

MARCH-APRIL-MAY
1941

BIRD CALENDAR

of the

Cleveland Bird Club

37th Year

No. 2



Founded by Francis H. Herrick in 1905 for the
recording of Bird Activities

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS

Edited by ~~John W. Aldrich~~ The Cleveland Museum
of Natural History

CLEVELAND, OHIO



SPRING MIGRATION NUMBER

Out of a number of requests for suggestions for this and future issues of the Calendar, made by the Editor of various members of the Bird Club recently, only one response has been received. This is, to print, as a sort of "mast head", the names of former and present editors of the Calendar. As this list is fortunately short, this suggestion is easily complied with.

THE BIRD CALENDAR

Edited by

Francis H. Herrick	1905 - 1931
S. Charles Kendeigh	1931 - 1938
John. W. Aldrich	1938 - 1941
Arthur B. Williams	1941 -

These names indicate strong affiliations between the Cleveland Bird Club, Western Reserve University, and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. The Department of Biology of the University, and later, the Department of Ornithology of the Museum, have both considered it worth while to make definite contributions of time and labor, coupled with trained scholarship, in an attempt to produce a publication that shall sum up and interpret the ornithological observations made by members of the Bird Club and others in the Cleveland region, in a manner that shall make the record of permanent value.

The resultant issues of the Calendar, we believe, have been of real scientific worth. The question might well be asked as to whether they have been satisfactory in arousing and stimulating interest in amateur bird study on the part of the general membership of the Club. The Editor will be glad to receive expressions of opinion and suggestions from Club members on this point.

Arthur B. Williams.

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are:

H. W. Baker	Arthur B. Fuller	Marjorie Ramisch
B. T. Barnes	W. Earl Godfrey	Thomas Sandera
Al Bohn	R. W. Hill	Margaret Sherwin
B. P. Bole, Jr.	Lynds Jones	Marion Skaggs
Vera Carrothers	Rudolf Kula	Merit Skaggs
H. D. Chaffee	Jr. O. McQuown	J. Paul Visacher
Belle L. Clisby	Henry B. Merkle	Harold E. Wallin
Joseph Corbe	P. N. Moulthrop	M. B. Walters
Gerhard Deutschlander	Margarette E. Morse	Arthur B. Williams
Edith Dobbins	Ruth Newcomer	
H. C. Dobbins	Donald Newman	
C. T. Downer	Gladys E. Olson	

This is a record number of contributors - the largest, the Editor believes, ever to have helped make up a single issue of the Calendar. The total number of species reported upon in this issue is 219. First place for number of species reported goes to Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs (175), Miss Morse comes a close second (171),

and Dr. Jones follows these closely (168). These are three outstanding lists - each one worthy of a place by itself as a special report. Six others turned in lists of over 100 species each: Clisby (146), Baker (141), Newman (122), Hill (117), Dobbins (112), McQuown (103). Miss Morse leads the group for greatest number of field trips (25), Donald Newman coming next with 23. Perhaps first place for number of trips should go to Dr. Jones, however, as he says there were so many that he couldn't get them all on the blanks furnished him, and he has therefore summarized most of his observations.

The Editor congratulates these "reporters" one and all on the quality of their work and the careful way in which they have prepared their lists.

The problem in field identification.- The Editor didn't get a rise from anyone on the problem in bird identification presented in the last issue of the Calendar. Perhaps too many people had already seen the mounted bird at the Museum. The Editor even hoped that he might hear from some of the champion bird identifiers of other Bird Clubs who get our Calendar as an exchange. But no one ventured a guess. The bird was an albino Red-tailed Hawk.

Another problem in bird identification.- "What bird is it that makes a sound at night like a tired fat man turning over in bed on a hot night?" (Mrs. A. Y. Merriam). This is a real question. The Editor's guess is that it may be the utterly weary sigh of the Wood Pewee. Are there any other suggestions?

First Annual Spring Census of birds of the Cleveland region was made by members of the Kirtland Bird Club May 11, 1941. This census was organized by Merit Skaggs and carried out by seven groups composed largely of those who participated in the last Christmas bird census. They worked hard, getting up early for the Museum's regular Sunday morning Bird Walks, and staying with it all day, covering the same territory mapped out for the Christmas census.

A total of 136 species was reported (3921 individuals). These records are included in the migration table in this issue of the Calendar.

