

T H E C L E V E L A N D B I R D C A L E N D A R

Founded by Francis H. Herrick
of Western Reserve University in 1905

Published and Edited

by

THE KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB

In Cooperation with
The Cleveland Bird Club Inc.

At

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History
2717 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 15, Ohio

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

Issued October 27, 1950

With the publication of BIRDS OF CLEVELAND June 30, 1950, we have now available in printed form a summary of our knowledge of the birds of this region up to January 1, 1949. A few additional records have appeared in the CALENDAR since that time. Dates of early and late occurrence have been extended in a number of instances. Since you may wish to record these in your copy of BIRDS OF CLEVELAND, they are given below:

Double-crested Cormorant - latest spring, May 29, 1949.
Blue Goose - earliest spring, March 26, 1949.
Gadwall - earliest fall, August 16, 1949.
Blue-winged Teal - earliest spring, February 24, 1949; latest fall, December 11, 1949.
Shoveler - earliest spring, February 27, 1949; latest spring, May 21, 1950.
Redhead - latest spring, May 14, 1950.
Greater Scaup - latest spring, May 22, 1949.
White-winged Scoter - latest fall, November 24, 1949.
Osprey - latest spring, May 29, 1950.
Pectoral Sandpiper - latest fall, November 6, 1949.
Semipalmated Sandpiper - latest fall, October 16, 1949.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper - latest fall, September 25, 1949.
Sanderling - latest fall, November 28, 1949.
Common Tern - latest fall, December 18, 1949.
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - latest spring, May 30, 1950.
Long-billed Marsh Wren - earliest spring, April 16, 1950.
Catbird - latest fall, November 27, 1949.
Hermit Thrush - earliest fall, September 1, 1949; latest fall, November 26, 1949.
Prothonotary Warbler - earliest spring, May 1, 1949.
Golden-winged Warbler - latest fall, September 20, 1949.
Hooded Warbler - latest fall, October 31, 1949.
Rusty Blackbird - earliest fall, September 16, 1949.
White-throated Sparrow - earliest spring, March 6, 1949; latest spring, June 4, 1950.

This rather impressive list may be the result of the exceptionally early spring of 1949 and the unusually "open" winter of 1949-50.

In this issue of the CALENDAR the following new early fall dates are reported:

Pintail - August 12.
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - August 12.
Wilson's Warbler - August 8,
Black-throated Blue Warbler - August 19.

Now it seems permissible to omit from the CALENDAR a great deal of detail which does not add materially to our general knowledge of the species. We do not want to omit these details from the reports by any means. A special file will be set up to contain all reported records of each species. But in the CALENDAR itself we will call attention only to such items as may add something to the already published material in BIRDS OF CLEVELAND.

A CORRECTION

The record of the Little Blue Heron reported on page 3 of the last issue of the BIRD CALENDAR (March-April-May-1950) under "Interesting and Unusual Records" and also on line 8 under "Species Occurrence Records" farther down the same page, should be deleted. Mr. Gibbs explains its inclusion in his report was due to a clerical error.

BIRDS OF CLEVELAND

This check list of birds of the Cleveland region is now on sale. It is 6 x 9 inches in size; 215 pages; in green cloth covers. It contains the following information about 330 species and subspecies of birds reported within 30 miles of Cleveland's Public Square:

- Common and scientific names.
- Status in the region (common, uncommon or rare).
- Early, average and latest dates of appearance (if a migrating species).
- Where it may be expected to be found within the region.
- If a locally breeding species, some information about dates and manner of nesting.

These records are compiled from all available sources, both published and unpublished, extending as far back (in one case) as 1755.

