

The Ohio



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The Ohio Cardinal exists to provide a permanent and timely record of the abundance and distribution of birds in Ohio; to help document the occurrence of rare species in the state; to provide information on identification of birds; and to provide information on birding areas within Ohio.

The Ohio Cardinal invites readers to submit articles on unusual occurrences of birds, bird distribution within the state, birding areas in Ohio, identification tips, and other aspects of ornithology. Bird reports and photographs are welcome from any area in the state. Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied on request. Unusual species should be documented--documentation forms are also available on request from the Editor, Publisher, and Records Committee Secretary.

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Cover: Snowy Plover. Headlands Beach SP. May 13, 1993.
Photo by Gary Meszaros.

Snowy Plover at Headlands Beach State Park: A First Ohio Record by Ray Hannikman

It has always been one of my pleasures to show people birds so that any birder, from novice to expert, could share my experiences and adventures. I am hopeful that the following paragraphs will convey to readers of The Ohio Cardinal a special and rather unique birding experience— that of discovering a Snowy Plover, a species which had never been recorded in Ohio, and of showing the bird to many of my fellow birders.

I arrived at Headlands Beach State Park (Lake Co.) on May 13, 1993 at my usual 6:00 a.m. time. The day was sparkling clear, the wind was brisk from the northeast, and the temperature was in the mid-fifties. As I walked through the Natural Area to the beach I kept thinking to myself that this was exactly how my spring birding vacation started in 1992 when migration was only very ordinary at Headlands. "Oh well, easy come, easy go", I thought, "I have to decrease this vacation balance of 376.16 hours and birding at Headlands is a great way to do it." I got to the beach and started to walk eastward to where the beach and breakwall meet. This confluence of rocky breakwall and sandy beach has hosted small numbers of shorebirds over the years, as well as larger numbers of gulls, which are attracted to the area by dead fish, leaves, and other organic matter in the surf. Soon after I started down the beach I saw a shorebird-- it was a very light-mantled Charadrius plover. "Wow, my first Headlands Piping Plover!" Excitement sometimes overwhelms my usual cautious birding nature so I rushed off to call people. This was about 6:20 a.m. I called Larry Rosche, got his wife Sherry, and then called Margaret (Muggsi) Hahn. Muggsi said she'd be at Headlands about 9:00 a.m., so I went back to the beach to relocate the "Piping" Plover. As I walked the beach toward the breakwall I caught sight of the plover flying westward, about 100 yards off shore. "Strange, very little white in the rump area-- I had better find this bird." I found the plover about 300 yards from where I originally saw it and I got very close views. The bill was about one-half inch long, dark, and thin. The breastband was incomplete. There was a prominent dark patch behind each eye, and the legs were dark-- a beautiful Snowy Plover!

I got back to my car, confirmed my observations in my field guides, and then panicked because no one was around to verify the sighting. I called Rob Harlan who said he would get to Headlands as soon as he could. I called Larry again just before 8:00 a.m. He said he would get to Headlands in the afternoon. When I returned to my car, I saw birders Andy Fondrk and Stanley and Sue Kaufman and told them there was a Snowy Plover on the beach. Andy and I walked about half the entire Headlands beach and did not find the bird. I continued all the way to the west end of the beach and then walked back to Andy-- no Snowy Plover.

Despondently, I walked with Andy back toward the east breakwall. Finally I refound the plover where I had seen it initially and showed

it to Andy. It was about 8:35 a.m., so I headed back to the parking lot to await Muggsi. She had just gotten there and I told her my identification was wrong-- the bird was a Snowy Plover, not a Piping Plover. I told Muggsi to grab something to draw with and draw on (she is an accomplished artist) so she could sketch the bird just in case no photographs could be obtained. Andy had dutifully kept watch on the bird and we all got excellent views through my Questar. Rob got to Headlands about 9:20 a.m., and after he saw the bird he informed the Ohio Rare Bird Phone Network of the Snowy Plover-- all long distance and all on my telephone credit card! I did not care, this was a tremendous highlight in my birding career.

Photographs were taken by John Pogacnik and William and Nancy Klamm later in the morning to solidly document the record. Others to see the Snowy Plover that morning were my fellow co-worker Frank Greenland and Larry Rosche. All who came saw the bird well.

I compiled a table of recent spring Snowy Plover records, as listed in American Birds, from surrounding states and/or provinces (see below). Ever since my fellow birders Larry Rosche and Emil Bacik heard about the 1986 Snowy Plover records from Lake Springfield, IL, and Presque Isle State Park, PA, we have been seriously thinking about its occurrence in Ohio, and more specifically, at Headlands Beach State Park. In fact, Emil, in a moment of gutsy bravado, even predicted its occurrence at Headlands this spring! Our Headlands Snowy Plover fit rather well into the range of occurrence dates listed, and unfortunately, it fit in too well, being only a single day occurrence. The three of us also thought that if Snowy Plover could occur at other Lake Erie sites-- Long Point, ON, and Presque Isle State Park, PA-- it could occur in Ohio along the Lake Erie shore, and there was no better place than the beach at Headlands Beach State Park. All of our speculations and wishes were borne out so successfully on May 13.

Table: Recent Spring Snowy Plover Records From Areas Near Ohio

Date(s)	Location	Comment
May 7, 1986	L. Springfield, IL	First IL record
May 17, 1986	Presque Isle SP, PA	Second PA record
May 4-9, 1987	Long Point, ON	First ON record
May 10-11, 1987	Fulton, IL	Second IL record
April 23-26, 1989	Gibson, IN	Third IN record
May 9, 1990	Long Point, ON	Second ON record
April 21, 1991	Two Rivers, WI	Third WI record
May 12, 1992	Marinette, WI	Fifth WI record
April 17, 1992	Saugatuck, MI	First MI record

I have never observed Snowy Plover as I did on May 13. Needless to say, all field marks of the species were well seen and noted by all observers: dark legs, incomplete breast band, dark thin bill, dark patch behind the eye, and very light color overall. What was most fascinating to me was the behavior of the bird during the hours I had it under observation. The bird quickly ran across the sand-- so quickly, in fact, that it could easily get far ahead of observers unless close attention was paid to it. Often the plover would hide behind logs and other beach debris in an attempt to conceal itself.

But my favorite experience with this Snowy Plover was in the mid-afternoon, after everyone else had left. The plover nestled itself into a small depression in the sand and rested there for about an hour. I positioned myself about 40 yards from the bird to keep it under observation because there were still people who were coming to see the bird after they got out of work. The plover was so well dug into this little divot that I could only see the top of its head. And talk about camouflage-- the Snowy Plover's light coloration blended so perfectly into the sand that I had to look hard to make sure it was still there. At this time, it was just the Snowy Plover and I, bird and birder, on the beach.

Much to my disappointment, the Snowy Plover was not relocated the next day. Ed Pierce last saw the bird heading north out over Lake Erie at 8:05 p.m. on May 13. But while it was here, Ohio's first Snowy Plover cooperatively spent one day at Headlands Beach State Park under the watchful eyes of a group of lucky birders.

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[Editor's note: The above record is currently under review by the Ohio Bird Records Committee.]



Yellow-headed Blackbird. Mallard Club Marsh WA. May 17, 1993.
Photo by Bruce Glick.

Comments on the 1992-93 Holmes County Wintering Warblers
by Jon L. Dunn

Palm Warbler--

After having reviewed a series of prints of this winter's Holmes County Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*), it is my opinion that the bird shows the characters of the eastern race of this species, *D. p. hypochrysea*, the "Yellow Palm Warbler". While the nominate race of Palm Warbler, *D. p. palmarum*, the "Western Palm Warbler", can show some dull yellow away from the throat and undertail coverts region, I have never seen one that had evenly yellow underparts. The belly region, in particular, is nearly always paler. Additionally, I can note a tinge of rufescent (or mustard-olive with a rufous tinge) to the tips of the median secondary coverts, the edges of the greater secondary coverts, and especially the back. From specimen research of the two races at the United States National Museum (U.S.N.M.) in Washington, D.C., we found these features very useful in telling *D. p. hypochrysea* from *D. p. palmarum*. Of course some "Yellow Palms" are a bit brighter than this one was, and the bird might be an immature. Aging in Palm Warbler though is very tricky and one can't even use the presence of rufous on the crown, as some molt is often evident by mid-winter. I can't of course eliminate the possibility that this bird is an intergrade between the two races. Apparently all of the breeders around Hudson Bay are "Western Palms" (Todd, 1963). Quite possibly the two come into contact further east in Quebec, but this area is poorly studied. Further field work is needed. Overall, though, the bird looks pretty typical for a "Yellow Palm".



Palm Warbler. Holmes Co. Feb. 2, 1993.
Photo by Bruce Glick.

The migration of the "Yellow Palm" is east of the Appalachian Mountains in both spring and fall. In spring nearly all Palm Warblers in that area are of this race, but in fall many "Western Palms" also migrate down the east coast. In fact, they greatly outnumber "Yellow Palms" by a ratio of ten to one or more, even along the coastline itself. The main migration route of "Western Palm" is west of the Appalachian Mountains, especially of course, in spring. Interestingly, on the winter grounds, "Yellow Palms" arrive several weeks later in the fall (mid-October) and leave several weeks earlier (by mid-April) in the spring than "Western Palms" (Burleigh, 1958 and Stevenson & Anderson, in press) and this is reflected in the later fall and earlier spring migrations at points further north. For instance in spring, "Yellow Palms" peak in the New York City Region and New England in the last third of April (Bull, 1964 and Veit & Petersen, 1993), while further west in the upper Midwest, "Western Palms" peak in early May (Bohlen, 1989 and Peterjohn, 1989).

The "Western Palm" winters sparingly on the Gulf coast, while the main population winters through Florida and throughout the West Indies, exclusive of the Lesser Antilles. The "Yellow Palm" winters in small numbers in the Gulf region. So, interestingly, the migration of the two races cross. In spring and summer "Yellow Palm" is clearly the "eastern" race, yet in winter the reverse is true.

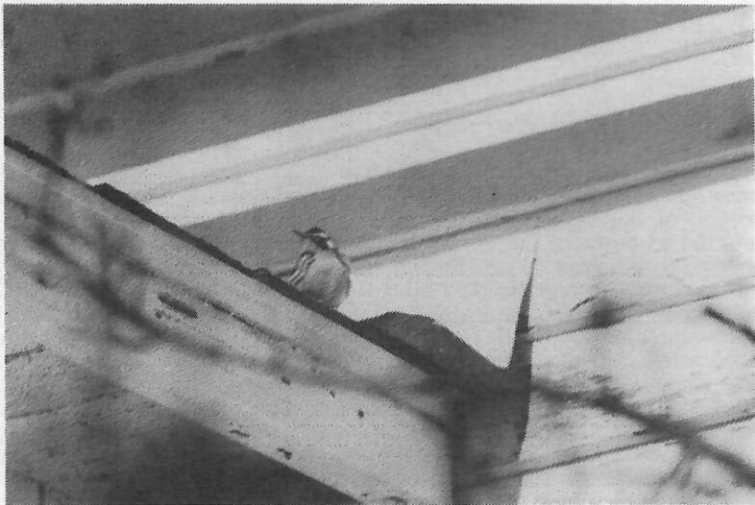
Van Remsen (in litt.) has indicated that in winter in southeast Louisiana (where both races winter in small numbers), there is an average habitat difference. "Yellow Palms" winter in the scrubby open growth within pine woods, while "Western Palms" are found in scrubby growth away from the pine woods.

