

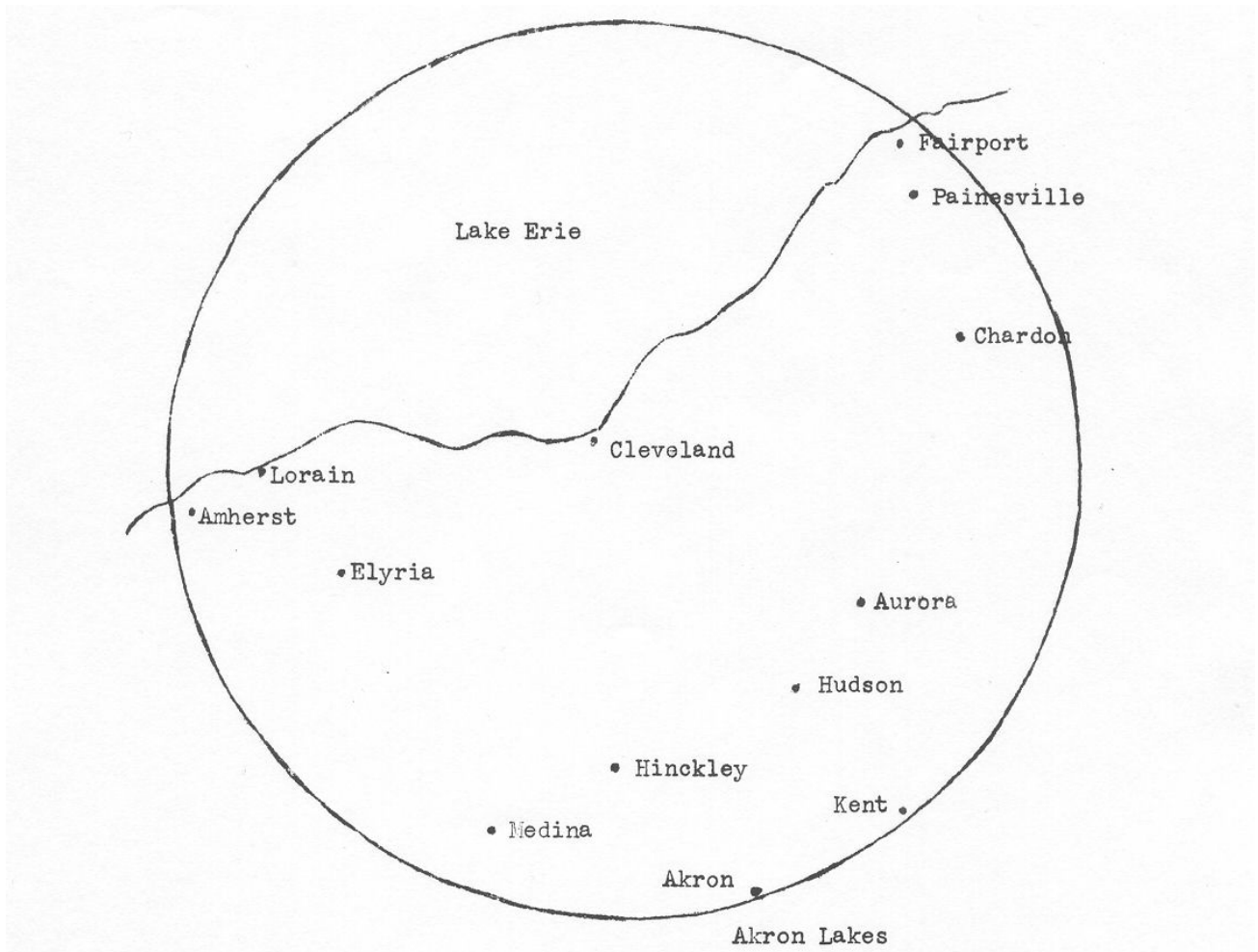
CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Founded by Francis H. Herrick  
of Western Reserve University in 1905

Published and Edited  
by  
THE KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB

In Cooperation With  
The Cleveland Bird Club Inc.

