

# BIRD CALENDAR

of the

## Cleveland Bird Club

38th Year, No. 2

March-April-May  
1942



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

Edited by Arthur B. Williams, The Cleveland Museum  
of Natural History

CLEVELAND, OHIO



THE BIRD CALENDAR

\*\*\*\*\*

Edited by

Francis H. Herrick 1906-1931

John W. Aldrich 1938-1941

S. Charles Kendeigh 1931-1938

Arthur B. Williams 1941-1942

## SPRING MIGRATION NUMBER

\*\*\*\*\*

Again the pendulum of migration has completed its swing from south to north and the birds are home again. To those observers who have watched and noted, has come once more the feeling of having been in attendance at one of nature's mighty demonstrations of orderliness in the universe. Not only do the birds come back on schedule as expected, but like the tides of the ocean the tides of bird migration take no account of happenings on the lesser stage of human activities. The fate of Pearl Harbor and Singapore influences not at all the regularity of their ebb and flow. Long after the present world conflict has been relegated to the records of the past, and quite regardless of its outcome, the birds will still, year after year after year, be seeking their nesting places far to the northward in springtime. So the record that we present in this number of the Calendar may be considered as a contribution to the understanding of the more enduring things of the world.

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are:

Leta E. Adams  
James Akers  
H. W. Baker  
George F. Bing  
Al Bohn  
B. P. Bole, Jr.  
Elijah H. Brown  
John Byrne  
Vera Carrothers  
Belle L. Clisby  
Roy E. Clisby  
Grace Curry  
Edith Dobbins  
H. C. Dobbins  
C. T. Downer  
Don Eckelberry  
Arthur B. Fuller

W. Earl Godfrey  
Winifred Goodsell  
Raymond W. Hill  
James H. Jenkins  
Frank D. Johnson  
Rudolph Kula  
J. O. McQuown  
C. B. Margach  
Ruby Margach  
Paul Martin  
Henry B. Merkle  
Margarette E. Morse  
P. N. Moulthrop  
Ruth Newcomer  
Donald L. Newman  
H. C. Oberholser  
Gladys E. Olson  
Alice Porter

Margery Ramisch  
Margaret Suhr Reed  
Raymond Roth  
Loretta Shafer  
F. N. Shankland  
Merit B. Skaggs  
Marion Skaggs  
H. W. Spangler  
Lisle Terwilliger  
J. Paul Visscher  
Harold E. Wallin  
Maurice B. Walters  
Robert Welchans  
S. V. Wharram  
Arthur B. Williams  
Dora Wood  
Lucille Wood

This list of 52 contributors is most gratifying in the light of our preoccupations with war interests during this period. In number of trips taken Margarett Morse comes first with 26. Earl Godfrey and Ruth Newcomer, working together, lead the field in number of species seen, their combined report listing 170 species. Miss Morse and Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs tie for second place with 164 species each. For time spent in the field George Bing should easily be awarded first place. He reports "19 long trips - total time about 90-100 hours" in the field.

The total number of species recorded since December 1 is now 224. Of these, 93 were recorded in the December-January-February period, and 131 additional in the March-April-May period.

Whatever is added to this list during the remainder of the year must be largely in the nature of rarities, since the Piping Plover and the Barn Owl are the only breeding species not yet reported for this year. Last year's record for species was 250.

The war continues to make inroads on the ranks of our observers. In addition to those reported in our last issue the following have since joined the armed forces of our country.

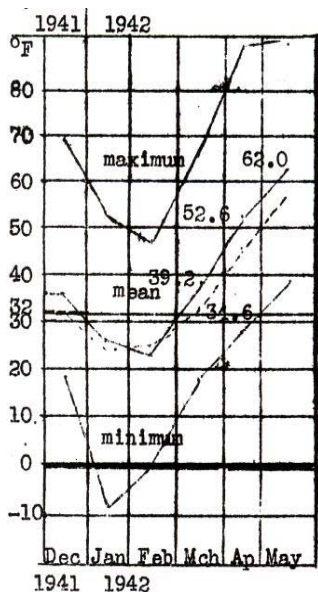
Joseph Corbe	- to the United States Army
Ralph A. O'Reilly Jr.	- to the United States Army
Raymond Roth	- to the United States Navy
Robert Welchans	- to the United States Army

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

Since it is an axiom in ecology that "the extremes of the factors are vastly more important than the means" we are in this issue adding to our temperature chart the maximum and minimum temperatures for each month. The average of those is the mean. Note that for March the mean is 4.6° higher than normal; for April, 6.4° higher; and for May, 4.1 higher.

