

The circumstances of the mortality event can only be surmised. It would take considerable force to drive the bird all the way into the base of the plant and possibly break the neck. This, along with the fact that the bird was impaled at an angle that would have precluded its having fallen onto the plant from above after dying, suggested that the bird flew into the plant. It might have been chasing a prey item and crashed into the yucca after an evasive move by the pursued, or simply pursued a fleeing prey item into the plant. Alternatively, the bird might have been pursued itself, during an intraspecific encounter, or by another raptor; there was an active Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) nest <1 km away. The yucca was in a sheltered area not subject to a sudden wind gust that could have blown the bird into the plant. The general area was extremely remote (1 semi-occupied dwelling in the township, with similar densities in contiguous townships), so it seems unlikely that someone shot the bird, carried it into the glade and impaled it on the plant.

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Oklahoma's First Winter Bird Atlas Project produces two new Mew Gull records.—The Mew Gull (*Larus canus*) is a relatively new bird for Oklahoma. The first record for the state was a single adult located by J. Arterburn on 25 January 2002 (Arterburn 2002, 2004). Since then, there have been 3 additional accepted records for Oklahoma. M. Oliphant located a second adult individual on 16 December 2002, which was subsequently photographed by J. Gryzbowski and accepted by Oklahoma Birds Record Committee (OBRC) in 2003 (Arterburn 2004). The 2 remaining reports occurred during the first Oklahoma Winter Bird Atlas Project (D. Reinking unpubl. data). Both observations represent new county records. We provide notes from both records and comment on this species' potential future in the state.

On 4 February 2004, D. Tozer found a single adult Mew Gull at the Canton Reservoir in Blaine County, Oklahoma. The individual was located on a rocky break wall near a Canadian Recreation Area boat ramp. Other *Larus* species present were Ring-billed (*Larus. delawarensis*), Herring (*L. argentatus*), and Bonaparte's (*L.*

Philadelphia) gulls, all of which were abundant (unpubl. field notes of D. Tozer). Photo documentation was officially accepted by the OBRC in 2005 (Arterburn 2005).

The final year of the Winter Bird Atlas (2007–2008) provided the most recent record of Mew Gull for the state. E. Beck located a single adult at the Kerr Reservoir lock and dam on 27 December 2007. It was also present on 28 December, when it was viewed by multiple observers. The bird was located in a large flock of Ring-billed and Bonaparte's gulls that were taking advantage of a water release that subsequently provided an influx of fish of unknown identity. A local fisherman suggested that most of the fish were shad (family Clupeidae). Photo documentation was obtained, and the record is currently in review with the OBRC.

As in other neighboring states such as Kansas and Texas where Mew Gull records are more numerous (Arterburn 2002), observers in Oklahoma might expect more observations of this species in the future by paying careful attention to conditions consistent with documented records. In 3 observations (Tozer unpub. data, Arterburn 2002, and this one), Mew Gulls were located within large flocks of Ring-billed and Bonaparte's gulls that appear to be associating with the presence of either dense schools of fish that are churned during large dam releases or fish die offs. Thus, Mew Gulls should be looked for in such associations, paying special attention to bill size and shape, mantle color, and the species' large white windows on the outer primaries, P9 and P10 (Moskoff and Bevier 2002).

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First nesting attempt by White-faced Ibis in eastern Oklahoma.—We documented the first nesting attempt of White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) in eastern