The 8th annual series of early Sunday morning Bird Walks sponsored by the Cleveland Museum of Natural History this Spring attracted a total of 3297 people. The largest number (697) turned out on April 27th to observe birds at 9 different locations. A combined total of 169 different species of birds was reported from all walks (last year 171). It was interesting to have "4 deer" appear on the North Chagrin record of April 21. The "Bird Festival" in the Brecksville Metropolitan Park, May 25th, was participated in by 350 people.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS
(Taken from Reports of Cleveland Weather Bureau)

Month	Mean temp.	Normal temp.	Total precipitation	Normal precipitation	% of Possible Sunshine	Normal Sunshine	*Relative humidity
March	30.5°	34.6°	1.28 in. (snow-7 in.)	2.71 in. (snow-5.1 in.)	53%	45%	74.2%
April	52.0°	46.2°	1.13 in.	2.44 in. (snow-1.5 in.)	75%	52%	60.2%
May	62.2°	57.9°	2.41 in.	3.12 in.	74%	60%	58.2%
Departure from normal: +6.0°			-3.45 in.		+45%		

*Based on an average of four (4) daily readings taken at 11:00 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 1:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m.

The coming of Spring (1941 style) was marked by nearly continuous snow storms and cold rains throughout March, followed by an almost unbroken series of abnormally warm days in early April. This brought the silver maples into bloom April 6, advanced the wildflower season from a week to ten days earlier than normal, and so started the budding of leaves on forest and roadside trees that by April 20 they were beginning to cover the trees with green color. Then a few cooler days and a night of frost temporarily checked this rapid development of vegetation. Yet by May 5 the forest had the aspect of May 15.

The period also showed a lack of normal precipitation in each month, amounting to a total deficiency of 3.45 inches of water. This, coupled with the spectacular amount of sunshine above normal for the period, was reflected in comparatively low relative humidity.

These unusual local conditions, while profoundly influencing the development of plant life, had, as might be expected, no appreciable influence on bird migration, except possibly to hasten the departure of the wintering ducks. The summer resident birds proceeded to arrive pretty much on schedule, notwithstanding the fact that their nesting habitats were ready to receive them many days before their actual appearance. This led many an unwary amateur ornithologist into the feeling that somehow the birds were late this Spring.

MIGRATION TABLE

The following Table is based entirely on reports received from our contributors. That it is fragmentary and does not give a complete picture of the great migration movement goes without saying. Comparison of dates of first arrivals and maximum abundance with those of other years shows considerable variation. Yet we do have here an imposing array of information about one of nature's most spectacular and still mysterious phenomena.

In the Table, the notation "wintered", means that we have January and February records of the occurrence of the species here. Sometimes these are

winter visitors from the north; sometimes they represent permanent resident species, present regularly summer and winter; sometimes they indicate that certain individual birds have remained with us over winter while the bulk of the species has wintered farther south.

The **notation** "Breeds" means that birds of the species indicated breed in the Cleveland region.

