



CLEVELAND REGION

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The Cleveland Museum of Natural History
and
The Kirtland Bird Club

THE CLEVELAND REGION

The Circle Has A Radius of 30 Miles Based on Cleveland Public Square

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Beaver Creek | 30 Lake Rockwell |
| 2 North Amherst | 31 White City |
| 3 Lorain | 32 Euclid Creek Reservation |
| 4 Black River | 33 Chagrin River |
| 5 Elyria | 34 Willoughby |
| 6 LaGrange | Waite Hill |
| 7 Avon-on-the-Lake | 35 Sherwin Pond |
| 8 Clague Park | 36 Gildersleeve |
| 9 Clifton Park | 37 North Chagrin Reservation |
| 10 Rocky River | 38 Gates Mills |
| 11 Cleveland Hopkins Airport | 39 South Chagrin Reservation |
| 12 Medina | 40 Aurora Lake |
| 13 Hinckley Reservation | 41 Aurora Sanctuary |
| 14 Edgewater Park | 42 Mantua |
| Perkins Beach | 43 Mentor Headlands |
| 15 Terminal Tower | 44 Mentor Marsh |
| 16 Cleveland Public Square | 45 Black Brook |
| Cuyahoga River | Headlands State Park |
| 17 Brecksville Reservation | 46 Fairport Harbor |
| 18 Akron | 47 Painesville |
| Cuyahoga Falls | 48 Grand River |
| 19 Akron Lakes | 49 Little Mountain |
| 20 Gordon. Park | Holden Arboretum |
| Illuminating Co. plant | 50 Corning Lake |
| 21 Doan Brook | 51 Stebbin's Gulch |
| 22 Natural Science Museum | 52 Chardon |
| Wade Park | 53 Burton |
| 23 Baldwin Reservoir | 54 Punderson Lake |
| 24 Shaker Lakes | 55 Fern Lake |
| 25 Lake View Cemetery | 56 LaDue Reservoir |
| 26 Forest Hill Park | 57 Spencer Wildlife Area |
| 27 Bedford Reservation | |
| 28 Hudson | |
| 29 Kent | |



CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN
PARK SYSTEM



PORTAGE ESCARPMENT
(800-foot Contour Line)

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

From U. S. Weather Bureau Reports (Cleveland Hopkins Airport)

- September - Warm from the 4th through the 22nd, notably so in the last six days of this period; then very cool through the 28th. Rainfall, mostly light showers, was well distributed throughout the month.
- October - Cool the first 14 days, with an average of 51.5°, but warmer the next eight days. Cold in the last nine days when the average was 44.5°. Light rain was confined to the period from the 7th through 11th and 20th through 24th.
- November - Generally mild, particularly the first eight days. On the final three days, however, temperatures averaged 6° below freezing, and the first measurable snow fell on the 30th when one inch was recorded.

All records, observations, and comments should be mailed to
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COMMENT ON THE SEASON

The generally mild weather which prevailed until almost the end of November apparently tended to level the flow of migrants through the region, and no spectacular widespread surges of waterfowl or of passerines were evident. This does not mean there was an absence of peak periods, but only that the peaks were not as sharply pronounced as in some other autumn quarters. Unquestionably the outstanding feature of the season was the occurrence of all six species of "northern" fringillids, though most of them were seemingly transients rather than true fall and winter visitors, so that their stay was quite brief; by the last week of November nearly all of them had moved on.

Loons and Horned Grebes in Fair Numbers. From November 6 to 14, a fair number of Common Loons and Horned Grebes were observed on Lake Erie. At Lorain seven Loons were recorded on the 10th (Lebold), and along the lakefront at Cleveland 13 were counted on the 7th and 14 on the 13th (Klamm). An estimated 75 to 100 Horned Grebes occupied the water off Bay Village on November 8 (Cook).

Few Flights of Swans and Geese. No large flights of Whistling Swans or of Canada Geese were reported. From October 24 to 30, during which time several cold fronts advanced toward or passed through the region, some migratory passages were noted. On the 24th at the pond on the Sherwin Farm in Waite Hill, 40 Whistling Swans were recorded (Sherwin). At White City on the 25th a mixed group of Blue and Snow Geese passed on a westerly course low over the water (Surman, Jr.). At 8:30 a.m. on the 26th, Canada Geese were heard as they flew "on a southwest heading" over Bay Village (Cook). Finally, on the morning of October 29, a band of 29 Whistling Swans was seen moving northwest over North Chagrin Reservation (Carrothers).