West of the Appalachians away from the Gulf region "Yellow Palms" are strictly casual, although there are records from as far west as California (about 20 records to date, all from the late fall and winter period.) Previously in Ohio, Peterjohn (1989) had considered this race a very rare migrant, mostly along Lake Erie during spring days with strong northeasterly winds.

Yellow-throated Warbler--

The wintering Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*) appears from the photos to have a very long bill and clearly has the anterior portion of the supercilium (in front of the eye) yellow. This region, referred to by most birders as the "lores", is actually above that and should be referred to as the supraloral area. The lores is strictly between the eye and the bill. In any event, the long bill and the yellow supraloral area are characters that best fit the eastern race of Yellow-throated Warbler, *D. d. dominica*, which breeds east of the Appalachian Mountains from extreme southern New Jersey (Cumberland and Cape May Counties) down the Atlantic coast to central Florida. Further, it is quite possible, perhaps even likely that the bird originated from the northern end of that range based on the very long appearing bill. Ficken et al. (1968) studied bill lengths from throughout the breeding range of Yellow-throated Warbler and found that the longest billed birds were from the Delmarva Peninsula, apparently an adaptation to feed in the cones of the loblolly pines which occur there. Further south there is a cline of decreasing bill length, so that southern Georgia breeders are as short billed as is the breeding race to the west and north, the "Sycamore Warbler" (*D. d. albilora*).

Presently there are four recognized races of this species (A.O.U., 1957). The breeding of the nominate race is described above. It winters from the coast of South Carolina through Florida and the West Indies (exclusive of the Lesser Antilles). To the west, primarily west of the Appalachians, is the "Sycamore Warbler" (D. d. albilora), which breeds throughout much of the south (primarily west of Georgia, but apparently also in the mountains of northern Georgia) and much of the midwest. In the last several decades, its range has been spreading north (in part reclaiming former nesting haunts of the 19th Century) and east. It is in fact fairly well established in parts of the Appalachians proper where D. d. dominica is absent and even to the east as far north as Trenton, New Jersey along the Delaware River. All Ohio breeders, and in fact all previously recorded birds in Ohio (as far as known) pertain to this race. D. d. albilora winters primarily from southern Texas south through Mexico to Costa Rica. In 1951 another race (D. d. stoddardi) was described from northwest Florida and extreme southeast Alabama by George Sutton (1951). It was separated because it had a very long and slender bill, much longer than the bills of birds that nested around this range. But this race has been questioned by many (e.g. Ficken et al. 1968) in view of the Delmarva birds which average even longer billed than D. d. stoddardi. The movements of D. d. stoddardi outside of the breeding range are unknown, considering that they would be impossible to identify even in the hand from Yellow-throated Warblers (within D. d. dominica) at the northern end of the breeding range. Finally, there is a resident and very distinctive race (the yellow on the throat extends down through the belly) from the Bahama Islands, D. d. flavescens. It is restricted to the islands of Grand Bahama and Abaco and is unrecorded from the United States.



Yellow-throated Warbler. Holmes Co. Feb. 2, 1993.
Photo by Bruce Glick.

In evaluating field characters that separate D. d. albilora from D. d. dominica (inclusive of D. d. stoddardi), bill length is helpful if the bill is extremely long, but if shorter it could pertain to either race. If the supraloral area is strongly yellow, this is quite indicative of D. d. dominica, but be warned that a significant percentage of D. d. albilora from throughout their range can have a yellow tinge to this region. Another good feature is the chin (uppermost chin, or the feathering under the bill) which is often, though unfortunately not always, white in D. d. albilora. In D. d. dominica the yellow feathering goes right up to the bill. This feature then is more helpful when identifying D. d. albilora, or at least many of them.

Records of D. d. dominica in the Midwest are almost unknown. I do note though that a bird was observed late in the fall in Illinois (Bohlen, 1989) that showed the characters of the nominate race. Also, there are several late fall records from California that showed the characters of the nominate race (and also had very long bills). Overall in California there are close to 60 records of Yellow-throated Warbler, the vast majority being identified to D. d. albilora. Finally, there is a well-documented record (photo) of a bird showing the characters of D. d. dominica from Moosonee on James Bay, Ontario (McRae and Hutchinson, 1983).

Further thoughts--

While landbirds in general and warblers in particular are very scarce in late fall and winter in Ohio, the above two cases illustrate that winter birding can have its surprises. Late fall and winter are certainly the best times of year to find western strays, although in these two cases it would appear that the strays came from the east. In any event it is a reminder that unseasonal appearances of a regular species may not necessarily come from the local population.

Finally a cautionary note-- in the absence of a specimen that can be compared to a series of known types in a tray, it is best to consider these records with the caveat that the bird "showed the characters" of that race. Even in fairly well marked races, such as the two races of Palm Warblers, there is enough individual variation, as well as possible intergradation, so that firm claims of a vagrant subspecies should be considered cautiously.

For further reading and investigation on geographic variation within the Yellow-throated Warbler, I strongly recommend the excellent paper by Ficken et al. (1968). Other excellent discussions on the separation of D. d. dominica from D. d. albilora can be found in Parkes (1953) and Baird (1958).

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[Editor's note: Mr. Dunn, along with co-author Kimball Garrett and artists Cynthia J. House and Thomas R. Schultz are currently preparing a new volume on warblers as part of the famous Peterson Field Guide Series for the Houghton Mifflin Company. Currently slated for publication during the spring of 1995, this effort has been given the working title A Field Guide to North American Warblers.]



Eurasian and American Wigeon. Hoover Reservoir. April 11, 1993.
Photo by Lou Schultz.
[Currently under review by the Ohio Bird Records Committee.]

Bird Trails Near the Shores of Lake Erie in the Toledo Area by Lou Campbell

[Editor's note: This article originally appeared in the Toledo Naturalists' Association 1992 Yearbook and is reprinted here (in an updated version) with permission.]

Virtually all Lake Erie marshes were privately owned and closed to birders in the late 1920's. Because of this, knowledge of wetland species was very limited. Only the owners of the Erie Marsh, in Monroe County, Michigan, allowed birders to explore their entire area.

In the late 1920's, I became acquainted with Arthur J. Secor, one of the original members of the hunters club in the Cedar Point Marsh. At that time, although it was then owned by a small number of Cleveland sportsmen, Secor obtained permission for me to enter the marsh. I could use one of their punt boats and visit every corner of the property. There were no limitations, except during the hunting season.

One of my first discoveries was the fact that the Little Cedar Point Peninsula [now Cedar Point National Wildlife Refuge, Lucas Co. -Ed.] was a concentration point for all spring songbird migrants. Flying northward, they came to Lake Erie which they hesitated to cross. Then they followed the shore to the Point using the line of trees then present on the outer beach and the huge swamp forest on the south side of the marsh, extending from Decant to Yondota Roads. During a good spring flight, the accumulation of songbirds was amazing-- common species numbered 100 to 300 individuals.

I soon introduced leading Ohio birders to the area. In my Birds of Lucas County, a 225-page paperback book published in 1940 by the Toledo Zoological Society, I stressed the importance of this "bird trap".

By the late 1950's, flights began to get smaller. This was due to a marked reduction in the number of trees on the beach and the beginning of the removal of the forest on the south border. Ultimately, this area became farmland.

In 1951 Magee Marsh was purchased by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. The area was divided into the 72-acre Crane Creek State Park-- a bathing beach and picnic area-- and the 2,131-acre Magee Marsh Wildlife Area. The early managers of the latter section laid out an elaborate bird trail through several habitats at the southeast corner of the Wildlife Area near the State Route 2 bridge crossing Turtle Creek.

This bird trail proved to be a disappointment. For some unknown reason, although spring bird travelers in the general area were numerous, they failed to concentrate there. There was, however, a good variety of species and I visited the location many times. Also, the number of migrants at Little Cedar Point continued to decline. Then one day while visiting a Bald Eagle's nest near the Lake Erie

shore in (I believe) Crane Creek State Park, I met Laurel Van Camp, at that time a naturalist with the Magee Marsh Experiment Station. He was angry because so many trees had been cut down to make room for parking lots. He told me of a wonderful woodlot at the northwest corner of the Magee Marsh Wildlife Area which was visited by hundreds of bird migrants. It was my first visit to the sector.

In 1963, Van Camp established the 1/4-mile trail in the seven acre bird woodlot, which for some unknown reason, was crowded with birds both spring and autumn. In my studies, the trail near Turtle Creek was abandoned and Cedar Point shelved. In 1985, the Cedar Point Marsh was donated to the U. S. Department of the Interior and all visitation, except by special permission, was forbidden.

The number of human visitors to the Magee Marsh Bird Trail exploded and with them came carelessness. Soon the entire area was trampled. To correct this, Mark Shieldcastle and Denis Case, of the Ohio Division of Wildlife, proposed and installed the present restrictive elevated boardwalk which was dedicated in 1989.

Only one disturbing fact remains-- people, even reporters-- continue to name it the Crane Creek Bird Trail, because it borders that park. This, naturally, irritates the Magee Marsh naturalists, who have spent so much time and money preparing it for public use. Since Laurel Van Camp was the first to discover the area, why not call it Van Camp Bird Trail?

Although the huge and admirable trails in the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, organized in 1961, do not pass through concentration areas such as the Magee Marsh Bird Trail, they provide a great variety of habitats. The longest paths are on top of the dikes and the different depths of water enclosed attract virtually all Ohio species of herons, waterfowl, and shorebirds, depending on the seasons. Two sections pass through wooded areas. The great distances involved call for able-bodied birders who also love to hike.

The newest bird trail in the area opened in the spring of 1993 as part of the new Maumee Bay State Park complex. An elevated boardwalk, east of the park, begins in the woods at the Nature Center. I predict that it will prove to be an exciting birding spot in the future. Through the years, northeast winds were one of the greatest handicaps to birders using the Magee Marsh Bird Trail. The Maumee Bay State Park Bird Trail is sheltered by size and the Little Cedar Point bar and will be protected to a great extent providing an excellent alternative "when the wind blows".

One fact stands out. Today's birders have far greater access to wetlands than those in the first half of the century-- and apparently they are taking advantage of this improvement.

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The Abundance of Red-eyed Vireo in Southeastern Ohio Forests by Henri C. Seibert

During the course of my career at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, I had the opportunity to conduct a number of breeding bird population counts in Athens County and neighboring areas (Seibert 1976, 1981). The most intensive surveys, lasting several years, were performed on Oregon Ridge, near Truettown in Athens County, and Zaleski State Forest in Knox Twp. in Vinton County. From these experiences I was able to determine not only what kinds of birds bred in the area but also to determine the abundance of each kind. In this article I limit the discussion to the most common species that I found to be breeding in the upland oak-hickory forests.

