

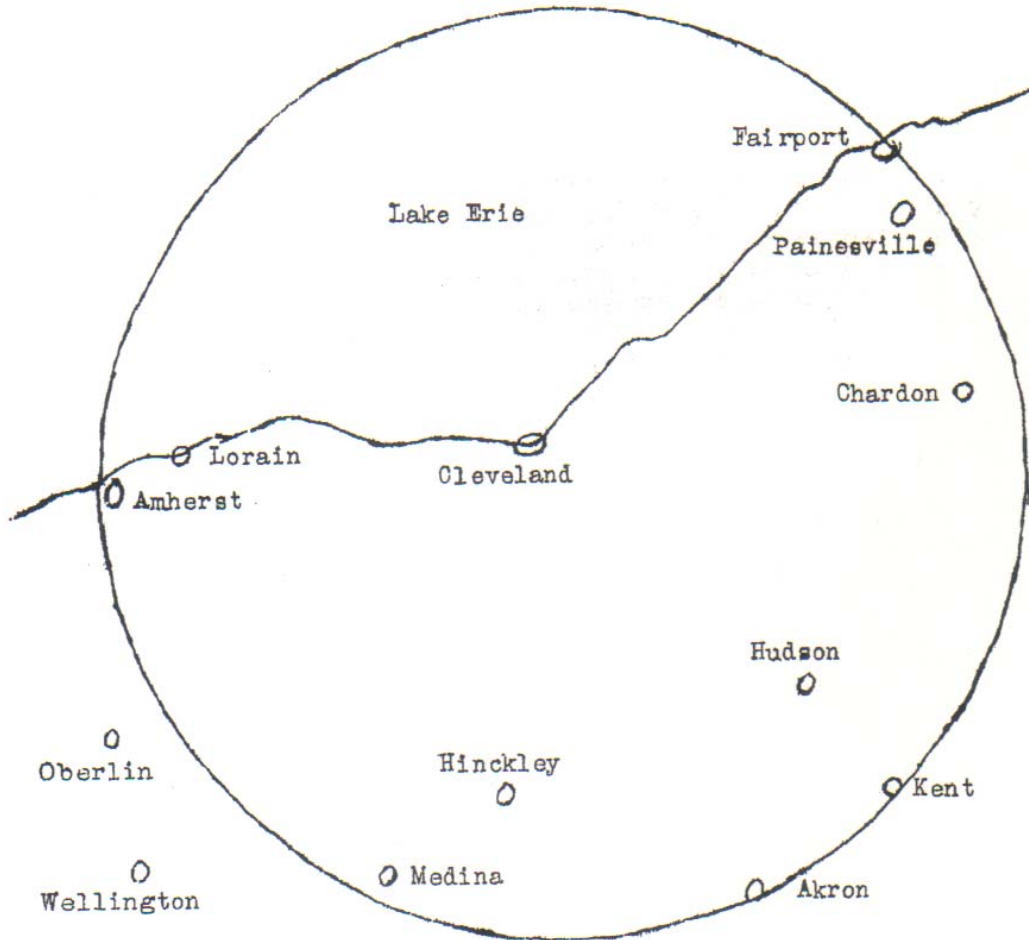
THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Founded by Francis H. Herrick
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CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Autumn Number

Issued January 10, 1946

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

This issue of the Calendar brings together the full record of the autumn migration, and lists an unusual number of infrequent winter visitors. Being the last number of Volume 41, it is of interest to note that since December 1, 1944, the species list reported totals 247 – just 3 below our record of 250 (1941). The species added since our last issue are Lesser Snow Goose, Blue Goose, Surf Scoter, American Scoter, King Eider, Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Red Phalarope, Snowy Owl, Three-toed Woodpecker, Northern Shrike, Evening Grosbeak, Lincoln Sparrow.

It is a great satisfaction to welcome back to our group of “reporters” some who have recently returned from war service. All together these now include James Akers, James Black, Gerhard Deutschlander, Tom Downer, Richard Klein, Edward MacArthur, Ralph O'Reilly, Harold Wallin, Robert Welchans, William Scheele.