In November on the 8th a small flight of Canada Geese was heard at 9:15 p.m. as they traveled from north to southeast over Lyndhurst (Collins). On November 14 at White City, 38 Whistling Swans were counted as they passed by on a southeast course (Carrothers), and on the night of the 14th a flock was heard over Pepper Pike Village (Ann Little fide Sherwin).

Diving Ducks Scarce. Both at Cleveland and Lorain most of the eight species of diving ducks which normally appear on Lake Erie were scarce. In the entire month of November just two Redheads were reported, and the only significant number of Canvasback recorded was a group of 100 on the lake at Cleveland on November 29 (Carrothers). Scaup, which were first observed in small groups on October 30, did not become truly abundant in November, and the high count along the Cleveland lakefront was only 595 on the 28th (Klamm). Both the Common Golden-eye and the Bufflehead appeared in fairly good numbers during the last three weeks of November.

No Oldsquaw were reported, but all three species of Scoters were observed, among them four rather early White-winged on October 17 at White City (Surman, Jr.). For the quite rare Surf Scoter there was a sighting of one bird at Lakewood Park on November 20 (Klamm) and

on November 30 (Baum). The even rarer Common Scoter was also recorded there on November 20, while on the 21st two were seen at Perkins Beach (Klamm). With the exception of an estimated 200 Ruddy Ducks at Edgewater Park on November 14 (Siebert), this species, which has been steadily declining over the past ten years, was reported in negligible numbers.

Of the diving ducks which did appear on Lake Erie, only the Red-breasted Merganser made an impressive, though seemingly brief, showing: an estimated 2,000 at the harbor in Lorain on October 24 (Siebert) and an estimated 1,000 offshore at Bay Village on November 10 (Cook).

Shorebirds Disappointing. At the various Akron lakes, at White City, and elsewhere the variety and the number of shorebirds was considerably smaller than in the last several years. For the Golden Plover there was just one record of a single bird on September 11 at Burke Lakefront Airport (Klamm); and of the four October records for the Black-bellied Plover, two birds was the largest number observed. There were no records for the Ruddy Turnstone and the Dowitcher. All of the "peep" sandpipers were uncommonly scarce, as were both species of Yellowlegs. The usually quite common Pectoral Sandpiper was recorded on just four dates, a single individual each time.

Gulls and Terns Abundant. The population of Herring, Ring-billed, and Bonaparte's Gulls at Cleveland and at Lorain followed the typical pattern, with marked fluctuations according to species and such governing factors as wind, weather, and time of season. A high point at Cleveland was seemingly reached on September 18 when an estimated 2,400 Herring, 10,000 Ring-billed, and 6,000 Bonaparte's Gulls were recorded (Klamm). The maximum number reported from Lorain were 5,000 Herring, 20,000 Ring-billed, and 10,000 Bonaparte's Gulls on November 21 (Klamm).

At Lakewood Park on the morning of September 6, Common Terns were "moving east into the wind in a steady flow of better than 100 per minute", and some 6,000 were recorded in a period of about one hour. Also moving east that morning were Caspian Terns, "usually in pairs or groups up to six" (Klamm). Again, on the morning of September 12 at Lakewood Park, Common Terns were "moving east continuously at about 75 to 100 per minute" and were heading into a north-east wind (Klamm).

A movement in the opposite direction was noted at 8:30 a.m. on September 23 at White City where Common Terns were "going west about 100 at a time." When the observer departed at 9:10 a.m., the birds were "still coming", but when observations were resumed at 2:00 p.m., not a Tern was seen (Carrothers). Another migratory passage was observed at Mentor Park between 8:00 and 9:00 a.m. on September 26 as Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls and Caspian Terns were "headed southwest parallel to shore, flying low, with the main flight perhaps 400 yards out. A complete count was not possible, but Bonaparte's seemed to predominate, and the total of all three species probably exceeded 2,000 birds" (Hammond).

Differing from the other terns in its pattern of occurrence, the Black Tern was present in only small numbers (3 to 100) during the first half of September, but on the 18th some 3,450 were recorded along the Cleveland lakefront, notably at Perkins Beach where, together with Common Terns, they were fishing in large flocks (Klamm). They apparently departed soon thereafter, and none were recorded anywhere in the region in the final ten days of the month. However, on the rather late date of October 3, which was the final date of observation, bands of ten or more were seen at Lakewood Park and Clifton Beach.

