

BIRD CALENDAR

of the

Cleveland Bird Club

Founded by
Francis H. Herrick
in 1905 for the
recording of
bird activities.



Edited by
John W. Aldrich
Cleveland Museum of
Natural History

35th Year , No. 2

March - April - May, 1939

Issued Aug. - 1939

CONTRIBUTORS

John W. Aldrich
B. P. Bole, Jr.
Joseph Corbe
C. T. Downer
Margarette E. Morse
P. N. Moulthrop

Donald L. Newman
Ralph A. O'Reilly, Jr.
Marion Skaggs
Merit B. Skaggs
S. V. Wharram
Arthur B. Williams

During the spring season 203 species of birds were identified by the above observers together with the leaders of the Sunday morning bird walks of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. Marion and Merit Skaggs working together recorded more species than anyone else listing 180. On May 13 alone Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs recorded 113 species at Pymatuning Reservoir. Margarete Morse was second with 177 species and Ralph O'Reilly third with 131. The total number of species seen on the Museum of Natural History's bird walks was 174. In point of view of hours spent in the field, Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs were also first with 77½ hours on 17 trips, S. V. Wharram was second with 72 hours on 13 trips and Margarete Morse was third with 67 hours on 20 trips. From the standpoint of number of trips of ½ hour on foot in the field as a minimum the standing was: Arthur Williams first with 21, Margarete Morse second with 20, and Donald L. Newman third with 17 trips.

EDITORIAL

The Editor again wishes to point out the need for a more attractive first page design for the Bird Calendar that will at the same time be symbolic of Cleveland ornithology. In the last issue it was suggested that the Cleveland Bird Club sponsor a competition of our budding bird artists to obtain a suitable design. The editor believes that the Bald Eagle is the most appropriate species to use in this connection, since it was the subject of Dr. Francis H. Herrick's research, the first intensive study of any one species of bird to have been carried on in the Cleveland region. In choosing a frontal design we should look ahead toward the time when our Bird Calendar will be a printed periodical with a cover.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS Taken from Cleveland Weather Bureau reports

Month	mean temp.	normal temp.	total precip.	normal precip.	total snow	normal snow	% of possible sunshine	normal sunshine
Mar.	37.5	34.6	2.77"	2.71"	3.0"	5.1"	47%	45%
Apr.	45.5	46.2	2.80	2.44	2.2	1.5	47	52
May	61.6	57.9	1.48	3.12	0.0	Trace	78	60
Departure from normal	+5.9		-1.22		-1.4		+15	

