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SCOTT MCCONNELL, *Oklahoma Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit and Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078, E-mail: scott.mcconnell@okstate.edu*; JOHN S. SHACKFORD, *429 East Oak Cliff Drive, Edmond, OK 73034, E-mail: johnsshack@aol.com*; TIMOTHY J. O'CONNELL, *Department of Zoology, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078, E-mail: oconnet@okstate.edu*; DAVID M. LESLIE, JR., *Oklahoma Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, U.S. Geological Survey, 404 Life Sciences West, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74048*

First record for the Gray Flycatcher in Oklahoma.—We observed a Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*) on 20 May 2003 on private ranch-land in Cimarron County, 10 km NE of Kenton, Oklahoma. We were able to observe this bird for 5 min from 1115 h at a distance of 15 m using 8.5 × 42 Swarovski and 10 × 40 Zeiss binoculars. Light conditions were excellent with the bird sunlit to our north as it was flycatching from a blooming grape vine (*Vitis sp.*), and perching about 5 m above the ground much of the time. The flycatcher was slim and displayed regular and obvious tail pumping, the tail rising quickly and descending slowly. It was very pale gray overall with a very pale-yellowish belly and had short primary projections and long tail. It had a faint eye ring and white wing bars, and its bill was light yellow on bottom and black on top. No call was heard.

The species most similar to the Gray Flycatcher is the Dusky Flycatcher (*Empidonax oberholseri*). This similarity led to early taxonomic confusion because the type specimen for the Dusky Flycatcher was actually a Gray Flycatcher, the error discovered in 1939 by Allan R. Phillips. Phillips also provided a major breakthrough in identification that made the Gray Flycatcher perhaps the easiest species of *Empidonax* flycatcher to identify in the field when he described its habit of wagging its tail in a gentle downward movement, similar to a slowed-down tail wag of an Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*) rather than flicking the tail up and then down as performed by other *Empidonax* [Phillips, A. R. 1944, Gray Flycatcher (*Empidonax wrightii*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 458 (A Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and the American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.].

The range of the Gray Flycatcher extends to every state W of Oklahoma, and the nearest boundary of its known range is about 1500 km W of Oklahoma in New Mexico. The flycatcher we observed was about 1525 km E of its known range. No expansion has been reported in the northeastern part of its range. The area in which we observed the Gray Flycatcher was arid high plains with

plains cottonwood (*Populus deltoides occidentalis*) and mountain juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*) along a creek. The flycatcher was observed near the creek which was lined with very large cottonwood trees and an understory comprised mostly of junipers and vines. This record was accepted as hypothetical (no tangible supporting evidence) by the Oklahoma Bird Records Committee on 26 July 2003 and added to the Oklahoma Ornithological Society Check-list of Oklahoma Birds.

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BERLIN A. HECK, 109 Kaye Drive, Broken Bow, OK 74728; JERI A. MCMAHON, 311 Bayou Road, Fort Gibson, OK 74434

Summer Tanager winters in Oklahoma.—The Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) is expected in Oklahoma from 12 April to 10 October (Oklahoma Bird Records Committee 2000). On 17 January 2004, a neighbor advised me of an unidentified bird visiting his feeder in Broken Bow, McCurtain County, for about a week. At 0915 h, I observed a male Summer Tanager in first-winter plumage, feeding on sunflower seeds at his feeder, and it was observed periodically at his feeder until 22 January. I relocated a tanager nearby on 13 February, and on 17 February, I observed a tanager feeding at a peanut-butter-mix feeder at my residence in Broken Bow (about 300 m from original sighting), where it continued to feed almost daily to 12 April. The area where this tanager wintered is an open subdivision with scattered homes, open areas, and many large, hardwood and pine trees where Summer Tanagers are regular nesters in summer. Autumn and winter 2003–2004 were mild and very dry, with abundant fruit, berries, and other food resources available, which could explain this tanager's ability to winter at this latitude.

There have been 4 prior winter records for Summer Tanager in Oklahoma; the first being a female regularly observed in Tulsa, Tulsa County, from 11 January to 1 April 1954 (Letson and Letson 1955). On 3 January 1965, during the Oklahoma Christmas Bird Count at Fort Gibson Reservoir, Marion Norman and party observed a Summer Tanager eating pupae from a wasp (*Polistes* sp.) nest in Wagoner County (Norman and Norman 1965). Although Sutton (1967:565) cites this CBC, he gives 30 December 1964 as the date for this Wagoner County record. A male in first winter plumage (UOMZ 6115: University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, now Oklahoma Museum of Natural History) was found dead on 4 March 1967 in Tishomingo, Johnston County, by Ida B. Yandell (Sutton 1982). A Summer Tanager was observed from 31 December 1993 to 8 February 1994 in Edmond, Oklahoma County, by L. and D. Killian and W. Traxler (J. Arterburn, Chair, Oklahoma Bird Records Committee, 2004 pers. comm.).