MIGRATION TABLE

<u>Species</u>	<u>First 1941</u>	<u>Maximum 1941</u>	<u>Last 1941</u>
Common Loon	Mar. 29 (2)	Apr. 12 (30)	May 3 (4)
Pacific Loon	Mar. 9 (1)		Mar. 9 (1)
Horned Grebe	Mar. 4 (1)	Apr. 12 (9)	May 12 (2)
Eared Grebe	Apr. 21 (1)	Collected.	
Pied-billed Grebe	Mar. 9 (1)	Apr. 12 (10)	Breeds
Great Blue Heron	Mar. 30 (1)	Apr. 12 (12)	Breeds
American Egret	Apr. 12 (1)		May 4 (1)
Little Blue Heron	May 19 (1)	May 19 (1)	May 19 (1)
Green Heron	Apr. 9 (1)	May 19 (11)	Breeds
Black-crowned Night Heron	Apr. 13 (1)	Apr. 20 (5)	Breeds
American Bittern	Apr. 5 (1)	May 4 (5)	Breeds
Least Bittern	May 19 (1)	May 26 (2)	Breeds
Whistling Swan	Mar. 2 (4)	Apr. 1 (70)	May 30 (2)
Canada Goose	Mar. 2 (75)	Apr. 7 (50)	May 30 (2)
Blue Goose	Apr. 21 (3)	Apr. 21 (3)	Apr. 21 (3)
Mallard	Wintered	Apr. 12 (58)	Breeds
Black Duck	Wintered	Apr. 30 (100)	Breeds
Gadwall	Mar. 2 (40)	Mar. 2 (40)	May 17 (10)
Baldpate	Wintered	Mar. 23 (300)	May 30 (4)
European Widgeon	Mar. 2 (1)		Apr. 13 (1)
Pintail	Wintered	Mar. 30 (150)	May 17 (3)
Green-winged Teal	Mar. 2 (30)	Mar. 2 (30)	May 4 (2)
Blue-winged Teal	Apr. 7 (5)	Apr. 20 (33)	Breeds
Shoveller	Wintered	Apr. 12 (33)	May 17 (4)
Wood Duck	Apr. 7 (2)	May 17 (11)	Breeds
Redhead	Mar. 15 (2)	Apr. 7 (800)	Apr. 21 (1)
Ring-necked Duck	Mar. 19 (1)	Apr. 7 (220)	May 5 (6)
Canvas-back	Wintered	Apr. 7 (500)	Apr. 21 (1)
Scaup	Apr. 18 (2)	Apr. 18 (2)	Apr. 18 (2)
Lesser Scaup	Wintered	Apr. 21 (1103)	May 20 (1)
American Golden-eye	Wintered	Mar. 22 (32)	May 5 (4)
Barrow's Golden-eye	Mar. 2 (3)	Mar. 2 (3)	Mar. 2 (3)
Buffle-head	Mar. 16 (2)	Apr. 12 (33)	May 5 (2)
Old Squaw	Mar. 28 (1)		Apr. 12 (2)
White-winged Scoter	Apr. 6 (1)		Apr. 12 (1)
Ruddy Duck	Wintered		Mar. 23 (1)
Hooded Merganser	Mar. 3 (2)		Mar. 30 (4)
American Merganser	Wintered	Mar. 9 (38)	Apr. 28 (27)
Red-breasted Merganser	Wintered	Apr. 21 (222)	May 26 (1)

<u>Species</u>	<u>First 1941</u>	<u>Maximum 1941</u>	<u>Last 1941</u>
Turkey Vulture	Feb. 10 (1)	Apr. 28 (75)	Breeds
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Wintered		Breeds
Cooper's Hawk	Wintered		Breeds
Red-tailed Hawk	Wintered	Apr. 19 (8)	Breeds
Red-shouldered Hawk	Wintered	Apr. 26 (7)	Breeds
Broad-winged Hawk	Apr. 10 (1)	May 2 (30)	Breeds
Rough-legged Hawk	Wintered		Mar. 21 (1)
Bald Eagle	Apr. 7 (1)	Apr. 20 (4)	Breeds
Marsh Hawk	Wintered	Apr. 12 (5)	Breeds
Osprey	Apr. 5 (1)		May 18 (1)
Pigeon Hawk	Mar. 9 (1)		May 19 (1)
Sparrow Hawk	Wintered	Apr. 7 (6)	Breeds
Ruffed Grouse	Wintered	Apr. 28 (5)	Breeds
Bob-white	Wintered	Apr. 27 (16)	Breeds
Ring-necked Pheasant	Wintered	Apr. 27 (13)	Breeds
King Rail	Apr. 9 (1)		Breeds
Virginia Rail	Apr. 27 (1)	May 18 (6)	Breeds
Sora Rail	Apr. 26 (1)	May 19 (4)	Breeds
Florida Gallinule	Apr. 12 (4)	May 17 (7)	Breeds
Coot	Mar. 22 (1)	May 1 (100)	May 19 (2)
Piping Plover	May 20 (1)	May 20 (1)	Breeds
Semipalmated Plover	May 3 (1)	May 17 (8)	May ²⁹ (7)
Killdeer	Mar. 10 (3)	May 17 (19)	Breeds
Golden Plover	Apr. 20 (2)		Apr. 20 (2)
Woodcock	Apr. 3 (1)		Breeds
Wilson Snipe	Apr. 13 (2)	May 18 (4)	May 19 (1)
Upland Plover	Apr. 12 (2)	May 11 (11)	Breeds
Spotted Sandpiper	Apr. 12 (1)	May 19 (31)	Breeds
Solitary Sandpiper	Apr. 20 (5)	May 11 (10)	May 20 (1)
Greater Yellowlegs	Apr. 8 (1)	May 17 (12)	May 30 (2)
Lesser Yellowlegs	Mar. 30 (1)	May 4 (12)	May 22 (1)
Pectoral Sandpiper	Apr. 13 (51)	Apr. 13 (51)	May 24 (1)
Least Sandpiper	Apr. 27 (2)	May 17 (36)	May 24 (1)
Red-backed Sandpiper	May ⁴ (5)	May 4 (5)	May 20 (1)
Semipalmated Sandpiper	May 3 (1)	May 17 (19)	May 26 (10)
Sanderling	May 12 (2)	May 12 (2)	May 19 (1)
Herring Gull	Wintered	Apr. 21 (1057)	May 30 (10)
Ring-billed Gull	Wintered	Mar. 2 (151)	May 26 (25)
Bonaparte's Gull	Wintered	Apr. 21 (135)	May 26 (15)
Common Tern	Apr. 13 (8)	May 12 (75)	Breeds
Caspian Tern	Apr. 11 (1)		Apr. 11 (1)
Black Tern	May 4 (4)	May 19 (53)	Breeds
Mourning Dove	Wintered	May 12 (68)	Breeds
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	May 3 (1)	May 18 (4)	Breeds
Black-billed Cuckoo	May 3 (3)	May 17 (5)	Breeds
Barn Owl	Wintered		Breeds
Screech Owl	Wintered		Breeds
Great Horned Owl	Wintered	Apr. 9 (3)	Breeds
Barred Owl	Wintered	May 11 (4)	Breeds