Nighthawks Migrate in Early September. The evening of September 3, which was warm, clear, and with a light southerly breeze, produced several good flights of Common Nighthawks. At 5:30 p.m. an estimated 400 were feeding "over an area at least one-half mile in diameter in the vicinity of Route 2 and Bishop Road in Lake County. As time went on the whole flock drifted in a westerly direction and in about 15 minutes was gone" (Collins). Just before 7:00 p.m. two groups totaling 140 birds passed on a southeasterly course over Forest Hill Park, Cleveland Heights (Newman), and some 650 were tallied migrating east over Lakewood between 7:40 and 8:10 p.m. (Klamm).

In Lakewood on September 4, Nighthawks had begun to gather at about 6:30 p.m., and in the next 30 minutes 125 or more had assembled. This increase occurred by singles arriving from the north, northwest, and east. Then between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m. this group gradually broke up, about one third moving to the east, apparently following the Lake Erie shoreline, and the rest toward the southeast as they flew away silently and singly or, sometimes, a few birds together (Cook).

An observer traveling east from Vermilion on Route 2 on the evening of September 5 reported Nighthawks in ever-increasing numbers all along the way, with the "sky full of them" between about Perkins Beach and Gordon Park (Leach). On that same day at Bay Village a few singles were moving westward along the shoreline at 4:30 p.m., and by 6:00 p.m. this movement seemed to have become stronger, "to the extent that about every minute two or three singles passed by." An hour later a few scattered singles were moving toward the southeast at a slightly higher altitude, while at treetop level a steady westerly movement was in progress. By 7:15 p.m. the western passage had begun to slow and had stopped altogether by 7:30 p.m., but the migration toward the southeast continued until dark (8:15). "During the period when two-way traffic was observed, no individuals were seen to turn or break away from one group to join those of another" (Cook).

This two- or even three-directional movement of the Common Nighthawk -- east, southeast, west --, if such it is, deserves study by more observers, particularly those who live on or close to the lakeline. Perhaps the Cleveland region lies astride the intersection of several major migration routes. Just as in the spring the Red-winged Blackbird and some other icterids move both east and west along the lakeline, possibly a similar pattern of migration governs the movement of the Nighthawk.

Passerine Migrants Plentiful. Most of the passerine migrants appeared in good numbers and at their accustomed time. The Red-breasted Nuthatch, whose numbers vary from year to year, was quite abundant in the first two weeks of September and again in the first two weeks of October.

In September at Waite Hill where daily observations were made, some of the highlights of migration were as follows:

"September 5 - big migration at 12:30; raining. The warblers were thick in the trees and all over the yard.

"September 6 - 16 species of warblers. Nashville, Tennessee, Chestnut-sided, Bay-breasted, Ovenbird most plentiful.

"September 23 - 10 species of warblers. Rained until 10:00 a.m. but the birds were migrating from dawn on.

"September 24 - 13 species of warblers" (Flanigan).

Other contributors offered these comments on migration:

"Heaviest warbler migration in Lyndhurst occurred in period September 24 through 27. Golden-crowned Kinglet movement through Lyndhurst occurred on morning of October 16" (Kitson).

"Notably good days for warbler migration were September 12, 13, and 17. Heavy migration of Kinglets, Myrtle Warblers, and sparrows was noted on October 6, 7, and 9" (Morse, in Lorain County).

"Golden-crowned Kinglets numerous in the week of October 30" (Skaggs, in Willoughby Hills).

Northern Finches Appear and Disappear. All six species of "northern" finches were recorded, but in most instances their occurrence was decidedly transitory. The Evening Grosbeak was reported from 14 localities well distributed throughout the region, though the largest numbers occurred in the Chagrin River valley. A half dozen birds at a feeding station on a farm in Kirtland Hills Village on September 19 - - an extremely early date -- were the first reported (Bole, Jr.). None were recorded thereafter until October 5, when a flock of 50 visited a feeding station in Waite Hill and remained for the following two days. The next record was of four females on October 22 at the celebrated feeding station of Dr. R. C. McKay in Brecksville, where they stayed just that one day (fide Dexter). At Holden Arboretum on October 26 a flock of 50 was observed (Flanigan). Finally, on October 30 a dozen birds were counted as they fed on seeds of the white ash in Rocky River Reservation, which was the only report from that area (Klamm).

