

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER-NOVEMBER
1941

BIRD CALENDAR

of the

Cleveland Bird Club

37th Year

No. 4



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

ARTHUR B. WILLIAMS

Edited by ~~John W. Aldrich~~, The Cleveland Museum

of Natural History

CLEVELAND, OHIO



THE BIRD CALENDAR

Edited by

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

The southward migration of birds in Autumn is neither so easily observed nor so readily comprehended as is the northward migration in Spring. Some summer resident species seem to withdraw from their nesting territories gradually, while others simply disappear from their familiar haunts all at once. Then come the transient hosts from more northerly nesting grounds, some species prolonging their stay for a month or more, others appearing and disappearing quickly. The eager observer is continually faced with the possibility of a last record for the season.

Another interest of Autumn centers about the arrival of the winter visitors. Among them is always the possibility of strange or unfamiliar species. What surprises or new personal records are in store for us?

With a wealth of reports to draw upon, we are happy to be able to present in this issue of the Calendar a more than usually complete picture of the autumn movement of birds southward throughout the Cleveland region. More people than ever before have contributed their observations to make this perhaps the most satisfactory autumn issue of the Calendar yet published. Congratulations to all of you who have helped to make this possible!

This is the last issue for the current year(December 1940 to December 1941). The total number of species recorded by our observers during this year has been 250. This is one more than recorded last year. A photo finish!

For those who like to contemplate the unusual records, the following comparative list of rarities reported for this year and last may be of special interest. Those on one list not contained in the other are starred.

<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
*Holboell Grebe	*Red-throated Loon
Double-crested Cormorant	*Pacific Loon
Blue Goose	*Western Eared Grebe
European Wigeon	Double-crested Cormorant
Greater Scaup	Blue Goose
Barrow Goldeneye	*Snow Goose
Oldsquaw	Greater Scaup
*King Eider	Barrow Goldeneye
White-winged Scoter	Oldsquaw
American Scoter	White-winged Scoter
*Golden Eagle	*Surf Scoter
*Chukar Partridge	American Scoter
*Yellow Rail	*Goshawk
*Hudsonian Curlew	*Duck Hawk
Wilson Phalarope	*Black-necked Stilt

(List continued on next page)

(Comparative List of Rarities, continued)

<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>
*Purple Sandpiper	Wilson Phalarope
Glaucous Gull	*Black-backed Gull
*Franklin Gull	*Forster Tern
*Long-eared Owl	*Snowy Owl
*Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker	*Hawk Owl
*Mockingbird	*Northern Horned Lark
White-eyed Vireo	*Bewick Wren
*Worm-eating Warbler	White-eyed Vireo
Golden-winged Warbler	*Prothonotary Warbler
*Brewster Warbler	Golden-winged Warbler
Orange-crowned Warbler	Orange-crowned Warbler
*Black-throated Gray Warbler	Kirtland Warbler
*Kentucky Warbler	*Audubon Warbler
Kirtland Warbler	*Evening Grosbeak
White-winged Crossbill	*Dickcissel
*Harris Sparrow	*Red Crossbill
Lapland Longspur	White-winged Crossbill
	*Nelson Sparrow
	*Lark Sparrow
	Lapland Longspur

Contributors to this issue
of the Calendar are:

James Akers	W. Earl Godfrey	Gladys E. Olson
H. W. Paker	Winifred S. Goodsell	Margaret E. Perner
George Bing	Theodore Hall	Alice Porter
James Black	Isabelle Hellwig	Margery Ramisch
Al Bohn	Raymond W. Hill	Margaret Suhr Reed
B.P. Bole, Jr.	Charles W. Hitchcock	Irene T. Rorimer
A. T. Burch	Frank D. Johnson	Raymond Roth
Belle L. Clisby	Lynds Jones	Thomas Sandera
Roy E. Clisby	Rudolf Kula	Frank N. Shankland
Vera Carrothers	C. B. Margach	Margaret Sherwin
Ben S. Daniels	Ruby H. Margach	C. M. Shipman
Gerhard Deutschlander	Paul Martin	Albert D. Simmons
Rollin C. Dike	Margarette E. Morse	Marion Skaggs
Edith Dobbins	P. N. Moulthrop	Merit B. Skaggs
H. C. Dobbins	Ruth Newcomer	Harold E. Wallin
C. T. Downer	Donald L. Newman	Maurice B. Walters
Tom Downer	Ralph O'Reilly	S. V. Wharram
Arthur B. Fuller	H. C. Oberholser	Arthur B. Williams
	J. O. McQuown	

This list of 55 names is impressive. To the Editor it seems significant as a truly remarkable evidence of interest in birds as an object of serious study on the part of amateurs in this community.

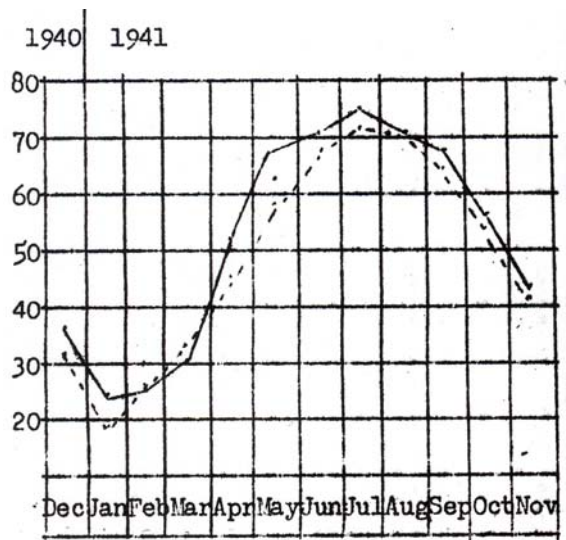
Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer, working together, lead in number of species reported during the three-month period (189). They stand second in number of trips taken (27), but first again in number of hours in the field (121). S. V. Wharram reports the second largest species list (160). Gladys Olson takes first place in

number of trips recorded (29). There were many other remarkably fine pieces of observational work done and reported, and the Editor wants herewith to deliver an editorial pat on the back to each of the 55 reporters as an evidence of his whole-hearted appreciation of their efforts.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