Solid lines are current records - dotted lines the normal expectancy.

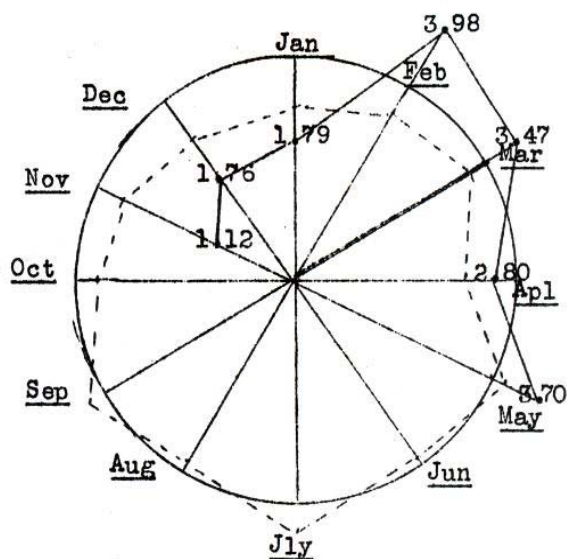
Mean and extreme temperatures,  
by months.



Although March was a month of snow and cold rains and April developed a snow storm on the 11<sup>th</sup>, the spring of 1942 was characterized by unseasonably high temperatures.

Precipitation - by months.

The length of each "spoke" of the wheel, from center to circumference equals 3 inches of water. Actual precipitation records are marked on the spokes and then connected by a line. This makes it possible to see at a glance the entire precipitation pattern for the period charted.



Beginning with April 10th, a week of very warm days started vegetation popping. By the 28th the foliage on forest trees was much advanced and the early wildflower season was about over. This warm wave continued well into May, and probably because it was more or less prevalent throughout the south, many migrating birds arrived early in the Cleveland region. Accumulated excess temperature since Jan. 1 was 392° by May 31. Excess of precipitation over normal was 2.45 inches of water. As a consequence of this combination of warm weather and plenty of moisture, forest vegetation had an aspect of unusual luxuriance by the end of May.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

American Egret - May 3. One seen on Sunday morning bird walk at Gordon Park.

Stilt Sandpiper - May 3. One seen on Sunday morning bird walk at Black Brook.

Snowy Owl - One seen on March 15 on ice at Guilford Lake, near Sebring, O. (about 50 miles southeast of Cleveland), by Don Eckelberry. One shot by 14 year old boy from chimney of house, Shaker Heights, March 25, and later brought to Museum of Natural History. This bird was blind in one eye, and its plumage was greatly soiled with soot, suggesting that it had wintered in the vicinity of soft coal smoke.

This brings to 50 the records of individual Snowy Owls reported from the Cleveland region between Nov. 20, 1941 and March 25, 1942 - certainly one of the greatest flights ever recorded here.

Saw-whet Owl - March 12. "calling intermittently from 9:00 p.m. to about 1:00 a.m." at Northfield, O. W. Earl Godfrey.

Mockingbird - May 25. One reported in yard at Cleveland Heights by Lisle Terwilliger.

Kentucky Warbler - May 3. One reported at Shaker Lakes by Donald Newman. (See Field Notes) May 17. Two reported in Rocky River valley by J. O. McQuown. May 21. Three reported in Rocky River valley by H. W. Baker.

Yellow-breasted Chat - While this species is usually recorded in very limited numbers in this region, there seems to have been an unusual influx this spring. One was reported April 26, to be followed in May by no less than 34 separate reports totaling 69 individuals. (17 reported in May 1941).

A bird of this species was picked up dead near East 115th Street and Wade Park Ave. by Karl Kraus and taken to Rosedale School, where it was identified by Grace Curry and Adela Gaede.

Blue Grosbeak - May 3. Two reported seen in Rocky River valley by J. O. McQuown. At first, in poor light, these were mistaken for female Cowbirds. Then in bright sun, the blue color of one, and "mottled blue and brown breast" of the other, together with chestnut wing-bars, presented them in their true character. "A trip to the Museum, and an examination of bird skins there, clearly identified them as an adult male and a changing male Blue Grosbeak".