SPRING MIGRATION TABLE – 1939

Species	: 1st 1939	: Average : 1st	: Maximum : 1939	: Last : 1939
Common Loon	: Apr. 2 (4)	: Apr. 2	:	: April 22 (30)
Red-throated [Loon]	: Apr. 14 (1)	:	:	: April 14 (1)
Holboell Grebe	: Apr. 19 (1)	:	:	: April 20 (1)
Horned Grebe	: Mar. 26 (2)	: Apr. 7	: Apr. 16 (52)	: April 30 (4)
Pied-billed Grebe	: Mar. 26 (2)	: Mar. 22	:	: Breeds
Double-crested Cormorant	: Feb. 4 (2)	:	: Apr. 22 (3)	: April 23 (1)
Great Blue Heron	: Mar. 26 (1)	: Mar. 24	: Apr. 22 (15)	: Breeds
Green Heron	: Apr. 20 (1)	: Apr. 24	: May 14 (10)	: Breeds
Black-crowned Night Heron	: Apr. 15 (2)	: Apr. 17	: May 13 (8)	: Breeds
American Bittern	: Apr. 15 (2)	: Apr. 14	: May 13 (5)	: Breeds
Least Bittern	: May 13 (1)	: May 11	:	: Breeds
Whistling Swan	: Mar. 12 (8)	: Mar. 30	:	: April 16 (2)
Canada Goose	: Mar. 26 (30)	: Mar. 11	: Apr. 2 (96)	: April 16 (17)
Mallard	: Mar. 11 (3)	: Mar. 12	: Apr. 22-May 6	: Breeds
Black Duck	: Mar. 11 (125)	: Mar. 12	: Mar. 11 (125)	: Breeds
Gadwall	: Mar. 26 (6)	: Mar. 26	:	: May 13 (2)
European Widgeon	: Apr. 2 (1)	:	:	: May 13 (1)
Baldpate	: Mar. 11 (50)	: Mar. 16	: Apr. 2 (270)	: May 21 (8)
Pintail	: Mar. 11 (35)	: Mar. 19	: Mar. 11 (35)	: May 13 (7)
Green-winged Teal	: Mar. 23 (2)	: Mar. 17	:	: Apr. 22 (2)
Blue-winged Teal	: Mar. 26 (2)	: Mar. 30	: Apr. 22 (75)	: Breeds
Shoveller	: Mar. 8 (4)	: Mar. 25	: Apr. 15-May 6	: May 13 (1)
Wood duck	: Apr. 2 (1)	: Apr. 5	: May 21(10)	: Breeds
Redhead	: Mar. 11 (300)	: Mar. 12	: Mar. 11 (300)	: May 13 (12)
Ring-necked Duck	: Mar. 11 (2)	: Mar. 15	: Apr. 22 (100)	: May 14 (1)
Canvasback	: Apr. 15 (1500)	: Mar. 13	: Apr. 15 (1500)	: Apr. 22 (3)
Lesser Scaup	: Winters	:	: Apr. 16-23	: May 13 (48)
American Golden-eye	: Winters	:	: Mar. 11 (32)	: Apr. 30 (14)
Buffle-head	: Mar. 4 (2)	: Mar. 22	: Mar. 23 (36)	: Apr. 30 (12)
White-winged Scoter	: Winters	:	:	: April 16 (6)
Ruddy Duck	: Apr. 2 (3)	: Apr. 5	: Apr. 22 (60)	: May 14 (2)
Hooded Merganser	: Mar. 26 (3)	: Mar. 17	: Apr. 13 (6)	: Apr. 16 (2)
American Merganser	: Winters	:	: Mar. 4-19	: May 21 (1)
Red-breasted Merganser	: Winters	:	: Apr. 16 (216)	: May 21 (1)
Turkey Vulture	: Feb. 3 (1)	: Mar. 15	: May 21 (47)	: Breeds
Sharp-shinned Hawk	: Wintered	:	: Apr. 16-23	: Breeds
Cooper Hawk	: Wintered	:	:	: Breeds
Red-tailed Hawk	: Wintered	:	:	: Breeds
Red-shouldered Hawk	: Wintered	:	: May 27 (31)!	: Breeds
Broad-winged Hawk	: Mar. 23 (2)	:	:	: May 28 (2)
Bald Eagle	: Apr. 15 (4)	:	:	: Breeds
Marsh Hawk	: Mar. 2 (2)	: Mar. 2	: Mar. 26 (6)	: Breeds
Osprey	: Apr. 15 (1)	: Apr. 23	:	: May 27 (2)
Sparrow Hawk	: Winters	:	: Mar. 11-26	: Breeds
Ruffed Grouse	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Bob-white	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Ring-necked Pheasant	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
King Rail	: May 21 (1)	: May 12	:	: Breeds

SPRING MIGRATION TABLE – (cont.)