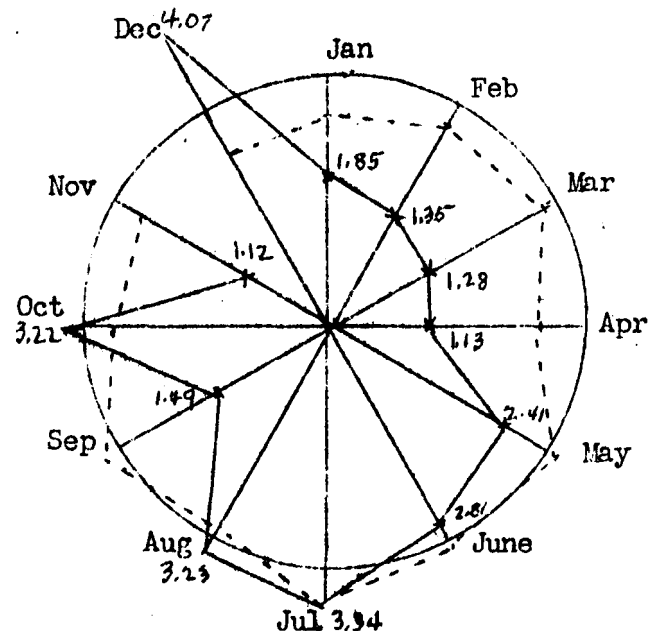
Note below the additions to the temperature and precipitation charts since our last issue. These charts are based on records reported by the Cleveland Weather Bureau, located at the Cleveland Airport, south of the city. Solid lines indicate actual conditions - broken lines, the normal expectancy.

Mean Temperature (the average of extremes) by months. Degrees Fahrenheit at left: months at bottom.



Comment: Note that temperature in excess of normal, beginning last April, has persisted through the present period (Sept-Oct-Nov). Only in February and March has there been a deviation to below normal. The accumulated excess temperature over normal since January 1st is now (Nov. 30) 719°.

Precipitation by months. The length of each "spoke" of the wheel, from center to circumference equals three inches of water. Actual precipitation records are marked on the spokes and then connected with a line, thus making it possible to see at a glance the entire precipitation pattern for the period.



Note on the precipitation chart that September and November have contributed to the deficiency of rainfall for the year. Since January 1st we have had a deviation of rainfall below normal of 8.02 inches of water.

The excess evaporation due to increased temperatures, and drought conditions due to lack of rainfall, noted in our last issue, have been accentuated in this autumn period. The growing season (April to October) began with an accumulated

deficiency of moisture that has been steadily decreased as the season progressed. The woods and fields have been very dry. This has been a difficult season for breeding birds.

Yet strangely enough this Autumn has witnessed the maturing of a bumper crop of woodland foods. Beech nuts and acorns have been produced in unusual abundance, and hemlock and tulip have matured good crops of seed cones. Food from these sources will be plentiful this winter. If the Passenger Pigeons were with us now they would grow fat on this "mast". This means good fare for winter bird companies. Nuthatches (white-breasts and red-breasts), titmice (black-capped and tufted), woodpeckers (downy, hairy, red-bellied, red-headed, pileated), blue jays, grouse, quail, cardinals, towhees - what a merry winter company they should make as they search out and enjoy these concentrated and neatly packaged foods!

UNUSUAL AUTUMN RECORDS

Red-throated Loon- 8 birds seen on Pymatuning Reservoir Nov. 19 by Tom Downer and Alice Porter.

Double-crested Cormorant - Reported on 11 different dates in Sept. Oct. and Nov. Often seen sitting on breakwater along Cleveland Lake Erie shore. Probably more common than formerly supposed.

White winged Scoter - Probably the first time that all three Scoters have been

Surf Scoter- reported during the same season. The rarely seen Surf

American Scoter- Scoter was reported by Raymond W. Hill as being seen at Bay Bridge Nov. 21 close to the automobile highway.

American Egret- Reported from Bay Bridge in Sept., in numbers varying from 2 to 20. Apparently the same flock reported in July and August in same locality.

Goshawk- Two reported from Auburn Center Oct. 2 by Rudolf Kula. One in immature plumage reported from Willow Nov. 24 and again Nov. 30 by Raymond Roth. This bird was attacking and carrying off some of the pheasants that are abundant about the Southerly Sewage Disposal Plant.

Duck Hawk - One seen at Pymatuning Reservoir Sept. 27 by Margarett Morse and Gladys Olson.

Pond Hawk - One seen at Bay Point Sept. 24 by Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer.

Wilson Phalarope - One seen at Castalia Sept. 14 by Raymond Hill. One seen at Bay Bridge Sept. 21 and 28 by Lynds Jones. One seen Sept. 24 at Castalia by Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer.

Forster Tern- Two seen at Bay Point Sept. 24 by Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer.

Identification made certain by rowing out in a boat to inspect birds at close quarters.

Snowy Owl- Reported from Mentor Park, Willoughby Airport, Lee Road and Forest Hills Road, Cleveland Heights, and Rockefeller Allotment, Cleveland Heights, by A. B. Fuller, A. T. Burch, C. B. Margach, and A. D. Simmons.

Northern Horned Lark- 8 reported from vicinity of Pymatuning Reservoir Oct. 26 by Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer, and 1 on that day on Lake Erie shore at Cleveland by Ralph O'Reilly

Kirtland Warbler- 2 reported from Rocky River Valley Oct. 5 by J. O. McQuown.

(Unusual Autumn Records, continued)

Audubon Warbler - One reported seen at Richmond Oct. 5. "Apparently an adult male in post-nuptial plumage. A beautifully marked (for autumn) specimen. Observed under excellent conditions making identification **easy** and complete".