The price is \$2.00 (plus 6% sales tax in Ohio). Order from the Museum of Natural History', 2717 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of the CALENDAR are:

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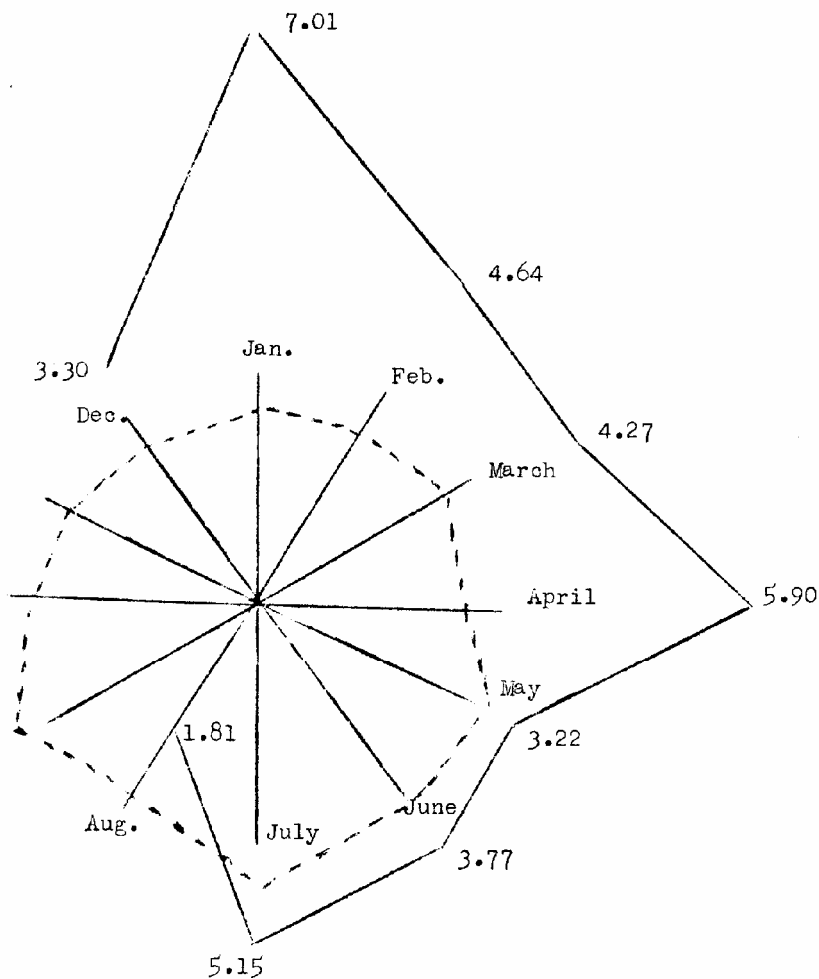
SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

June - Temperatures close to normal but rainfall 0.65 inch excess. Total excess precipitation for the half year to June 30 - 12.73 inches.

July - Ninth consecutive month with rainfall above normal. About average as to temperature, but compared to the hot July of last year it seemed much cooler.

August - The first month since October 1949 to show a deficiency in rainfall (see chart below). Temperatures below normal until closing week.

In the chart below each spoke of the wheel, from center to circumference, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the points which show "normal" or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual precipitation for the months of 1949-50 indicated. Figures are records of U. S. Weather Bureau located at the Cleveland Airport.



SPECIES

OCCURRENCE RECORDS

Common species omitted from the record below were reported to be present during the period in usual numbers.

Grebes and Herons

Two Horned Grebes were seen on Sherwin Pond August 21.

American Egrets, in numbers from 1 to 8, were rather regularly seen from June 22 through August at Sherwin Pond, Lake Rockwell and Wingfoot Lake.

A Least Bittern standing on the edge of the swan's nesting box on Wade Park pool August 12-15 was viewed by many people who had never seen a Least Bittern before.

Black-crowned Night Herons began to appear in numbers (50 to 200) at Wingfoot Lake July 29, continuing through August 26. Only one record each in June and July previous to July 29.

An immature Yellow-crowned Night Heron was reported seen in Rocky River Valley August 22 (See p. 13).