Species	: 1st 1939	: Average : 1st	: Maximum : 1939	: Last : 1939
Virginia Rail	: May 13 (4)	: May 1	:	: Breeds
Sora	: May 6 (1)	: Apr. 30	:	: Breeds
Florida Gallinule	: May 6 (4)	: Apr. 30	: May 13 (10)	: Breeds
Coot	: Mar. 11 (50)	: Mar. 21	: Apr. 15 (1000)	: Breeds
Piping Plover	: May 13 (2)	: May 10	:	: Breeds
Semipalmated Plover	: May 7 (1)	: May 10	:	: May 14 (1)
Killdeer	: Feb. 17 (1)	: Mar. 4	: May 21 (38)	: Breeds
Black-bellied Plover	: May 21 (8)	:	:	: May 27 (1)
Ruddy Turnstone	: May 21 (7)	:	:	: May 21 (7)
Woodcock	: Mar. 26 (2)	: Mar. 26	:	: Breeds
Wilson Snipe	: Apr. 2 (5)	: Mar. 30	:	: May 20 (1)
Upland Plover	: Apr. 16 (3)	: Apr. 19	:	: Breeds
Spotted Sandpiper	: Apr. 16 (2)	: Apr. 26	:	: Breeds
Solitary [Sandpiper]	: Apr. 23 (1)	: Apr. 27	:	: May 21 (6)
Greater Yellowlegs	: Apr. 15 (4)	: Apr. 3	:	: May 14 (1)
Lesser Yellowlegs	: Apr. 22 (4)	: Apr. 15	:	: May 14 (2)
Least Sandpiper	: May 14 (3)	: May 7	:	: May 21 (3)
Red-backed Sandpiper	: May 7 (1)	: May 9	:	: May 7 (1)
Semipalmated Sandpiper	: May 27 (17)	: May 10	:	: May 27 (17)
Herring Gull	: Winters	:	:	: Summers
Ring-billed Gull	: Winters	:	: May 27 (104)	: Summers
Bonaparte Gull	: Wintered	: Mar. 29	: Apr. 16 (1000)	: May 30 (65)
Common Tern	: Apr. 22 (1)	: Apr. 24	: May 7 (160)	: Breeds
Caspian Tern	: Apr. 23 (3)	: May 2	:	: May 21 (2)
Black tern	: May 13 (2)	: May 7	:	: Breeds
Mourning Dove	: Wintered	: Mar. 7	: Apr. 16 (132)	: Breeds
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	: May 7 (2)	: May 16	:	: Breeds
Black-billed Cuckoo	: May 14 (1)	: May 13	: May 21 (31)	: Breeds
Barn Owl	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Screech Owl	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Horned Owl	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Barred Owl	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Short-eared Owl	: mar. 2 (5)	:	:	: May 13 (1)
Whip-poor-will	: May 8 (1)	: May 2	:	: Breeds
Nighthawk	: May 7 (2)	: May 9	:	: Breeds
Chimney Swift	: Apr. 18 (1)	: Apr. 22	: May 13 (83)	: Breeds
Hummingbird	: May 14 (2)	: May 11	: May 21 (13)	: Breeds
Kingfisher	: Apr. 2 (3)	: Mar. 18	: Apr. 16-23	: Breeds
Flicker	: Mar. 20 (2)	: Mar. 12	: Apr. 23 (388)	: Breeds
Pileated Woodpecker	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Red-bellied Woodpecker	: Mar. 23 (2)	:	:	: Breeds
Red-headed Woodpecker	: Apr. 16 (3)	: Apr. 18	: May 7 (57)	: Breeds
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	: Apr. 12 (1)	: Mar. 26	: Apr. 23 (20)	: May 28 (2)
Hairy Woodpecker	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Downy Woodpecker	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Kingbird	: May 6 (2)	: May 2	: May 21 (52)	: Breeds
Crested Flycatcher	: May 6 (2)	: Apr. 30	: May 21 (33)	: Breeds
Phoebe	: May 15 (2)	: Mar. 22	:	: Breeds
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	: May 14 (2)	: May 17	:	: May 30 (1)
Acadian Flycatcher	: May 13 (1)	: May 9	: May 21 (10)	: Breeds
Alder Flycatcher	: May 6 (2)	: May 14	: May 30 (22)	: Breeds
Least Flycatcher	: May 6 (2)	: May 3	: May 21 (10)	: May 30 (1)

SPRING MIGRATION TABLE – (cont.)