The Oregon Ridge study was conducted from 1970 to 1974 on 17.5 hectares of the Wayne National Forest in Dover Twp., Athens Co., where about half of the area (8.4 hectares) was eventually clearcut in the fall of 1971, leaving two isolated "islands" (each about 0.35 hectares) of timber within the cleared portion. A breeding bird census was undertaken in 1970 and 1971 before the timber harvest and in 1972-74 after the cut, using the spot-mapping technique. This method is most successful, for a single observer, within a reasonably uniform habitat for an area of 20 or so hectares. It consists of noting on a map the presence by sight or sound of every bird encountered during the course of a prescribed route through the census area. These registrations are pin-pointed as accurately as possible on a detailed map; the routes are so spaced from each other to minimize recording the same bird more than once. At the end of the season, all the contacts for a given species are posited on a single individualized species map. Any clusters that develop determine the number of breeding territories (Nicholson 1932, Williams 1936). A minimum of two registrations at least one week apart and of high territorial significance (e.g. song) is considered sufficient to indicate a territory (International Bird Census Committee, 1970). An average of 8 censuses was conducted each year during the breeding season from April to July, each lasting 2 to 3 hours in the early morning.

The Zaleski State Forest study area was larger and the habitats were diverse, with at least four major vegetational communities being recognized (Seibert, 1981), necessitating a modification of the spot-mapping method. A transect (4.1 km) through the four vegetational habitats looped through the study area and returned to the point of entry. Registrations along the route were noted on a map and territories determined as in the spot-mapping technique. This melding of transect and spot-mapping techniques made it possible to compare bird populations among vegetational habitats, season with season, and to detect any shifts in population structure resulting from manipulations of the forest habitat (Seibert, 1981). Although the determination of absolute density for any species is not made possible by this method, nevertheless relative abundance of one species compared to another was possible. For an in depth analysis of bird censusing techniques, see Randolph and Scott, 1981.

For both studies this discussion is limited to the oak-hickory portions as this vegetational complex is representative of most of the upland forested regions of southeastern Ohio. For detailed descriptions of the vegetation of the Oregon Ridge and Zaleski studies, see Nixon, 1964 and Seibert, 1981.

On Oregon Ridge, out of a total of 40 species recorded as breeding on the area, the most common (in 1970) in order of abundance were: Red-eyed Vireo, N. Cardinal, Cerulean Warbler, Rufous-sided Towhee, Kentucky Warbler, Ovenbird, Hooded Warbler, and Scarlet Tanager. In 1972, one year after half of the study area had been clearcut, the Red-eyed Vireo was still the most abundant breeding bird in the uncut portion of the forest, although superseded overall by the Rufous-sided Towhee if both cut and uncut portions are included. Each of the two wooded "islands" supported a pair of vireos. The density of the Red-eyed Vireo in 1970 was calculated to be 144.5

breeding pairs per 100 hectares (= 57.8 per 100 acres) if it is assumed that each singing male represented a breeding pair.

In the 1976 census in the Zaleski Forest, the most common breeding pairs, again in order of abundance were: Red-eyed Vireo, Ovenbird, Scarlet Tanager, Wood Thrush, Hooded Warbler, and E. Wood-Pewee. These six species, comprising 75% of the total breeding bird population, dominated the oak-hickory forest. In succeeding years, these species retained their dominant status through 1980. Although there can be considerable difference in abundance for any given species from year to year, and changes can be sudden, the results from these two surveys demonstrated the Red-eyed Vireo to be the most common breeding bird in our mature forests of southeastern Ohio.

Already 20 years have passed since the surveys were undertaken and so the past tense has been used advisedly in this report, as much can happen in the bird world in even that short space of time. Witness the disappearance of Bewick's Wren in Athens County (Seibert, 1991). On Oregon Ridge, in 1970, the Cerulean Warbler was tied for second place with the N. Cardinal in abundance, 14.5 pairs on 17.3 hectares (= 83.8 per 100 hectares). On June 3, 1981, I returned to Oregon Ridge and censused the original study area and heard only one Cerulean. A maximum of only 3 breeding pairs was recorded in any one year during the Zaleski surveys of 1976-80; in two of these 5 years, no Cerulean was detected. Although the Cerulean declined precipitately in abundance between 1970 and 1976, the Red-eyed Vireo held its top position throughout.

It will take another census in the near future to determine whether the Red-eyed Vireo still maintains its leadership among forest birds of southeastern Ohio or whether it will follow the decline noted in some other forest species.

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Spring 1993 Overview by Robert Harlan

Spring is the busiest season of the year for most birders, and for the second consecutive spring, most birders felt that their efforts were amply rewarded. In general, the timing of migration appeared to be routine across the state, and most groups were adequately represented. The mid-March blizzard that hammered much of the state did little apparent avian damage, although Carolina Wrens seem to have suffered a major setback in the southeastern portion of Ohio, if not elsewhere. On the average, however, it seemed to be "business as usual".

Every now and then a new hot spot is discovered, or at least becomes better known. This spring, the site turned out to be Mallard Club Marsh Wildlife Area, immediately east of Maumee Bay State Park in Lucas County. We should be careful to make a distinction between these two sites in the future, as they are managed by the Ohio Division of Wildlife and Division of Parks and Recreation, respectively. The conditions at Mallard Club this spring were very conducive to some notably scarce and desirable marsh species. Both bitterns, King Rail, Black Tern, and even Yellow-headed Blackbird seemed to be in residence, and for the first time in years, all together at a very accessible site. Fortunately, most species were usually quite vocal without any prompting. While on the subject of Maumee Bay SP, be sure to check out Maumee's new boardwalk and nature center. The boardwalk offers access to a little birded area near the jam-packed Magee Marsh Bird Trail, and also seems to attract a few species that can be very difficult to find at Magee.

From elsewhere, some noteworthy sightings include a Tricolored Heron at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge 5/11-22, 6 Connecticut Warblers banded at Lakeshore MP 5/25, and the Dayton area's first Sharp-tailed Sparrow at Spring Valley WA 5/9.

Look for the next report from the Ohio Bird Records Committee in the next issue. If completed by press time for the summer issue, this report should contain decisions regarding all the records sent to the Committee from the Winter 1992-93, Spring 1993, and Summer 1993 reporting periods. In addition to those records listed on page 66 of the last issue (Vol. 16, No. 2), the following three records will also be reviewed: Western Grebe (2), Washington Co., 3/22/93; Golden Eagle (1), Portage Co., 5/17/93; & Ruff (1), Delaware Co., 4/7/93.

"The Reports" section is intended to be read in phylogenetic order. The specific county location of most sites is listed in the accounts the first time each site is mentioned. Most sites are also listed in the gazetteer included as part of Vol. 15, No. 4. County names are often represented by using their first four letters-- "Will", representing Williams County, for example. Other commonly used place name abbreviations in this issue are: BuCr (Buck Creek SP/C.J. Brown Res., Clark Co.); CVNRA (Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area, Cuyahoga/Summit Cos.); FRes (Findlay Reservoirs, Hancock Co.); GLSM FH (Grand Lake-St. Mary's Fish Hatchery, Auglaize Co.); GoPa (Gordon Park, Cuyahoga Co.); HBSP (Headlands Beach SP, Lake Co.); Lksh (Lakeshore MP, Lake Co.); Magee (Magee Marsh WA, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); MBSP (Maumee Bay SP, Lucas Co.); MCMWA (Mallard Club Marsh WA, Lucas Co.); OkOp (Oak Openings, mostly Lucas Co.); ONWR (Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge, Ottawa/Lucas Cos.); ONWRC (Ottawa NWR Count, Ottawa/Lucas Cos., compiled by Ed Pierce); & SWVA (Spring Valley WA, Greene/Warren Cos.).

THE REPORTS-- SPRING 1993

Red-throated Loon-- A winter-plumaged bird was at Buck Creek SP [hereafter BuCr] (Clar) 4/3 (J. Dunn, S. Utterback).

Common Loon-- Only 4 counts of 20 or more birds were made, including 26 at Findlay Res. [hereafter FRes] (Hanc) 4/8 (BH); 23 Seneca Lk. (Guer) 4/3 (fide MJ); 22 E. Fork Lk. (Cler) 4/19 (HA); & 20 over Cincinnati's Riverfront Stadium (Hami) 4/30 (DBr). Stragglers were as expected, with the latest being 8 FRes 5/25 (BH); 2 Lakeshore MP [hereafter Lksh] (Lake) 5/31 (JP); & 2 at Burr Oak SP (Athe/Morg) 5/31 + (VF).

Pied-billed Grebe-- Max 30 Otta/Luca 5/22 (RHR). 20 each were inland at Wellington Res. (Lora) 4/20 (P. Johnson, NKr) & at Summit Lk. (Summ) 3/12 (LK).

Horned Grebe-- 39 at Summit Lk. 3/14 (B. & D. Lane) and 38 at Pleasant Hill Res. (Rich/Ashl) 3/29 (KM) were the single-site highs. Lakefront max 30 at Lorain (Lora) 3/14 (TLP).

Red-necked Grebe-- 1 at Hueston Woods SP (Preb/Butl) 4/10 was a good find for the s.w. (C. Saunders). Another was on a Concord Twp. pond (Lake) 3/29 (JP). 1 along the Ohio River adjacent to Washington Co. 3/19 was noteworthy, but technically not in Ohio (LB).

Eared Grebe-- Three inland singles were reported: Hoover Res. (Dela/Fran) 3/22 & 4/1 (KA); BuCr 4/3 (BM); & an alternate-plumaged adult at L. Rockwell (Port) 4/25 (LR).

Am. White Pelican-- One shuttled between Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge [hereafter ONWR] (Ottawa/Lucas Cos.) and Magee Marsh Wildlife Area [hereafter Magee] (Ottawa/Lucas Cos.) 4/28-5/2 (m. obs.).

Double-crested Cormorant-- Continues to increase, with lakefront sightings of 450 off Mentor Beach (Lake) 4/18 (LR, J. Vanderpoel) & 350+ Lksh 4/21 (JP). Inland, FRes & Fostoria Res. (Hanc) combined for 300 birds 4/20 (BH). The Ohio River near Marietta [technically not in Ohio] attracted 100+ birds 4/15-5/3 (LB). Many other inland counts of 50-100.

Am. Bittern-- Up to 4 were routinely found at Mallard Club Marsh WA [hereafter MCMWA] (Luca), with reports ranging from 4/8 into early June (m. obs.). 12 other singles were found statewide, with reports from Clin, Cuya, Hock, Lake, Port, Rich, Summ, Spring Valley WA [hereafter SVWA] (Gree/Warr), & Specht Marsh (Carr), the latter on the intriguing date of 5/31 (MJ).

Least Bittern-- MCMWA held up to 4 birds 5/10-30 (m. obs.). Elsewhere, singles were at ONWR 5/9 (RHR); Gordon Park [hereafter GoPa] (Cuya) 5/12 (TLP); & Mosquito Lk. (Trum) 5/15 (CB); while 2 were at SVWA 5/11 (LG).

Great Blue Heron-- Colonies were reported in Asht, Clin, Cuya, Lora, Luca, Medi, Port, Summ & a new colony of 19 nests in Morgan Co. (LB). The discovery of up to 4 nests at Little Rocky Hollow (Hock) 5/5 was interesting for the area (VF).

Great Egret-- Max 92 ONWR 5/2. 6-7 were at Funk (Wayn) 4/10 (JP, JH). 18 along the Cleveland (Cuya) lakefront 4/16 was an excellent count there (WNK).

Snowy Egret-- Up to 5 were easily found between ONWR and Magee 4/25-5/30 (m. obs.). For at least the 3rd consecutive year this species was found at Englewood Reserve (Mont), with this year's bird seen 4/15 (C. & B. Berry). Another bird (or the same?) was in the Dayton area along the Great Miami River 4/14 (T. Little). Master found 1 at Delaware SP (Dela) 5/5.