Contributors to this issue of the Calendar are:

Olin Bailey	James W. Gebhart	Margarette E. Morse
Llewellyn P. Barbour	Edna Gifford	Charles P. Mountz
Harry Branch	Mrs. Elmer W. Glause	Donald L. Newman
Vera Carrothers	W. Earl Godfrey	Margaret Perner
C. E. Cenley	Emil Gogolin	Mrs. A. C. Poore
B. F. Crew	Carl Hamann	Marjorie Ramisch
Mrs. R. W. Crittenden	Raymond W. Hill	L. D. Sauerbrun
Grace Curry	James Jenkins	Warner Seely
Owen Davies	Donna Karl	Margaret Sherwin
Alberta T. Daywalt	Ruth R. Kennan	Jack Singleton
Ralph W. Dexter	George King	Marian Skaggs
Virginia Donnelly	Mrs. Spence O. Kline	Merit B. Skaggs
Mrs. Gifford Evans	Rudolph Kula	Gordon Spare
C. M. Finfrock	John E. Lieftinck	Fred Strasser
Robert Folker	A. R. McCreary	Harold E. Wallin
Arthur B. Fuller	J. O. McQuown	Arthur B. Williams
Adela Gaede	Henry B. Merkle	Edythe G. Williams

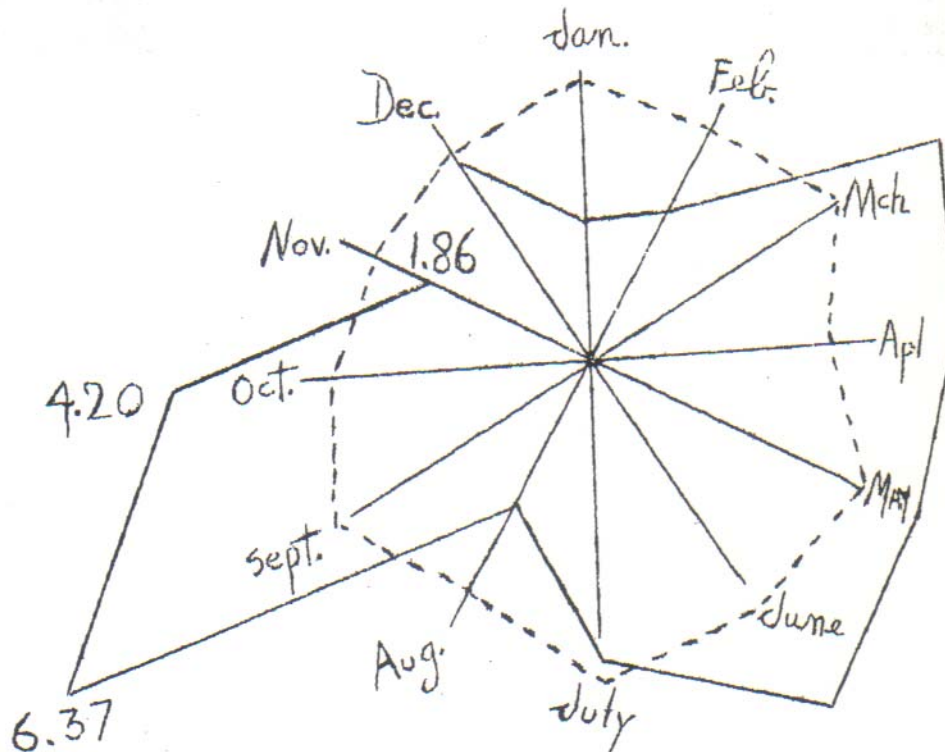
SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

September was a month of cold rain. After the 7th there were only 4 days without rain. This resulted in about double normal precipitation as is graphically shown on the chart below.

October was ushered in by chilly rains and cold days, but the 17th and 18th were warm and spring-like. Some nice "Indian summer" days developed during the latter part of the month, and these were continued into the first week of November.

The first snow came November 4; the first real freeze November 15.

With the November precipitation records in, it appears that the year 1945 as a whole was an unusually wet year, showing an excess over normal since January 1 of 4.46 inches of water. The chart below shows that the periods of heaviest rainfall were during the spring and autumn. Each spoke of the wheel represents a possible 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the points with indicate the "normal" or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual amount of precipitation for the months of 1945 indicated. Figures are from the reports of the U. S. Weather Bureau, located at the Cleveland Airport.



INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

- Holboell Grebe – One seen November 4 at “White City” by Earl Godfrey.
- Whistling Swan – From November 3 to November 14, a total of 748 of these spectacular birds were reported, with a concentration of numbers November 10 – numerous observers.
- Lesser Snow Goose – Five seen October 28 at Beaver Creek (about 30 miles west of Cleveland) – Godfrey-Morse-Skaggs.
- Blue Goose – Ten seen at Beaver Creek October 28 – Godfrey-Morse-Skaggs. One juvenile on lawn, Lakewood City Park, eating grass. November 17 to December 1 – R. W. Hill.
- King Eider – One seen in midst of flock of Bonaparte Gulls at “White City” November 18 – R. W. Hill, George King.
- American Osprey – One seen September 22 at Aurora Pond by R. W. Hill, another October 18 at Waite Hill by Margaret Sherwin.
- Hudsonian Curlew – From September 18 to October 6 at least 2 birds regularly reported at “White City” – Carrothers-Ramisich-Hill-Morse.
- White-rumped Sandpiper – One seen October 6 at Richmond Beach by R. W. Hill.
- Buff-breasted Sandpiper – One seen September 1 and 2 at “White City” – Carrothers-Godfrey.
- Red Phalarope – One seen November 25 and 26 at “White City” – Morse-Hill-Skaggs.
- Pamarine Jaeger – One collected October 15 at Richmond Harbor by Rudolph Kula.
- Parasitic Jaeger – One or 2 individuals (probably more) frequently see and reported by numerous observers at “White City”, Chagrin Harbor, Richmond Beach, Gordon Park, lake front at East 54 and 55 Streets, October 2 to 9, and scattering dates to November 25. One dead bird picked up at “White City” October 7 by R. W. Hill. See Field Notes, p. 12.
- Snowy Owl – Nine individual birds reported seen November 2 to 25 at various places along the lake front from Rocky River to Willoughby – numerous observers. See also Records from Neighboring Localities, p. 9.
- Saw-whet Owl – One picked up dead October 24 at 745 East 82 Street, Cleveland, and sent to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History by Virginia Donnelly.
- Three-toed Woodpecker – One observed September 29 at Euclid, Ohio by Mr. and Mrs. Spence O. Kline.
- Mockingbird – One seen November 5 at Euclid, Ohio, by J.W. Gebhart.
- Evening Grosbeak – A flock of 23 seen November 18 at North Chagrin by Margarete E. Morse.

SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS
(Within 30 miles of Cleveland Public Square)

I.

Permanent Resident Species

- Sharp-shinned Hawk – October 19(1), 29(1).
Cooper Hawk – Recorded regularly as single birds September 9 to November 18.
Eastern Red-tailed Hawk – September 16(1), 22(1), October 7(2), 18(2), 21(1),
 November 4(1), 22(1).
Northern Red-shouldered Hawk - September 22(2), October 7(3), 21(1).
Marsh Hawk – September 22(1), 27(1), November 1(1), 4(1).
Eastern Sparrow Hawk – Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Appalachian Ruffed Grouse – September 27(1), October 28(1).
Eastern Bobwhite – September 16(7), October 7(10), November 7(10).
Ring-necked Pheasant – October 21(1), November 16(2), 24(1).
Rock Dove - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Eastern Screech Owl - September 22(1), 25(1), 26(1), November 1(1).
Great Horned Owl - September 27(1).
Northern Barred Owl – November 23(1).
Saw-whet Owl – October 24(1).
Northern Pileated Woodpecker - September 15(1), 22(2), 30(1), October 7(1),
 29(1), November 14(2).
Red-bellied Woodpecker - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Eastern Hairy Woodpecker - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Northern Downy Woodpecker - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Prairie Horned Lark – November 11(1).
Northern Blue Jay - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Northern Black-capped Chickadee - Regularly recorded September-October-
 November.
Tufted Titmouse - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
White-breasted Nuthatch - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Cedar Waxwing – September 1(1), 23(6).
Starling - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
English Sparrow - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Eastern Cardinal - Regularly recorded September-October-November.
Eastern Goldfinch - Regularly recorded September-October-November.

II.

Summer Resident Species

- Pied-billed Grebe – Scattering September-October-November records. Last
 November 25(1).
Great Blue Heron – Regular September-October records. November 4(1), 7(1),
 8(1).
Eastern Green Heron – Regularly recorded September. October 7(1).
Black-crowned Night Heron – September 16(1).
American Bittern – October 21(1).
Common Mallard – (See Migrant Species).
Black Duck – September 22 (6) – (See Migrant Species).
Blue-winged Teal – (See Migrant Species).
Wood Duck – September 12(2), 16(11), 22(4), October 14(4), November 1(2), 3(1).