Species	: 1st 1939	: Average : 1st	: Maximum : 1939	: Last : 1939
Wood Pewee	: May 6 (2)	: May 11	: May 21 (17)	: Breeds
Horned Lark	: Winters	:	: Feb. 15 (15)	: Breeds
Tree Swallow	: Apr. 15 (1)	: Apr. 7	: Apr. 22 (36)	: Breeds
Bank Swallow	: Apr. 23 (12)	: Apr. 21	: May 13 (146)	: Breeds
Rough-winged Swallow	: Apr. 23 (13)	: Apr. 18	: May 13 (287)	: Breeds
Barn Swallow	: Apr. 22 (12)	: Apr. 16	: May 13 (129)	: Breeds
Cliff Swallow	: May 7 (10)	: May 7	:	: Breeds
Purple Martin	: Apr. 15 (2)	: Apr. 3	: May 21 (99)	: Breeds
Blue Jay	: Winters	:	: May 7 (119)	: Breeds
Crow	: Wintered	: Feb. 17	: Apr. 2 (512)	: Breeds
Black-capped Chickadee	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Tufted Titmouse	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
White-breasted Nuthatch	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Red-breasted Nuthatch	: May 6 (1)	:	:	: May 21 (2)
Brown Creeper	: Apr. 1 (1)	: Mar. 12	: Apr. 23 (17)	: May 7 (4)
House Wren	: Apr. 23 (1)	: Apr. 23	: May 21 (36)	: Breeds
Winter Wren	: Apr. 2 (2)	:	:	: May 7 (1)
Carolina Wren	: Apr. 30 (1)	:	:	: Breeds
Long-billed Marsh Wren	: May 6 (4)	: May 2	:	: Breeds
Short-billed Marsh Wren	: May 13 (2)	: May 18	:	: Breeds
Catbird	: Apr. 23 (3)	: Apr. 28	: May 14 (80)	: Breeds
Brown Thrasher	: Apr. 23 (10)	: Apr. 15	:	: Breeds
Robin	: Wintered	: Feb. 19	: May 13-21	: Breeds
Wood Thrush	: Apr. 23 (1)	: Apr. 25	: May 14-21	: Breeds
Hermit Thrush	: Apr. 7 (1)	: Mar. 25	: Apr. 26 (200)	: May 14 (3)
Olive-backed Thrush	: Apr. 23 (1)	: Apr. 26	: May 22 (100)	: May 24 (4)
Gray-cheeked Thrush	: May 11 (3)	: May 14	: May 13 (9)	: May 26 (1)
Veery	: May 6 (2)	: May 5	: May 13 (15)	: May 30 (1)
Bluebird	: Feb. 14 (1)	: Mar. 1	:	: Breeds
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	: May 6 (1)	: Apr. 29	: May 21 (9)	: Breeds
Golden-crowned Kinglet	: Mar. 23 (6)	: Mar. 16	: Apr. 30 (57)	: May 14 (3)
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	: Apr. 2 (4)	: Apr. 13	: Apr. 30 (83)	: May 21 (2)
American Pipit	: May 7 (8)	: Mar. 27	:	: Mar. 30 (1)
Cedar Waxwing	: Winters	:	: Apr. 21 (41)	: Breeds
Migrant Shrike	: Mar. 25 (3)	: Mar. 26	:	: Breeds
Starling	: Winters	:	: Apr. 2 (825)	: Breeds
White-eyed Vireo	: May 17 (1)	:	:	: May 21 (1)
Yellow-throated Vireo	: May 5 (1)	: May 4	: May 12 (30)	: Breeds
Blue-headed Vireo	: Apr. 23 (1)	: May 5	:	: May 27 (1)
Red-eyed Vireo	: May 7 (8)	: May 8	: May 21 (47)	: Breeds
Philadelphia Vireo	: May 7 (2)	: May 14	:	: May 30 (1)
Warbling Vireo	: May 6 (2)	: May 3	: May 7-21	: Breeds
Black and White Warbler	: Apr. 26 (2)	: Apr. 29	: May 14 (38)	: May 28 (4)
Blue-winged Warbler	: May 6 (7)	: May 3	:	: May 21 (9)
Tennessee Warbler	: May 7 (7)	: May 8	:	: May 21 (3)
Orange-crowned Warbler	: Apr. 27 (2)	: May 12	:	: May 21 (3)
Nashville Warbler	: Apr. 29 (1)	: May 3	: May 7 (26)	: May 21 (2)
Parula Warbler	: May 14 (2)	: May 11	:	: May 23 (1)
Yellow Warbler	: Apr. 16 (2)	: Apr. 27	: May 13 (139)	: Breeds
Magnolia Warbler	: May 6 (1)	: May 6	: May 14 (35)	: May 24 (1)
Cape May Warbler	: May 7 (6)	: May 4	:	: May 21 (3)