During November the Evening Grosbeak was recorded in nine localities, but seven of these records were of one-time occurrences only. For the final 12 days of the month there were just three records: two birds on the 21st at Mentor (Fais); one at Bay Village on the 25th (Cook);

two in Kirtland Hills Village on the 29th (Bole, Jr.). Moreover, with the exception of a flock in North Chagrin Reservation, the number of birds observed earlier in the month was small, ranging from one to 15. In the Reservation, however, the Trailside Naturalist reported from 30 to 50 birds daily from November 1 through 9 and from the 13th through 17th in the beech-maple-hemlock complex near the Museum; but on the 18th he saw just a single bird (Rooks). During the rest of the month he was on vacation and so no further daily observations were made. Nevertheless, other observers who visited the Reservation in the latter part of November failed to see any Evening Grosbeaks.

The Pine Grosbeak, which was not reported at all in the fall and winter of 1964-65, was recorded in two areas. In North Chagrin Reservation near the Trailside Museum, three males and four females were present on November 2 and 3, and two males and three females were there from November 16 through 18. From November 7 through 9, one male and three females were in the evergreens at the Buttermilk Falls bridge (Rooks). In a small evergreen grove in Forest Hill Park, Cleveland Heights, a band of eight adult females and immatures were feeding on pine cones when they were discovered on November 14, but they were not found on repeated visits thereafter (King).

At five of the seven localities from which the Common Redpoll was reported in November, the only month it was observed, it was seen just once. At the Lower Shaker Lake, however, where the yellow birch trees held a good store of seeds, it was present for most, if not all, of November, beginning with 20 birds on the 4th (King), an estimated 70 on the 10th (Collins), and smaller numbers thereafter until only five were seen on the 25th (Peskin). At Sunset Memorial Park, in North Olmsted, a flock of 25 was feeding in birch trees on the 21st (Siebert), and 26 were counted there on the 25th (Klamm).

A small but widely dispersed influx of Pine Siskins occurred in the first ten days of October, when this species was reported from seven localities. An especially early occurrence was the record of a band of ten in the Black River Valley (Johnson) and a band of eight feeding in the weed tops at Perkins Beach (Klamm) on October 2. The maximum number observed was 19 at Clague Park on the 10th (Stasko). In the first ten days of November there were just three records of one to six birds, and none thereafter.

From 50 to 60 Red Crossbills occurred in the forest near the Trailside Museum in North Chagrin Reservation from November 1 through 4, and an estimated 75 to 150 birds were there on the 6th and 7th. Twenty to 30 White-winged Crossbills were in the same area between November 1 and 6 (Rooks). However, the first record for the White-winged Crossbill was on October 31 when three males and eight females were sighted in Bratenahl and were followed as they flew west to Gordon Park and then disappeared to the southwest (Stokes). A residence in Aurora was the only other place from which this crossbill was reported: four birds fed there on the seeds of Canada hemlock "all during the morning" of November 3, 4, and 5; and two birds were in the hemlocks on the morning of November 9 (Hamann).

Of the two ground-feeding fringillids from the far north, the rare Lapland Longspur was represented by just one record of one bird on November 12 at White City (Collins). The more common Snow Bunting was well represented by a number of small bands and several large flocks, too, including some 100 at Mentor on November 23 (Hammond), more than 500 at Cleveland-Hopkins Airport on November 25 (Stasko), and an estimated 175 at Cuyahoga County Airport on the 28th (Collins).

Sparrows Quite Abundant. With the possible exception of the White-crowned Sparrow, all of the sparrows which normally occur in the region were quite abundant. The peak period for such species as the Vesper, Chipping, Field, White-crowned, Fox, and Swamp Sparrows seemed to be from October 10 through 16. Twice in that period -- on the 10th and the 15th -- cold fronts advanced from central Canada toward or through the region. The White-throated Sparrow was plentiful from September 25 through October 26, and a few lingered well into November. Several exceptionally large numbers of Lincoln's Sparrows were reported. At Waite Hill one or more were observed between September 15 and October 15, with high counts of six on the 27th and four on the 5th (Flanigan). Near Elyria on October 14, six were recorded (Johnson), and on that same date four were seen in Bratenahl (Stokes).