-W. Earl Godfrey.

Evening Grosbeak - 2 reported seen in Rocky River valley Nov. 2 by Rollin C. Dike.

Red Crossbill- Three seen at Waite Hill, Willoughby, Oct. 25 by Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer.

Nelson Sparrow- Two seen near small pond at North Chagrin Metropolitan Park Sept. 23 by Arthur B. Williams.

SPECIES LISTS

I. Permanent Resident Species

Sharp-shinned Hawk - Scattered records every month in year.

Cooper Hawk - Scattered records every month in year.

Red-tailed Hawk - Scattered records every month in year.

Red-shouldered Hawk - Scattered records every month in year except Jan.

Sparrow Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers every month in year.

Ruffed Grouse - Increasingly numerous in Sept, Oct. Nov.

Bobwhite - Regularly reported. Apparently not so numerous as last year.

Ring-necked Pheasant - Increasingly numerous in Sept. Oct. Nov.

Rock Dove - Increasing in downtown Cleveland.

Screech Owl- Regularly reported in small numbers Sept. Oct. Nov, Great

Horned Owl - Regularly reported Sept. Oct. Nov.

Barred Owl - Regularly reported Sept. Oct. Nov.

Pileated Woodpecker - Regularly reported in small, numbers Sept. Oct. Nov.

This bird seems to be increasing in numbers in the Cleveland region.

Localities where regularly seen are North Chagrin, Bedford, and Hinckle Metropolitan Parks; Willoughby, Geneva, Aurora, Chardon, Holden Arboretum, Chagrin Falls, Austinburg, In "big woods".

Red-bellied Woodpecker - Regularly reported in small numbers Sept. Oct. Nov.

Hairy Woodpecker - Many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Downy Woodpecker - Very many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Blue Jay - Very many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Black-capped Chickadee - Very many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Tufted Titmouse - Many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

White breasted Nuthatch - Very many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Carolina Wren - One record only. Sept 14(1).

Starling - Very many Sept. Oct. Nov. records. Large flocks (50, 75, 200, 500, 1000) in Sept. and Oct. decreasing in Nov.

English Sparrow - Very many Sept. Oct, Nov. records (flocks of 100-200).

Cardinal - Many Sept. Oct. Nov. records.

Goldfinch - **Many** Sept. Oct. records decreasing in Nov. Nest with 4 eggs reported Sept, 14 (C. M. Shipman),

II. Summer Resident Species

It should be borne in mind that most of our local summer resident birds leave their nesting territories earlier than the "last dates" given below. Others of the same species, migrating through the region from farther north, probably constitute the rear guard of the southward flight of these species-groups.

	<u>Last Date</u>
<u>Pied-billed Grebe</u> - Many Sept. Oct. Nov. records	Nov 29 (3)
<u>Great Blue Heron</u> - Many Sept. Oct. Nov. records	Nov 23 (1)
<u>Green Heron</u> - Many Sept. records	Oct 12 (3)
<u>Black-crowned Night Heron</u> - Frequently reported in Sept.	Sep 28 (9)
<u>American Bittern</u> - Frequently reported in Sept.	Sep 30 (1)
<u>Least Bittern</u> - Reported only once	Sep 14 (1)
<u>Mallard</u> Small breeding population - many migrants reported	Nov 30 (133)
<u>Black Duck</u> - Small breeding population .- many migrants reported	Nov 30 (85)
<u>Blue-winged Teal</u> - Small breeding population . small migrant flocks	Nov 19 (25)
<u>Wood Duck</u> - Small breeding population - small migrant flocks	Nov 28 (3)
<u>Turkey Vulture</u> - Mostly gone by Oct. 12	Nov 30 (2)
<u>Broadwinged Hawk</u> - Sept 21 (1)	Sep 28 (2)
<u>Bald Eagle</u> - Fairly regularly recorded Sept. Oct. Nov.	Nov 22 (1)
<u>Marsh Hawk</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. Oct. Nov.	Nov 30 (2)
<u>King Rail</u> - One record only (Lynds Jones)	Sep 28 (1)
<u>Virginia Rail</u> - Sept. 11 (1)	Oct 3 (1)
<u>Sora</u> - Sept. 17(1), 21(4)	Oct 11 (1)
<u>Florida Gallinule</u> - Scattering reports for Sept. Oct.	Nov 4 (1)
<u>Coot</u> - Few reports Sept. Regularly recorded Oct. Nov.	Nov 26 (25)
<u>Piping Plover</u> - One record only	Sep 21 (2)
<u>Killdeer</u> - Very many Sept. Oct. reports, decreasing in Nov.	Nov 28 (3)
<u>Woodcock</u> - Scattering records to Oct. 12, Nov. 1(1), 4(1)	Nov 15 (1)
<u>Upland Plover</u> - Only records are: Sept. 14(3)	Sep 21 (2)
<u>Spotted Sandpiper</u> - Regularly recorded Sept.	Oct 8 (1)
<u>Common Tern</u> - Regularly recorded in Sept., Oct. 4(11)	Oct 5 (47)
<u>Black Tern</u> - Two records only - Sept. 14(5)	Sep 21 (3)
<u>Mourning Dove</u> - Regularly reported in numbers in Sept. decreasing in Oct., Nov.8(4), 15(1), 20(3)	Nov 30 (25)
<u>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</u> - Sept.7(1), 13(1),14(4),19(2),20(2),21(1), 22(1)77677	Sep 28 (1)
<u>Black-billed Cuckoo</u> - Sept. 1(2), 7(1),13(1),14(2),20(1),26(3),30(2), Oct.4776(1),12(1)	Oct 29 (1)
<u>Short-eared Owl</u> - Sept. 14(1), 27(1)	Oct 5 (1)
<u>Wippoorwill</u> - Sept.7(3), 9(1), 15(1)	Sep 25 (1)
<u>Nighthawk</u> - Regularly recorded through Sept.	Oct 14 (2)
<u>Chimney Swift</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. and early Oct.	Oct 10 (20)
<u>Ruby-throated Hummingbird</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 3 to 23	Oct 4 (1)
<u>Belted Kingfisher</u> - Regularly recorded in Sept. decreasing in Oct., scattering records in Nov.	Nov 29 (1)
<u>Flicker</u> - Many records Sept. to Oct. 11, then scattering single records	Nov 28 (1)
<u>Red-headed Woodpecker</u> - Regularly recorded through Sept., Oct.3(2), Oct. 11(1)	Oct 27 (1)
<u>Kingbird</u> - Sept. 3(2), 7(2), 12(1), 21(5), 27(1)	Sep 28 (1)
<u>Crested Flycatcher</u> - Sept. 1(1), 2(1), 7(1), 14(2)	Oct 4 (2)