SPRING MIGRATION TABLE – (cont.)

Species	: 1st 1939	: Average : 1st	: Maximum : 1939	: Last : 1939
Black-throated Blue Warbler	: May 7 (1)	: May 4	:	: May 21 (4)
Myrtle Warbler	: Apr. 22 (3)	: Apr. 19	: May 7-14	: May 21 (12)
Black-throated Green Warbler	: Apr. 26 (3)	: Apr. 27	: May 7 (17)	: Breeds
Cerulean Warbler	: May 6 (1)	: May 4	: May 21 (22)	: Breeds
Blackburnian Warbler	: May 6 (2)	: May 4	: May 7 (13)	: May 28 (2)
Chestnut-sided Warbler	: May 7 (18)	: May 6	: May 14 (60)	: May 28 (2)
Bay-breasted Warbler	: May 7 (2)	: May 12	: May 21 (11)	: May 28 (2)
Black-poll Warbler	: May 7 (6)	: May 12	: May 21 (49)	: May 28 (5)
Prairie Warbler	: May 9 (1)	:	:	: May 21 (2)
Palm Warbler	: May 7 (152)	: Apr. 30	: May 7-14	: May 28 (2)
Ovenbird	: May 6 (4)	: Apr. 27	: May 21 (49)	: Breeds
Grinnell Water-thrush	: Apr. 23 (8)	: Apr. 26	:	: Breeds
Louisiana Water-thrush	: Apr. 17 (1)	: Apr. 16	:	: Breeds
Connecticut Warbler	: May 21 (3)	: May 13	:	: May 21 (3)
Mourning Warbler	: May 14 (1)	: May 13	:	: May 21 (1)
Yellow-throat	: May 6 (3)	: May 2	: May 21 (45)	: Breeds
Yellow-breasted Chat	: May 7 (1)	: May 9	:	: Breeds
Hooded Warbler	: May 2 (2)	: May 6	: May 7 (22)	: Breeds
Wilson Warbler	: May 14 (3)	: May 14	: May 21 (10)	: May 23 (4)
Canada Warbler	: May 6 (1)	: May 11	: May 21 (17)	: May 12 (17)
Redstart	: May 3 (1)	: May 2	: May 21 (83)	: Breeds
English Sparrow	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Bobolink	: May 6 (13)	: May 1	: May 7 (220)	: Breeds
Meadowlark	: Mar. 9 (5)	: Mar. 9	: Apr. 23 (124)	: Breeds
Red-winged Blackbird	: Feb. 28 (1)	: Mar. 5	: Apr. 15 (810)	: Breeds
Orchard Oriole	: May 14 (2)	: May 13	:	: Breeds
Baltimore Oriole	: May 6 (6)	: May 1	: May 7 (36)	: Breeds
Rusty Blackbird	: Apr. 16 (27)	: Mar. 11	: May 7 (200)	: May 14 (25)
Grackle	: Mar. 15 (16)	: Mar. 2	: Apr. 15 (500)	: Breeds
Cowbird	: Mar. 16 (1)	: Mar. 9	: Apr. 16 (1118)	: Breeds
Scarlet Tanager	: May 6 (2)	: May 4	: May 7 (28)	: Breeds
Cardinal	: Winters	:	:	: Breeds
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	: May 6 (1)	: May 3	: May 14 (21)	: Breeds
Indigo Bunting	: May 6 (1)	: May 6	: May 21 (17)	: Breeds
Purple Finch	: Mar. 26 (4)	:	: Apr. 23 (167)	: May 28 (4)
Redpoll	: Winters	:	:	: Apr. 9 (8)
Goldfinch	: Mar. 26 (4)	: Apr. 2	: May 7 (111)	: Breeds
Towhee	: Feb. 10 (1)	: Mar. 20	:	: Breeds
Savannah Sparrow	: Apr. 16 (1)	: Apr. 10	:	: Breeds
Grasshopper Sparrow	: May 6 (2)	: Apr. 20	: May 13 (10)	: Breeds
Henslow Sparrow	: Apr. 23 (2)	: Apr. 28	:	: Breeds
Vesper Sparrow	: Apr. 1 (10)	: Mar. 30	: May 13 (35)	: Breeds
Junco	: Winters	:	: Apr. 15 (55)	: May 14 (1)
Tree Sparrow	: Winters	:	: Jan. 19 (158)	: Apr. 23 (1)
Chipping Sparrow	: Apr. 2 (2)	: Apr. 5	: May 13 (61)	: Breeds
Field Sparrow	: Mar. 24 (1)	: Mar. 19	: May 7 (98)	: Breeds
White-crowned Sparrow	: Apr. 2 (3)	: Apr. 29	: May 15 (30)	: May 21 (1)
White-throated Sparrow	: Apr. 9 (3)	: Apr. 19	: May 7 (47)	: May 21 (17)
Fox Sparrow	: Mar. 17 (1)	: Mar. 26	:	: May 28 (4)
Lincoln Sparrow	: May 7 (2)	: May 10	:	: May 21 (2)
Swamp Sparrow	: Apr. 8 (2)	: Apr. 5	: May 6 (10)	: Breeds
Song Sparrow	: Winters	:	: Apr. 16-23	: Breeds