Summer Resident Species (continued)

- Eastern Turkey Vulture – September 15(8), 16(2), October 7(2).
Virginia Rail – September 1(1), 22(3).
Florida Gallinule – September 22(1).
American Coot – (See Migrant Species).
Killdeer – Recorded regularly September 1 to October 21(3). November 25(2).
American Woodcock – September 30(1), November 6(1).
Spotted Sandpiper – Recorded regularly September 1 to 12. October 6(1).
Eastern Mourning Dove – Regularly recorded September 2 to 22. October 6(2), 7(4), 13(3), November 5(1), 15(1).
Yellow-billed Cuckoo – October 1(1).
Black-billed Cuckoo – September 21(1).
Eastern Nighthawk – September 1(1), 5(1), 7(1), 9(2), 20(1), October 7(1).
Chimney Swift – Regularly recorded September 2 to 30. October 3(3), 5(30), 6(6).
Ruby-throated Hummingbird – September 3(1), 5(1), 15(1), 16(1), 17(1), October 5(1), 15(1).
Eastern Belted Kingfisher – Regularly recorded through September-October. November 5(2).
Northern Flicker – Regularly recorded September 1 to 26. October 1(1), 3(1), 9(1), 13(3), 21(2).
Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker - September 22(1), October 6(1), 7(1), November 18(4), 25(1).
Eastern Kingbird - September 19(1).
Northern Crested Flycatcher – September 2(1), 3(1), 9(1).
Eastern Phoebe – September 15(1), 16(2), 22(2), 30(2), October 7(2), 9(1).
Acadian Flycatcher – September 1(1), 4(3), 8(4), 15(1).
Alder Flycatcher – September 3(1), 4(2), 15(1).
Least Flycatcher - September 3(1), 7(1).
Eastern Wood Pewee – Regularly recorded September 1 to 22. October 6(2).
American Bank Swallow – September 9(2).
Barn Swallow – September 1(4).
Purple Martin – September 9(214), 19(5).
Eastern Crow – Regularly recorded September-October. November 18(3).
Ohio House Wren – September 3(2), 5(1), 7(1), 15(1), 30(5), October 1(1).
Prairie Marsh Wren – September 22(1).
Catbird – Regularly recorded September 2 to 30. October 7(1), 13(1), 17(1), 21(1).
Eastern Brown Thrasher – September 2(1), 13(2), 22(1), 26(2), October 13(1).
Eastern Robin – Regularly recorded September-October. November 1(3), 3(2), 7(10).
Wood Thrush - September 2(2), 3(2), 9(6), 15(1), 16(3), 23(4), 30(7).
Eastern Bluebird – September 1(31), 16(2), October 7(8), 12(2), 21(3), 29(1).
Yellow-throated Vireo – September 16(1).
Red-eyed Vireo – September 1(2), 2(2), 3(8), 5(1), 13(3), 15(5), 16(2).
Eastern Warbling Vireo – September 15(1).
Blue-winged Warbler - September 15(1).
Eastern Yellow Warbler - September 18(2).
Black-throated Green Warbler – September 8(1), 9(10), 13(3), 21(4), October 3(1), 6(2), 9(1), 27(1).
Ovenbird – September 15(1), 22(1), 30(2), October 3(1), 8(1).
Louisiana Waterthrush – September 3(1).

Northern Yellowthroat – September 15(1), October 7(1).
Yellow-breasted Chat – October 9(1).
Hooded Warbler – September 1(4), 3(1), 5(2), 15(5), 22(2), 26(3).
American Redstart – September 3(1), 8(2), 13(1), 15(1), 25(1), 26(1), 30(1), October 15(1).
Eastern Meadowlark – September 26(1), October 5(4), 7(1), November 11(1).
Eastern Red-winged Blackbird – Recorded in numbers September-October. November 3(400), 10(15).
Baltimore Oriole – September 3(1), 4(1).
Bronzed Grackle – Regularly recorded September 1 to October 22.
Eastern Cowbird – September 23(50), October 21(5).
Scarlet Tanager – September 1(1), 15(1), 16(3).
Rose-breasted Grosbeak – September 16(3), 27(2).
Red-eyed Towhee – Regularly recorded September 1 to October 21.
Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow – October 25(1).
Eastern Vesper Sparrow – September 29(1).
Eastern Chipping Sparrow – October 9(1), November 10(4).
Eastern Field Sparrow – September 2(3), 3(6), 16(2), 30(1), October 7(4), 14(10).
Eastern Swamp Sparrow – October 7(2), 13(1), 14(8).
Mississippi Song Sparrow – Regularly recorded in diminishing numbers September-October-November.

III.