(Summer resident species, continued)

	<u>Last Date</u>
<u>Phoebe</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to Oct. 12	Oct 18 (1)
<u>Acadian Flycatcher</u> - Sept. 4(1), 14(2), 16(1)	Sep 17 (1)
<u>Alder Flycatcher</u> - Sept. 1(2), 15(1), 21(2)	Oct 1 (1)
<u>Wood Pewee</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to 22, Oct. 4(2)	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Prairie Horned Lark</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. Oct. Nov.	Nov 29 (1)
<u>Tree Swallow</u> - Scattered Sept. records	Sep 24 (48)
<u>Bank Swallow</u> - Scattered Sept. records	Sep 24 (3)
<u>Rough-winged Swallow</u> - Scattered Sept. records	Sep 21 (4)
<u>Barn Swallow</u> - Scattered Sept. records	Sep 24 (4)
<u>Cliff Swallow</u> - Two records only, Sept. 14(1)	Sep 21 (1)
<u>Purple Martin</u> - Scattered Sept. records	Sep 21 (5)
<u>Crow</u> - Sept. Oct. Nov. records, becoming more numerous in Oct.	Nov 29 (2)
<u>House Wren</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to Oct. 11	Oct 11 (1)
<u>Prairie Marsh Wren</u> - Scattering records Sept. 16 to Oct. 12	Oct 12 (2)
<u>Catbird</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to Oct. 11, Oct. 22(2)	Oct 24 (1)
<u>Brown Thrasher</u> - Regularly reported Sept. 7 to 22, Sept. 28(2), 29(2), Oct. 4(1)	Oct 8 (1)
<u>Robin</u> - Reported regularly through Sept. Oct. decreasing in Nov.	Nov 29 (3)
<u>Wood Thrush</u> - Regularly reported through Sept., Oct 4(4), 5(5), 8(1)	Oct 12 (2)
<u>Bluebird</u> - Regularly reported in small flocks till Oct, 28, Nov. 2(6), 3 (2)	Nov 15 (2)
<u>Blue-gray Gnatcatcher</u> - Sept. 20(3), 28(1), Oct. 5(2)	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Cedar Waxwing</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 2 to Oct. 12, 18(6), 19(24) Nest with 4 eggs reported Sept. 16 (C. M. Shipman).	Oct 30 (4)
<u>Migrant Shrike</u> - Two records only, Sept. 14(1)	Sep 21 (2)
<u>Yellow-throated Vireo</u> - Sept. 7(3) ₁ 13(2) ₁ 14(1) ₁ 16(5), 21(1), 28(3)	Oct 11 (1)
<u>Red-eyed Vireo</u> - Regularly reported Sept. 1 to 22 ₁ Oct. 1(1), 18(1)	Oct 19 (1)
<u>Warbling Vireo</u> - Regularly reported Sept. 1 to 29	Oct 5 (1)
<u>Blue-winged Warbler</u> - Sept. 7(2), 21(1)	Sep 22 (1)
<u>Yellow Warbler</u> - Sept. 7(3), 14(2)	Sep 20 (3)
<u>Black-throated Green Warbler</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 3 to Oct. 7	Oct 7 (2)
<u>Cerulean Warbler</u> - One record only	Sep 12 (1)
<u>Ovenbird</u> - Fairly regularly recorded through Sept.	Oct 12 (1)
<u>Louisiana Waterthrush</u> - Sept. 3(1), 7(1) ₁ 18(1) ₁ 19(1) ₀ 28(1), Oct. 4(1) ₀ 5(4)	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Yellowthroat</u> - Fairly regularly recorded Sept. 3 to Oct. 6, Oct. 11(1),	Oct 18 (1)
<u>Yellow-breasted Chat</u> - One record only	Sep 21 (1)
<u>Hooded Warbler</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 5 to 24	Sep 24 (1)
<u>Redstart</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 3 to 16, scattered records to	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Bobolink</u> - Scattered records throughout Sept.	Sep 30 (30)
<u>Meadowlark</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. Oct., Nov. 1(1), 2(6) ₁ 10(1) ₀ 18(1)	Nov 29 (1)
<u>Redwing</u> - Large flocks (500, 800, 1000, 1500, 1700, 1800, 4200) Sept. Oct., decreasing Nov.	Nov 30 (5)
<u>Baltimore Oriole</u> - Sept. 14(8), 21(3), 26(5), 28(3)	Oct 6 (2)
<u>Bronzed Grackle</u> - Flocks (75, 80, 100, 65, 300, 1000) Sept. and first half Oct.	Oct 20 (42)
<u>Cowbird</u> - Flocks (50, 100, 150, 200) Sept. and first half Oct., Nov. 6(1), 9(6)	Nov, 17 (3)
<u>Scarlet Tanager</u> - Scattered records through Sept.	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</u> - Scattered records through Sept.	Sep 30 (1)
<u>Indigo Bunting</u> - Scattered records through Sept., Oct. 1(1)	Oct 6 (1)
<u>Red-eye Towhee</u> - Many Sept: Oct.-records, Nov. 8(1), 15(1), 20(1)	Nov 24 (3)
<u>Savannah Sparrow</u> - Fairly regularly recorded Sept. 11 to Oct. 12	Oct 29 (1)