WEATHER AND MIGRATION

During the spring migration months of March, April, and May the temperature averaged slightly above normal while both rainfall and snowfall were below normal. Sunshine averaged a whole 15% above normal. Knowledge of the theoretical factors that stimulate migration, namely light modified to a certain extent by weather, would lead us to believe that on the basis of meteorological conditions an early migration might have been expected. However, the migration table shows that this was not the case; 46% of the species arrived early, 54% on time or late, while 46% were definitely late. Therefore migration as a whole averaged just about on time.

Although the first part of the migration seemed slightly early, birds normally arriving in March and April averaging somewhat ahead of time, the later group of those normally arriving in May were rather late this year. Of the birds that usually put in their first appearance in March and April 52% were ahead of the average date of first arrival and 48% were either on time or late. The Bonaparte gull, mourning dove, crow, and robin wintered in such large numbers that it was impossible to pick out a date of first arrival for spring migrants of these species this year. The loon, gadwall, marsh hawk, woodcock, house wren and meadowlark arrived on the dates that are average for their first arrival. Of the group that normally arrives during May only 44% were on time or ahead of schedule, whereas 56% were behind time. The cliff swallow, magnolia warbler, Wilson warbler and indigo bunting appeared exactly on time.

Examination of the weather table fails to show a reason for the noticeable tardiness on the part of the May arrivals on the basis of average monthly conditions of temperature and light, the two supposedly vital factors in controlling migration. Both sunshine and temperature averaged above normal during the migration months, particularly in May, while rain and snowfall, possible retarding factors, averaged below normal. Of course the fallacy in putting too much emphasis on our local weather conditions as factors in controlling migration is that they are not effective on birds that have not already come far enough north to be with their influence. However, a more critical examination of the Cleveland Weather Bureau report shows a condition that may very likely have had a retarding effect on the May migration. During the last three days in April and the first three days in May there was a period of subnormal temperature with the thermometer hovering in the thirties and forties accompanied by .47 inches of rainfall. These conditions very likely had a retarding effect on the wave of migrants that normally arrives about the first of May and which was probably already within the effective radius of our weather conditions.