Little Blue Heron-- LePage found an adult at GoPa 4/20. 1-2 adults were sporadically found at ONWR 5/2-30 (m. obs.).

Tricolored Heron-- Many observers were able to add this species to their state lists thanks to a cooperative individual which lingered at ONWR 5/11-22 (m. obs.).

Cattle Egret-- From 18-27 were noted in the Medusa Marsh (Erie) area 5/16 (LS, VF). From 1-4 were in the Magee/ONWR area 4/29-5/30 (m. obs.). The only bird away from the w. L. Erie marshes was at Burke Lakefront Airport (Cuya) 4/25 (TLP).

Green-backed Heron-- An extremely early bird returned to E. Fork Lk. 4/1 (HA). The single-site max was 14 ONWR 5/2.

Black-crowned Night Heron-- 49 were tallied along the Cuyahoga River in Cleveland's industrial Flats area 4/2, where unprecedented numbers had evidently wintered (TLe, P. Lozano).

Ibis sp.-- An unidentified ibis was at Big Island WA (Mari) 5/9 (BM).

Tundra Swan-- The period of 3/20-28 was obviously the peak of the movement this spring, including: up to 260 ONWR 3/20 (LR, RHe, PY); a whopping 620 at Pymatuning Res. (Asht side) 3/21 and 340 more at Shenango WA (Trum) the same day (JP); 200 near Funk 3/22 (ES); & 200-210 near Jeromesville (Ash) 3/27-28 (JKI, JH). 1 lingered at Mosquito Lk. through 5/15 (CB).

Mute Swan-- A pair with 2 cygnets at ONWR 5/25 (BAT) raises concern for future potential problems with this aggressive species. Another nest was also thought to be present (EP). Max 7 Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge Count [hereafter ONWR] (Ott/Luca) 3/7.

Snow Goose-- Very low. Only reports: 29 ONWR 3/7, with 10 still there 3/20 (PY); 1 wintering at Akron (Summ) remained through 3/11 (EP); 1 wintering at Dublin (Fran) remained through 3/14 (KA); 1 Firestone MP (Summ) 3/21-27 (EP); & 1 Fairport Harbor (Lake) 4/5 (JP).

Canada Goose-- Max 6200 ONWR 3/7.

Wood Duck-- Max 117 ONWR 4/4.

Green-winged Teal-- 220 were tallied on the ONWR 4/4.

Am. Black Duck-- Overacker tallied 150 at BuCr 3/7. A male at Killbuck WA (Wayn/Holm) 5/24 could have been a nester (MJ), but 1 at L. Isaac (Cuya) 5/31+ was thought not to be nesting (RHR).

Mallard-- Inland max 700 L. Isaac 3/14 (RHR).

N. Pintail-- Max 500 ONWR 3/20 (LR). Chippewa Lk. (Medi) hosted 80 birds 3/15 (JH), a significant inland total for the Cleveland area. 50 were at Paint Creek Lk. (High/Ross) 3/7 (SW).

Blue-winged Teal-- Up somewhat from 1992, with 175 Delaware WA (Dela) 4/7 (KA); 103 Hanc 4/6 (BH et al.); 60 ONWR 4/4; 41 Paulding Res. (Paul) 4/5 (DMD); & 40 SVWA 4/12 (HC). 2 in Lake Co. 3/8 were early (LR). At least 20 remained in the ONWR/Magee area 5/29-30 (RHR, EP; CH).

N. Shoveler-- MCMWA held 5 5/22, with 2 still present 5/29 (RHR, EP). 175 were on the ONWR 4/4, while the inland high was 86 throughout Hancock Co. 4/6 (BH et al.).

Gadwall-- Peak counts were 97 ONWR 4/4 and 55 on the count 5/2; 55+ Mogadore Res. (Port) 4/4 (LR); 50 ONWR 4/4 (RHR); 40 Castalia (Erie) 3/21 (RHR); & 30 Newtown Gravel Pits (Hami) 3/5

(DG). Possible nesters include 1-2 at ONWR 5/29-30 (RHr, EP; CH) and 2 at MCMWA 5/29 (RHr, EP).

Eurasian Wigeon-- Single males were in Luca 4/8 (KA) & at Maumee Bay SP [hereafter MBSP] (Luca) 4/17 (JP). The same bird?

Am. Wigeon-- Max 265 ONWRC 4/4. Inland, 62 were at Mogadore Res. 4/1 (LR) and 50 were at Paint Creek Lk. 3/7 (SW). 2 remained at ONWR 5/30 (CH).

Canvasback-- An excellent concentration of divers developed on Sandusky Bay (Erie/Otta), with 5000 "Cans" present 3/20 and 3500 there the next day (RHr). Inland highs include 50 Wingfoot Lk. (Port) 4/4 (CH); 24 Paint Creek Lk. 3/7 (SW); & 21 Paulding Res. 3/23-30 (DMD). 4 at Burr Oak SP 3/8 were good for the s.e. (LB).

Redhead-- Sandusky Bay sheltered 1000 3/20 (RHr, EP, LR). Away from L. Erie: 220 Mogadore Res. 4/1 (LR); 200 Newtown 3/14 (D. Hanes); & 150 Funk 4/10 (JH). Anderson found 4 at Magee as late as 5/22.

Ring-necked Duck-- Mogadore Res. again attracted a huge number, with the peak of 2500 coming 4/8 (LR). Other good counts include 900 Paulding Res. 3/28 (DMD); 800 Delaware WA 3/22 (KA); 400 Funk 4/10 (JH); & 200 Newtown 3/14 (D. Hanes). About 300 were in flooded Lucas Co. fields 4/4 (RHr, EP).

Greater Scaup-- 60 at Paulding Res. 3/25-26 (DMD), plus 20 at Mogadore Res. 4/4 (LR) and 16 at L. Medina (Medi) 3/7 (LR) were all good inland counts. Other inland records of 1-7 birds came from E. Fork Lk., Hueston Woods SP, Delaware WA, along the Ohio River adjacent to Washington Co., and at Youngstown's Mill Creek Pk. (Maho). 1 lingered as late as 5/12 at Conneaut (Asht) (JP).

Lesser Scaup-- As part of the Sandusky Bay concentration, 4000

scaup (almost all Lesser's) were estimated 3/20 (RHr, EP). On Maumee Bay (Luca), another traditional staging area, 6500 were estimated 3/7 (MAN), with thousands still present in early April (ET). Inland highs include 1200 Delaware WA 3/22 (KA); 915 Paulding Res. 4/3 (DMD); & 500 Hoover Res. 4/1 (KA). A male was very late at Grand Lake-St. Mary's Fish Hatchery [hereafter GLSM FH] (Aug) 5/29 (DD).

Harlequin Duck-- An imm. male was at the Ashtabula Power Plant (Asht) 3/9 (JP).

Oldsquaw-- A very good spring, with at least 44 birds being reported from 14 inland sites. 36 of these were tallied in the 10-day period of 3/25-4/3. Highest count was 8 at Delaware WA 3/28 (KA). At least 15 more were found on L. Erie. In all, the following counties produced records this season: Ashl, Asht, Clin, Dela, Fran, Hami, Holm, Lake, Lora, Luca, Medi, Port, Rich, Summ, & Warr.

Surf Scoter-- Inland: 1 Hoover Res. 4/1 (KA); 1 fem. Rocky Fork Lk. (High) 4/10 + (A. & J. Brewer, m. obs.); 1 Spencer WA (Medi) 4/13 (NKr); & 4 FRes 4/17 (K. Noblet, fide BH), with 3 still there 4/20 (BH) & 5/18 (BH, KA). 8 were scattered along L. Erie 3/1 at Eastlake (Lake), Avon Lake (Lora), & Lorain (MM, EP, JP; E. Thompson). A pair was off Crane Creek SP (Luca) 4/28 (JSz). 3 were at Lksh 5/3 (JP).

White-winged Scoter-- March 1 was a good day to find this species, with 4 at Lorain (NKr, EP), 4 at Eastlake (KM), 4 at Avon Lake (EP, JP), & 1 at Ashtabula (JP). A late imm. was off Sims Pk. (Cuya) 5/10 (RHr). Away from the n.e., 3 were on Maumee Bay 3/4 (JSz) and 3/7 (MAN) and singles were at Paulding Res. 3/14-25 (DMD) & Delaware WA 4/1 (KA).

Common Goldeneye-- An estimated flock of 7000 on Maumee Bay 3/7

was mind-boggling (MAN). Inland highs were 39 L. Rockwell 3/27 (LR) & 25 Hueston Woods SP 3/20 (PW et al.). 6 at Tappan Lk. (Harr) 3/2 (MJ) were at a seldom birded site. 1 was late at MBSP 5/18 (KA).

Bufflehead-- Inland highs were 90 Mogadore Res. 4/4 (LR); 65 Delaware WA 4/1 (KA); & 60 Rocky Fork Lk. 3/7 (SW). 135 were off Avon Lake 3/2 (RHR). 1 remained on a Hanc farm pond 5/20 (BH).

Hooded Merganser-- 150 were at Hueston Woods SP 3/20 (PW et al.). Nestings were suspected in the Cuya portion of the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area [hereafter CVNRA] (Cuya/Summ) (DAC), Darby Marsh (Otta) (EP), MCMWA (EP), Mosquito Lk. (CB), Ravenna Arsenal (Port) (LR), MCMWA (RHR) & ONWR, where 5 single females were seen flying over different parts of the refuge 5/30 (ET). A late migrant was at Firestone MP 5/28 (EP).

Common Merganser-- The spectacular winter population was reflected in numerous inland reports, including: 98 Hanc 3/30 (BH et al.); 57 L. Rockwell 3/27-30 (LR); 51 E. Fork Lk. 3/2 (DBr); 50 BuCr 3/7 (DO); 50 Hueston Woods SP 3/20 (PW et al.); & 34 Tappan Lk. 3/2 (MJ). 9 on the 5/2 ONWRC were late. Even later, though, was a female at Rocky River MP (Cuya) 5/29 +. This bird was often found sitting atop a convenient mid-river rock (WNK).

Red-breasted Merganser-- 500 at Hoover Res. 4/1 (KA) represented the inland max, with 300 at Hueston Woods SP 4/11 being the next highest tally (NKe, DD, HA). 2757 remained along the Cleveland lakefront 4/16 (WNK).

Ruddy Duck-- The Mogadore Res. peak reached 250 on an unspecified date (LR). A male at MCMWA 5/2 (RHR) & 2 at Magee 5/22 (MAN) were potential nesters.

Black Vulture-- 6-10 remained from the winter in the Koppert Rd. area of n. Knox Co. 3/2 (MJ). Nearby Knox Lk. (Knox) attracted 4 birds 3/16 (BAT). 1 in n. Cosh 5/1 seems to be a first for the county (ES). In the s.w., 9 were at Paint Creek Lk. 3/7 (SW), 3 were in Hami 3/7 (NKe et al.), and 1 fed on a carcass at E. Fork Lk. 5/5 (DBr).

Turkey Vulture-- The 375 that sailed past Lksh 4/8 represents the Cleveland area's 2nd highest total ever (JP). Interestingly, only 77 were noted over Perkins Beach (Cuya) the same day, another lakefront site only 40-some miles to the west (RHR). 150 "TV's" were at Hueston Woods SP 3/20 (PW et al.).