(Summer resident species, continued)

	<u>Last Date</u>
<u>Grasshopper Sparrow</u> - Scattered records Sept. 7 to Oct. 12	Oct 12 (4)
<u>Henslow Sparrow</u> - Two records only, Sept. 21 (1)	Sep 27 (1)
<u>Vesper Sparrow</u> - Regularly recorded through Sept. Oct.	Nov 24 (2)
<u>Chipping Sparrow</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to Oct. 18	Oct 18 (1)
<u>Field Sparrow</u> - Regularly recorded Sept. 1 to Oct. 26	Nov 9(10)
<u>Swamp Sparrow</u> - Fairly regularly recorded Sept. 7 to Oct. 19 with concentration of numbers Oct. 11-12 (80 in 8 reports), Oct. 25(1)	Oct 26 (4)
<u>Song Sparrow</u> - Very many Sept. Oct. records. Fairly regularly reported through Nov. in smaller numbers	Nov 30 (1)

III. Great bird groups on the wing - Autumn Migrant Species

This part of the report should be studied as a continuation of the record presented under this heading in the June-July-August issue of the Calendar. Here we have a vivid picture of the Autumn migration fast drawing to its close.

- (1) Waterfowl - A census of the waterfowl population of the Lake Erie Shore from Rocky River to White City is being made under the direction of Ralph O'Reilly. Twelve members of the Kirtland Bird Club have spent 17 Saturday and Sunday mornings in October and November on this project. The results of their work are incorporated in the records below, but a complete report will not be made until Spring. Ed.

The waterfowl migration was barely under way in August. The records given below now show it in full swing.

- Common Loon- First reported Oct. 26(19). Frequent Nov. records.
Red-throated Loon- One record only, Nov. 19(8)(Pymatuning Reservoir)
Horned Grebe- Sept. 6(2), Oct. 18(1), 19(1), 25(2). Frequent Nov. records.
Pied-billed Grebe (breeds)- Regularly reported Sept. Oct. Nov.
Double-crested Cormorant- First reported Sept. 14(1). Frequent reports
Sept. Oct. Last date, Nov. 16(5).
Whistling Swan- First date Sept. 2(2). Reported in numbers late Oct. and early Nov. Last
date, Nov. 24(40),
Canada Goose- Frequently reported Oct. Nov. Last date, Nov. 26(5).
Blue Goose- Flock of 100 reported at Ottawa Nov. 11 (Charles W. Hitchcock).
Snow Goose- Four reported in the above flock of Blue Geese at Ottawa, Nov. 11
(C.W. Hitchcock). A flock of about 100 reported over the Holden
Arboretum Nov. 24 (B.P. Bole₁ Jr.).
Mallard (breeds sparingly)- Abundant about Sandusky, Pymatuning, Cleveland
lakefront, from middle of Sept. to last of Nov.
Black Duck (breeds sparingly)- Abundant about Sandusky, Pymatuning, Cleveland
lakefront, from middle of Sept. to last of Nov. in smaller numbers than
Mallard.

(Great bird groups on the wing - Autumn Migrant Species, continued)

Gadwall- First, Oct. 25(1) Regularly reported in small numbers latter half Nov.

Baldpate- First, Sept.6(2). Regularly reported in some numbers from late Sept. through Oct. Nov.

European Wigeon- Nov. 24(2), Corning Lake, Holden Arboretum (B.P.Bole,Jr.).

Pintail- First, Sept.6(4). Regularly reported in small numbers Sept. Oct. Nov.

Green-winged Teal- First, Sept. 27(3). Occasional records Oct., Nov., Nov.30(11).

Blue-winged Teal (breeds sparingly)- Regularly reported Sept.. More irregularly Oct. Nov. Last record, Nov.19(25).

Shoveler- First, Sept. 21(7). Scattered reports of a few individuals Oct. Nov. Last record Nov. 30(1).

Wood Duck (breeds)- Regularly reported Sept, Oct. Scattering Nov, Last,Nov.28(3).

Redhead- First, Nov. 9(3). Scattering records of a few individuals Nov.

Last record Nov.30(?)..

Ring-necked Duck- First, Nov. 2(5). Scattering records of a few individuals Nov.

Last record Nov. 30(50)

Canvasback- Nov. 20(1), 21(25), 29(4).

Greater Scaup- Nov. 23(1) (McQuawn)

Lesser Scaup- First, Sept.28(3), gradually increasing in numbers through

Oct. Nov. along Cleveland lakefront. Nov.6(5000), Nov .15(8689);

Nov.21(2525), Nov.29(1450)* Our most abundant autumn duck.

American Goldeneye- First, Nov. 1(42). Regularly reported through Nov.

Bufflehead- First, Nov. 1(32), Regularly reported through Nov.,

Oldsquaw- Oct. 12(2).

White-winged Scoter- Nov. 1(2), 8(2), 9(1).

Surf Scoter- 7717.21(1), Bay Bridge (R.W.Hill).

American Scoter- Nov. 2(2).

Ruddy Duck- First, Oct. 26(6). Scattered records through Nov. Last, Nov.30(1).

Hooded Merganser- First, Nov. 8(2). Regularly reported latter part of Nov. Last, Nov.30(60).

American Merganser- First, Nov.2(15).. Regularly reported latter part of Nov.

Last, Nov. 30(52).

Red-breasted Merganser- First, Oct. 5(30). Scattered records through Oct.

Regularly reported through Nov.

Coot- First,Sept.27(1). Regularly reported through Oct. increasing in numbers in

late Nov. Last Nov. 26(25).

(2) Gulls and Terns

Forster Tern- Sept.24(2) Bay Point (See "Unusual Records").