Geese and Ducks

The semi-wild Canada Goose pair that nested again on the North Chagrin pond this year hatched 4 eggs and raised 3 young to the stage of independence. All left the pond July 22.

Beginnings of duck migration appeared in late July and August as Mallards, Blacks and Wood Ducks were reported in numbers from 25 to 135.

A new early fall date was established for pintails when 3 were reported seen on viine 6ot Lake August 12, by Lieftinck. Or is this a possible breeding record for the region? Previous earliest fall date August 26, 1938.

Vultures, Eagles, Hawks

No eagles or ospreys were recorded.

Gallinaceous Birds

The consensus of opinion among members of the Kirtland Bird Club is that our local Bobwhites are increasing in numbers this year.

Marsh Birds and Shorebirds

A Virginia Rail was noted on the grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in downtown Cleveland June 16.

The beginnings of the shorebird migration were reported as follows:

- July 23 - Wilson's Snipe (1), Solitary Sandpiper (7), Least Sandpiper (1), Semipalmated Sandpiper (4).
- 25 - Wilson's Snipe (1), Solitary Sandpiper (10), Least Sandpiper (3).
- 29 - Lesser Yellowlegs (1).
- August 5 - Solitary Sandpiper (3), Pectoral Sandpiper (12).
- 11 - Least Sandpiper (1).
- 12 - Solitary Sandpiper (6), Pectoral Sandpiper (16).
- 13 - Semipalmated Plover (1).
- 17 - Semipalmated Plover (6).
- 19 - Solitary Sandpiper (12), Lesser Yellowlegs (1), Pectoral Sandpiper (16).
- 20 - Semipalmated Plover (21), Semipalmated Sandpiper (21), Sanderling (13).
- 24 - Solitary Sandpiper (5), Pectoral Sandpiper (4).
- 25 - Wilson's Snipe (1), Pectoral Sandpiper (3), Least Sandpiper (5).
- 27 - Semipalmated Plover (6), Golden Plover (2), Solitary Sandpiper (1), Lesser Yellowlegs (3), Pectoral Sandpiper (6), Least Sandpiper (3), Semipalmated Sandpiper (3), Sanderling (2).

Gulls and Terns

Herring Gulls and Ring-billed Gulls were present in June and July in small numbers, increasing to flocks of 200 in late August.

Bonaparte's Gulls appeared first July 16, increasing in late August (120).

Common Terns returned from their nesting grounds July 23, and were reported in small numbers during August. One Caspian Tern was reported July 28. A flock of 50 Black Terns was seen July 28.

Doves, Cuckoos, Owls, Goatsuckers, Swifts, Hummingbirds, Kingfishers

Mourning Doves began to be seen in flocks in late August (29th)..

There were no reports on Barn Owls or Saw-whet Owls.

Whip-poor-wills were reported 2 times. Nighthawks began to show increasing numbers until August 19 when it was reported that the "sky was black with them" in Lakewood.

Chimney Swifts were also seen in massed numbers estimated at over 100 on August 19.

Woodpeckers and Flycatchers

Red-headed Woodpeckers may be increasing somewhat, though by no means are common.

No reports of Red-bellied Woodpeckers were received. Is this species becoming rarer here?

Least Flycatchers, always rare here in summer, and long suspected of breeding here, provided 2 more nesting records, making 3 for the season (See pp. 11, 13).

A new early fall date for the Yellow-bellied Flycatcher was reported for one seen at Wingfoot Lake August 12 by Lieftinck. Previous early fall date was August 24, 1940.

An Olive-sided Flycatcher reported seen June 4 at Bedford by Knight provides a late spring record, though not the latest we have, which is July 5.

Larks, Swallows, Jays, Crows

A pair of Cliff Swallows nested for the first time on the side of a barn near Mantua (See p. 11).