Osprey-- An early bird was at Winton Woods (Hami) 3/21 (J. Comarostii). 6 migrants were recorded at MBSP 4/24 (ES), while 3 passed over Holm in a 30-minute period 4/29 (PY). In addition to the above, at least 52 others were recorded, with sightings emanating from at least 27 counties.

Bald Eagle-- New nests were reported at Meander Res. (Trum/Maho) (CB, NB), at Shenango WA (CB), & at Snow Lk. (Geau) (A. Fondrk, RHR). The latter nest held 2 young 5/21. Supplementing the above, at least 23 migrants were reported from 15 counties away from nesting areas. Max 7 ONWRC 4/4.

N. Harrier-- Max 10 MBSP 4/7 (LEY). Potential nesters include a fem. along Hillview Rd. in Union Co. 5/20 (WS), a pair at Plymouth Marsh (Asht) 4/18 (CH), a pair at Mosquito Lk. 5/8 & 15 (CB), and a courting pair at the Ravenna Arsenal in May (LR).

Sharp-shinned Hawk-- The 173 over Perkins Beach 4/15 was an excellent total for the Cleveland area (RHR, TLP, WNK). The highest inland total was 10 Tusc 4/28 (RS). An unsuccessful nest at French Pk. (Hami) was at an

unexpected site (HC).

Cooper's Hawk-- Max 4 Luca 4/18 (MAn).

N. Goshawk-- An excellent return flight, with single adults or near adults at Dublin 3/10-18 (KA); L. Isaac 3/26 & 31 (different birds) (RHr); Headlands Beach SP (hereafter HBSP) (Lake) 4/11 (LR, RHn, E. Bacik); & Perry Twp. (Lake) 4/13 (JP). 2 adults in Wash 4/26 were quite late (LB).

Broad-winged Hawk-- Max 82 Perkins Beach 4/29 (WNK). Inland, 30 graced Tusc 4/28 (RS, ES), and 27 were counted in Holm 4/18 (LEY).

Red-tailed Hawk-- Max 15 each at Perkins Beach 4/15 (RHr) & ONWRC 4/4. 7 inland migrants passed Tusc 3/25 (RS).

Rough-legged Hawk-- Reported from 9 counties, the most interesting being Belmont. Max 5 ONWRC 3/7.

Am. Kestrel-- Ohio's largest ever published movement was established when 85 passed over Perkins Beach 4/15 (RHr, TLP, WNK).

Merlin-- 12 individuals were reported 4/5 to 5/19. Counties involved were Cuya, Jeff, Lake, & Otta/Luca.

Peregrine Falcon-- Single migrants were at Lksh 4/8, 5/7, & 5/11 (JP), as well as Magee 4/24 (ES); HBSP 4/25 (LR, RHn); Holm 4/29 (JK); & ONWR 5/13-15 (KM, DBr, LR et al.). The female of the Cleveland pair was captured and removed, as it was suspected of being an escaped falconer's hybrid. As soon as this female was taken out of the picture, a full-blooded female Peregrine arrived and the pair set up housekeeping duties. They would raise 2 young during the summer, for Cleveland's first nesting success. Two other birds, potentially representing another

pair, were also present at a different Cleveland site (TLe, BAT, m. obs.).

Ruffed Grouse-- 1 at Caesar Creek Lk. (Warr) 3/20 was unexpected for the s.w. (C. McNamee, G. Mendel). Max 8 Jefferson Lk. SP (Jeff) 4/22 (MJ).

Wild Turkey-- Max 14 Killbuck WA 3/27 (LEY).

King Rail-- MCMWA hosted 1-2 birds 5/6-18 (m. obs.). At least 1 was at Magee 5/13-15 (DBr, MAn, RHr). Another answered a tape at Springville Marsh SNP (Sene) 5/1 (TB).

Virginia Rail-- Some interesting reports include: 4-6 Piedmont Lk. (Belm) 5/4 (fide MJ); 3 Chippewa Lk. 4/17 (JH); 2 Delaware WA 5/18 (WS); & 6 Specht Marsh both 4/25 (MJ) and 5/15 (fide MJ). 1 returned to Wayn by 3/31 (BG).

Sora-- An early arrival was at SVWA 3/30 (J. Decker). 6 were at Specht Marsh 4/25 (MJ) & again 5/15 (fide MJ). From 4-6 were at Piedmont Lk. 5/4 (fide MJ). Max 10 ONWRC 5/2.

Common Moorhen-- Seems to be in trouble, especially at its former n.w. marshland stronghold. The Killbuck WA population is holding strong, with 6-7 there 5/6-7 (PY, LEY). 3 pair were nesting at Springville Marsh SNP (TB). 1 migrant was at Jaite in the CVNRA (Cuya portion) 4/23 (DAC), while another seemed out of place as it swam amongst Am. Coots on L. Erie at GoPa 4/29 (RHr).

Am. Coot-- We need to pay closer attention to this species, as numbers seem continuously low. Highest tallies include: 220 ONWRC 4/4; 150 BuCr 4/11 (DO); 100 Newtown 4/21 (G. McNamee, G. Mendel); & 75 Pickerington Ponds (Fran) 4/23-25 (EP). 1 at the Findlay Clay Pits (Hanc) 5/18 was suspicious for the date, as it has nested there in the past (BH).

Sandhill Crane-- 1-2 pairs were thought to be inhabiting the Killbuck/Funk/Prairie Lane (Wayn) sector, as has been the case for the past few years (m. obs.). 6-8 cranes over Killbuck 4/17 probably included mostly migrants (RHe, PY, LEY). Elsewhere in the n.e., 11 other birds were noted: 2 Shenango WA 3/21 (JP); 4 Canal Fulton (Star) 3/22 (BAT); 1 Tusc 4/12 (TLP); 2 Lksh 4/15 (L. Pogacnik, fide JP); 1 CVNRA (Cuya portion) 5/2 (DAC, BAT, m. obs.); & a potential nester along the upper Cuyahoga River (Geau) 5/23 (B. Faber et al., fide DBE). In the more expected migration corridors of western Ohio, 5 reports totaling 37 birds were submitted from the n.w. (including 22 over Camp Berry in Hancock Co. 4/20, fide BH), and 6 reports totaling 64 birds emerged from the s.w. (including 24 at Newtown 3/7, seen by HA and DG).

Black-bellied Plover-- Max 51 ONWR 5/11 (TLP). 2 at Winton Woods 5/24 were interesting (J. Drum).

Lesser Golden-Plover-- 350 were in the MBSP area 4/17 for the max (JP). Inland: 16 Unio 4/16 (KA).

Semipalmated Plover-- A flock of about 20 flew past the MBSP sledding hill on the very early date of 4/8 (GK). Good counts include: 58 GLSM FH 5/22 (DD); 50 Darby Marsh 5/14 (EP); 50 ONWR 5/15 (EP); 45-50 Killbuck WA 5/24 (MJ); 40 ONWR 5/10 (KA) & 19 Delaware WA 5/13-27 (WS).

Am. Avocet-- 1 was photographed at Delaware WA during a rain storm 5/4 (WS et al.). 1 flew over HBSP 4/25 (LR et al.).

Greater Yellowlegs-- Moore's Landing in Scioto Co. attracted 55 birds 4/23 (BL). Max 92 ONWRC 5/2.

Lesser Yellowlegs-- Max 134 ONWRC 5/2. 2 were early at Big Island WA 3/22 (KA).

Solitary Sandpiper-- Max 24 ONWRC 5/2.

Willet-- Only reports: 11 Caesar Creek Lk. 4/25 (DD), plus 2 there 5/8 (NKe et al.); and 1 BuCr 5/7 (DO).

Spotted Sandpiper-- Earliest arrival was at Russellville (Brow) 4/15 (T. Stears, fide BL).

Upland Sandpiper-- Reported from a surprising 13 sites, including the Mansfield (Rich), Middletown (Butt), Ashtabula, & Bolton Field (Fran) Airports. 1 in Jeff 4/9 was early (MJ). Also found in Clar, Holm, Lake, & Otta.

Whimbrel-- A bird in Tusc 5/22 may be only the second record for that county (ES, JKJ). 5 flew past HBSP 5/19 (RHn), while 3 more passed Lksh 5/23 (JP).

Marbled Godwit-- Ernie Limes found 1 near the Bolton Field Airport 4/27. Inland 20th Century spring records are extremely rare, with published accounts consisting of only 7 reports totaling 8 individuals. These records are widely spaced, emanating from Butt, Colu, Fran, Wash, Wayn, & probably Licking Cos., all falling in the period from 4/15 to 5/11. Outside of this time frame, 2 were found at GLSM FH 5/25/55.

Ruddy Turnstone-- Good numbers were found along the Crane Creek SP beach 5/17-30 (m. obs.), with the peak of 120 coming on 5/20 (ES). Inland: 1 Tusc 5/12 (RS, ES), for a county first; 4 Funk 5/15 (JH); 1 near Fostoria Res. 5/15 (BH); 7 L. Rockwell 5/23 (CH); & 6 FRes 5/25 (BH).

Sanderling-- A rare spring migrant, 6 were at Crane Creek SP 5/15 (NB) and 10 were at MBSP 5/18 (KA).

Semipalmated Sandpiper-- Delaware WA attracted 55 "semis" 5/24 and 57 6/1 (WS).

Western Sandpiper - A breeding-plumaged bird was at L. Rockwell 5/24 (LR). Another in similar plumage was near Bellevue (Sene?) 5/26 (TB).

Least Sandpiper-- Max 65 ONWRC 5/2.

White-rumped Sandpiper-- 7 inland sightings were unusual: 2 Mosquito Lk. 5/8 (CB); 3 Paul 5/12 (DMD); 1 Tusc 5/12 (RS, ES) for a 1st county record; 1 GLSM FH 5/22 (DD); 2 Delaware WA 5/24 (KA); 1 near Bellevue 5/26 (TB); & 1 L. Mosier (Hanc) 5/29 (DD). Only 2 lakefront reports.

Pectoral Sandpiper-- Highs include 500+ in a flooded field near Fireside (Sene) 5/1 (TB); about 150 Madi 4/3 (BM); & 114 Delaware WA 4/30 (WS). 50+ at L. Snowden (Athe) 3/19 was a very good count for the s.e. (AB).

Purple Sandpiper-- 1 barely made it into the spring report at Ashtabula 3/1 (JP).

Dunlin-- The 14 Dunlins in Tusc 5/12 (RS, ES) was the inland high, but 2000 swarmed ONWR 5/15 (RHr, EP).

Stilt Sandpiper-- 2 breeding-plumaged birds were near Fireside 5/1 (TB). Singles were noted at ONWR 5/10 and Delaware WA 5/17 (both KA).

Short-billed Dowitcher-- A very good count of 200 was made at ONWR 5/9 (RHr). Inland: 51 Funk 5/15 (JH); 50 Paul 5/16 (DMD); & 18 Delaware WA 5/13 (WS et al.).

Common Snipe-- Max 50 Miami-Whitewater Pk. (Hami) 4/22 (PW). Up to 36 were in a wet field along CR 45 in Jeff in early- to mid-April (MJ).

Am. Woodcock-- 31 were at the Ravenna Arsenal 4/30 (LR).

Wilson's Phalarope-- A single bird was at ONWR 5/10 (KA).

Laughing Gull-- 1 was at Conneaut 4/21 (JP).

Franklin's Gull-- Hardesty found 1 near FRes 5/20. Master noted a breeding-plumaged adult at BuCr 5/29. Another (or the same?) was there 5/21 (T. Little).