Herring Gull- Increasingly numerous Sept. Oct. Nov.

Ring-billed Gull- Increasingly numerous Sept. Oct. Nov., decreasing late Nov.

Bonaparte Gull- Numerous Sept., decreasing Oct., increasing Nov.

Common Tern, Lake Erie- Regularly reported in Sept., Oct.4(11), 5(47).

Caspian Tern- Sept.14(35), 20(2), 24(11), 27(11), 30(3).

Black Tern- Sept. 14(5), 21(3).

(Great bird groups on the wing - Autumn Migrant Species, cont'd)

(3) Southern Herons

American Egret- Reported from Bay Bridge - Sept.14(2-20), 21(9), 24(1), 26(1), 28(17),
Probably same flock reported here in July-Aug.

(4) Shorebirds

The shorebird migration was well under way in August. The records given below include most of the "last dates".

Piping Plover (breeds)- Sept. 21(2).

Semipalmated Plover- Regularly reported through Sept. Decreasing in Oct. Last,
Oct. 19(2).

Killdeer (breeds)- Very many Sept. Oct. records, decreasing in Nov.

Ruddy Turnstone- Sept.8(2), 9(2), 14(2), Nov.16(12),

Black-bellied Plover- Sept.24(1), 28(2), Oct. 12(1).

Woodcock (breeds)- Regularly reported Sept. to mid-Oct. Nov.1(1), 4(1), 15(1).

Wilson Snipe- Regularly reported small numbers Sept. 21 to Oct. 19(2).

Spotted Sandpiper (breeds)- Regularly reported through Sept. Only Oct. record
is 19(2).

Solitary Sandpiper- Sept.6(2), 12(1), 14(1), 27(3), 28(2).

Greater Yellowlegs- Regularly recorded in some numbers Sept. 3 to Oct. 30. Nov.9(1),
15 1 , 7 , 21(1).

Lesser Yellowlegs- Regularly recorded in some numbers Sept, 6 to Oct. 18, Oct.19(1), 25(1),
26(1), Nov.2(2), 17(1).

Pectoral Sandpiper- Recorded regularly in small numbers Sept. 3 to 28. Oct.12(1), 19(3),
26(2).

White-rumped Sandpiper- Sept.27(6), 28(3).

Baird Sandpiper- Recorded in small numbers Sept. 3 to 28.

Least Sandpiper- Recorded in small numbers Sept. 3 to 28., Oct. 12(1).

Red-backed Sandpiper- Oct. 12(20), 19(15), 26(29), Nov. 20 (1).

Dowitcher- Sept. 14 (1), 21(1) 24(2).

Stilt Sandpiper- Sept. 27(2).

Semipalmated Sandpiper- Reported regularly Sept.3 to 28. Oct. 12(3).

Western Sandpiper- Sept. 9(1).

Sanderling- Reported in small numbers Sept.3 to Oct. 19; Nov. 2(4).

(5) Woodpeckers - Flycatchers - Swallows - Vireos

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker- Regularly recorded Sept. 19 to Oct. 17(2).

Least Flycatcher-Sept.12(2), 13(2), Oct.5(1), 12(1).

Olive-sided Flycatcher- Sept. 13 (1).

Swallows- All species of swallows of the region were recorded in September. Lynds
Jones reported Bank, Rough-winged, and Barn Swallows, and Purple Martins
as "common" at Bay Bridge Sept. 14. (Last dates are given under "Summer
Resident Species").

Blue-headed Vireo- Sept. 12(1), 18(2), 28(2), Oct. 6(1), 9(1).

Philadelphia Vireo- Sept. 21(1), 28(1), Oct. 4(2).

(Great bird groups on the wing - Autumn Migrant Species, conttd)

(6) Thrushes

Robin (breeds). Large flocks reported in Sept. Reported regularly but in smaller numbers through Oct. Scattered records in Nov. Last, Nov.29(3).

Wood Thrush(breeds)- Regularly recorded through Sept. A flock of 25 reported Oct. 2. Oct.4(4), 5(5), 8(1), 12(2).

Hermit Thrush- Regularly reported Sept.26 to Oct.19(3).

Olive-backed Thrush- Regularly reported Sept.5 to Oct.12, Oct.29(1).

Gray-cheeked Thrush- Regularly reported in small numbers Sept.14 to Oct.2(2).

Wilson Thrush (breeds). Scattered individual records Sept.6 to Oct.13(1).

Bluebird (breeds)- Regularly reported in small flocks Sept. 1 to Oct.28, Nov.2(6), 3(2), 15(2).

(7) Warblers

The warbler migration was in full swing in August. Below are many "last records" for the year. Breeding species are included in this list to make the picture complete.

Black-and-white Warbler- Regularly reported Sept. 1 to 27, Oct.1(1), 4(2).

Blue-winged Warbler (breeds)- Sept.7(2), 9(1), 21(1), 22(1).

Tennessee Warbler- Sept.14(1), 18(3), Oct. 1(1), 4(1).

Orange-crowned Warbler- Oct.6(1), 11(2).

Nashville Warbler- Regularly recorded Sept.2 to Oct.5, Oct.11(3).

Parula Warbler- Sept.14(1).

Yellow Warbler (breeds)- Sept.7(3), 14(20), 20(3).

Magnolia Warbler- Regularly reported Sept.1 to Oct.6, Oct.10(2), 12(1), 19(1).

Cape May Warbler- Scattered records Sept.1 to Oct.16(1).

Black-throated Blue Warbler- Regularly recorded Sept.1 to Oct.7(2).

Myrtle Warbler- Regularly recorded Sept.7, increasing to first half Oct., Oct.12(75), 18(13) 19(26) 25(8), 31(1).

Kirtland Warbler- Oct. 5(2). See "Unusual Records" above.

Audubon Warbler- Oct.5(1). See "Unusual Records" above.

Black-throated Green Warbler (breeds)- Regularly recorded Sept,3 to Oct.7(2).