Evening Grosbeak - March 7. A flock of 6 seen on east bank of Chagrin River near Wilson's Mill Road, by Mrs. Charles Vanek. Reported through Winifred Goodsell,

SPECIES LISTS

1. Permanent Resident Species - All of the following list of 26 Species have been reported regularly throughout the year.

Cooper Hawk - Numbers increasing in May.

Red-tailed Hawk - Numbers about constant.

Red-shouldered Hawk - Increasing in April.

Sparrow Hawk - Numbers about constant.

Ruffed Grouse - Small numbers about constant.

Bobwhite - Numbers about constant - apparently doing well this spring.

Ring-necked Pheasant - Numbers increasing slightly in May.

Rock Dove - Not regularly reported, but appears to be increasing as a wild bird in the region.

Screech Owl - Small numbers apparently constant.

Great Horned Owl - Small numbers apparently constant.

Barred Owl - Small numbers apparently constant.

Pileated Woodpecker - Apparently increasing slightly and occupying new territory

Red-bellied Woodpecker - Small numbers apparently constant.

Hairy Woodpecker - Numbers apparently constant.

Downy Woodpecker - Numbers apparently constant.

Prairie Horned Lark - Numbers reported decrease in March-April-May as winter flocks break up.

Blue Jay - Reported numbers increasing greatly in April and May, suggest influx from migration movement.

Black-capped Chickadee - Numbers apparently constant.

Tufted Titmouse - Numbers apparently constant.

White-breasted Nuthatch - Numbers apparently constant.

Carolina Wren - Two records only - April 12(2) - seem to indicate considerable reduction in numbers which are never large.

Cedar Waxwing - Large increase in May seems to indicate possible migratory or wandering movement.

Starling - Numbers apparently constant.

English Sparrow - Numbers apparently constant.

Cardinal - Numbers apparently constant.

Goldfinch Scattered records March, April, increasing greatly after May 2 suggest migratory or wandering movement.

## 2. Transient and Summer Resident Species

(For transient species first and last dates are given; for breeding species, date of first arrival noted.) \* - See "Noteworthy Records"

Common Loon - April 4 - May 24. April 19(26).

Horned Grebe - March 29 - May 11.

Pied-billed Grebe - March 21. Breeds.

Great Blue Heron - March 27. Breeds.

\*American Egret - May 3(1).

Green Heron - April 14. Breeds.

Black-crowned Night Heron - April 3. Breeds.

American Bittern - April 16. Breeds.

Least Bittern - May 9. Breeds.

Whistling Swan - March 15(70), 25(200), 31(50).

Canada Goose - March 13 - May 9. April 12(200), 18(210).

Mallard - March 8. Scattering records March-April-May. A few breed.

Black Duck - March 1 - May 9.. (wintered). A few breed.

Gadwall - March 15 - May 9. Scattering records.

Baldpate - March 14 - May 30. Scattering records.

Pintail - March 14 - May 9. Scattering records.

Green-winged Teal - March 29(15); April 30(,10), 19(9) ; May 3(1).

