*Dumetella carolinensis*)
111. *Northern Mockingbird
(*Mimus polyglottos*)
112. *Brown Thrasher
(*Toxostoma rufum*)
113. American Pipit
(*Anthus rubescens*)
114. Cedar Waxwing
(*Bombycilla cedrorum*)
115. Blue-winged Warbler
(*Vermivora pinus*)
116. Orange-crowned Warbler
(*Vermivora celata*)
117. *Northern Parula
(*Parula americana*)
118. Yellow Warbler
(*Dendroica petechia*)
119. Yellow-rumped Warbler
(*Dendroica coronata*)
120. Yellow-throated Warbler
(*Dendroica dominica*)
121. Blackpoll Warbler
(*Dendroica striata*)
122. *Cerulean Warbler
(*Dendroica cerulea*)
123. Black-and-white Warbler
(*Mniotilta varia*)
124. *American Redstart
(*Setophaga ruticilla*)
125. *Prothonotary Warbler, MVZ 10981
MVZ 10982, SBCM, WWF
(*Protonotaria citrea*)
126. *Swainson's Warbler, MVZ 10984,
CCM (2)
(*Limnothlypis swainsonii*)
127. waterthrush sp.
(*Seiurus* sp.)
128. *Kentucky Warbler
(*Oporornis formosus*)
129. Mourning Warbler
(*Oporornis philadelphia*)
130. *Common Yellowthroat
(*Geothlypis trichas*)
131. *Yellow-breasted Chat, WVZ,
MVZ 11135, MVZ 11136, CCM
(*Icteria virens*)
132. *Summer Tanager, MVZ 11887,
MVZ 11922
(*Piranga rubra*)
133. *Eastern Towhee
(*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)
134. American Tree Sparrow
(*Spizella arborea*)
135. *Chipping Sparrow
(*Spizella passerina*)
136. Clay-colored Sparrow
(*Spizella pallida*)
137. *Field Sparrow
(*Spizella pusilla*)
138. Vesper Sparrow
(*Pooecetes gramineus*)
139. *Lark Sparrow
(*Chondestes grammacus*)
140. Lark Bunting
(*Calamospiza melanocorys*)
141. Savannah Sparrow
(*Passerculus sandwichensis*)
142. *Grasshopper Sparrow, MVZ 12313
(*Ammodramus savannarum*)
143. Le Conte's Sparrow
(*Ammodramus leconteii*)
144. Fox Sparrow
(*Passerella iliaca*)
145. Song Sparrow
(*Melospiza melodia*)
146. Lincoln's Sparrow
(*Melospiza lincolni*)
147. White-throated Sparrow
(*Zonotrichia albicollis*)
148. Harris' Sparrow
(*Zonotrichia querula*)
149. White-crowned Sparrow
(*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)
150. Dark-eyed Junco
(*Junco hyemalis*)
151. Smith's Longspur
(*Calcarius pictus*)
152. Chestnut-collared Longspur
(*Calcarius ornatus*)
153. *Northern Cardinal, MVZ 11945
(*Cardinalis cardinalis*)
154. *Blue Grosbeak, MVZ 11994
(*Guiraca caerulea*)
155. *Indigo Bunting
(*Passerina cyanea*)
156. *Painted Bunting, HNSM
(TCWC 12390)
(*Passerina ciris*)

157. *Dickcissel
(*Spiza americana*)
158. Bobolink
(*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)
159. *Red-winged Blackbird, MVZ 11451
(*Agelaius phoeniceus*)
160. *Eastern Meadowlark, WFVZ,
MVZ 11338, MVZ 11339
(*Sturnella magna*)
161. Western Meadowlark
(*Sturnella neglecta*)
162. Yellow-headed Blackbird
(*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)
163. Rusty Blackbird
(*Euphagus carolinus*)
164. *Common Grackle
(*Quiscalus quiscula*)
165. *Brown-headed Cowbird
(*Molothrus ater*)
166. *Orchard Oriole, MVZ 11676
(*Icterus spurius*)
167. *Baltimore Oriole
(*Icterus galbula*)
168. Purple Finch
(*Carpodacus purpureus*)

169. Pine Siskin
(*Carduelis pinus*)
170. *American Goldfinch
(*Carduelis tristis*)
171. *House Sparrow
(*Passer domesticus*)

Abbreviations for museums where Kirn specimens have been found

CCM, Corpus Christi Museum, Corpus Christi, Texas, Kirn Bird Egg Collection; HNSM, Heard Natural Science Museum and Wildlife Sanctuary, McKinney, Texas; MVZ, University of California Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Berkeley; SBCM, San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, California, Wilson C. Hanna Collection; TCWC, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station; UKMNH, University of Kansas Museum of Natural History, Lawrence; WFVZ, Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo, California; WWF, Rob and Bessie Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas

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