Little Gull-- 1 Lksh 4/19 (JP).

Bonaparte's Gull-- Inland peaks were 250 Hoover Res. 4/1 and 450 there 4/12 (KA), and 160 near FRes 4/20 (BH). On 4/18, 750 were tallied at Ashtabula and 500 more were at nearby Conneaut (CH).

Ring-billed Gull-- Overacker's 1500 at BuCr 3/7 was the inland max. 600 were at Hueston Woods SP 3/20 (PW et al.).

Thayer's Gull-- 1 remained from winter at Lorain 3/1 (JP).

Iceland Gull-- Somewhat late was an adult at HBSP 4/4 (RHn), but very late was 1 at Conneaut 5/12 (JP).

Lesser Black-backed Gull-- A late bird was at Lorain 5/18. Another was out of place at ONWR 4/25 (both JP).

Glaucous Gull-- Lorain harbored 3 3/18 (TLP). Late singles were at Cleveland 4/17 (B. Finkelstein, P. Lozano) & at Conneaut 4/21 and 5/12 (JP).

Great Black-backed Gull-- A phenomenal 114 remained at Conneaut 5/12 (JP).

Black-legged Kittiwake-- An imm. was identified at Ashtabula 3/1 (JP).

Caspian Tern-- Lakefront highs: 133 Cleveland 4/16 (P. Lozano); 124 Conneaut 4/25 (CH); & 86 Lorain 4/14 (TLP). Inland max was 24 at Firestone MP 4/26 (A. Carlo, fide EP).

Common Tern-- Max 25 Otta 5/18 (KA).

Forster's Tern-- Max 18 ONWRC 5/2. Interesting inland reports include 11 L. Logan SP (Hock) 4/23-25 (EP); 6 Delaware WA 5/13 (WS et al.); & 5 very early birds along the Maumee River n.e. of Antwerp (Paul) 3/30 (DMD).

Black Tern-- From 1-3 were found by many at MCMWA 5/15-18. A good representation (for recent years) elsewhere: 2 L. Logan SP 4/23-25 (EP); 1 Spencer WA 5/2 (NKr); 1 each at SVWA 5/8 (NKe et al.) and 5/14 (HC), and 4 there 5/13 (R. Nolan); 2 each at Delaware WA and Hoover Res. (Dela portion) 5/13 (WS et al.); 1 Shreve Lk. WA (Wayn) 5/13 (LEY); 10 FRes 5/18 (KA); 2 L. Rockwell 5/18 (LR); & 1 Paulding Sewage Lagoons (Paul) 5/25 (DMD).

Mourning Dove-- True migrants are difficult to detect except at certain lakelakefront sites. So, of interest then, were 30 migrants in passage eastward past Perkins Beach 4/8, and 28 more there 4/15 (RHr).

Black-billed Cuckoo-- Max 5 Pike 5/8 (DM).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo-- Highs include 8 in Brown Co. 5/8 (B. Weitlauf, T. Stears) and 6, including a group of 4 together, at French Pk. 5/12 (HC).

Barn Owl-- 1 Richmond Twp. (Asht) 3/21 (JP); 1 Lksh 4/26 (JP); & 1 which flew from a barn in Hanc 5/18 (R. Hay, fide BH).

Snowy Owl-- 1 lingered at Conneaut 3/1 & 3/21 (JP). Another was at MBSP 3/26 (ES).

Barred Owl-- 4 young had fledged at Berlin (Holm) on the early date of 4/25 (RHe).

Long-eared Owl-- From 1-6 birds, remnants of the winter roost, remained at Caley MP (Lora) through 3/21 (NKr et al.). Singles elsewhere: Delaware WA 3/16 (WS); Erie St. Cemetary in Cleveland 3/18 (E. Bacik, RHn);

Howland (Trum) 3/26 (CB photo, NB); & Lksh 3/31-4/1 (JP).

Short-eared Owl-- Peak count was 9 birds 5 miles n.w. of Bryan (Will) 3/15 (DMD). Also found in Asht, Holm, Jeff, Lake, & Wash.

N. Saw-whet Owl-- Very low. 1 was banded at Lksh 3/21, where 2 were seen 3/31 and singles found 4/1 & 4/7 (JP). Only other report was of 1 at MBSP 4/8 (KA).

Common Nighthawk-- Max 11 Cincinnati 4/30 (DBr). 8 were still moving through Otta/Luca 5/29 (RHr, EP). At MCMWA on 5/8, 2 were seen bathing with 3 Yellow-headed Blackbirds, "a beautiful, rare sighting!" (BAT). 1 arrived in Athens (Athe) on the very early date of 4/15 (fide VF).

Chuck-will's-widow-- Max 8 Adam 5/18 (TB).

Whip-poor-will-- Arrived at Hay Hollow (Pike) by 4/11 (DM). 4 lakelakefront migrants were detected 4/20-5/7. The Oak Openings [hereafter OkOp] (Luca) remains a n.w. Ohio stronghold, with 5 there 5/5 (MAn). Inland migrants were noted in Dela, Fran, Holm, & Paul.

Chimney Swift-- An extremely early bird was in Jeff 4/1 (MJ). The next earliest report was of 1 seen in Berlin 4/10 (RHe).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird-- An obvious wave hit statewide 4/28-30 (m. obs.). Earlier singles were at a Columbus (Fran) feeder 4/13 (J. Wynn, fide VF) & in Wash 4/19 (LB). 15+ hummed by HBSP 5/23 (LR).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker-- Max 15 HBSP 4/15 (RHn). 2 were involved in a possible courtship chase at Pymatuning Res. 3/21 (JP), but couldn't be found subsequently. 2 also appeared to be on territory at the Ravenna Arsenal 5/8 (LR). A definite late migrant was at Magee 5/20 (ES).

N. Flicker-- 72 migrants passed Perkins Beach 4/8 and 82 more were counted there 4/15 (RHR).

Pileated Woodpecker-- A bird in Greene Co. 4/4 could have been a migrant (DO).

Olive-sided Flycatcher-- 12 birds found 5/7-29. Noted in Cuya, Fran, Hanc, Lake, Luca, Mont, Summ, & Tusc.

E. Wood-Pewee-- 1 at L. Hope SP (Vint) 4/24 (VF) was early.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher-- Max 3 at Columbus' Greenlawn Cemetery (Fran) 5/24 (KA). Of the 15 other birds noted 5/12-30, only 4 were away from L. Erie.

Acadian Flycatcher-- A lakefront migrant was at Magee 5/29 (RHR, EP).

Alder Flycatcher-- Obviously a late migrant, as 19 of the 20 reports fell between 5/18-30. 4 were at MBSP 5/18 (MAN).

Willow Flycatcher-- 4 migrants each were at Greenlawn Cem. 5/24 (KA) and in Tusc 5/29 (ES). An early bird was found in Paulding 4/27 (DMD).

Least Flycatcher-- Max 9 L. Isaac 4/30 (RHR).

E. Phoebe-- The blizzard of 3/13 didn't deter a stout-hearted phoebe from reaching Howland that day (CB). Max 30 ONWRC 4/4.

Great Crested Flycatcher-- 1 arrived at Greenlawn Cem. 4/20 (KA).

E. Kingbird-- 80+ followed L. Erie at HBSP 5/9 (LR).

Horned Lark-- B. Stehling found 1200 in Senel/Craw 3/14.

Purple Martin-- 30 were at Clark Lk. (Clar) 5/7 (DO).

Tree Swallow-- Max 410 ONWRC

5/2. 300 were inland at L. Rockwell 4/4 (CH).

N. Rough-winged Swallow-- Alexander's 120 at Scioto Trail SF (Ross) 4/26+ and 100 at Griggs Dam (Fran) 4/22 were the peaks. He also found the earliest bird, at Hoover Res. 4/1.

Cliff Swallow-- 1 in Pike Co. 3/30 (DM) represents only the 4th March record for the state. 75 nests were inhabited at a Holmes Co. location, representing an annual yearly increase since 1990 for the site (PY).

Barn Swallow-- About 5 arrived in Pike 3/30 (DM). Fazio noted 100+ at L. Logan SP 4/16.

Blue Jay-- Like Mourning Dove, the lakefront is the best vantage to gauge movements of this species. 150 were counted at Perkins Beach in a short period 4/29 (RHR), where the Klamm's estimated the rate of passage to be 1200 birds/hour over a longer period the same day.

Red-breasted Nuthatch-- Fair to poor movement northward.

Brown Creeper-- Max 20 HBSP 4/10 (RHN). 1-2 singing birds at Russell Pk. (Geau) 4/30-6/13 were likely in residence (DBE).

Carolina Wren-- Fazio noted a very heavy die-off, estimated at up to 65-75%, in Athe, Vint, Hock, & Meig. In the north, 23 were found scattered about Hancock Co. 5/15 (BH et al.). This is down compared to the Hanc peak of 46 on 5/9/1992. Apparently seemed stable elsewhere.

House Wren-- A very early returnee was seen and heard singing at Toronto (Jeff) 3/27 (MJ). Max 20 ONWRC 5/2.

Winter Wren-- A late migrant was at Euclid Beach SP (Cuya) 5/12 (TLP). On territory at Virginia Kendall Ledges (s. portion of CVNRA) 4/10-5/31 (DAC) and at N.

Chagrin MP (Cuya) 5/10 (RHr).

Sedge Wren-- The only definite migrant was at HBSP 5/9 (RHn, E. Bacik), although 1 in Holm 5/16 (JKI) could have been in transit. A territorial male was found near BuCr 5/26 (S. Utterback, J. Dunn, T. Little).

Marsh Wren-- An unspecified number returned to the Summit Co. portion of the CVNRA on the early date of 4/26 (HMZ). Max 6 MCMWA 5/16 (EP).

Golden-crowned Kinglet-- No significant totals reported.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet-- Max 64 Shaker Lakes (Cuya) 5/1 (VF).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher-- Strangely, the earliest report was at the northern, inland site of Hidden Valley MP (Lake) 4/7 (JP). Max 15 CVNRA 4/25 (RHr). A late migrant was in Parma 5/26 (RHr).

E. Bluebird-- About 75 were in residence at the Ravenna Arsenal (LR). 10 passed Perkins Beach 4/8 (RHr).

Veery-- 10+ were found at Magee 5/20 (ES).

Gray-cheeked Thrush-- Very low. 1 was far south at the Cincinnati Nature Center (Cler) on the late date of 5/29 (HC).

Swainson's Thrush-- Max 25 Greenlawn Cem. 5/7 (KA). An early bird was at the Cincinnati Nat. Ctr. 4/19 (HC).

Hermit Thrush-- Max 20+ Magee 4/24 (ES). The last migrant was recorded at Euclid Beach SP 5/16 (TLP). 5 males were felt to be on territory at Little Rocky Hollow 5/5 (VF). 1 was calling at Akita (Hock) 5/22 (VF).

Wood Thrush-- Arrived at Cincinnati Nat. Ctr. 4/15 (HA).

Am. Robin-- 655 migrants were

tallied at Perkins Beach 4/8. 540 more were there 4/15 (both RHr).

Gray Catbird-- A bird at Burr Oak SP 3/6 was a holdover from winter (LB).

Brown Thrasher-- 5 migrants were at Donald Gray Gardens (Cuya) 4/29 (RHr). In county wide surveys, 17 were found in Hanc 5/15 (BH et al.), and 13 each were tallied in Adam & Scio 5/8 (m. obs.). 7 were tallied on the ONWRC of 5/2.