Migrant and Vagrant Species

Lesser Loon – October 31(4), November 4(1), 11(3), 18(1), 27(1).
Holboell Grebe – September 16(1), November 4(1).
Horned Grebe – November 11(52), 18(16), 25(1).
Double-crested Cormorant – October 4(1), 10(2), 14(2), 15(1).
American Egret – September 3(1), 13(1), 14(1).
Whistling Swan – October 28(5), November 3(97), 4(34), 8(10), 10(516), 12(56), 14(35).
Common Canada Goose – Regularly recorded beginning October 12(50) to November 10(400). Then November 11(12), 18(1).
Lesser Snow Goose – October 28(5).
Blue Goose – October 28(5), one at Lakewood City Park November 17 to December 1.
Common Mallard – October 31(100), November 1(5), 2(20), 3(20), 3(20), 8(28), 15(50), 23(4), 25(3).
Black Duck – Recorded in numbers October 10(50) to November 27(50).
Gadwall – October 18(25), November 3(1).
Baldpate – October 18(60), 31(20), November 2(10), 3(40), 4(150), 8(40).
American Pintail – October 18(4), November 3(30), 8(30).
Blue-winged Teal – September 1(2), 12(2), 22(6), 29(13), October 6(1), 28(5).
Wood Duck – (See Summer Resident Species).
Redhead – November 3(2).
Ring-necked Duck – November 3(6).
Canvasback – October 18(2), November 3(2), 8(2), 10(1).
Lesser Scaup – October 6(25), 7(35), 31(1), November 4(350), 11(200), 18(150), 23(30), 25(200).
American Goldeneye – November 8(3), 17(9), 18(9), 25(2), 26(3).

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

Bufflehead – November 3(1), 4(5), 8(4), 10(4).

King Eider – November 18(1).

White-winged Scoter – October 28(1), November 4(3), 10(6), 11(7).

Surf Scoter – November 10(20).

American Scoter – November 4(3).

Ruddy Duck – October 7(1), 12(10), 15(8), November 2(1), 8(4), 10(5), 18(20), 25(6).

Hooded Merganser – November 4(12), 10(2), 15(5), 26(3).

American Merganser – October 16(21), 17(2), 31(1), regularly recorded in number November 2(150), to 27(150).

Red-breasted Merganser – October 16(1), 17(1), regularly recorded in numbers November 2(50) to 27(50).

American Osprey – September 22(1), October 18(1).

American Coot – September 22(1), October 14(45), 18(35), November 3(70), 4(50), 8(65).

Semipalmated Plover – Recorded regularly through September. October 2(1), 7(4).

American Golden Plover – September 8(1), 11(1), 12(1), 16(1).

Black-bellied Plover – Recorded regularly through September and first half of October. November 10(1), 11(1), 17(2).

Ruddy Turnstone – September 2(11), 3(3), 17(2), 19(1), 20(1) 30(6), October 2(2), 6(4), 7(4), 9(3), 11(3) November 10(4).

Wilson Snipe – September 15(1).

Hudsonian Curlew – Two recorded regularly latter half of September. October 4(2), 6(2).

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper – September 3(1), 16(1), 21(1) 29(2).

Greater Yellowlegs – September 9(2), 16(1), 17(2), 29(1), 30(1), October 7(2), November 10(1), 11(1).

Lesser Yellowlegs – September 1(4), 2(1), 8(1), 24(2), November 10(1), 11(1).

Pectoral Sandpiper – September 1(3), 2(2), 3(1), 6(2), 7(1), 9(2), 15(3), 29(2), 30(3).

White-rumped Sandpiper – October 6(1).

Baird Sandpiper – September 7(3), 9(2), 10(3), 12(2), 13(3), 18(3), 30(3).

Least Sandpiper – Regularly recorded September 1 to 18. October 5(1), 7(1).

Red-backed Sandpiper – September 29(1), 30(5), regularly recorded October 5 to 20. November 10(1).

Semipalmated Sandpiper – Regularly recorded September 1 to 30. October 2(2), 7(6).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper – September 1(1), 2(1).

Sanderling – Regularly recorded September 1 to October 26. November 4(1), 10(2), 11(1), 18(1).

Red Phalarope – November 25(1).

Pomarine Jaeger – October 15(1).

Parasitic Jaeger – Several individuals regularly recorded October 2 to 9. October 15(1), 30(1), November 10(1), 16(1), 25(1).

American Herring Gull – Regularly recorded September-October-November.

Ring-billed Gull – Regularly recorded September-October-November.

Bonaparte Gull – Regularly recorded in numbers September-October-November.

Common Tern – Regularly recorded September 2 to 15. September 30(6), October (10), 7(20), November 17(2).

Caspian Tern – September 2(2), 3(2), 3(2), 9(4).

Black Tern – October 2(1), 6(1), 7(3).