The Cleveland Region  
(For Bird Calendar Records)  
(The circle has a thirty mile radius)



At  
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History  
2717 Euclid Avenue  
Cleveland 15, Ohio

## THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Fall Migration Number

Issued January 6, 1949

Edited by Arthur B. Williams

With this issue of the Calendar another year of records of bird observations about Cleveland is completed. As usually, we look back over the records of previous year to see how well we have done – or perhaps, better – how well the birds have done. The number of different species reported seen (December 1, 1947 to November 31, 1948) is 240. The year before, it was 232. Species added to the list in this issue are Blue Goose, King Rail, Western Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Golden Plover, Pine Warbler and Lapland Longspur.

Migrant Shrike

The Migrant Shrike again appears as an uncommon bird. We have but 9 records for the entire year, and only one nesting record. All records are confined to the months of March, April and May, which indicates a very small resident breeding population.

Publication Fund Started for Check List

As the “Check List of Birds of the Cleveland Region” takes final shape, the Editor is happy to report the starting of a publication fund. Two contributions have been received, one of \$10, the other of \$100. We hope that our fund, getting off to such a good start, will follow the pattern of the tiny acorn which became a mighty oak.

As to just how much the publication of the Check List will cost, we have no real means of knowing at the present time, but a fund of \$1000 should certainly make the project an assured success.

That the Check List will fill a real need is quite evident from the use already accorded the mimeographed copy which lies on the Editor’s desk. Here it provides a means of ready reference for answers to the questions “What?” “When?” “Where?” in the Cleveland section of the world of birds.

Enlargement of the “Cleveland Region”

By a vote of the members of the Kirtland Bird Club present at the meeting of September 8, it was decided to amend our definition of what we consider to be the “Cleveland Region” by allowing for a slight bulge on the southern boundary of our 30-mile circle. We will now include some of the small lakes in the neighborhood of Akron which are just outside this 30-mile limit, but which geographically are as much a part of the region as are those within the circle. The Akron people have long wanted to include records for their entire lake region in the reports which they regularly send to the Calendar. Situated to the south of us, the waterfowl occurring on these lakes constitute a part of the migrating flocks which regularly cross the 60 miles of Lake Erie shore which, by definition, we have already included within the region. This adds to our territory the Barberton Reservoir, Lake Dorothy, Lake Nesmith, Long Lake Channel, Long Lake, Summit Lake, Springfield Lake, Wingfoot Lake, Mogadore Reservoir, and Stafford Lake. Cooperators are now asked to send in records of bird observations made on these lakes as well as on those on the other side of the 30-mile limit; and also any unusual or specially interesting records on these lakes from other years which should be included in our “Check List of Birds of the Cleveland Region”.

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## SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

September – The dry spell which began August 18 continued through September 5.

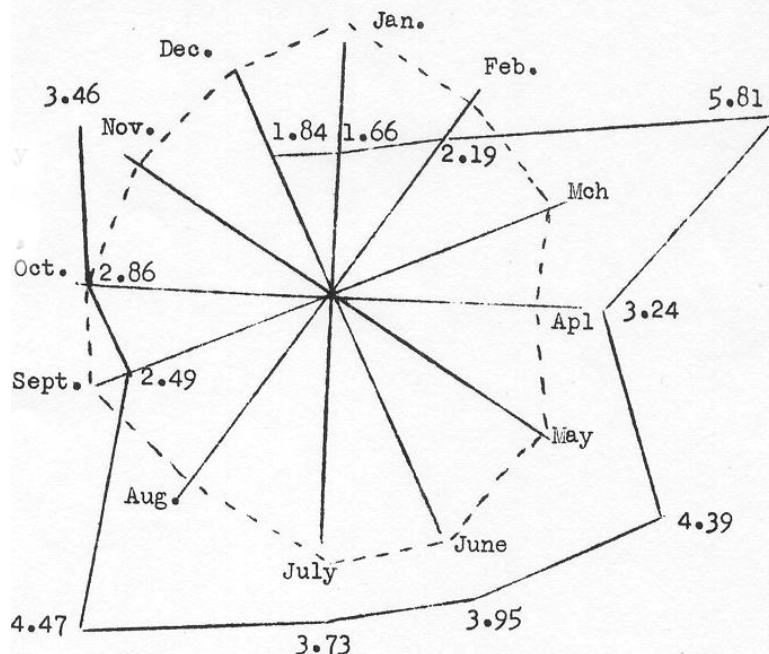
Temperatures were near normal. Cloudiness was general, with correspondingly below normal amount of sunshine. A “mild” month.