From these observations it seems that average weather conditions throughout the migration period, unless they are extreme, have no noticeable effect on the time of migration but that short periods of cold and inclement weather at the time of or just preceding the normal arrival of a migration "wave" may have a distinct retarding effect on the northward movement of those birds. This year judging from the observation of fluctuating abundance of migrants on the Museum of Natural History grounds definite migration waves occurred on March 15, April 19, and May 15-18. It is significant that the usual

wave of the first week in May was absent there this year, although our Migration Table shows the existence of minor wave on May 7. According to Dr. Charles F. Walker (Bird Lore, July-August, 1939 p. 257) a noticeable influx of birds was recorded from May 5 to 8 in such widely scattered areas as Cincinnati, Newark, Canton, and Put-in-Bay. However, Walker notes that in general migration in Ohio was retarded by the inclement weather of late April and early May, as is also shown by our records, and puts the peak of migration in general between May 17 and 23 although at Toledo and Put-in-Bay it took place later than May 21. Our own records show that in the Cleveland region the last and greatest migration wave came on May 21.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

- Red-throated Loon – One seen May 14 on Lake Erie at Gordon Park by observers on the Natural History Museum's Sunday Morning Bird Walk at that station.
- Holboell Grebe – A single bird observed on March 19 by Margarette Morse and Marion and Merit Skaggs on Lake Erie along Cleveland's lake front at E. 70st Street; and again by Miss Morse on March 20 at E. 50th Street.
- Double-crested Cormorant – Two seen at Ashtabula, March 11, by Marion and Merit Skaggs and Margarette Morse; and 3 seen at Pymatuning Lake, April 22 by Miss Morse; also 1 seen at Hinckley Lake, April 23 by Museum of Natural History Bird Walk group.
- European Wigeon – One of this species was observed on April 2 and 16 and May 13 at Pymatuning Lake by Marion and Merit Skaggs.
- Red-shouldered Hawk – Thirty migrating birds were observed at Sandusky Bay on May 27 by Margarette Morse. This seems very late for the migration of these hawks. The last hawk flight of any consequence recorded by Walker (Bird Lore, July-August, 1939 p. 257) at Put-in-Bay was on May 19 during which only 4 red-shoulders were recorded.
- Piping Plover – Two seen May 13 at Fairport Harbor by Marion and Merit Skaggs and again on the 14st at the same place by the Museum of Natural History Bird Walk group.
- Red-breasted Nuthatch – Absent as a winter resident this year the species did not even show up as a migrant until May 6, between which date and May 21 it was recorded in very small numbers.
- White-eyed Vireo – One seen and heard singing "with much vigor and at great length" May 17 at Shaker Lakes by Donald Newman, and another May 21 by Museum of Natural History Bird Walk group at Gordon Park. The occurrence of two birds of this species in northern Ohio is apparently accidental since the species does not normally breed as far north as this and we have yet to find it nesting in the Cleveland region.
- Prairie Warbler – One seen May 9 and 10 at Shaker Lakes by Merit and Marion Skaggs [and] on May 11 at the same place by Margarette Morse and Donald Newman. At Gordon Park, May 21, 2 additional birds were seen by observers on the Museum of Natural History Bird Walk at that station. This is a very uncommon migrant in the Cleveland region despite the fact that it breeds locally in Michigan and southern Ontario. It is yet to be found breeding in northern Ohio.
- Yellow-breasted Chat – This species seems to be more abundant than usual this year, no less than 9 observations in 5 localities being recorded during the spring migration period. As many as 4 were seen in one day, May 28, at Austinburg by S. V. Wharram.
- Redpoll – Seven were seen on March 21 and 23, and 8 on April 9 at Austinburg by S. V. Wharram.