<u>Species</u>	<u>First 1941</u>	<u>Maximum 1941</u>	<u>Last 1941</u>
Whippoorwill	Apr. 19 (1)		Breeds
Nighthawk	May 3 (1)	May 5 (12)	Breeds
Chimney Swift	Apr. 13 (1)	May 19 (64)	Breeds
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	May 3 (1)	May 18 (A)	Breeds
Belted Kingfisher	Wintered	May 5 (20)	Breeds
Flicker	Wintered	Apr. 27 (33)	Breeds
Pileated Woodpecker	Wintered		Breeds
Red-bellied Woodpecker	Wintered		Breeds
Red-headed Woodpecker	Apr. 19 (2)	May 24 (11)	Breeds
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Apr. 7 (1)	Apr. 21 (11)	May 19 (3)
Hairy Woodpecker	Wintered	Apr. 27 (16)	Breeds
Downy Woodpecker	Wintered	May 5 (28)	Breeds
Kingbird	May 4 (1)	May 19 (140)	Breeds
Crested Flycatcher	Apr, 28 (1)	May 19 (23)	Breeds
Phoebe	Mar. 16 (1)	Apr. 21 (10)	Breeds
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	May 16 (1)		May 28 (1)
Acadian Flycatcher	May 12 (1)	May 20 (14)	Breeds
Alder Flycatcher	May 13 (2)	May 17 (6)	Breeds
Least Flycatcher	Apr. 27 (7)	May 26 (15)	Breeds
Wood Pewee	May 12 (1)	May 26 (56)	Breeds
Olive-sided Flycatcher	May 19 (2)	May 19 (2)	May 20 (1)
Prairie Horned Lark	Wintered	Apr. 7 (20)	Breeds
Tree Swallow	Apr. 2 (4)	May 4 (23)	Breeds
Bank Swallow	Apr. 20 (21)	May 19 (165)	Breeds
Rough-winged Swallow	Apr. 13 (3)	May 19 (155)	Breeds
Barn Swallow	Apr. 12 (5)	May 17 (74)	Breeds
Cliff Swallow	May 4 (2)	May 17 (16)	Breeds
Purple Martin	Apr. 5 (3)	May ¹ 9 (77)	Breeds
Blue Jay	Wintered	Apr. 27 (66)	Breeds
Crow	Wintered	Mar. 9 (163)	Breeds
Black-capped Chickadee	Wintered	Apr. 13 (23)	Breeds
Tufted Titmouse	Wintered	Apr. 27 (41)	Breeds
White-breasted Nuthatch	Wintered	Mar. 9 (24)	Breeds
Red-breasted Nuthatch	Wintered	May 11 (11)	May 19 (1)
Brown Creeper	Wintered	May 5 (8)	May 19 (1)
House Wren	Apr. 19 (1)	May 14 (21)	Breeds
Winter Wren	Apr. 9 (2)	Apr. 12 (4)	May 12 (1)
Bewick's Wren	May 21 (1)		May 21 (1)
Carolina Wren	Wintered		Breeds
Prairie Marsh Wren	May 12 (1)	May 17 (13)	Breeds
Short-billed Marsh Wren	May 18 (1)	May 20 (2)	Breeds
Catbird	Apr, 22 (3)	May 19 (45)	Breeds
Brown Thrasher	Apr. 16 (1)	Apr. 27 (10)	Breeds
Robin	Mar. 9 (2)	Apr, 12 (126)	Breeds
Wood Thrush	Apr. 6 (2)	May 19 (31)	Breeds
Hermit Thrush	Apr. 8 (3)	Apr. 21 (16)	May 5 (11)
Olive-backed Thrush	May 1 (1)	May 26 (25)	May 26 (25)
Gray-cheeked Thrush	May 11 (3)	May 19 (6)	May 24 (2)
Wilson's Thrush	Apr. 13 (1)	May 17 (10)	Breeds