Titmice, Nuthatches, Wrens

Long-billed Marsh Wrens and Short-billed Marsh Wrens seem to be reported in usual numbers, though the coverage of the marsh habitats was far from adequate.

Mockingbirds, Thrashers, Thrushes

A Mockingbird was seen June 8 by many observers on the grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History in downtown Cleveland. Albino Robins were again reported several times from the eastern section of our region.

A late spring record (but not the latest) for the Olive-backed Thrush was June 1.

Veerys and Bluebirds were recorded in small numbers. Is the Bluebird again declining in abundance?

Gnatcatchers, Waxwings, Shrikes, Starlings, Vireos

Blue-gray Gnatcatchers produced only 1 July and 1 August record. The Migrant Shrike is still scarce, but see nesting records (p. 12).

A shrike was seen on the grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History August 17.

Starlings, always abundant, were noted in flocks of some size in late July and August (August 27 - 650).

Yellow-throated Vireos were recorded only twice in July and once in August. The Blue-headed Vireos, of Stebbin's Gulch were made the subject of special investigation June 28 and July 6, on both of which dates birds were seen (See p. 12).

WarblersLocally breeding species

Prothonotary recorded 4 times at Aurora Pond.

Golden-winged, a male, reported June 11 at Aurora Bird Sanctuary, was associated with 2 Blue-winged Warblers - all singing.

Magnolia, a male, recorded June 22 in Stebbin's Gulch by Whittier, and another male June 28 near same place by Carrothers, suggests probability of breeding here.

Chestnut-sided Warblers were reported seen June 4, 18, and 25 at Mantua by Weingart, who suspects at least 2 pairs nesting here (See p. 12).

Ovenbirds, though very numerous this spring, practically disappeared in August (2 August 29).

Migrating species

August 8 - Wilson's, a new early record here for this species.

Reported in Rocky River Park by Davies. Previous early date - August 23, 1942.

13 - Wilson's, same locality as above, reported by McQuown.

19 - Black-throated Blue, another new early record, one seen by Knight at Bedford. Previous early date - August 21, 1941.

20 - Black and White (1), Nashville (1), Wilson's (1), Canada (1).

29 - Black and 'white (3), Chestnut-sided (1), Blackpoll (4).

Bobolinks, Blackbirds, Orioles

Bobolinks were noted July 29 (12) in fall plumage, and August 25 (50).

Redwings were flocking by mid-August (August 18 - 200).

There were no reports of Orchard Orioles.

Does the Cowbird not visit marsh areas? Carrothers reports no Cowbird's eggs in 48 land bird and 52 redwing nests found at Sunset Pond this summer.

Grosbeaks, Finches, Sparrows, Buntings

Cardinals may be increasing, particularly about suburban residence sections.

Purple Finches provided some new nesting records (See p. 12).

For a new record of the Blue Grosbeak (not this period) see p. 13.

Slate-colored Juncos, although known to be nesting here, were not mentioned in the reports.

Bachman's Sparrow is recorded May 6,7,8,10 and July 17 by Spare.

A record of White-throated Sparrows, June 2(2), and June 4(2), probably represents late migrating birds.

BREEDING BIRD POPULATION STUDIES

-1-

Pond and Border - Total area 15.3 acres.

Location - "Sunset Pond" - North Chagrin Metropolitan Park.

Census - by Vera Carrothers and Mary Oliver. Eighth year of this study.

<u>Species</u>	<u>Territorial Males</u>
Redwing	16
Catbird	9
Alder Flycatcher	8
Song Sparrow	8
Yellow Warbler	6
Robin	4
Mourning Dove	3
Yellowthroat	3
Wood Duck	2
Field Sparrow	2
Black x Mallard	1
Virginia Rail	1
Woodcock	1
Phoebe	1
Blue Jay	1
Brown Thrasher	1
Cedar Waxing	1
Baltimore Oriole	1
Scarlet Tanager	1
Towhee	<u>1</u>
Total Males	71
Number of Species	20
Density	464 territorial males per 100 acres

Remarks - About the same percentage of Redwing nests were destroyed as in other years (60 to 75%). The nests seem to be torn down by a heavy animal reaching over one side from below. One nest showed claw marks in the bottom. There were raccoon tracks many mornings, but the actual destruction of a nest was never seen.

