

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).

Literature Cited

- Arterburn, J.W. 2002. First record of the Mew Gull in Oklahoma. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* 35: 1–2.
- Arterburn, J. W. 2004. Oklahoma Bird Records Committee: 2002 Report. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* 37:1–7.
- Arterburn, J.W. 2004. Oklahoma Bird Records Committee: 2003 Report. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* 37:25–29.
- Moskoff, William and Louis R. Bevier. 2002. Mew Gull (*Larus canus*). *The birds of North America*, No. 402 (A. Poole and F. Gill, eds.). The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C., online at <http://bna.birds.cornell.edu.bnaproxy.birds.cornell.edu/bna/species/687>.
- ERIC J. BECK, *George Miksch Sutton Avian Research Center, P.O. Box 2007 Bartlesville, OK, 74005-2007 and Cameron University, Department of Biological Sciences, 2800 W. Gore Boulevard, Lawton, Oklahoma 73505. Email: Brdbrn1979@yahoo.com*
- DAN L. REINKING, *George Miksch Sutton Avian Research Center, P.O. Box 2007 Bartlesville, OK, 74005-2007*
- MICHAEL HUSAK, *Cameron University, Department of Biological Sciences, 2800 W. Gore Boulevard, Lawton, Oklahoma 73502800 W. Gore Boulevard, Lawton, Oklahoma 73505*

Received 18 January 2008; accepted 1 May 2008.

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

Oklahoma. During late spring and summer 2007, a 6.5-ha wading-bird nesting rookery was observed in a 29.5-ha impoundment (R. Bastarache, pers. comm.) at Red Slough Wildlife Management Area (WMA), about 8 km south of Haworth, McCurtain County. The rookery was located over water in black willow (*Salix nigra*) that averaged about 5 m in height, with a few buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*) around the perimeter.

On 30 May 2007, Arbour observed a pair of White-faced Ibis sitting in a buttonbush, pulling at limbs. The following day, the birds were building a nest in the buttonbush with the male bringing sticks and pennywort (*Hydrocotyle*) to the female, who added the materials to the nest. On 2 June, Heck observed 1 ibis sitting on the nest about 1 m above the water. Arbour observed a pair of ibis in the buttonbush 4 June. It is not known if any eggs were laid by the Ibis. On 9 June, Heck could find no sign of the ibis but observed a female Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*) sitting in the nest and a male perched above. Later observations indicated no further use of the nest by ibis or grackles. No White-faced Ibis were observed subsequently in the rookery or at Red Slough WMA through the end of July 2007.

White-faced Ibis nesting was first documented in Oklahoma in a large wading-bird rookery at Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Alfalfa County, in summer 1995 (Sheppard, R. S. 1996. White-faced Ibis nest at Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma. *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* 29:1–2). A. E. Versaw (Reinking, D. L., ed. 2004. Oklahoma Breeding Bird Atlas. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman) reported “confirmed breeding” for Kingfisher and Caddo counties.

Acknowledgments.—We thank David M. Leslie, Jr. and William A. Carter for assistance with this note.

BERLIN A. HECK, 109 Kaye Drive, Broken Bow, OK; E-mail: baheck@pine-net.com

W. DAVID ARBOUR, 1462 Collin Rae Drive, DeQueen, AR; E-mail: arbour@windstream.net

Received 12 February, 2008; accepted 21 May 2008

The *Bulletin of the Oklahoma Ornithological Society* (ISSN 0474-0750) is published quarterly in March, June, September, and December in Norman, Oklahoma. Co-editors, Bryan Coppedge (to whom manuscripts should be directed), Science and Mathematics, Tulsa Community College, 7505 West 41st Street, Tulsa, OK 74107-8633 e-mail: bcoppedg@tulsacc.edu; Jeffrey F. Kelly, University of Oklahoma; and David M. Leslie, Jr., U.S. Geological Survey. Subscription is by membership in the Oklahoma Ornithological Society: \$15 student, \$25 regular, \$35 family, \$40 or more sustaining, per year; life membership, \$500. Direct questions regarding subscription, replacement copies, back issues, or payment of dues to Don Glass, OOS Membership/Circulation Chair, P.O. Box 2931, Claremore, OK 74018.