October – Temperature slightly below normal. Precipitation normal. Fall colors lacked brilliance, yellows predominating. Night time fogs were common last week of the month. First killing frost occurred on the 21st.

November – Weather unusually warm. Rain on all days but nine.

Details of monthly precipitation are shown graphically in the chart below. Each spoke of the wheel, from center to circumference, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects the solid points which show “normal” or average precipitation for each month. The solid line connects points showing the actual precipitation for the months of 1947-48 indicated. Figures are records of U. S. Weather Bureau located at the Cleveland Airport.

Note that from March to September (growing season) there was a considerable excess of precipitation. These rains were fortunately so distributed that they did not greatly affect the nesting activities of birds, and of course, they were all to the good from the standpoint of growing vegetation.



## INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

Yellow-crowned Night Heron – Last date on which the two birds first noted August 8 on the Lily Pond, Shaker Lakes, were seen, was September 9 (Carrothers).

American Bittern – One seen on the unusually late date of November 19 at Crook Street Marsh near Grafton (Akers).

Blue Goose – November 21 – One seen at Cleveland Electric Illuminating Plant, Avon (Akers).  
– November 25 – Five seen at Cleveland (Carrothers).

King Rail – October 6 – One seen at Abram's Lake (Scheele).

Red Phalarope – November 26 to 30 – One bird, first reported by R. W. Hill in small restricted pool, Lake Erie shore just east of Edgewater Park. Observed by numerous people later.  
– November 28, 29 – One bird seen at White City (Davies, Carrothers).

Franklin's Gull – November 20 – Two birds in immature plumage reported from Cleveland lakefront (Lieftinck and Towle).

Common Tern – One seen November 20, and again November 27, at White City, apparently in good condition (Lieftinck and Towle).

Least Flycatcher – October 11 – One seen and heard at E. 176th Street near Harvard Road (Gaede).

Bank Swallow – October 9 – Two seen at North Akron (Lieftinck).

Black and White Warbler – November 28 – One seen near Willoughby (Barbour).

Blue-winged Warbler – November 14 – One seen North Akron (Lieftinck).

Black-throated Green Warbler – November 18 – One seen near Wickliffe (Sherwin).

Cowbird – November 21 – Four seen at Avon Cleveland Electric Illuminating Plant (Akers).

## SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS

Migrant and Vagrant Species

- Common Loon – November 14 (9), 20 (5), 21 (35), 25 (6).  
Horned Grebe – October 6 (1), November 14 (15), 20 (6), 21 (22), 25 (154), 27 (41), 28 (27).  
Double-crested Cormorant – October 20 (5), November 27 (20).  
American Egret – 18 to 24 birds at Wingfoot Lake present from last week in July through September 10. September 18 (1).  
Yellow-crowned Night Heron – September 9 (2).  
Whistling Swan – November 7 (heard at Waite Hill), 13 (164), 18 (40), 20 (40), 29 (50), 30 (60).  
Canada Goose – October 16 (6), 17 (75), 29 (19), 30 (50), November 14 (100), 19 (40), 21 (8).  
Blue Goose – November 21 (1), 25 (5).  
Mallard – Regularly recorded September, October, November. November 20 (600), 21 (70), 28 (37).  
Black Duck – Regularly recorded September, October, November. November 20 (900), 21 (75), 27 (94), 28 (17).  
Gadwall – October 20 (1), November 20 (6), 30 (2).  
Baldpate – September 10 (6), 18 (5), 25 (6), October 29 (250), November 8 (35), November 20 (30).  
American Pintail – November 21 (1).  
Green-winged Teal; - October 20 (2), 29 (2).  
Blue-winged Teal – September 5 (8), 10 (8), 18 (7), October 8 (1), 18 (4), 29 (1).  
Shoveler – September 4 (2).  
Wood Duck – Regularly reported September, October. November 5 (1), 7 (3).  
Redhead – October 29 (6), November 14 (3), 20 (5), 28 (1).  
Ring-necked Duck – October 24 (11), November 7 (7), 27 (2).  
Canvasback – September 18 (1), November 28 (1).  
Lesser Scaup – November 14 (40), 21 (20), 25 (80), 27 (990), 28 (1000).  
American Goldeneye – November 14 (170), 20 (4), 21 (25), 25 (31), 27 (120), 28 (38).  
Bufflehead – November 7 (7), 14 (5), 20 (1).  
Ruddy Duck – October 18 (2), 24 (1), 29 (1), November 14 (97), 21 (100), 27 (200), 28 (151).  
Hooded Merganser – November 14 (16), 18 (1), 23 (3), 28 (12).  
American Merganser – November 20 (1), 21 (28), 27 (322), 28 (18).  
Red-breasted Merganser – November 14 (8), 21 (126), 25 (225), 28 (111).  
American Rough-legged Hawk – November 14 (1), 19 (1), 20 (1), 25 (1).  
Duck Hawk – October 10 (1), November 28 (1), 30 (1).  
American Coot – October 2 (1), 18 (4), 29 (63), November 4 (1), 20 (450), 21 (4).  
Semipalmated Plover – September 2 (7), 5 (5), 12 (5), 16 (5), 19 (6), 26 (3), October 2 (2).  
Golden Plover – September 16 (2), 17 (5), 18 (6), 26 (1), October 16 (1).  
Black-bellied Plover – September 9 (1), 12 (1), 16 (4), 18 (5), 19 (2), 26 (2), October 7 (8), 17 (13), 20 (1), 29 (1).  
Ruddy Turnstone – October 17 (1).  
Wilson's Snipe – September 10 (1), 25 (1) October 8 (1), 24 (1), 31 (1), November 5 (1), 6 (1), 7 (1).  
Solitary Sandpiper – September 8 (1), 18 (1).  
Greater Yellowlegs – September 10 (2), 18 (5), November 8 (1).  
Lesser Yellowlegs – September 11 (1).  
Pectoral Sandpiper – September 16 (4), 18 (2), 26 (1).  
Baird's Sandpiper – September 2 (1), 17 (2).