<u>Species</u>	<u>First 1941</u>	<u>Maximum 1941</u>	<u>Last 1941</u>
Bluebird	Mar 9 (2)	Apr. 27 (23)	Breeds
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	Apr, 12 (1)	May 12 (16)	Breeds
Golden-crowned Kinglet	Wintered	Apr. 13 (24)	May 19 (2)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	Mar. 9 (3)	May 12 (73)	May 19 (3)
Pipit	Apr. 27 (4)	May 5 (5)	May 19 (3)
Cedar Waxwing	Mar. 25 (5)	May 26 (42)	Breeds
Northern Shrike	Mar. 23 (1)		Mar. 23 (1)
Migrant Shrike	Mar. 7 (1)	Apr. 13 (5)	Breeds
Starling	Wintered	Mar. 23 (393)	Breeds
Yellow-throated Vireo	Apr. 30 (1)	May 27 (13)	Breeds
Blue-headed Vireo	May 4 (2)		May 18 (1)
Red-eyed. Vireo	May 3 (1)	May 26 (60)	Breeds
Philadelphia Vireo	May 12 (1)	May 26 (4)	May 26 (4)
Warbling Vireo	May 4 (2)	May 26 (14)	Breeds
Black and White Warbler	Apr. 30 (2)	May 11 (26)	May 26 (3)
Prothonotary Warbler	Apr. 12 (1)		Apr. 12 (1)
Golden-winged Warbler	May 10 (1)		May 16 (1)
Blue-winged Warbler	Apr. 26 (1)	May 11 (12)	Breeds
Tennessee Warbler	May 5 (1)	May 26 (5)	May 30 (1)
Orange Crowned Warbler	May 12 (2)		May 20 (1)
Nashville Warbler	May 1 (2)	May 19 (4)	May 26 (2)
Parula Warbler	May 4 (2)	MY ¹⁹ (5)	May 20 (1)
Yellow Warbler	Apr. 12 (4)	May 19 (84)	Breeds
Magnolia Warbler	May 3 (2)	May 19 (52)	May 26 (26)
Cape May Warbler	May 5 (1)	May 19 (12)	May 26 (2)
Black-throated Blue Warbler	May 4 (3)	May 19 (24)	May 26 (2)
Myrtle Warbler	Apr. 12 (2)	May 12 (156)	May 26 (2)
Black-throated Green Warbler	Apr. 27 (4)	May 11 (28)	Breeds
Cerulean Warbler	May 1 (2)	May 10 (31)	Breeds
Blackburnian Warbler	Apr. 27 (2)	May 19 (34)	May 26 (3)
Chestnut-sided Warbler	May 4 (1)	May 19 (64)	Breeds
Bay-breasted Warbler	May 10 (1)	May 19 (67)	May 26 (11)
Black-polled Warbler	May 5 (3)	May 26 (7)	May 30 (1)
Pine Warbler	May 4 (1)		May 19 (1)
Palm Warbler	Apr. 20 (3)	May 12 (156)	May 26 (1)
Ovenbird	Apr. 20 (2)	May 3 (7 ⁸)	Breeds
Northern Water Thrush	May 4 (4)	May 4 (4)	May 26 (1)
Louisiana Water Thrush	Apr. 10 (1)	May 10 (11)	Breeds
Connecticut Warbler	May 12 (4)		May 26 (1)
Mourning Warbler	May 3 (1)	May 19 (4)	May 25 (1)
Northern Yellow-throat	Apr. 27 (2)	Apr. 17 (27)	Breeds
Yellow-breasted Chat	May 5 (1)	May 14 (4)	Breeds
Hooded Warbler	May 5 (11)	May 20 (17)	Breeds
Wilson's Warbler	May 11 (1)	May 19 (6)	May 26 (3)
Canada Warbler	May 14 (1)	May 26 (28)	May 26 (28)
Redstart	Apr. 27 (1)	May ¹⁹ (99)	Breeds
English Sparrow	Wintered	Mar. 2 (158)	Breeds
Bobolink	May 1 (2)	May 19 (54)	Breeds
Meadowlark	Mar. 2 (2)	Apr. 27 (128)	Breeds