Canada Geese, probably from a neighboring estate, raised a brood for the second year.

There was no Cowbird egg in any of the 48 land bird and 52 Redwing nests found.

Five waxwings, always together, were in the area all summer, but there was no evidence of breeding except one nest which disappeared two days after it was built.

In 1948 a male Black Duck and a Black Mallard female nested. Last year two broods were pure Mallard. This year the female and 6 young were mostly Black with some Mallard mixture. The male was not seen.

-2-

Upland Swamp Forest and Marsh - Total area 20 acres.

Location - Aurora Township, Portage County.

Census - by Carl F. Hamann.

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Territorial Males</u>
Song Sparrow	7
Catbird	5
Grinnell's Waterthrush	4
Chickadee	2
Wood Thrush	2
Veery	2
Yellow Warbler	2
Yellowthroat	2
Cowbird	2
Cardinal	2
Mourning Dove	1
Hummingbird	1
Crested Flycatcher	1
Wood Pewee	1
Tufted Titmouse	1
House Wren	1
Red-eyed Vireo	1
Cedar Waxwing	1
Blue-winged Warbler	1
Scarlet Tanager	1
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	1
Towhee	1
Swamp Sparrow	1
Blue Jay	0.5
Yellow-throated Vireo	0.5
Total Males	44.0
Number of Species	25
Density	220 territorial males per 100 acres

Visitors - Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, Mallard, Wood Duck, Red-shouldered Hawk, Marsh Hawk, Ruffed Grouse, Woodcock, Chimney Swift, Pileated Woodpecker, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, Purple Martin, Crow, White-breasted Nuthatch, Brown Thrasher, Robin, Cerulean Warbler, Redstart, Redwing, Goldfinch.

Remarks - In most cases nests on or near the edge of the census area were counted as ½ pair. This applies to the Blue Jay, Wood Thrush, Yellow-throated Vireo and the Blue-winged Warbler.

The yearly decrease in pairs per 100 acres is attributed to the vegetational growth in the open area since 1946, and this year to the lumbering of the northern portion.

Present in 1949 but missing this year were: Mallard, Hairy Woodpecker, Downy Woodpecker, White-breasted Nuthatch, Cerulean Warbler and Redstart.

Recorded as breeding again were: Mourning Dove, Cedar Waxwing, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Blue Jay. Yellow-throated Vireo nested for the first time.

-3-

Climax Beech-Maple Forest with some Hemlock - Total area 65 acres.

Location - North Chagrin Metropolitan Park.

Census - by Arthur B. Williams. This is the 18th year of this study.

Breeding Bird Population

<u>Species</u>	<u>Territorial Males</u>
Red-eyed Vireo	25
Ovenbird	20
Wood Thrush	15
Hooded Warbler	14
Redstart	8
Scarlet Tanager	6
Wood Pewee	5
Acadian Flycatcher	4
White-breasted Nuthatch	4
Cerulean Warbler	4
Downy Woodpecker	3
Crested Flycatcher	3
Chickadee	3
Black-throated Green Warbler	3
Hairy Woodpecker	2
Tufted Titmouse	2
Yellow-throated Vireo	2
Louisiana Waterthrush	2
Cowbird	2
Cardinal	2
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2
Pileated Woodpecker	1
Blue Jay	1
Towhee	<u>1</u>
Total Males	134
Number of Species	24
Density	206 territorial males per 100 acres

170 SPECIES OF BIRDS LISTED AT AKRON PUBLIC GOLF COURSE

by John E. Lieftinck

Some ten years ago I became aware that Akron Municipal Golf Course offers unusual opportunities for profitable bird walks. After listing well over a hundred species within the first twelve months, I was curious to see just how many one could find over a period of years. I have since then visited the territory regularly and in all seasons and my list for "Muni" now shows the surprisingly high total of 170 species.