- Least Sandpiper – September 2 (2), 12 (1).  
Red-backed Sandpiper – November 14 (1).  
Semipalmated Sandpiper – September 5 (2), 12 (2), October 2 (1).  
Western Sandpiper – September 2 (1).  
Sanderling – September 10 (2), 26 (1), October 2 (5), 16 (3), 17 (15).  
Red Phalarope – November 26 (1), 27 (1), 28 (2), 29 (2), 30 (1), see p. 3.  
Herring Gull – Regularly reported September and November. Only 2 October records, October 23 (1), 31 (2).  
Ring-billed Gull – Regularly recorded September, October, November.  
Franklin's Gull – November 20 (2).  
Bonaparte's Gull – September 5 (185), 12 (105), 19 (10), 26 (250). No October records. November 4 (12), 6 (25), 14 (200), 21 (52), 25 (181), 27 (500), 28 (315).  
Common Tern – November 20 (1), 27 (1). Probably same bird, see p. 3.  
Caspian Tern – September 12 (1).  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker – September 18 (1), 25 (2), 26 (3), October 5 (2), 7 (1).  
Least Flycatcher – October 11 (1), see p. 3.  
Red-breasted Nuthatch – September 18 (1), October 4 (1), 11 (1), November 21 (1).  
Brown Creeper – September 26 (2), 28 (1), regularly recorded October, with “unusually large number” October 14, November 7 (3), 11 (2), 21 (2), 30 (1).  
Winter Wren – September 29 (1), regularly reported to October 23 (2).  
Hermit Thrush – September 25 (1), regularly reported to October 24 (4).  
Olive-backed Thrush – September 7 (1), 8 (1), 12 (6), 15 (1), 18 (1), 26 (3), 27 (1), October 1 (1), 5 (1), 14 (1).  
Gray-cheeked Thrush – September 12 (2), 26 (2).  
Golden-crowned Kinglet – October 4 (12), 12 (26), 17 (16), 24 (12), 31 (12), November 4 (6), 7 (10), 14 (6), 20 (4), 27 (6), 28 (2).  
Ruby-crowned Kinglet – September 5 (2), October 5 (2), 12 (48), 14 (26), 15 (5), 19 (5), 23 (2), 24 (2).  
American Pipit – September 12 (2), October 2 (2).  
Blue-headed Vireo – October 5 (1), 28 (1).  
Philadelphia Vireo – September 15 (3), October 9 (1).  
Black and White Warbler – September 5 (1), 11 (1), 18 (2), 25 (1), 26 (2), November 28 (1).  
Tennessee Warbler – September 11 (1), 26 (1), 30 (2), October 3 (1).  
Nashville Warbler – September 5 (1), 7 (1), 11 (1), 15 (1), 18 (1), 26 (1), October 5 (1), 9 (2), 12 (2).  
Parula Warbler – September 12 (2), October 18 (1-collected).  
Magnolia Warbler – September 1 (3), 2 (1), 7 (2), 11 (1), 12 (4), 15 (3), 18 (1), 19 (1), 25 (2), 26 (1), 30 (1), October 3 (2), 15 (1).  
Cape May Warbler – September 1(1), 7 (1), 12 (2), 18 (3), 25 (1), October 5 (1), 9 (2).  
Black-throated Blue Warbler – September 2 (1), 11 (1), 12 (2), 18 (2), 26 (1), 29 (1).  
Myrtle Warbler – September 25 (1), regularly recorded October to October 24 (6), (October 14 (100) – heavy migration Shaker Heights, Lakewood), November 7 (1).  
Blackburnian Warbler – September 1 (3), 2 (2), 18 (1), 30 (1).  
Chestnut-sided Warbler – September 12 (20, 15 (1), 18 (1), October 12 (1).  
Bay-breasted Warbler – September 1 (5), 2 (6), 7 (3), 8 (1), 11 (1), 18 (1), 25 (2), 26 (1), October 1 (1).  
Blackpoll Warbler – September 2 (1), 7 (1), 11 (1), 12 (5), 18 (3), 25 (1), 26 (1).  
Pine Warbler – September 11 (1).  
Palm Warbler – September 18 (1), 27 (2), October 1 (7), 9 (6), 10 (2).  
Connecticut Warbler – September 26 (1), 30 (1), October 2 (1), 12 (1).  
Mourning Warbler – September 11 (1), 26 (1).  
Wilson's Warbler – September 11 (1), 12 (2), 15 (1), 26 (1).  
Canada Warbler – September 1 (1), 5 (1), 7 (1), 11 (1).  
Rusty Blackbird – October 12 (1), 14 (1), 15 (5), November 1 (1), 7 (24), 10 (1), 14 (7).

Purple Finch – September 25 (2), 28 (2), 30 (5), October 3 (5), 9 (4), 23 (1), November 7 (4), 30 (15).

Pine Siskin – November 6 (11).