FIELD NOTES

Cleveland Bird Club Trip to Pymatuning Lake, April 2, 1939

Leaders – Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Skaggs

About 40 people, traveling in 12 cars, made the trip to Pymatuning Lake on April 2. Despite a cold wind, a fair number of birds were listed. Perhaps the most interesting birds were 2 flocks of Canada Geese flying in the familiar “V”-shaped formation, 5 Whistling Swans and a singing Prairie Horned Lark. The most numerous duck was the Baldpate.

Below is the list of birds observed by the leaders. It was necessary to estimate the number of any species of which more than 20 were observed.

4 Common Loon	150 Coot
4 Horned Grebe	6 Killdeer
2 Great Blue Heron	4 Wilson Snipe
5 Whistling Swan	2 Herring Gull
20 Canada Goose	30 Ring-billed Gull
10 Mallard	10 Mourning Dove
11 Black Duck	2 Bonaparte Gull
270 Baldpate	1 Kingfisher
1 European Wigeon	4 Horned Lark
25 Blue-winged Teal	500+ Crow
3 Shoveller	2 Chickadee
10 Redhead	75 Robin
60 Ring-necked Duck	4 Bluebird
30 Lesser Scaup Duck	2 Migrant Shrike
2 Golden-eye	800 Starling
11 Buffle-head	22 Meadowlark
3 Ruddy Duck	300 Red-winged Blackbird
53 Red-breasted Merganser	50 Bronzed Grackle
5 Turkey Vulture	2 Cardinal
1 Red-tailed Hawk	1 Towhee
4 Sparrow Hawk	2 Song Sparrow
6 Bob-white	Total – 42 Species

Annual Pilgrimage to Sandusky Bay and the Ottawa Peninsula – May 15, 1939

Weather – Cloudy, cool (40°), light wind – Attendance – 32

Leaders H. C. Dobbins and M. B. Skaggs

10 Horned Grebe	40 Mourning Dove
3 Pied-billed Grebe	5 Belted Kingfisher
8 Great Blue Heron	2 Flicker
2 Black-crowned Night Heron	2 Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
1 American Bittern	2 Phoebe
10 Mallard	2 Horned Lark
60 Black Duck	2 Tree Swallow
3 Gadwall	1 Barn Swallow
50 Baldpate	2 Purple Martin
1 Green-winged Teal	10 Blue Jay

6	Blue-winged Teal	25	Crow
12	Shoveller	2	Tufted Titmouse
1	Wood Duck	2	Brown Creeper
4	Ring-necked Duck	50	Robin
1500	Canvasback	1	Hermit Thrush
100	Lesser Scaup Duck	6	Golden-crowned Kinglet
2	Golden-eye	1	Migrant Shrike
3	Buffle-head	2500	Starling
30	Ruddy Duck	-	English Sparrow
4	American Merganser	25	Meadowlark
200	Red-breasted Merganser	800	Red-winged Blackbird
1	Cooper Hawk	500	Bronzed Grackle
4	Bald Eagle	2	Cowbird
2	Marsh Hawk	2	Cardinal
3	Sparrow Hawk	2	Towhee
10	Ring-necked Pheasant	10	Vesper Sparrow
1000	Coot	50	Slate-colored Junco
4	Killdeer	10	Tree Sparrow
2	Wilson Snipe	1	Field Sparrow
4	Greater Yellowlegs	6	Song Sparrow
50	Herring Gull		
4	Ring-billed Gull		
35	Bonaparte Gull		
			Total - 63 species
			7200± individuals

--H. C. Dobbins

A Screech Owl Family

A bunch of gray among the leaves high in an elm tree attracted my attention. Examination of it with binoculars showed two baby owls sitting side by side. Walking around under the tree to get a better look at them I discovered there were four baby owls close together in a row on the branch. All were like soft gray bundles of down. Further looking disclosed one of the parents on a branch near the babies, peering down at me. Five screech owls in one tree seemed to me to be a sight to be remembered. This was on May eighteenth in the city of Cleveland.

--Margarette E. Morse