New Late Dates. The following are new latest fall dates of occurrence:

Eastern Wood Pewee (1) - October 16, Columbia Station (Barber)
Olive-sided Flycatcher (1) - October 16, Elyria (Johnson)
Wilson's Warbler (2) - October 16, Columbia Station (Barber)

Yearly Summary. In the BIRD CALENDAR year now ended, that is, from December 1, 1964 to November 30, 1965, 258 species were recorded, as compared with 274 in the previous year. In addition, an unidentified species of Jaeger was seen and, also, the hybrid Lawrence's Warbler. There was no record of the Barn Owl.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Double-crested Cormorant - In the entire year of 1964 this species was not recorded at all, but in 1965 there were two records in the spring, one for the summer, and three for this autumn: one in flight at Gordon Park on October 7 (Collins); one flying west past Clifton Beach on November 13 (Siebert); and one on November 29 at Gordon Park, where it was on the water among some Red-breasted Mergansers but then took off and flew west (Carrothers).

Common Egret - The bird which was first observed at Upper Shaker Lake on July 11 remained through the summer and was last seen there on September 19 (Knight).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron - From September 11 through the 25th an immature fed regularly in the shallow waters of the Chagrin River in Waite Hill, in the same spot where two adults were seen in May 1965 (Sherwin and Flanigan). On September 14 this immature bird "took seven crayfish in a 15-minute period. The sixth crayfish got away and the Heron pursued it. A short while later it took six more cray-

fish in a ten-minute period, carrying the last crayfish to the river bank before eating it. Finally, it ate some small insects, 15 of them -- crickets perhaps -- swallowing each one separately" (Flanigan).

Pigeon Hawk - In Medina County near Litchfield on October 10, an adult male landed in a dead elm tree overlooking a field where a large flock of sparrows and Slate-colored Juncos were feeding, but the Hawk remained for less than a minute and then flew off rapidly to the east (Morse).

Knot - At Harmon's Beach in Lorain on September 29, a bird was foraging over the wet sand and mud in the company of other shorebirds (Johnson).

Western Sandpiper - A single bird was recorded at White City on September 18 (Klamm) and on September 21 and 22 (Carrothers).

Red Phalarope - On the afternoon of November 4 at Gordon Park, one bird was feeding in the water along the stone pier, and on the following morning two birds were feeding there. They were approached to within 10 or 15 feet, at which distance the yellow at the base of the bill was clearly visible (Surman, Jr.).

Northern Phalarope - At 8:00 a.m. on November 4, two birds occupied the rough water just off the bluff at the Nike site in Gordon Park; and one bird was there at noon and at 4:00 p.m. (Stokes).

Jaeger(sp.?) - A light phase bird with a 'one-inch central tail feather projection" was observed at White City on October 26, but specific identification could not be made. "When the Jaeger appeared, the gulls on the sand spit took to the air; however, most of them settled back on the spit as the Jaeger flew around the lagoon. It then commenced to pursue an immature Herring Gull, harassing it around the lagoon and ultimately driving it down to the water. The Jaeger thereupon flew out along the breakwall and disappeared to the west" (Kitson).

Franklin's Gull - As in the autumn of 1964, this gull was frequently reported from various points on the Cleveland lakefront, particularly during the last two thirds of October and the first half of November. The earliest record was of single birds at Edgewater Park, Gordon Park, and White City on September 18 (Klamm), and the final record was of a single bird at Gordon Park on November 14 (Klamm). The maximum number reported was four at Clifton Beach on October 23 (Stasko).

Little Gull - (1) In the boat basin at Gordon Park on September 18, an adult was identified in the company of Common and Black Terns and Bonaparte's Gulls (Klamm). (2) On November 10 at White City an adult in winter plumage "flew in out of the northeast, circled once among the group of some 200 Bonaparte's Gulls feeding at the effluent pipe outlet, and then continued on to the west" (Surman, Jr.). (3) Two adults were discovered among a flock of Bonaparte's Gulls which were hovering over the water at the harbor in Lorain on November 28 (Siebert).

Black-legged Kittiwake - Shortly before noon on November 28, a well-marked immature "arrived from outside the breakwall" at White City and settled on the sand spit in the lagoon in the company of Herring, Ring-billed, and Bonaparte's Gulls which were gathered together facing into a fierce west wind. The Kittiwake remained for about one hour during which it was photographed both at rest and briefly in flight. When it departed it flew west (Klamm). This is the first reported occurrence since December 21, 1947 when one was identified on the Cleveland lakefront.