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

- Snowy Owl – November 2(1), 4(1), 6(1), 17(2), 18(1), 19(1), 23(1), 25(1).
Three-toed Woodpecker – September 29(1).
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker – September 22(1), 30(3), October 1(1), 6(1), 7(2) 9(1), 17(1), 24(1).
Red-breasted Nuthatch – September 15(1), October 3(1), 7(1), 20(3), 29(5), November 14(1). 23(2). 25(8)/
Brown Creeper – September 22(1), 26(1), regularly recorded October 1 to 29. November 25(1).
Eastern Winter Wren – September 15(1), 30(8), October 28(1).
Eastern Mockingbird – November 5(1).
Eastern Hermit Thrush – September 16(2), regularly recorded October 6 to 29.
Olive-backed Thrush – Regularly recorded September 2 to 30, October 7(3).
Gray-cheeked Thrush – September 16(3).
Eastern Golden-crowned Kinglet – September 26(3), 30(19), regularly recorded October 1 to 30. November 5(1), 18(6).
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet - September 30(2), regularly recorded October 3 to 22.
American Pipit – September 30(10), October 7(1).
Northern Shrike – November 16(1).
Blue-headed Vireo – September 30(1).
Black and White Warbler – September 3(2), 15(2), 18(1), 25(1), 30(1).
Tennessee Warbler – September 15(2), 18(1), 30(1), October 13(1).
Orange-crowned Warbler - September 15(1), 22(1), October 13(1).
Nashville Warbler – September 15(1), 18(1), October 9(1).
Magnolia Warbler – September 5(3), 15(1), 18(3), 21(1), 22(1), 25(2), 26(3), 30(2), October 1(3), 7(3).
Cape May Warbler – September 3(1), 5(1), 8(1), 13(1), 15(1), 16(1), 21(2), 26(1).
Black-throated Blue Warbler - September 8(1), 18(1), 30(2), October 1(3), 6(1), 28(1).
Myrtle Warbler – September 16(2), 22(6), 30(6), October 1(1). 6(3), 7(67), 9(1), 12(8), 14(3), 16(1), 38(1).
Blackburnian Warbler - September 1(3), 4(1), 8(1), 20(1), October 3(1), 7(1).
Chestnut-sided Warbler – September 3(1), 15(1).
Bay-breasted Warbler – September 3(2), 4(1), 8(2), 13(3), 15(1), 22(2), 26(5), 30(1).
Black-polled Warbler – September 8(3), 15(1), 20(1), 25(1), 30(1).
Northern Pine Warbler - September 2(1), 18(1), 22(1), 25(1), 30(1).
Northern Prairie Warbler – September 21(1).
Western Palm Warbler – September 22(1), October 7(2), 13(1).
Grinnell Waterthrush – September 3(1).
Connecticut Warbler – September 15(1).
Mourning Warbler – September 15(1).
Wilson Warbler – September 15(5), 18(2), October 1(3), 3(1).
Canada Warbler – September 15(1).
Rusty Blackbird – October 14(12).
Eastern Evening Grosbeak - November 18(23).
Eastern Purple Finch – September 26(2), October 13(3).
Slate-colored Junco - September 23(6), 25(1), 30(7), regularly recorded in numbers October 6 to November 15.

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

Eastern Tree Sparrow – October 13(2), 21(1) 28(1), regularly recorded November 3 to 25.

White-crowned Sparrow – Regularly recorded October 7 to 21.

White-throated Sparrow – September 2(6), 9(6), 16(2), 23(12), 30(26), regularly recorded October 1 to 30. November 5(6), 18(6).

Eastern Fox Sparrow - October 3(1), 9(2), 12(25), 16(4), 20(4), 21(2), November 3(12).

Lincoln Sparrow – September 22(1), October 6(1), 7(1).

Lapland Longspur – September 26(1).

Eastern Snow Bunting – October 15(25), November 10(100), 17(4), 18(3).

Comment

In scanning the list of species reported during the past year, the editor finds that the only omission of any local importance is that of the Short-billed Marsh Wren. Another of lesser importance is the King Rail. However, there is a great dearth of information evident regarding all marsh birds. This is no doubt due to the fact that marsh habitats have not received the attention they deserve from our observers. In addition to the marsh birds, we seem to have very unsatisfactory records from the following species: Bald Eagle, Ruffed Grouse, Bobwhite, Woodcock, Wilson Snipe, Upland Plover, Whip-poor-will, Prairie Horned Lark, Carolina Wren, Migrant Shrike, Bobolink, Orchard Oriole.

INTERESTING RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

American Egret – Lake Dorothy (Akron), September 3(1) – J. E. Lieftinck.