Am. Pipit-- Low numbers, with peaks of 44 ONWRC 5/2 and 35 Holm 3/25 (ES). Only 3 other double digit counts.

Cedar Waxwing-- We received no single-site reports over 50 birds this season. Were numbers truly this low, or did the species go underrecorded?

N. Shrike-- Singles were at ONWRC 3/7; Geneva SP (Asht) 3/9 (JP); Fairport Harbor 3/10 (LR); Ravenna Arsenal in mid-March (M. Gustafson, fide LR); & ONWR 3/20 (PY, RHe).

Loggerhead Shrike-- Only reports: 1 Adam 5/8 (BL); 1 Bellevue (Sand) 5/15 (RHe); & 1 a mile n. of Chillicothe (Ross) 5/28 (TB).

White-eyed Vireo-- An extremely early bird was at Tinkers Creek SP (Port) 4/7 (E. Elder), establishing a new early spring arrival record for the Cleveland area.

Bell's Vireo-- At least one male returned to BuCr 5/22-30+ (DO, LG, BM).

Solitary Vireo-- A late migrant was at Magee 5/22 (RHr, EP). Max 5 L. Isaac 4/30 (RHr). 2 were early at Firestone MP 4/10 (EP).

Yellow-throated Vireo-- 3 scarce lakefront migrants were at Magee 4/29 (JP).

Philadelphia Vireo-- Singles were

found on the early date of 4/29 in Summ, SVWA, & Hanc. 5 were at Magee 5/15 (RHr).

Red-eyed Vireo-- Gara found an early bird at Sugar Creek Reserve (Mont) 4/23. 28 territorial birds were detected at Waterloo SF 5/7 (VF).

Blue-winged Warbler-- A male returned to L. Snowden by 4/16 (VF). Singles at Donald Gray Gardens 5/3 (TLe) & HBSP 5/8 (CH, RHn) were good for the lakefront.

"Brewster's Warbler"-- One established a territory in the Cuya portion of the CVNRA 5/9-31 (BAT, DAC). Another roamed around Parma/Parma Hts. 5/25-26, singing frequently (RHr). Still another was at the Black Swamp Audubon Society's sanctuary in Paulding Co. 5/7 (DMD).

Golden-winged Warbler-- At least 17 birds were reported, max 2. Found in Cuya, Fran, Hami, Holm, Lake, Paul, Summ, & Magee 4/27-5/17.

Tennessee Warbler-- Max 25 OkOp 5/16 (MAn). 1 at Winton Woods 4/19 (JS, A. Walls) was only 1 day off Ohio's early arrival date record.

Orange-crowned Warbler-- 10 individuals were found 4/26-5/22 in Cler, Cuya, Fran, Lake, Luca, Mont, & Magee.

Nashville Warbler-- Max 19 Paul 5/7 (DMD). 15 at the Anderson Farm (Luca) 5/7 was also a good count (MAn).

N. Parula-- Transient max 5 Magee 5/9 (RHr). A late migrant was at Lksh 5/25 (JP). 8 were on territory at Conkel's Hollow (Hock) 5/5 and 4 more were on territory at Little Rocky Hollow the same day (both VF). 7 were in Hock 4/23-25 (EP).

Yellow Warbler-- An enormous concentration developed in a lakefront woodlot e. of Conneaut,

where 185 Yellows were estimated 5/17 (JP, L. Richardson). Babyak's 106 at Mosquito Lk. 5/8 was an outstanding inland total. A male was a window-kill at Athens 4/15 (VF), but the earliest arrival was at Russellville 4/14 (T. Stears, fide BL). A bird captured by Bartlett at Springville Marsh SNP 5/20 turned out to be a bird he banded at the same site 4/26/86. A life span of at least 8 years is ancient for a Yellow Warbler.

Chestnut-sided Warbler-- Max 17 Paul 5/8 (DMD).

Magnolia Warbler-- A bird in the CVNRA 4/20 was very early for n. Ohio (BAT). 14 were banded at Lksh 5/25 (JP). A singing male occupied a 20 m. x 30 m. territory at Little Rocky Hollow 5/5 (VF).

Cape May Warbler-- Max 15 Magee 5/9 (RHr).

Black-throated Blue Warbler-- Max 10 each at Magee 5/8 (EP) & 5/9 (RHr). 3 at BuCr 5/7 was a good tally for the s.w. (DO).

Yellow-rumped Warbler-- Max 216 ONWRC 5/2. A heavy concentration estimated at 100-200 birds developed in a small area of the CVNRA (Cuya portion) 5/2 (BAT, DAC). 100 each were at SVWA 4/18 (NKe et al.) & Magee 5/2 (RHr). A laggard was banded at Lksh 5/25 (JP). 1 at Marietta (Wash) 5/18 was late for the south.

Black-throated Green Warbler-- B. Szabo observed a flock of 14 in a single tree at Munroe Falls MP (Summ) 5/2. 13 territories had been established at Little Rocky Hollow by 5/5. Multiple border disputes were witnessed, and a female was seen with nesting material (VF).

Blackburnian Warbler-- A new state early spring arrival record was set by a bird at Englewood Reserve 4/15 (C. & B. Berry). 6 were at Magee 5/8 (EP).

Yellow-throated Warbler-- The Holmes Co. wintering bird was last seen alive 3/14, and was found dead about a week later (fide LEY). Earliest of several eager returnees was in Vinton Co. on 4/4 (LB). 3 overshoots at Magee 4/24 was an outstanding lakelront total (ET). Another was there 4/29 (SZ), and still another was at Lksh 5/12 (JP). Potential northerly nesters include: at least 3 males in n. CVNRA 4/18 + (DAC, RHr); 2 Deep Lock Quarry MP (Summ) 5/10 (JB); & 1 Hidden Valley MP 4/15-5/31 (JP). A migrant fed on the ground at Lake View Cem. (Cuya) 4/22, providing a first record for this long-birded site (D. & J. Hoffman).

Pine Warbler-- Kopka reported an astounding 8 in the Summ portion of the CVNRA 4/18. 5 more migrants were tallied at Greenlawn Cem. 4/19 (KA). 3 males were singing at Lynx (Adam) by 3/25 (DM). The first migrant reached L. Erie at Lksh 3/29 (JP).

Prairie Warbler-- 10 migrants were found in the n. third of the state 4/23-5/7, producing a total well above normal. The counties of Alle, Cuya, Holm, Lake, & Luca all hosted migrants. 20 were noted in Adam 5/8 (BL).

Palm Warbler-- Highs were 68 ONWRC 5/2 and 38 Shaker Lakes 5/1 (VF).

Bay-breasted Warbler-- Max 15 Luca 5/22 (MAn) & 8 Howland 5/20 (CB). 1 in Allen Co. 4/24 was early (RC).

Blackpoll Warbler-- A bird was early for the n. at Magee 5/2 (RHr). The max for the season was 10 at the same site 5/22 (RHr, EP).

Cerulean Warbler-- Few transients of this species are found, so 1-2 at Shaker Lakes 5/8-10 (TLP, RHr) & 1 at Magee 5/15 (RHr) were of interest. Max 12 Mosquito Lk. 5/8 (CB). 3 were at their Toledo area outpost of Secor MP (Luca) 5/16 (MAn).

Black-and-white Warbler-- One was quite early for the n. at Lake View Cem. 4/15 (D. & J. Hoffman). Highs include 10 each in Alle 5/5 (RC); Magee 5/8 (EP); & Shaker Lakes 5/8 (TLP).

Am. Redstart-- 2 early arrivals were at Scioto Trail SF 4/20 (KA). Max 30 Magee 5/16 (EP).

Prothonotary Warbler-- Widely scattered, with reports from Adam, CVNRA, Firestone MP, Girdled Road MP (Lake), Greenlawn Cem., Holm, L. Hope SP, Little Rocky Hollow, Magee, Mosquito Lk., ONWR, Pike, Scioto Trail SF, & SVWA, plus nesting activity at Cincinnati Nat. Ctr. (DBr, HC et al.), Hoover Res. (LS), and Russell Pk. (DBe).

Worm-eating Warbler-- Rare n. migrants were at Magee 4/29 (JP) & 5/15 (m. obs.); Paulding Ponds WA (Paul) 4/30 (DMD); Indian Pt. MP (Lake) 5/6 (JP); Firestone MP 5/6 (EP); & Camp Berry 5/15 & 18 (W. McClanahan, K. Noblet, fide BH). 3 were good for Salt Fork SP (Guer) 5/10 (MAR). Highs include 10 territorial males at Waterloo SF 5/7 & 8 at Little Rocky Hollow 5/5 (both VF).

Ovenbird-- Peaks include 48 singing males at Waterloo SF 5/7 & 22 more territorial males at Little Rocky Hollow 5/5 (both VF). 10 migrants were at Magee 5/9 (RHr). 7 in Dela 5/13 (WS et al.) was good for the area. The earliest bird was at Worthington (Fran) 4/13 (BM).

N. Waterthrush-- Max 5 Magee 5/2 (RHr).

Louisiana Waterthrush-- Lakelront migrants are few and far between, so singles at Magee 4/8 (KA); HBSP 4/9 (LR); & Lksh 4/11 (JP) were of note. Always one of our earliest returnees, 1 was at Miami-Whitewater Pk. 3/29 (C. Saunders). OkOp continues to attract stragglers, with 1 there 5/22 (MAn).

Kentucky Warbler-- 7 n. migrants were noted 4/29-5/27, with reports from CVNRA, Girdled Rd. MP, Howland, Magee, Paul, & Shaker Lakes.

Connecticut Warbler-- Lksh was obviously the place to be 5/25, as this was the day that 6 Connecticut's were banded and 5 more were thought to be present (JP). 11 others were found elsewhere 5/14-24, with reports from Fran, Geau, Hami, HBSP, Luca, Magee, Mont, & Paul.

Mourning Warbler-- Anyone not satisfied with the 6 Connecticut's banded at Lksh 5/25 surely would have been impressed by an estimated 24 Mourning's the same day, with 14 of these being banded (JP). 4-6 were at Magee 5/17-18 (PY, KA). 3 early birds appeared 4/29, with 1 at French Pk. (HC) & 2 in Medi (C. Witt).

Common Yellowthroat-- Babyak's 96 at Mosquito Lk. 5/8 was easily the max. One reached Jaite on the unseasonably cool day of 4/17 (DAC).

Hooded Warbler-- A noticeable movement extended across the state 4/20-30, but 2 beat the rush to Miami-Whitewater Pk. 4/16 (PW, JSt). Max 25 territorial males at Waterloo SF 5/7 (VF).

Wilson's Warbler-- Max 12 HBSP 5/22 (RHn).

Canada Warbler-- A male had already staked out a 40 m. x 80 m. territory at Little Rocky Hollow 5/5 (VF). Seemed up overall, max 10 Magee 5/22 (RHr, EP).

Yellow-breasted Chat-- Very few migrants reported.

Summer Tanager-- Notable reports include: 1 Greenlawn Cem. 4/25 (KA); a male at Berlin 5/2 (RHr); a male in Paul 5/5 (DMD); 1 Cham 5/13 (DO); & an imm. male at Lksh 5/25 (JP).