Forster's Tern - One was seen "fishing along the breakwall" at Edgewater Park on October 9 (Klamm).

Snowy Owl - "A dark bird with a heavily barred breast, probably a young female", was discovered on October 23 as it sat on a low fence at the intersection of Lost Nation Road and Route 2 in Lake County. When the observer stopped and alighted from his car to study the bird more carefully, it promptly flew away (Martin). This is an extremely early occurrence and is just one day short of the earliest date.

Long-eared Owl - For about one hour on November 22 at a residence in Cuyahoga Falls, this bird sat in an apple tree where it was repeatedly harassed by Blue Jays and other birds. But it did not depart until several observers approached to view it (Hjelmquist).

Short-eared Owl - At noonday on October 14 this owl was "soaring overhead in the company of six Ring-billed Gulls" just west of East 55th Street along the Memorial Shoreway, Cleveland (Stokes).

Mockingbird - (1) On the morning of October 10 at a residence near Grafton, one bird "spent a half hour primarily feeding on pyracantha berries" (Morse). (2) From November 5 to 10, one bird remained on the grounds of a residence near Chardon (Kula).

Sprague's Pipit - For four to five minutes late in the afternoon of October 26 at White City, one bird was studied at close range in good light as it fed along the side of the cinder road, where four Vesper Sparrows were also feeding. Occasionally it uttered "single little lisps almost like the notes of a Horned Lark" (Collins). The only other record in the history of the region is of a band of half a dozen in Forest Hill Park, East Cleveland, April 23-26, 1961.

Northern Shrike - At Mentor on November 29 one bird was observed feeding on a House Sparrow which it had wedged into a low backyard hedge of privet (Fais).

Loggerhead Shrike - An adult was seen working along a fence row in an open field in Avon Township, Lorain County, on October 3 (Klamm). This is the only autumn record since November 1958.

White-eyed Vireo - In a thicket near the edge of Sunset Pond in North Chagrin Reservation, an immature bird (the eye dark) was studied for several minutes on October 2 as it was "quietly feeding through the branch tips and under the leaves" (Collins). This is just the second

autumn record in the past 15 years.

Golden-winged Warbler - A single male was among the 16 species of warblers reported from Waite Hill on September 6 (Flanigan).

Pine Warbler - (1) At North Chagrin Reservation on November 2, a quite well-marked individual was flitting about in the deciduous trees near Sunset Pond and then flew into the grove of nearby evergreens (King). (2) Late in the afternoon of November 3, the sun having already set, a nondescript bird was busily feeding at Lower Shaker Lake in an open grove of oak and pine trees, spending most of the time on the ground though sometimes flying into the lower branches of the oaks (Collins). Both of these records are new late dates of occurrence, the previous date having been October 20, 1946.

Prairie Warbler - In a brushy area along a stream in Furnace Run Metropolitan Park on October 9, an adult was indentified among a band of Magnolia, Black-throated Green, and Myrtle Warblers which were passing through at mid-afternoon (Hjelmquist). This is a new late date of occurrence and is the first October record in the history of the region.

FIELD NOTES

Shalersville Herony Abandoned. Reports have been published on the size of a nesting colony of the Great Blue Heron in Shalersville Township, Portage County, Ohio, since it was first discovered in 1958 (The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 55(3): 13. 1959; 59(4): 39. 1963). The size of the colony continually dwindled from approximately 60 nests in 1958 to 35 in the season of 1963. The herons did not return to nest after that year. On November 12, 1964 the number of nests remaining in the trees was 15. On November 23, 1965 the number still remaining was nine, and one-third of those were in a dilapidated condition. Great Blue Herons are known to desert their nesting sites after a period of years of continuous occupancy. - RALPH W. DEXTER, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Injured Dunlin Recovers. In the backyard of a residence located in open country in the Village of Bath, I found an injured Dunlin on October 25. Its wing was hurt and it could not fly very far. I took it home and, after cleansing the wound, I put the bird in a cardboard box which I had provided with about three inches of earth, some leaves, bird gravel, and an old cake pan for a drinking and bathing place. As soon as I put water in the pan, the Dunlin bathed its injured wing, working its long bill very carefully over the feathers.