- Blue-winged Teal - April 5 - May 17. Scattering records. A few breed.
- Shoveler - March 22 - May 9. Scattering records,
- Wood Duck - March 8. Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.
- Redhead - March 15 (16), 18(8), 22(2): April 3(25), 4(250).
- Ring necked Duck - March 15 April 21. Regularly recorded.
- Canvasback - March 15(3),18(7),22(1),26(500), 29(2); April 3(50),4(96).
- Greater Scaup - March 18(9); April 7(8), 11(3). 14(1), 25(6).
- Lesser Scaup - Regularly recorded March-April-May. Abundant in April in large flocks. Our most abundant wintering duck,
- American Goldeneye - Regularly recorded March-April-May. March 1 - May 3. (wintered).
- Bufflehead - March 8 - May 3. Regularly recorded in small numbers. (wintered).
- Ruddy Duck April 3 - May 24. Regularly recorded in small numbers April and May.
- Hooded Merganser - March 15 (2),27(4),April 3(15),4(4)49(5),21(1),May 10(2).
- American Merganser - March 1 - April 26. Regularly recorded. (wintered).
- Red-breasted Merganser - March 4 - May 10. Abundant in April. (wintered).
- Turkey Vulture - March 17. Breeds.
- Sharp-shinned Hawk - March 1(1),14(1),22(1),24(1). Regularly recorded throughout May. Breeds.
- Cooper Hawk Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.
- Red-tailed Hawk - Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.
- Red-shouldered Hawk - Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.
- Broad-winged Hawk - March 30(1), April 20(1),25(1), MAY 3(1), 17(3). Breeds.
- Roughleg - April 4(4), Sandusky Marshes M. B. Skaggs.
- Bald Eagle - Scattering records March-April-May. Breeds.
- Marsh Hawk - Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.
- Osprey - Scattering records April 16 - May 24.
- King Rail - May 25(1) Corning Lake - B. P. Bole and P. N. Moulthrop. Breeds.
- Virginia Rail - April 4(1), May 2(1),9(1),10(3),25(1). Breeds.
- Sora - April 19(2),25(2), May 10(1),17(1),24(4). Breeds.
- Florida Gallinule May 9(27),24(1),25(2),30(5). Breeds.
- Coot - March 22 - May 9, scattered records.
- Semipalmated Plover - May 24(1).
- Killdeer - March 7, recorded considerable numbers March-April-May. Breeds.
- Ruddy. Turnstone - March 29(1), May 23(1).
- Woodcock - March 7, regularly recorded small numbers. Breeds.
- Wilson Snipe - April 4, May 17, Scattered records.
- Upland Plover - April 19, Regularly recorded small numbers. Breeds.
- Spotted Sandpiper - April 16, Regularly recorded considerable numbers. Breeds.
- Solitary Sandpiper - April 12 - May 24, Regularly recorded May 2 ft 17.
- Greater Yellowlegs - April 12 - May 30. Scattered records small numbers.
- Lesser Yellowlegs - April 13 - May 17. Scattered records small numbers.
- Pectoral Sandpiper - May 3(37).
- Least Sandpiper - Regularly recorded small numbers May 2 -is 24.
- Red-backed Sandpiper - May 24(1).
- Dowitcher - May 17(1).
- \*Stilt Sandpiper - May 3(2).
- Semipalmated Sandpiper - May 17(2),23(3),24(5).
- Sanderling - May 17(1),23(2),24(5).

Great Black-backed Gull - March 4(1), W. E. Godfrey.

Herring Gull - Regularly recorded March-April-May, numerous. (wintered).

Ring-billed Gull - Regularly recorded March-April-May, less than Herring Gull.  
(wintered).

Bonaparte Gull - April 5 - May 24, regularly recorded, April, small numbers.

Common Tern - May 2(3),3(18),10(13),24(2). Breeds Lake Brie Islands.

Caspian Tern - April 19(1), May 23(1).

Black Tern - May 8(3),9(17),11(3),23(1),24(2), Shaker Lakes and Aurora Pond.

Mourning Dove - Scattered records to March 21, then regularly recorded in  
increasing numbers.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo - May 2(1),4(1). Regularly recorded after May 8. Breeds.

Black-billed Cuckoo - May' 2(1),3(4). Regularly recorded after May 7. Breeds.

\*Snowy Owl- March 15(1),25(1)

\*Saw-whet Owl - March 12(1).

Whippoorwill - April 22, regularly recorded small numbers. Breeds.

Nighthawk - May 1, regularly recorded small numbers. Breeds.

Chimney Swift - After April 20 regularly recorded. Breeds.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird - May 8, regularly recorded small numbers. Breeds.

Belted Kingfisher - Scattered records March, becoming numerous after April 4. Breeds.

Flicker - Scattered records March, becoming numerous after April 1. Breeds.

Red-headed Woodpecker - Scattered records from March 1, regularly recorded small  
numbers April and May. Breeds.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - April 4 - May 14.

Kingbird - April 23(1), 30(1), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Crested Flycatcher - April 18(1),26(3),30(4), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Phoebe - Regularly recorded after March 22. Breeds.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - May 11-28, small numbers.

Acadian Flycatcher - April 27(1),28(1), Regularly recorded after May 3.  
Breeds.

Alder Flycatcher - Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Least Flycatcher - April 30(1), Regularly recorded after May 2, Occasionally  
breeds.