– Pymatuning Reservoir, September 16(6) – J. E. Lieftinck.

Blue Goose – Mount Gilead, October 28(10), migrating – James Jenkins.

Rough-legged Hawk – Near Castalia (Bogart Road south of Sandusky), November 11, 18, 23, December 2. One or two birds seen, usually near same place, on 4 consecutive Sundays – Vera Carrothers.

Duck Hawk – Mosquito Creek Dam, September 16(1) – Earl Godfrey.

Northern Phalarope – Mosquito Creek Dam, September 16(2), 23(1), - Earl Godfrey.

Snowy Owl – Ripley, New York, October 28(1), on fence post – Adela Gaede.

– Erie, Pennsylvania, October 28(1), on post in field – Emil Gogolin.

– Tiffin, Ohio, November 4(1), - Mrs. Daywalt.

– Jefferson, Ohio, November 10(1), bird shot by B. F. Crew.

– Bay Bridge, Ohio, November 11(1) – Earl Godfrey.

– Ripley, New York, November 12(1), seen for several days near the lake – C. E. Cenley.

– Ottawa Gun Club, Ottawa, Ohio, November 13(1), shot by A. F. Humel.

– Ripley, New York, November 25(6) – C. E. Cenley

– Mecca, Ohio, November 25(1) – A. R. McCreary.

Mockingbird – North Kingsville, Ohio, junction of Routes 90 and 20, October 29(1) – J. W. Gebhart-Warner Seely-C. M. Finfrock.

American Pipit – Pymatuning, September 18(12) – J. E. Lieftinck.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow – Mosquito Creek Dam, September 23(1). “This was either the James Bay Sparrow (*Ammospiza caudacuta altera*) or the Nelson Sparrow (*A. c. nelsoni*), but the two races are usually not separable in the field.” – Earl Godfrey.

Interesting Records from Neighboring Localities (continued)

Mogadore Dam (near Akron) – “The bald eagles are still there, and the performance one of the immature birds gave in trying to capture a coot was quite a show. Also observed there this fall were whistling swans, double-crested cormorants, willet, greater and lesser yellowlegs, osprey, as well as thousands of ducks. Some of the members of the Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Club feel that Mogadore Dam will, in the near future, compare very favorably with Pymatuning – A spot that they have always felt was tops in this part of the county.” – Charles P. Mountz.

“Sharp-tailed Sparrow” Dropped From List – In connection with the record the Sharp-tailed Sparrow (page 9 of this issue), Mr. Godfrey writes: “It is well to point out that the specimen noted by Miss Ruth Newcomer and me on October 4, 1942, at the Holden Arboretum (Bird Calendar 38, No. 4, p. 7) likewise was not subspecifically identifiable in the field, and therefore was recorded under species name, Sharp-tailed Sparrow. This should not be construed as indicating that the littoral type form, Ammospiza caudacuta caudacuta was seen, and it therefore does not constitute an addition to the list of the birds of the Cleveland region (See Bird Calendar 40, No. 1, p. 1).”

In accordance with the foregoing, the editor is withdrawing the record of the Sharp-tailed Sparrow from our total list, at the same time regretting that there is not some recognized species name that might still be used to include not only the type but subspecies as well.

FIELD NOTES

The Birds We Did Not See – Two of our correspondents, Mr. J. O. McQuown and Mr. J. E. Liefinck, suggest that we should devote more consideration than we do to our negative observations in the field. Both agree that in their own experience there has seemed to be a marked decline this year in the numbers of certain species of birds, but they feel that the experience of one individual is hardly conclusive. Mr. Liefinck thinks that the combined negative observations of all Bird Calendar reporters would possibly bring to light some interesting facts. With this idea the editor concurs, and suggests that while our 1945 experiences are still fresh in mind, each observer review his field trips and determine, if possible, if there are any significant omissions from the normal record which should be noted. Write down your conclusions and send them to the editor now. Results, if any will be published in the next issue of the Calendar.

Late Nesting Record for the Cardinal – “A cardinal’s nest found September 18, 1945, contained 2 nestling birds. These left the nest apparently in good condition September 21. The parent birds appeared to be feeding these youngsters at about twice the usual rate of speed.”

Charles P. Mountz

Field Notes (continued)

Red Phalarope at "White City"- "At 'White City' on November 25, I found a phalarope swimming about in several feet of water and picking food from the surface. It looked like a miniature duck or gull at first sight. In winter plumage, it was not easy to decide whether it was a northern or a red phalarope. Returning in the afternoon with Mr. Hill and Mr. and Mrs. Skaggs, we found the bird still in the same spot. After close observation we all agreed that it was a red phalarope because of its heavier bill, larger size, and lighter gray plumage. Examination and comparison of the skins of these two species at the Museum of Natural History confirmed this opinion."