Finding food for this bird was a bit difficult. I searched under rocks and leaves for grubs, earthworms, wireworms, and anything that moved. The earthworms were its favorite food. Although they would immediately burrow into the earth, the Dunlin would probe and probe until it brought forth a worm. If the worm was too large, the bird would stab at it until a piece came off, which it would quickly swallow; then it would usually desert that particular worm. As the Dunlin grew stronger, I placed it in a taller box. On the evening

of October 28, it became very excited and kept giving little call notes. The next day, after banding it, I released the bird at Lake Rockwell and watched for an hour as it bathed and fed on a small sand-bar. When I returned to the lake on October 30, the Dunlin was not to be seen. - MADELIN HJELMQUIST

Screech Owl Calls Regularly at Dawn. A gray-phase Screech Owl has taken up residence in a hole in a maple tree in the yard of our home in Grafton Township, Lorain County. I have not yet heard the typical call during the night, but every morning at the first full daylight (approximately one-half hour before sunrise) the owl gives a call I have never heard before. It is very soft and low pitched and would be inaudible beyond 100 yards. It is typically one, two, or three (but once five) single-noted calls followed by an abbreviated tremulous call similar to the regular call. The sequence is sometimes repeated, but the entire performance is always over in less than a minute. This particular calling seems to be very closely related to light level; on a clear day you could set your watch by it, though on an overcast day it is delayed a few minutes. - ROBERT J. MORSE

Autumn Bird Song. [Not much attention has been paid to post-breeding singing, and there seems to have been little published about it. Of particular value, then, is the following listing of species which were heard in song at Waite Hill this autumn. - Ed]

- September 3 - Warbling Vireo
- " 6 - Warbling Vireo
- " 8 - Veery, Warbling Vireo, Yellowthroat
- " 9 - House Wren
- " 10 - Eastern Bluebird (2)
- " 13 - Warbling Vireo
- " 18 - House Wren, Yellowthroat
- " 19 - House Wren Field Sparrow
- " 23 - Yellowthroat, Field Sparrows (repeatedly)
- " 24 - Tennessee Warbler
- " 25 - Black-throated Green Warbler
- " 26 - White-throated Sparrows
- " 29 - Yellow-billed Cuckoo
- October 6 - Purple Finch
- " 16 - White-crowned Sparrow (all day)

- ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

Cape May Warblers Eliminate Insect Infestation. During the September warbler migration I noticed that a hawthorn tree at our residence in Waite Hill was infested with tiny insects that looked like a grayish froth on the ends of the branches. We decided not to spray as we feared the warblers would be harmed. The small tree was almost one-third covered with this infestation when on September 16 we noted that two Cape May Warblers were feeding on the insects. These two birds, a female and an immature, spent all that day on our grounds and they continued to do so through October 1 (I assumed they were always the same birds). During this entire period they fed mainly in the hawthorn, which was completely free of the insect infestation by the 1st, after which these warblers disappeared. Although other

Cape May Warblers as well as other species of warblers visited our grounds in the latter half of September, I did not see them feeding in the hawthorn tree.

On September 30, I observed the female Cape May Warbler at one of our feeding stations where she took about 20 bites from a suet cake, then flew to a nearby bush to rest for several minutes before returning to the suet. This was the only time I saw this behavior.

- ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

Geese and Others Feed at Hanging Rock Farm. [The following account is based upon notes submitted by B. P. Bole, Jr. from Hanging Rock Farm in Kirtland Hills Village, where a small pond and generous daily offering of corn regularly attract many waterfowl and other birds as well. - Ed.]

The Canada Goose population increased gradually from five on September 27 to a high of 191 on October 21, and a maximum of 288 on November 5 and again on the 9th. About 200 were present from November 15 to 28. Then on the 29th, with the passage of a cold front, numbers fell to about 100, and on November 30, only 48 geese remained.

Bole writes of his "goose show" in these words: "Our goose show differs from other peoples'; it's intimate. I go out with feed pails, feed several yards before getting to our big south lawn where the geese are. They are alerted by the chickens' food calls and start piling out of the pond onto the lawn. They make a big semi-circle in front of me, while I sing a song to them, slinging corn all over the place. As I empty my pail and turn to go, the 'Goose Rush' begins. They charge the grain, making noises like a hundred pigs."

Other visitors to the goose feeding station included a "hybrid Snow-Blue Goose, pure blue except for the right side of its breast which is white"; several times in November a Pileated Woodpecker hopping around on the lawn eating whole corn; and "hordes" of Mourning Doves, Blue Jays, and House Sparrows.