Wood Pewee - April 28(1),May 3(2),5(1), Regularly recorded after May 9. Breeds.

Olive-sided Flycatcher - May 3(2)47(1).

Tree Swallow - April 4(3), Regularly recorded after April 11, Breeds.

Bank Swallow - April 18(5),19(1).20(3),26(8), Regularly recorded after May 2.  
Breeds.

Rough-winged Swallow - Regularly recorded after April 17. Breeds.

Barn Swallow April 12(1),14(3), Regularly recorded after April 16. Breeds.

Cliff Swallow - April 26(5), Regularly recorded after May 3. Breeds.

Purple Martin - March 26(3) - April 1(2),4(8),5(2), Regularly recorded after  
April 11. Breeds.

Crow - Regularly recorded March-April-May. Breeds.

Red-breasted Nuthatch - Small numbers March-April-May to May 24.

Brown Creeper - March 7(1),14(2),15(1),23(1),26(2), Regularly recorded April,  
May 2(1),3(2),10(2).

House Wren - Regularly recorded April 24. Breeds.

Winter Wren - April 4(4),5(2),11(2),12(2),19(1), May 24(1).

Prairie Marsh Wren - Regularly recorded after May 3. Breeds.



Short-billed Marsh Wren - May 10(2),25(4),31(2). Breeds.

\*Mockingbird - May 25(1).

Catbird - April 27(1),29(4).30(1), Regularly recorded after May 1. Breeds.

Brown Thrasher - Regularly recorded after April 17, Breeds.

Robin - March 1(1),6(2), Regularly recorded in numbers after March 7. Breeds.

Wood Thrush - April 3(1),10(1), Scattered April records after April 16.

Regularly recorded numbers in May. Breeds.

Hermit Thrush March 27(1), April 1(1), Regularly recorded April 4 to May 19.

Olive-backed Thrush - April 25(2),30(1). Regularly recorded May 2 to 30.

Gray-cheeked Thrush - April 30(1). Regularly recorded May 10 to 28,

Veery - Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds sparingly.

Bluebird - Regular recorded after March 7. Breeds.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - Regularly recorded after April 24. Breeds.

Golden-crowned Kinglet - March 12(3), Regularly recorded March 25 to April 28.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet - April 5(2), Regularly recorded after April 12 to May 12.

Pipit - April 12(2),25(7),26(1), May 3(6).

Migrant Shrike - March 29(1),41 4(7), May 3(2),10(1),18(1),23(1),30(1). Breeds.

Yellow-throated Vireo - April 22(1),28(1),30(1), Regularly recorded after May 1. Breeds.

Blue-beaded Vireo - April 26(1), Regularly recorded small numbers May 2 - 23.

Red-eyed Vireo - April 29(1), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Philadelphia Vireo - May 1(2)47(6),27(1).

Wangling Vireo - Regularly recorded after April 25. Breeds.

Black and White Warbler April 26 »May 26 regularly recorded.

Blue-winged Warbler - Regularly recorded after April 28. Breeds.

Tennessee Warbler - Regularly recorded May 2 - 24.

Orange-crowned Warbler - April 19(1), May 5(1),10(2),15(1).

Nashville Warbler - April 26(1), Regularly recorded May 2 to 18, May 23(1).

Parula Warbler - May 3(1),10(1).11(2),12(2),14(1),16(1),17(4),24(2).

Yellow Warbler - March 25(1),26(2), April 17(1).20(2). Regularly recorded after April 24. Breeds.

Magnolia Warbler - April 26(5), Regularly recorded May 2 - 30.

Cape May Warbler - April 30(1), Regularly recorded May 3.24.

Black-throated Blue Warbler - Small numbers regularly recorded May 10-24.

Myrtle Warbler - April 14(1), Regularly recorded April 18 - May 17, May 24(1).  
(150 at Shaker Lakes 4/27. F. N. Moulthrop.)

Black throated Green Warbler - Regularly recorded after April 26. Breeds.

Cerulean Warbler - April 26(2),28(4), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Blackburnian Warbler - April 19(2), Regularly recorded May 2.24.

Chestnut-sided Warbler - Regularly recorded May 3-25.

Bay-breasted Warbler - Regularly recorded May 9-26.

Black-poll'd Warbler - Regularly recorded May 11-30.

Pine Warbler - Scattered records April 17 - May 26.