<u>Species</u>	<u>First 1941</u>	<u>Maximum 1941</u>	<u>Last 1941</u>
Red-winged Blackbird;	Mar. 16 (7)	Apr. 12 (154)	Breeds
Orchard Oriole	May 1 (1)	May 25 (2)	Breeds
Baltimore Oriole	Apr. 21 (1)	May 11 (23)	Breeds
Rusty Blackbird	Mar. 22 (16)	Apr. 7 (50)	May 14 (2)
Bronzed Grackle	Mar. 15 (1)	Apr. 7 (200)	Breeds
Cowbird	Mar. 22 (2)	May 12 (125)	Breeds
Scarlet Tanager	Apr. 27 (1)	May 19 (24)	Breeds
Cardinal	Wintered	May 5 (53)	Breeds
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	May 4 (2)	May 11 (19)	Breeds
Indigo Bunting	May 5 (1)	May 18 (41)	Breeds
Dickcissel	Mar. 29 (1)	May 3 (2)	May 29 (1)
Purple Finch	Wintered	Apr. 21 (15)	Breeds
Redpoll	Wintered	Mar. 9 (10)	Mar. 22 (3)
Pine Siskin	Mar. 22 (12)	May 17 (51)	May 18 (15)
Goldfinch	Wintered	May 19 (178)	Breeds
Red Crossbill	Mar. 16 (8)	Apr. 6 (21)	May 19 (1)
White winged Crossbill	Wintered		May 17 (26)
Red-eyed Towhee	Mar. 2 (1)	Apr. 27 (138)	Breeds
Savannah Sparrow	Apr. 8 (2)	May 17 (5)	Breeds
Grasshopper Sparrow	Apr. 12 (1)	May 4 (6 ¹)	Breeds
Henslow's Sparrow	Apr. 19 (1)	May 25 (14)	Breeds
Vesper Sparrow	Apr. 3 (1)	May 17 (13)	Breeds
Lark Sparrow	May 31 (1)		May 31 (1)
Slate-colored Junco	Wintered	Apr. 9 (240)	Breeds
Tree Sparrow	Wintered	Apr. 10 (122)	May 12 (1)
Chipping Sparrow	Mar. 12 (1)	May 12 (25)	Breeds
Field Sparrow	Apr. 5 (1)	May 5 (69)	Breeds
White-crowned Sparrow	Apr. 6 (1)	May 16 (40)	May 19 (19)
White-throated Sparrow	Apr. 19 (2)	May 5 (40)	May 19 (11)
Fox Sparrow	Mar. 16 (1)	Apr. 9 (25)	May 26 (1)
Lincoln's Sparrow	Apr. 26 (2)	May 19 (3)	May 19 (3)
Swamp Sparrow	Apr. 10 (1)	May 4 (23)	Breeds
Song Sparrow	Wintered	Mar. 31 (100)	Breeds
Lapland Longspur	Mar. 3 (1)		Mar. 3 (1)

Noteworthy Records:

Eared Grebe - An individual of this western species first observed and identified by B. P. Bole, Jr. on Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum, April 21. Observed later at same place by others and collected April 23 for the Cleveland Museum of Natural History by W. Earl Godfrey. This is a first record for Ohio, and indicates how a species may wander during migration far from its normal course.

Pacific Loon - Reported by H. W. Baker as seen in open water of Rocky River, March 9, during a time when Lake Erie was largely frozen. A "naked eye" view within 150 feet, affording excellent opportunity for close observation and comparison with plates. Another record of a bird far off its normal beat.

American Egret - At least 5 records for this southern species in the Cleveland region this Spring.