Cerulean Warbler (breeds)- Sept.12(1).

Blackburnian Warbler- Scattered records, largely single birds, Sept.6 to Oct.4.

Chestnut-sided Warbler- Sept.3(20), 7(3), 13(1), 26(1), 30(1), Oct.11(1).

Bay-breasted Warbler- Fairly regularly recorded Sept.13 to Oct.4(2).

Black-pollled Warbler- Fairly regularly recorded Sept.6 to 23.

Pine Warbler- Sept.13(16), 14(1), 19(1), Oct.4(8), 5(2).

Prairie Warbler.. Sept.23(2).

Palm Warbler- Fairly regularly recorded Sept.7 to Oct.11 with concentration of numbers (Sept.30 - Oct.2-4-5-6).

Ovenbird (breeds)- Fairly regularly recorded through Sept., Oct.12(1).

Northern Waterthrush- Sept.14(1), 17(1), 18(1), 19(1), 20(1) 28(1).

Louisiana Waterthrush (breeds)- Sept.3(1),7(1),18(1),19(1),28(1),Oct.4(1),5(4),6(1).

Connecticut Warbler- Sept.4(1),27(2), Oct.5(1).

Mourning Warbler- Sept.11(1).

Yellowthroat (breeds)- Fairly regularly recorded Sept.3 to Oct.6, Oct,11(1),18(1).

(Great bird groups on the wing - Autumn Migrant Species, cont'd)

Yellow-breasted Chat (breeds)- Sept. 21(1).

Hooded Warbler (breeds)- Regularly recorded Sept. 5 to 24(1).

Wilson Warbler- Fairly regularly recorded Sept. 1 to 21, Sept.29(4). "W.F"-

Canada Warbler- Scattered single records Sept.23 to 27.

Restart (breeds)- Regularly recorded Sept.3 to 16, scattered to Oct.6(1).

The above list adds 6 more species of warblers to the August list, making total of 34 species of warblers reported for the region this autumn. Last year 29 species were recorded during the same period.

(8) Blackbirds and Orioles

Bobolink (breeds)- Although the main migration locally was over in August, scattered records of small numbers of birds continued to be made during Sept. Last record was Sept.30(30).

Meadowlark (breeds)- Regularly reported Sept. Oct., Nov.1(1), 2(6),10(1),18(1), 29(1).

Redwing (breeds)- The redwing flocks were apparently decreasing in numbers in Nov. when an immense flock estimated at 25,000 birds was seen near Port Clinton Nov.12 (H. C. Dobbins), This looks like a union of many smaller flocks. Single redwings continued to be reported locally throughout Nov.

Baltimore Oriole (breeds)- Records in Sept. and early Oct. indicate movement of this species in small groups to Oct. 6(2).

Rusty Blackbird- Reported fairly regularly through Oct., Oct. 12(300), Nov.6(6), 9(8) 22(8), 28(4).

Bronzed Grackle (breeds)- Flocks in motion through Sept. and first half Oct. Last, Oct. 20(42).

Cowbird (breeds)- Flocks in motion through Sept. and first half Oct., Last,Oct.17(3)..

(9) Sparrows

In addition to the sparrows that breed locally, already noted under "Summer Resident Species", the following have been recorded during the autumn period.

Nelson Sparrow- Sept. 21(4) (McQuown); Sept. 23(2) (A. B. Williams).

Tree Sparrow-Scattered records Oct. 1 to 26, then regularly recorded through Nov. increasing in numbers in latter half of month.

White-crowned Sparrow- Sept.20(1), 21(1), then regularly recorded Sept. 27 to Oct. 12. Oct. 18(2), 19(2), 25(4), 31(2), Nov.3(3).

White-throated Sparrow- Recorded regularly in numbers Sept. 11 to Oct. 26 (largest numbers Sept. 28-Oct.12), Oct. 31(1), Nov. 9(3), 15(3), 17(1).

Fox Sparrow - Sept.27(1), scattered records through Oct. Nov.9(1), 15(1), 29(1).

Lincoln Sparrow- Regularly recorded Sept.24 to Oct.12. Oct. 18(2), Nov.15(1).

Lapland Longspur- Oct.29(4),Nov.15(100), 16(7),28(11). Not uncommon along the Lake Erie shore.

Snow Bunting- Oct.25(1), 26(13), Nov.2(41), 16(10). Not uncommon along the Lake Erie shore, often seen in company with Longspurs.

IV. Autumn and Winter Visitors

Roughleg- Sept.20(1), 28(1), Nov.7(2), 8(3), 9(2).

Snowy Owl- Nov.20(4), 26(2).

Red-breasted Nuthatch- Regularly reported Sept.3 to Nov.29.

Brown Creeper- Regularly recorded Sept.14 to Oct.20, Nov.3(1), 26(1).

Winter Wren- Fairly regularly recorded Sept.19 to Oct.28, Nov.29(1).

Golden-crowned Kinglet- Scattered records Sept.21 to Oct.4, unusually abundant through first half Oct., decreasing through latter half, and through Nov. An "all-day" flight, estimated at 100 or more was observed at the Holden Arboretum Nov. 24 (B.P.Bola, Jr.).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet- Scattered records Sept.14 to Oct.4, increasing to Oct.12, Oct.16(3), 19(14).

Pipit- Sept.27(6), Oct.5(10), 12(11), 18(12), 26(130).

Northern Shrike- May.4(1), 20(1), 30(1).

Evening Grosbeak- May.2(2) Rocky River valley (Rollin C, Dike).

Purple Finch- Regularly recorded Sept.21 to Octal, Oct.19(1), Nov.29(3).

Redpoll- Sept.23(4), Oct.26(5), 30(8), Nov.7(4), 16(8), 21(4), 29(5).

Red rosbill- Oct,25(3)

Slate-colored Junco- Although a few pairs are known to breed here, it is mainly as a winter visitor that the Junco appears. Regularly recorded in numbers from Sept.8, increasing through Oct.2, decreasing in Nov.