Palm Warbler - Regularly recorded April 26 - May 17.

Ovenbird - Regularly recorded April 26. Breeds.

Northern Waterthrush - April 25(1),26(1). Regularly recorded May 9-17.

Louisiana Waterthrush - Regular recorded after April 16. Breeds.

\*Kentucky Warbler - May 3(1),17(2)<sup>y</sup>,21(3). (See Field Notes).

Connecticut Warbler - May 3(1),19(1).

Mourning Warbler May 14(1),26(1),28(1).

Yellowthroat - Regularly recorded after April 29. Breeds.

\*Yellow-breasted Chat - April 26(1), Regularly recorded May 2-31. Breeds sparingly

Hooded Warbler - Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Wilson Warbler - May 5(1), Regularly recorded May 12-26.

Canada Warbler - May 2(1), Regularly recorded May 101-26.

Redstart - April 26(2),29(1), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Bobolink - April 26(35).29(1), Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

Meadowlark - March 8(1)4(1), Regularly recorded after March 14. Breeds.

Redwing - March 1(1),7(16),6(11)40(2). Regularly recorded after March 14. Breeds.

Orchard Oriole - May 29(1). Breeds sparingly.

Baltimore Oriole - Regularly recorded after April 27. Breeds.

Rusty Blackbird - Scattered records March and April to April 27.

Bronzed Grackle - Regularly recorded after March 8. Breeds.

Cowbird - March 8(62)40(8)45(0,16(10), Regularly recorded after March 22. Breeds.

Scarlet Tanager - April 26(1),29(1),30(4), Regularly recorded after May 1. Breeds.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak - Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

\*Blue Grosbeak - May 3(2).

Indigo Bunting - Regularly recorded after May 2. Breeds.

\*Evening Grosbeak - March 7(6).

Purple Finch - March 25(2),April 12(3),17(2), Regularly recorded April 26 May 17. Breeds sparingly.

Redpoll - March 8(13)40(5)45(1)48(4),29(10), April 5(2)42(10).

Pine Siskin - May 23(2),24(2)01(3).

Red-eyed Towhee - March 1(3), Regularly recorded after March 14, increasing after April 4. Breeds.

Savannah Sparrow - March 29(3), Scattered records after April 4. Breeds.

Grasshopper Sparrow April 22(1),25(1),29(1), Regularly recorded after May 2.. Breeds.

Vesper Sparrow - March 26(2),27(3),28(1), Regularly recorded after April 1. Breeds.

Lark Sparrow - April 5(4),12(3), both records S. V. Wharram, Austinburg, Ohio.

Slate-colored Junco - Regularly recorded March and April, May 10(4), Breeds sparingly.

Tree Sparrow - Regularly recorded to April 19, April 25(25), May 3(1).

Chipping Sparrow March 26(2),29(5), Regularly recorded after April 11, Breeds.

Field Sparrow - March 15(12)48(7),22(1), Regularly recorded after March 26. Breeds.

White-crowned Sparrow - April 5(2)42(1),17(2),22(2),25(1),26(2), Regularly recorded May 1-30.

White-throated Sparrow - Regularly recorded April 16 - May 24.

Fox Sparrow - Scattered records March 17 to May 11.

Lincoln Sparrow - April 4(1),11(3),22(3), Regularly recorded May 12-19, May 25(1),26(1).

Swamp Sparrow - March 29(3),April 4(1), Scattered records from April 10, Breeds.

Song Sparrow - Regularly recorded after March 7. Breeds.

Migration Time-table - Spring 1942

(First dates reported during the period March-April-May)

1. Waterfowl and Shorebirds

- March 1 - Lesser Scaup, American Goldeneye, American Merganser, Red-breasted Merganser, Black Duck (all wintering species).  
7 - Killdeer, Woodcock  
8 - Mallard, Wood Duck, Bufflehead  
13 - Canada Goose  
14 - Baldpate, Pintail, Ring-necked Duck.  
15 - Whistling Swan, Gadwall, Redhead, Canvasback, Hooded Merganser  
20 - Black Duck  
21 - Pied-billed Grebe  
22 - Shoveler, Coot  
29 - Horned Grebe, Green winged Teal, Ruddy Turnstone
- April 3 - Ruddy Duck  
4 - Common Loon, Blue-winged Teal, Virginia Rail, Wilson Snipe  
9 - Florida Gallinule  
12 - Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs  
13 - Lesser Yellowlegs  
16 - Spotted Sandpiper  
19 - Sora, Upland Plover
- May 2 - Least Sandpiper  
3 - Pectoral Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper  
17 - Dowitcher, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Sanderling  
24 - Semipalmated Plover, Red-backed Sandpiper