Municipal Golf Course is on the western edge of Akron within city limits. It is bordered in the east by residential streets, in the north by a narrow strip of woods, in the west by a railroad track and in the south by extensive fields and wooded areas.

Among the less common songbirds listed are:

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	White-eyed Vireo	Evening Grosbeak
Olive-sided Flycatcher	Golden-winged Warbler	Oregon Junco
Bewick's Wren	Pine Warbler	Snow Bunting
American Pipit	Pine Siskin	Lapland Longspur
Migrant Shrike	Common Redpoll	

There is very little water; a tiny pond, a small creek and some marshy spots offering the only possibilities for waterfowl and shorebirds. Nevertheless, I have now found:

Pied-billed Grebe	Baldpate	Wilson's Snipe
Great Blue Heron	Blue-winged Teal	Lesser Yellowlegs
Green Heron	Wood Duck	Spotted Sandpiper
American Bittern	Goldeneye	Solitary Sandpiper
Mallard	Killdeer	Least Sandpiper
Black Duck	Woodcock	

Hawks and Owls recorded are:

Turkey Vulture	Broad-winged Hawk	Marsh Hawk
Bald Eagle	Sharp-shinned Hawk	Barn Owl
Red-tailed Hawk	Cooper's Hawk	Barred Owl
Red-shouldered Hawk	Sparrow Hawk	Screech Owl
Rough-legged Hawk	Pigeon Hawk	

The total of 170 includes the following ten seen flying over:

Common Loon	Herring Gull	Black Tern
Canada Goose	Ring-billed Gull	Caspian Tern
American Merganser	Bonaparte's Gull	
Osprey	Common Tern	

As a matter of interest an additional twelve species were seen just outside the study area:

American Pintail	Great Horned Owl	Louisiana Waterthrush
Green-winged Teal	Ruffed Grouse	Hooded Warbler
Sora	Mockingbird	Kentucky Warbler
Greater Yellowlegs	Prothonotary Warbler	Orchard Oriole

All the others were seen on or in the immediate vicinity.

RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

Plymouth Marsh (south of Ashtabula)

A Sandhill Crane was seen "at rather close range" on August 20 by S. V. Wharram, who adds, "On the morning of the 18th about 4 o'clock I heard one but could not see it." This is the same locality in which Sandhill Cranes were reported in August and September 1949.

Mosquito Creek

	July					August							
	15	16	18	24	27	5	12	13	18	22	23	27	31
American Egret	5	1	4	10	4	4	15	2	10	2	13	6	4
Mallard			1		1	2	1		45				1
Black Duck									13	7			1
Blue-winged Teal			1			6			6				4
Wood Duck									1				
Ruddy Duck		1	1		1								
Semipalmated Plover			1		3	15	16	4	4	7	4	5	10
Black-bellied Plover										1	4	1	2
Ruddy Turnstone									1				
Solitary Sandpiper			2		1	5	1		9		2	3	6
Greater Yellowlegs		1	1	2			2			1	1	1	3
Lesser Yellowlegs	3	1	40	9	15	2	5	5	5	2	1	4	8
Knot													2
Pectoral Sandpiper			4	4	25	12	14	8	12	8	8	30	24
Least Sandpiper			2	36		4	6	3	4		12	6	1
Red-backed Sandpiper	6									1			
Dowitcher	18	3	25	8	2								
Stilt Sandpiper	2										1		
Semipalmated Sandpiper			5	15	50		34		6	7	6	50	16
Western Sandpiper			2										

OBSERVERS: Davies, Hamann, Hill, Knight, Miller, Weingart

NESTING RECORDS

From an unusually fine set of nesting records reported for the period, the following are particularly interesting:

Least Flycatcher - Aurora - June 24, nest saddled to top of branch of cultivated apple tree about 3 feet from end and 20 feet up; June 25, adults feeding young in nest; June 29, with aid of telescope 3 downy young were observed in nest, practically overflowing it, exercising wings and preening feathers; July 2, close observation revealed a fourth young bird; July 3, 1 bird left nest; July 4, nest empty - Carl F. Hamann.