Little Blue Heron - Another southern species. occasionally noted in Spring migration here. This one reported from Hinckley Lake, May 19, by Henry Merkle. An immature bird (white plumage).
 European Widgeon - Two records - one reported by Merit Skaggs and Margarett Morse from the vicinity of Castalia, March 2; the other reported by Margaret Sherwin from her pond near Willoughby, April 18.
 Great Black-backed Gull - Normally a bird of the north Atlantic, but a single individual reported by Lynds Jones as seen at Marblehead, February 2
 Northern Shrike - reported by M. B. Walters as seen east of Cleveland on the late date of March 23.
 Dickcissel - reported 3 times in March and May from Western Cuyahoga County, by H. W. Baker.

Commenting on the migration record as a whole, both as appears from the above Table and as reflected in the statements of a number of observers, the Editor notes the following:

1. The duck flights with large numbers of ducks observed off-shore on Lake Erie, usually such a feature of early Spring observations, were not in evidence this year, due no doubt to the fact that the ice in the lake did not break up until quite late.
2. The scarcity of records of Ring-billed Gulls, Bonaparte's Gulls, Common Terns, and many shore-birds is very noticeable. This, too, may be due to the lateness of the ice in breaking up along the Lake Erie shore.
3. The almost continuous snow storms of early March had a very definite effect in delaying the arrival of early migrants. Bluebirds, Robins, Killdeer, and Meadowlarks did not appear in usual numbers until quite late.
4. The usual flights of Blue Jays, Flickers, Red-headed Woodpeckers, blackbirds, and Meadowlarks were entirely missing from the records this year.
5. The great flights of warblers usually evident during mid-May were either missed by our observers or did not materialize at all.
6. While birds in species-groups of impressive size were not encountered to any great extent by our observers, yet the list of species recorded is about the same as in other years, and there are as yet no reports of noticeable diminution in nesting bird populations in the Cleveland region.

BIRDODDITIES

White-winged Crossbills to the number of 18, and some Pine Siskins, seen in Joplin's Woods, Willoughby March 2.
(Mrs. Josephine Robertson)

Two Canada Geese resting on the lawn in front of Arthur D. Baldwin's home, Lake Shore Boulevard Bratenahl, March 25.
(Mrs. Herman L. Vail)

A Woodcock sitting stunned on a front porch of a house on Rosehill Road (near St. Luke's Hospital), March 31. "I never saw a bird like that before", said the astonished housewife when she telephoned the Editor about it.

A hundred migrating Song Sparrows filling the grass and shrubbery on the grounds of the Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Avenue (downtown Cleveland), March 31.
(Arthur B. Williams)

A Sora Rail spending the day in front of Boy Scout headquarters, corner of Payne Avenue and East 24th Street (downtown Cleveland), April 18. (George E. Green)

A Virginia Rail spending the day in the shrubbery close to a house on Avalon Drive, Rocky River, May 7. (Mrs. E. H. Chaney)

Red Crossbills and Pine Siskins reported from Sunday morning Bird Walks at the late date of May 18th. (J. P. Visscher-B.P. Bole, Jr.)

A nest of pied-billed Grebe containing 6 eggs, located within 8 inches of a Redwing's nest containing 4 young. The grebe's nest is in one foot of water, the redwing's nest is in the cattails directly over that of the grebe. Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum, June 1. (P. N. Moulthrop)

An albino Robin in Euclid Village stayed about 10 days in late March and early April. The breast and back were quite whitish, and there was a white mark on the back of the head. In flight it looked like a white and black bird. It was very tame. (C. T. Downer)

FIELD NOTES

An early Phoebe. "I have been observing a Phoebe's nest for the 10th consecutive year in the same nesting site. The first egg this year laid April 24th. Is not this an unusually early record?" - C. T. Downer

Prairie Marsh Wrens. A nesting colony of Prairie Marsh Wrens was established this spring on Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum - 7 pairs in all. (Observed May 24, 28, June 1), This is most remarkable considering the fact that three years ago the site of this small lake was a scrubby overgrown field, and that the now abundant cattails lining its shores have appeared entirely from natural seeding.