2. Thrushes and Sparrows

- March 7 - Robin, Bluebird, Song Sparrow  
15 - Field Sparrow  
17 - Fox Sparrow  
25 - Vesper Sparrow  
26 - Chipping Sparrow  
27 - Hermit Thrush  
29 - Savannah Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow
- April 3 - Wood Thrush  
4 - Lincoln Sparrow  
5 - Henslow Sparrow, Lark Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow  
16 - White-throated Sparrow  
22 - Grasshopper Sparrow  
26 - Olive-backed Thrush  
30 - Gray-cheeked Thrush
- May 5 - Wilson Thrush

3. Warblers

- March 25 - Yellow  
April 14 - Myrtle  
16 - Louisiana Waterthrush  
17 - Pine  
19 - Blackburnian

- 25 - Northern Waterthrush
- 26 - Black and White, Nashville, Magnolia, Black-throated Green  
Cerulean, Palm, Ovenbird, Yellow-breasted Chat, Redstart
- 28 - Blue-winged
- 29 - Yellowthroat
- 30 - Cape May
- May 2 - Tennessee, Canada, Hooded
- 3 - Parula, Chestnut-sided, Kentucky, Connecticut
- 9 - Bay-breasted
- 10 - Black-throated Blue
- 11 - Black-poll
- 14 - Mourning

#### Comment

Due possibly to unseasonably warm weather in the south, and the absence of any inhibiting local weather conditions, many summer resident and transient species arrived unusually early in the Cleveland region this spring. The migration as a whole seemed to be more evenly distributed in point of time than usual, lacking the "waves" which so often characterize the spring migration. No great concentrations of species such as are often noted at Gordon Park were reported.

Such "waves" as were noted were the following:

March 17 - Tree Sparrows.

March 17 and March 21 - Song Sparrows.

March 21 - Robins.

May 11 to 20 - Least Flycatchers (especially abundant May 13).

May 13 - Canada Warblers (South Euclid and Cleveland Heights).

May 14 to 19 - Tennessee Warblers.

The list of rarities so eagerly anticipated by those who watch the spring migration closely was a small one.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Problem in Bird Migration

The Corning Lake colony of nesting Prairie Marsh Wrens this year arrived on its nesting area two weeks later than the colony of the same species nesting at Aurora Pond. Both locations are on the plateau - one north-east, the other south-east of Cleveland. Corning Lake is about 22 miles almost directly north of Aurora Pond. The Aurora Pond colony is an old, well established one; the Corning Lake colony is but two years old this season. Has anyone a ready explanation to offer for the difference in spring arrival dates?

#### Look for nesting Juncos!

Readers of the Calendar will recall Mr. Bole's description of nesting Slate-colored Juncos on Little Mountain which appeared in the last issue. Will observers who have access to cool, wooded ravines on the plateau east of Cleveland, pay special attention to such places this summer in an effort to locate additional Junco nesting territories?

#### Australian Representative

Tom Downer writes from Australia that he has a Cassowary's egg that he is saving to bring back to the Museum of Natural History after the war is over.

FIELD NOTESKentucky Warbler

"On the clear, but rather windy afternoon of May 3, I was seated in the woodland just beyond the Lily Pond (Shaker Lakes) when suddenly I observed a male Kentucky Warbler walking in a most deliberate fashion in and out among the May Apple, Foam Flower, and other small plants about 20 yards away.

The bird, its underparts a striking rich yellow, particularly when the sunlight touched upon them, occasionally half fluttered, *half* hopped, off the ground to snatch at insect life it had spied on the foliage overhead, but it never rose more than a foot above the ground. This warbler, which remained in the vicinity for almost half an hour, came so close to me at one time that I could actually see the grayish tips of the crown-feathers."

Donald L. Newman.

A "full" day:

On May 9th Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs report seeing 105 different species of birds in one day on a trip to Pymatuning Reservoir.