Call for winter bird population studies- As in past years, it is desirable that studies of winter bird populations be made in as many localities as possible. This means giving a few mornings weekly during January and February to the matter of noting all the birds found within a given area whose boundaries and acreage are definitely determined. Will any members of the Bird Club who have not done such work before but who would like to make such a contribution of time to the cause of local ornithology, communicate with the Editor? Others who have made such studies in the past are again invited to become winter bird-census-takers. Results will be published in the next issue of the Calendar. Ed.

NESTING HABITAT TABLOID

Here is our second tabloid description of the nesting habitat of a bird that may not be well known to many of our local observers. In this case the sketch deals with a diminutive member of the same family as that to which the Kinglets belong. The best place near Cleveland to see these sprightly little birds and watch their interesting nest-building habits is about the south shore of Hinckley Lake, and they will be at it by the latter part of April.

Ed.

Nesting Habitat of the Blue-Gray Gnatcatcher, Polioptila caerulea caerulea.

Rocky River valley - close to the stream - in Hinckley, seems to be a favorite nesting area for the Blue-Gray Gnatcatchers.

The nest is composed of bark strippings, grass, hair, and plant fibre, and is a precisely built, cup-shaped example of artistry. Two inches or less in depth, it is lined with fleecy plant substances. The outside is heavily and interestingly decorated with lichens. Placed in a crotch, or saddled on a horizontal branch, it may be found anywhere from eight to forty feet above the ground. Most of the nests that I have observed were located in crotches. In both appearance and construction the nests bear a striking resemblance to the nests of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird, only much larger.

These handsome little insect-hunters, long-tailed and erratic, possess the strange habit of often completing a nest, then tearing it apart and building another, using the same material. I observed one pair that built three nests, all within a radius of one hundred yards. The first Gnatcatcher I ever saw - and that was long ago - was dismantling its newly constructed home and building another a few yards away.

On the Hinckley Sunday morning Bird Walks I found that fully eight per cent of the observers had no acquaintance whatever with these fascinating little busy-bodies.

Frank D. Johnson.

FIELD NOTES

Hors d'oeuvre. The Mammal Department of the Museum of Natural History is more than a little interested in the contents of owl pellets. Recently a pellet disgorged by a Great Horned Owl, upon dissection yielded the remains of Ohio's smallest mammal - the Least Short-tailed Shrew, Cryptotis parva.

This tiny shrew, weighing about 2 grams, and being not more than 3 inches long (of which half an inch is tail), is considered to be quite rare in northeastern Ohio. Since the other remains in the pellet were those of a Cottontail Rabbit and a White-footed Mouse, obviously the shrew was not "second-hand". Compared with the size of the owl he seems truly "peanut fare".

Philip N. Moulthrop.

A Living Funnel. On October 12th, at about 6:00 p.m., my attention was attracted to a large flock of birds which were circling over the Riverside Theater on Lorain Avenue, near Rocky River Drive. The flock was composed of some three hundred Chimney Swifts, and they were circling over the chimney of the theater. The circling movement was from right to left, and the birds formed a complete ring as they moved around and around.

At certain intervals from ten to thirty birds would drop out of the moving ring and "funnel" into the chimney. It was apparent that if more than that number tried to enter the chimney at the same time, they would not have been able to secure adequate holds on the wall, and many would have fallen.

While this circling was in progress, a small hawk that looked much like a Sparrow Hawk₁ dashed into the fluttering ring. Immediately the swifts scattered, only to re-form the ring shortly after the hawk had disappeared. In ten minutes all the birds had dropped into the chimney.

Gerhard Deutschlander.

Downtown Ornithology. During the period September-October-November, 43 species of birds, including 10 species of warblers, were observed on the grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Avenue (downtown Cleveland).

Ed.

Golden-crowned Kinglets. These birds seem to have been more than usually abundant this autumn. Dr. Downer says his report might be called "A 219th Street GCK Report". He says: "This street has 4 rows of Silver Maples, and all during October the kinglets took possession. This is a favorite spot for them every fall. Our trees are exceedingly healthy, and maybe we have these beautiful little feathered friends to thank for their fine appearance".

C. T. Downer

Bluebird Triangle. "On May 13th we banded a bluebird family, including adults (male and female), and 4 young that had been raised in a bird house near our kitchen window. On May 20th the birds left the neighborhood.

About a week later the banded female again appeared at the box, and after another day or two she was joined by an unbanded male (a new husband!) Another nest was begun, eggs laid, and a new family of young hatched and successfully reared. These were banded on left legs to distinguish them from members of the first brood which were banded on right legs.

On August 5th all 4 young of the first brood returned and took turns perching on the roof of their former home. Now we are eagerly awaiting the return of the bluebirds next spring to see just what new family complications may arise".

Marion and Merit Skaggs.

Baby Quail Food. "Baby Quail under observation for a couple of weeks. Very tame so I could watch carefully. Food was insects if possible - that is, seeds, grain, corn-meal and the like were not touched, if slugs, grasshoppers, were to be had. Not fond of hairy caterpillars - not over-fond of earthworms. Food is killed and then banded on the ground, then eaten. Liked flies. Very fond of corn-borers and earthworms. Tried to eat a wasp but decided it was too tough a fighter. Ate one Cabbage Butterfly, but none after that. No ants or millipede. When I turned over soil with shovel or trowel it found all sorts of insect eggs, grit, and objects too small to see. Seemed fond of new light-green clover heads, chickweed blossoms, and other small greens and buds. Would lie and spread wings to sun. Interesting to watch it bite open the feather cases and preen new feathers".

C. M. Shipman.

Unusual Record. "On September 11th Mrs. Bohn and I recorded "the Stork" at Mt. Sinai Hospital". Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Al Bohn for recruiting another potential bird observer for future issues of the Calendar!

Ed.