B. P. Bole, Jr.-P.N.Moulthrop

New records for Bedford Metropolitan Park. "I found the Great Horned Owl nesting in Bedford Metropolitan Park. There were 2 young, April 9". R.W. Hill

"The Pileated Woodpecker was frequently seen this Spring in the Bedford Metropolitan Park, from which place it has long been unreported". a. H. D. Chaffee

Behavior of female Cowbirds. "As I was observing a flock of 2 male and 2 female Cowbirds, I noted the following peculiar action on the part of the females. As they strutted about, feeding on the ground, every few moments they would break into a fast walk, with their bills pointed straight up at the sky. This they continued to do for the ten minutes during which I watched them". - Al Bohn

May 15. "The warblers came into my yard (Lakewood) in a real "wave" between 12 and 2 o'clock this afternoon. There were 12 different species in all, and several of each kind. For awhile the tree by the window was literally swarming with them."

-Mrs. Gladys Olson

The Kirtland Warbler at Grayling, Michigan. On May 30 a group of 7 Kirtland Bird Club members visited the jackpine woods of the northern lower peninsula of

Michigan. Here they saw the rare Kirtland Warbler and heard it singing; saw a Prairie Warbler on her nest, and heard the male repeatedly singing nearby; saw Prairie Chickens performing their courtship antics; saw and heard the Pine Warbler in its nesting habitat; and made the acquaintance of the Clay-colored Sparrow. Incidentally, they also made the acquaintance of a considerable group of members of the Michigan Audubon Society out for a field trip.

"On March 2 Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs, Marjorie Ramisch, Don Eckelberry and I had a good look at a European Widgeon on a small pond beside the highway in Castalia, Ohio. The reddish-brown head was conspicuous among the baldpates, pintails, gadwalls and other ducks. On March 2, again at Castalia, I noted what was no doubt the same bird". -Margarette E. Morse

"A European Widgeon spent some time on our pond this spring." (Waite Hill, Willoughby, Ohio).
Margaret Sherwin

"On May 16th, stopping at the Shakespeare Gardens in Rockefeller Park, for a brief 15 minute look, I identified 10 species of Warblers, among them a Golden winged Warbler. The yellow forehead patch, the black throat and black eye patches, were easily noted."
Margarette E. Morse

CROSSBILLS

"At North Chagrin on the morning of April 6, for 20 minutes I watched a cloc[k] [sic] of 21 red crossbills as they fed on hemlock cones scattered on the ground along the nature trail path. They were about evenly divided between the sexes. Some came as close to me as six feet. While on the ground they were silent, but when alarmed the entire flock would fly into the hemlocks immediately above the path uttering the "pip" notes, which when produced by so many birds, somewhat resembled the chittering of chimney swifts. The single note was much like the sound produced when two pebbles are lightly struck against each other, and not wholly dissimilar to the "tsip" of the junco." -Donald L. Newman

"All winter long I have haunted that trail where so many others have seen the crossbills! On April 29, on the Nature Trail at North Chagrin, I saw a flash of wings as a small bird perched on a bare twig. Grayish-olive tail and wings, on a dull yellow, faintly-streaked bird meant little to me. Then there was more movement, and I caught a rosy color. Purple finches? Then another bird flew in to perch on a bare twig about six feet away. A ray of sunshine fell on him showing a lovely deep rose on rump, head and breast. Silhouetted against the sky I saw the peculiar crossed bill that names him.

There must have been 15 birds in the flock. Besides the females there were some that were mottled bright and dark. One had a rump that was almost orange in the sun, but the majority were darker, shading from rosy mahogany to chestnut.

I watched for almost 15 minutes until the flock moved on across the valley. I realized that I too had seen the crossbille."
Marjorie Ramisch

"The most unusual find was the white-winged crossbills and siskins at so late a date". (May 11 - Kirtland Bird Club Spring Census)

-Merit B. Skaggs

"Red crossbills were present about Oberlin all winter to May 19".

-Lynds Jones

Readers of the Calendar will recall that both red crossbills and white-winged crossbills were reported in the last issue (December-January-February). There seems to have been a wide-spread southern movement of these birds during the past winter resulting in some late records of returning birds. Red crossbills were even reported from Florida, a flock of 175 having been seen December 14, 1940 at St. Petersburg. (Florida Naturalist Jan. 1941 p. 39)

Chapman says of the red cross rill that they are "famous for their erratic wanderings. They seem to have no regard for the laws of migration which regulate the journeys of most birds, and, having no home ties, may linger in regions which offer them abundant fare without much regard to season". (Birds of Eastern North America p. 517)

Ed.