Margarette E. Morse

Red-backed Sandpiper in Stomach of Snowy Owl- "On November 13, 1945, Mr. A. F. Humel shot a Snowy Owl (Nyctea nyctea) on the grounds of the Ottawa Gun Club, Ottawa County, at the head of Sandusky Bay. The owl was found sitting on a muskrat house and remained there until it was killed. It was sent to Kent State University for mounting. In the stomach was found the carcass of a Red-backed Sandpiper (Pelidna alpina sakhalina) which had been swallowed whole. The sandpiper was folded into a ball, with the bill extending up into the esophagus of the owl. No other food was present in the stomach."

Ralph W. Dexter

Another sidelight on the Snowy Owl's diet while here is provided by the observations of Raymond W. Hill, who writes: "On November 23 Vera Carrothers and I saw a large, dark Snowy Owl at Richmond Beach. It was on the sand feeding on a gull. As we approached, it flew, carrying the gull with it. This was repeated several times. We watched it pull the gull apart."

Report on Banding Slated-colored Junco- Mr. Charles P. Mountz, of Cuyahoga Falls, has been operating a bird banding station since February 3, 1939. The first bird to enter his trap was a Slated-colored Junco. Since that time he has banded a total of 4587 birds of 97 different species, of which 1258 were Juncos. Of these Juncos there have been only 11 returns, which Mr. Mountz considers very low as compared with some other species, especially Tree Sparrows. One Junco, however, did exhibit to a high degree that regularity of movement which often appears in connection with bird migration. Banded first in February, 1939, this bird returned to the trap October 27, 1939, October 31, 1940, and November 7, 1941.

An Incursion of Jaegers- Easily the most exciting event of the past autumn for our bird observers was the appearance of jaegers along the lake front during October and November. These birds, seldom seen in the Cleveland region, are normally inhabitants of the far north, where they breed, or of (off) the Atlantic coast on migration. In size and general appearance they resemble a small gull, but in action

Field Note (continued)(An Incursion of Jaegers)

and habit they are more hawk-like than gull-like. They are provided with a strong, hooked beak, and although their feet are webbed, the toes are armed with sharp, curved claws. Their powerful wings resemble somewhat those of a falcon. They subsist largely by attacking and robbing other birds of their food, or by killing and eating birds or rodents in true hawk-like fashion.

From October 2, when Vera Carrothers reported seeing 2 Parasitic Jaegers at "White City", to October 9, daily observations of these birds were made at this place by Carrothers, King, Hill, Godfrey, Skaggs, Morse, Sherwin, Spare and Perner. On October 6 a dead immature female Parasitic Jaeger was picked up at "White City" by R. W. Hill and taken to the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. On October 15 a Pomarine Jaeger was collected at Richmond Beach by Rudolph Kula. Later, reports of Parasitic Jaegers at Richmond Beach, the lake front at east 54th and 55th Streets, Gordon Park and "White City" were received. The largest number reported seen at one time was 3, but from the distribution of the birds reported there must have been considerably more present.

Earl Godfrey writes: "Two specimens (Parasitic Jaeger), both in first winter plumage, were observed at 20 feet on October 4 by Merit and Marian Skaggs and me at 'White City'. Both birds were abnormally tame. A first winter specimen was observed pursuing Bonaparte Gulls over the lake opposite Gordon Park on November 25 by Vera Carrothers, Margaret Perner and me." Gordon Spare reports seeing a jaeger being chased by a half dozen Bonaparte Gulls for about 15 minutes at East 54th Street October 30, and also a jaeger chasing a Ring-billed Gull at East 55th Street November 16.

Raymond Hill writes: "On the morning of October 4 a number of members of the Kirtland Bird Club were at 'White City' shortly after daybreak. Soon a jaeger flew in off the lake, landing in the high grass. We approached and found the bird sitting down, as if in a nest. When within about 6 feet of the bird, it stood up and at once took flight, but shortly returned to approximately the same spot."

"The white on the under-wing surface at the base of the primaries was conspicuous in flight, reminding one of the appearance of a large Nighthawk, except that the white was not a distinct patch but distributed over the wing."

"The birds were about 18 inches long, quite dark in general appearance. The tail and wing-tips looked black. The two long tail feathers usually figured in the books were not apparent. The bill was blue, with a black, hooked tip. The legs were blue, the feet black, webbed, but with sharp, curved claws."