Northfield - June 10, nest being built on horizontal limb of sycamore extending over water of Cuyahoga River; June 28, young in nest; July 1, nest empty - Jerry Piskac.

Cliff Swallow - Mantua - July 14, one of bird appeared; July 18, nest composed of mud pellets completed on side of barn under eaves; on this day 3 birds were present at the nest; August 6, two naked young in nest - Vernon Weingart.

- Purple Martin - Cleveland - May 14, nest building started; June 10, first egg laid; June 14, 5 eggs; June 29, eggs hatched; July 25, last young bird on "nest porch"; July 29, last young bird flew - Norman Gutschmidt.
Cleveland - May 14, nest building started; June 2, first egg laid; June 5, 4 eggs; June 16, nest completely relined with fresh leaves; June 19, eggs hatched; July 17, young left nest - Norman Gutschmidt.
- Veery - Aurora (Swamp Forest) - June 20, nest in blackberry tangle, 3 feet from ground, 3 eggs; June 30, 3 young; July 7, young left nest - C. F. Hamann.
- Migrant Shrike - Lander Road south of Kinsman - A pair seen regularly during March and April; June 15, adults seen feeding 2 young perched on light wires - F. W. Krebs.
Euclid - June 28, in an abandoned vineyard near East 255th Street and Lakeland Avenue, nest about 15 feet up in grapevine on hickory tree; three young being fed by adult which took piece of red meat from thorn; reported feeding in this location for last 2 weeks; remained for 10 days afterward - Vera Carrothers, Mary Oliver, Lucille Mannix.
- Blue-headed Vireo - Stebbin's Gulch - June 28, adult seen feeding young just out of nest; a vireo's nest in a hemlock a few feet away was very probably the nest of this species since the red-eyed vireo rarely nests in an evergreen and the blue-headed regularly does - Vera Carrothers, Mary Oliver.
- Black-throated Green Warbler - Stebbin's Gulch - June 7, female observed gathering bits of cocoons and thin strips of wild grapevine bark - Donald Newman.
- Chestnut-sided Warbler - Mantua - June 4, 18, 25, singing males in two widely separated localities; persistent search failed to locate nests which might have easily been overlooked because of dense character of vegetation - Vernon Weingart.
- Purple Finch - Bedford - June 10, nest in evergreen, 4 young - Vera Carrothers, Mrs. A. E. Luedy.
Bedford - June 10, nest in evergreen, 2 adults and 1 young just out of nest - Vera Carrothers, Mrs. A. E. Luedy.

FIELD NOTES

- A Heronry at Hudson, Ohio - "On July 12, 1950, the class in ornithology at Kent State University, accompanied by Dr. R. C. Rush, visited a nesting site of the Great Blue Heron (Ardea herodias) on the Lee farm at Middleton Road, 1.8 miles north of Hudson. Two adjacent, large Red Oak trees in a Beech-Maple forest had an estimated 20 nests in the crown of each. A nearby Pignut Hickory contained about 5 nests. The dense foliage and the height of the trees made an accurate count very difficult. Juvenile herons were on some of the nests at the time of observation. Many empty egg shells were scattered over the ground. In the previous year there were about one-half as many heron nests in the Red Oaks and none in the Pignut Hickory, according to Dr. Rush. The heronry reported from Streets-bore (CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR 41(2):11.1945) has since been abandoned." Ralph W. Dexter, Kent State University.
- Broad-winged Hawk - "In Hach Sanctuary, on July 28, Vera Carrothers and I followed a strange call to a ravine near Chardon Road where we saw a hawk circle directly above the trees. When it settled nearby, we observed it making the shrill, insistent call that we had followed. It was an immature bird, and although we suspected broad-winged, we could not be sure until the adult was seen. On July 31, the adult was seen flying over the area where the young bird was calling. The broad white bands in the tail which distinguish it from the red-shouldered were noted, also that one or two feathers were missing from each wing. The cry of the young hawk was a high,