Scarlet Tanager-- Unexpectedly early birds were at Hay Hollow 4/14 (DM); a male at Athens 4/17 (R. Noecker, fide VF); & 1 at Maumee (Luca) 4/19 (fide MAn). 10 migrants were at Magee 5/9 and 5/15 (RHr). 13 territories had been established at Waterloo SF by 5/7 (VF).

Rose-breasted Grosbeak-- 60+ migrants added a touch of color to HBSP 5/9 (LR).

Blue Grosbeak-- Only reports were of an unspecified number at Winton Woods 5/12 (JSt) & 1 in Adams Co. 5/8 (BL).

Indigo Bunting-- Arrived in Cler (M. McCarty) & Wash (LB) by 4/20. Lund found 80 across Adams Co. 5/8.

Dickcissel-- A bright male fed with House Sparrows at C. Rieker's Parma feeder 5/25 (C. Rieker, RHr, TLP, m. obs.). A male at Lksh 5/7 was the second for this site in 2 years (JP). Also noted in Adam, Hami, & Warr.

Green-tailed Towhee-- The Amherst Twp. (Lora) feeder bird (discovered 1/10 and featured in the winter issue) was last seen 4/15, just prior to the home owners departure for a 2 1/2 week vacation. It was not seen upon their return (WA). [Ed. note: This record is currently under review by the Ohio Bird Records Committee].

Rufous-sided Towhee-- 100+ were on territory at the Ravenna Arsenal (LR).

Am. Tree Sparrow-- Max 125 Sene/Craw 3/14 (B. Stehling).

Chipping Sparrow-- A bird in the Toneff's Brecksville (Cuya) yard 3/18 was quite early for the north.

Field Sparrow-- 15 migrants were at GoPa 4/8 (RHr).

Vesper Sparrow-- Earliest arrival was of 3 birds at Camp Berry 3/23

(R. Phillips, fide BH).

Lark Sparrow-- 4 were at the familiar OKOp site 5/8 (MAh).

Savannah Sparrow-- A grassy stubble field at GoPa held 25 migrants 4/24 (RHr).

Grasshopper Sparrow-- 1 was banded at Lksh 5/8 (JP). Also found in Adam, Butl, Clar, Hami, Hanc, Otta, Pick, Pike, Sand, & Wash.

Henslow's Sparrow-- Lakelront migrants are always a treat: 1 Magee 4/28 (SZ); 1 GoPa 4/29 (RHr, TLP); & 1 Lksh 5/10 (JP). Also found in Adam, Cler, Geau, Hock, & Tusc.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow-- One was closely observed for several minutes at SVA 5/9 (DG, J. Green). Although always noteworthy, inland spring records are especially rare. After filtering out a few potentially dubious records, we are left with the following inland spring sightings: 1 collected at Cincinnati 5/8/1890; 1 found singing within the village limits of Oberlin (Lora) 5/10-17/1924, with another possibly present; 1 or 2 in the Columbus area (county unspecified) 5/24/24; a female collected in a high-grass swampy meadow at Buckeye Lk. (Fairfield Co. portion) 5/26/28, with a singing male at the same site the next day; 2 in a cattail marsh near Westerville (Fran) 5/7/33; 1 collected from a fallow field in Clermont Co. 5/23/39; 2 documented from Mosquito Lk. 5/17/80; 1 at Shaker Lakes 5/25/81; and 1 at Big Island WA 5/18/85. Since it is very likely that this species passes throughout Ohio in small numbers every spring, this paucity of records serves as a tribute to the Sharp-tailed's skulking, elusive nature.

Fox Sparrow-- Max 17 Lksh 4/1, where 1 remained 5/2 (JP).

Song Sparrow-- Max 148 ONWRC 4/4.

Lincoln's Sparrow-- An early push was evident statewide: 1 Jefferson Lk. SP 4/27 (MJ); 1 Paul 4/28 (DMD); 1 Greenlawn Cem. 4/29 (KA); & 3 Donald Gray Gardens 4/29 (RHr). Max 6 each at Magee 5/15 (EP) & HBSP 5/22 (RHn).

Swamp Sparrow-- 100 at Miami-Whitewater Pk. 3/21 provided an excellent count (JSt, A. Walls). This species is not generally thought of as a late migrant, but 2 were banded at Lksh 5/25 (JP).

White-throated Sparrow-- Max 200 Greenlawn Cem. 4/20 (KA).

White-crowned Sparrow-- Single-site max 25 Magee 5/9 (RHr).

Dark-eyed Junco-- A late migrant was banded at Lksh 5/10 (JP), but an even later female lingered at HBSP through the end of the period (RHn, LR). Max 150 GoPa 4/8 (RHr).

Lapland Longspur-- 30 were found n.e. of Paulding 3/7 (DMD). Small numbers were also noted in Erie, Lake, & Luca.

Snow Bunting-- ONWR attracted approximately 75 birds 3/20 (RHe). Also noted in Hanc, Lake, Luca, & Paul.

Bobolink-- 100+ winged past HBSP 5/9 (LR et al.). Inland, the single-site high was 35+ at Mosquito Lk. 5/15 (CB).

E. Meadowlark-- Peak movement was of 23 at Lksh 3/30 (JP).

W. Meadowlark-- Pogacnik reported the only 2 birds, 1 at MBSP 3/28 and the other at ONWR 5/30.

Yellow-headed Blackbird-- At least 3 territorial males (possibly as many as 5) and at least 1 female put on a show at MCMWA 5/2-29

(RHr, m. obs.). Glick found a male at adjacent MBSP 3/26, probably one of the above group. An adult male was present in a Hanc yard 4/27-5/1, when it was found dead (Kelly, BH photo).

Rusty Blackbird-- Max 150
Columbus 4/9 (KA).

Brewer's Blackbird-- 2 males and a female were good for the n.e. at Girdled Rd. MP 4/14 (JP). 4 were in Luca 4/8 (KA).

Orchard Oriole-- Max 8 BuCr 5/7 (DO).

N. Oriole-- 70 + migrants were tallied at HBSP 5/9 (LR).

Purple Finch-- Seemed low everywhere but Lksh.

Pine Siskin-- 25 were in Hock 4/23-25 (EP et al.). 10 were at Mohican SP (Ash) 5/17 (RHe).

Evening Grosbeak-- No reports.

ESCAPES & EXOTICS

Trumpeter Swan-- 3 released birds caused much confusion in Hanc & Sene for much of the spring and summer. More details are forthcoming in the next issue.

Bar-headed Goose-- Single birds (the same individual?) were seen with Canada Geese s. of Vanlue (Hanc) 5/21 (BH) and at ONWR 5/30 (RHr).

CORRIGENDA

In the Winter 1992-93 issue of "The Ohio Cardinal" [16(2):57-64], the data for the Hoover Reservoir and Hamilton-Fairfield Christmas Bird Counts should be reversed. The dates and locations on the count map are correct. Also, the 4 Horned Grebes listed for the (corrected) Hoover Res. count should instead be 4 Pied-billed Grebes.

CONTRIBUTORS & OBSERVERS

All individuals who contributed bird reports to "The Ohio Cardinal" for the Spring 1993 season are listed below.

In addition, many observers submitted reports to other birding related publications, including the "Appalachian Front Audubon Society Newsletter", "The Cleveland Bird Calendar (Kirtland Bird Club)", the "Columbus Audubon Society Newsletter", "Passenger Pigeon" (Cincinnati Bird Club), the "Toledo Naturalists' Association Newsletter", "Wing Tips" (Black River Audubon Society), and "The Yellow Warbler" (Dayton Audubon Society). Those observers who received at least four citations in the Spring 1993 "The Reports" section are also included in the following list of contributors: Wendy Akin (WA); J. Kirk Alexander (KA); Matt Anderson (MAN); Michael J. Arabia (MAR); Hank Armstrong (HA); Carole L. Babyak (CB); Emil Bacik (EB); Andrew L. Barber (AB); Lynn Barnhart (LB); H. Thomas Bartlett (TB); Jim Berry (JB); Dan Best (DBe); David A. Brinkman (DBr); Nancy D. Brundage (NB); Dwight & Ann Chasar (DAC); Harry Connor (HC); Robert F. Cutter (RC); David C. Dister (DD); Doug & Micki Dunakin (DMD); Victor W. Fazio (VF); Larry Gara (LG); Bruce D. Glick (BG); Darlena Graham (DG); Ray Hannikman (RHn); Betty Hardesty (BH); Rob Harlan (RHr); John Herman (JH); Robert J. Hershberger (RHe); Craig Holt (CH); Mike Jefferis (MJ); Stanley & Sue Kaufman (SSK); Ned Keller (NKe); William & Nancy Klamm (WNK); Dennis Kline (DK); Jonathan Kline (JK); Gerard J. Klug (GK); Len Kopka (LK); Norma Kraps (NKR); Tom Leiden (TLe); Tom LePage (TLP); Ernie Limes (EL); Barbara A. Lund (BL); Bernard F. Master (BM); Gary Meszaros (GM); Kevin Metcalf (KM); Dave Minney (DM); Doug Overacker (DO); Edwin C. Pierce (EP); John Pogacnik (JP); Larry Rosche (LR); Ed Schlabach (ES); Robert D. Schlabach (RS); Louis A. Schultz (LS); William B. Shively (WS); Jay Stenger (JSt); John Szanto (JSz); Bill & Ann Toney (BAT); Elliot Tramer (ET); Steve Wagner (SW); Paul Wharton (PW); Thomas & Annette Whitehouse (TAW); Connie Wolcott (CW); Leroy E. Yoder (LEY); Perry A. Yoder (PY); Howard & Marion Zehnder (HMZ); & Sandy Zenser (SZ). Also, many other observers are cited for 1 to 3 records within the species accounts. My thanks to all.

SELECTED ARRIVAL DATES, BY REGION--South, Central, North

SPECIES	DATE	COUNTY	OBSV.
R-t Hummingbird	4/19	Wash	LB
	4/13	Fran	fide VF
	4/28	Luca	ET
Acadian Flycatcher	4/29	Cler	DBr
	5/3	Fran	KA
	5/8	Summ,Lake	DAC, JP
Swainson's Thrush	4/19	Cler	HC
	4/26	Fran	KA
	4/27	Hanc	fide BH
Red-eyed Vireo	4/23	Mont	LG
	4/29	Dela	WS
	4/28	Paul	DMD
Blue-winged Warbler	4/16	Athe	VF
	4/28	Alle	RC
	4/29	Otta/Luca	JP
Tennessee Warbler	4/19	Hami	JSt
	4/29	Fran	KA
	5/5	Trum, Cuya	CB, RHr
Yellow Warbler	4/14	Brow	fide BL
	4/29	Clar, Dela	DO, WS
	4/25	Various	v. obs.
Cape May Warbler	4/26	Brow	fide BL
	4/28	Fran	KA
	5/2	Various	v. obs.
Blackburnian Warbler	4/15	Mont	Berry
	4/29	Dela	WS
	4/29	Various	DAC, SZ
Blackpoll Warbler	4/28	Hami	fide NKe
	5/1	Clar	DO
	5/2	Otta/Luca	RHr
Scarlet Tanager	4/14	Pike	DM
	5/2	Alle, Fran	RC,DO
	4/19	Luca	fide MAn
Indigo Bunting	4/20	Wash, Cler	v. obs.
	4/29	Fran	KA
	4/27	Hanc	fide BH
N. Oriole	4/20	Ross	KA
	4/20	Fran	KA
	4/29	Various	v. obs.

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