Arab Chief tan

April 15. "Watched a Yellow-bellied Sapsucker for at least a half an hour as he stalked his prey on the trunk of a large elm. He was as still, wily, and patient as a cat watching at a mouse-hole. His head, in the late afternoon sun, looked as though covered with blood, and his throat too was drenched. But like an Arab chief tan, with his burnoose swirling about his head, he was yet unbowed."

Margaret Suhr Reed.

Some Nesting Records

April 28 - Killdeer. Bird incubating 4 eggs. Holden Arboretum. A.  
B. Williams

May 5 - Ruffed Grouse. Nest, 12 eggs. Hinckley. F. D. Johnson

May 9 - Great Horned Owl. Two young. M. B. Skaggs

May 13 - Ruffed Grouse. Nest, 10 eggs. Bedford, J. H. Jenkins

May 15 - Rock Dove. On house, Scarborough Road. Cleveland Heights. A. B.  
Williams

May 17 - Blue-winged Warbler. Nest, 3 eggs plus 1 Cowbird egg.  
Northfield. W. E. Godfrey

May 17 - Killdeer. Young bird not yet able to fly. O. B. Margach

May 17 - Marsh Hawk. Nest, 5 eggs. R. W. Hill

May 24 - Yellow Warbler. Nest, 4 eggs. S. V. Wharram

May 30 - Ovenbird. Nest, 5 eggs. R. W. Hill

May 30 - Hooded Warbler. Nest, 4 eggs plus 1 Cowbird egg. Vera  
Carrothers and Margarett Morse

May 30 - Veery. Nest, 4 eggs. Vera Carrothers and Margarett Morse.

Tires and Gasoline Rationing Notwithstanding.

That one may not have to sharply reduce the scope and enjoyment of bird study because of the limitations placed on transportation in these days is well illustrated by the experience of Donald Newman.

Living within walking distance of Shaker Lakes, he visited this

region 18 times during March, April, and May, and recorded a total of 96 different species of birds seen there. At this same location the regular Sunday morning bird walks netted a total of 105 species from April 19 to May 24. One need not travel far to see birds in abundance,

#### Downtown Ornithology

The grounds of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History at 2717 Euclid Avenue and those of the Cleveland Automobile Club next to it on the west constitute a small oasis of trees, shrubbery and lawns in the midst of downtown Cleveland. Here an astonishing number of migrating birds, especially in spring, are always to be seen by those who have eyes to see. It is a great place to study "waves" in the tide of bird migration,

During March, April, and May of this year no less than 79 different species of birds have been reported as seen here by the Museum staff. These include all (which can be encountered in the Cleveland region) of the flycatchers except the Olive-sided, all of the thrushes, all of the vireos, 21 species of warblers, and 14 species of finches and sparrows.

#### UNUSUAL NESTING HABITAT TABLOID

The following description of one of the more unfamiliar nesting birds of the Cleveland region has to do with a garrulous small bird which delights to nest in cattail marshes in close association with others of its kind. Last year on Corning Lake at the Holden Arboretum, a colony of 7 pairs of Prairie Marsh Wrens (*Telmatodytes palustris iliacus*) established themselves for the first time. This year the colony has doubled in size, and the cattails resound to the continual piping rattle of the singing males.

The male marsh wren starts the nesting season by building several cocoanut-sized, globe-shaped nests of woven cattail leaves, reed stems and mosses. Each nest is securely anchored to several near-by cattail stems by means of clever loops of reed stems or cattail leaves from 2 to 4 feet above the shallow water. His lady selects the one that strikes her fancy and then both birds proceed to line it with cattail down or feathers and dry mosses. After completing the interior, and decorating and camouflaging the small round entrance hole in the side of the nest, the female lays from 3 to 7 chocolate-brown eggs.

The male bird, possibly hoping for a housing boom, may continue merrily to build still more nests. These extra nests serve to put marauders on the wrong trail and cause them to give up their search for the occupied nest in disgust - but we can not be sure that the extra nests are deliberate deceptions. Certainly they are used as roosting places by the male marsh wren and possibly by the rest of the family after they leave the nest in which they were hatched.

Philip N. Moulthrop.

#### 1941-42 Duck Census

The report of the winter duck census made by members of the Kirtland Bird Club reached us too late for inclusion in this issue of the Calendar. It will appear in the next issue.