shrill cry, on two levels, the first being much shorter and on a slightly lower level. The call was very insistent, and was repeated often. It somewhat resembled the call of the Wood Pewee, but was a most unbird-like call. On August 4, two young were heard and seen flying over the road, their wild cry reaching us even as they glided back among the trees." - Mary Oliver.

Blue Grosbeak - The following record should be added to the few we already have of the occurrence of the Blue Grosbeak in our region. Mr. F. W. Krebs, who is a reliable observer, well known to the Editor, reports that in late May 1944, near Congress Lake in Portage County, he saw a male Blue Grosbeak perched on a telephone wire. He describes it as an all blue bird with brown wing-bars, larger than an indigo bunting. He studied it at leisure with the aid of binoculars - A. B. Williams.

Bachman's Sparrow - A Bachman's Sparrow was heard singing on May 6,7,8 and 10, 1950, near Chardon, by Gordon Spare, who says the bird was singing constantly morning and evening. Although familiar with the song, "I did have a look to be certain", he writes. On July 17, at another location about a half a mile away, he again heard a Bachman's Sparrow singing.

Yellow-crowned Night Heron - "At about 8 P.M. August 22, 1950, Fred J. Ackermann, Mr. and Mrs. Owen J. Davies, Florence Gray and I were standing at the bend of the road near the highway barn in Rocky River Metropolitan Park. A dark heron of medium size flew up into a sycamore on the opposite bank, where it remained for ten or more minutes on a horizontal limb. As it flew up into the tree we noticed that about six inches of leg, as well as the feet, extended beyond the bird's tail. Each time it flushed, it flew off only to circle and return, once landing in the river almost in front of us. The slaty coloration (especially on the primaries), long legs, and fine speckling led us to the conclusion that we were observing an immature yellow-crowned night heron. At dark it still was in the area, fishing in the river, yet it was not present on August 23 or 24. On these dates we had ample opportunity to observe from one to three immature black-crowned night herons, and to note that only the feet of this latter bird clear the bird's tail in flight. Also none of these black-crowns was in the least bit slaty." - Owen Davies.

Nesting of the Least Flycatcher - "On June 24, 1950, this nest, found by accident more than design, beyond the east side of Maple Lane, Aurora, was about 20' up, saddled to the top of a branch of a cultivated apple tree and about 3' from the end. Both adults were feeding an undetermined number of young who were scarcely visible. On June 25 young were noted in the nest and were being fed at intervals of 1 to 2 minutes by both adults. On June 26 the male was singing nearby and then giving the alarm call, a weak "whit" similar to the Alder Flycatcher but weaker. On June 28 the young birds appeared to be about a week old. Female sat on rim of nest looking at young. On June 29 watched nest with 20-power telescope from 60 feet and could see 3 young in nest, downy on the heads. On July 1 both adults feeding young; male singing from nearby tree. On July 2 close observation with telescope disclosed a fourth young being fed on far side of nest. One bird flapping wings in presence of female fell from nest to nearby branch, but later climbed back again. On July 3 all birds were very frisky, preening and flapping wings, all on edge of nest and one flying to a neighboring branch. In the evening nest appeared empty, but it was rainy and dark and could not be seen well. On July 4 nest was definitely vacant and the nest was collected. The male bird was singing nearby but none of the young were located." - Carl F. Hamann.