Slate-colored Junco – September 12 (1), 21 (4), 25 (12), 27 (10). Regularly recorded October, November.

Tree Sparrow – October 9 (3), 23 (11), 31 (4). Regularly recorded November.

White-crowned Sparrow – September 25 (2), October 9 (3), 12 (2), 14 (1), 15 (2), 23 (4).

White-throated Sparrow – September 12 (9), 18 (8), 26 (32), regularly recorded October, November 1 (1), 7 (8), 14 (12), 21 (7), 28 (2).

Fox Sparrow – October 3 (4), 9 (2), 14 (4), 15 (9), 17 (4), 18 (2), 24 (1), 25 (5), 31 (3), November 4 (1), 6 (20), 7 (9), 11 (2), 14 (1).

Lincoln's Sparrow – October 10 (1).

Lapland Longspur – October 10 (3), 11 (2).

Snow Bunting – November 1 (30), 5 (50), 6 (25), 14 (59), 25 (1), 27 (11), 28 (11), 30 (9).

#### Summer Resident Species

Pied-billed Grebe – Regularly recorded September, October, November. Last, November 28 (3).

Great Blue Heron – Regularly recorded September. October 8 (1), 10 (6), 20 (1), November 19 (1), 20 (1).

Green Heron – Regularly recorded to September 26 (1).

Black-crowned Night Heron – September 12 (1), 18 (3), October 9 (1), 10 (1).

American Bittern – November 19 (1).

Turkey Vulture – September 18 (7), 25 (1), 26 (1), November 3 (50), 5 (1), 23 (2).

King Rail – October 6 (1).

Virginia Rail – September 5 (3).

Sora – September 5 (1), 25 (1).

Florida Gallinule – September 5 (6), 18 (4).

Killdeer – Regularly recorded September, October. Then November 5 (20), 8 (11), 14 (75).

American Woodcock – September 11 (1), 12 (1), 18 (1), 26 (4), 28 (2), October 3 (2).

Spotted Sandpiper – September 2 (1), 5 (11), 10 (3), 12 (2), 18 (2), 27 (4).

Mourning Dove – Regularly recorded September, October, to November 27 (1).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo – September 7 (1), 18 (1), October 9 (1).

Nighthawk – September 5 (12), 7 (3), 18 (3).

Chimney Swift – September 5 (200), 12 (500), 19 (200), 26 (500), 29 (15), October 2 (3), 4 (5), 9 (17), 10 (1), 23 (39).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird – September 5 (2), 18 (2), 26 (1).

Belted Kingfisher – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Flicker – Regularly recorded September to October 18 (1), November 1 (1), 8 (1), 11 (3).

Red-headed Woodpecker – September 1 (7), 12 (5), 15 (6), 18 (2), October 16 (2), November 12 (1), 13 (2), 21 (2), 25 (3), 27 (5).

Phoebe – September 5 (2), 18 (2), 25 (2), 29 (2), October 4 (3), 5 (1), 16 (1), 23 (2).

Acadian Flycatcher – October 2 (1).

Alder Flycatcher – September 8 (1).

Wood Pewee – September 5 (3), 12 (2), 18 (4), 25 (2).

Bank Swallow – October 9 (2), see p. 3.

Barn Swallow – September 5 (7), 18 (3).

Purple Martin – September 5 (75), 12 (50), 19 (12), 26 (50).

House Wren – September 26 (3), October 2 (2), 3 (6), 5 (2), October 9 (1) [sic].

Prairie Marsh Wren – October 6 (6).

Catbird – Regularly recorded September to October 12 (1).

Brown Thrasher – September 5 (1), 24 (1), October 3 (2).

Robin – Regularly recorded September, October, November to November 28 (2).

Wood Thrush – September 5 (7), 12 (6), 19 (2), 26 (2), 29 (1), October 3 (2).  
Bluebird – September 25 (3), 29 (5), regularly recorded October. November 5 (2), 7 (35).  
Red-eyed Vireo – September 1 (1), 7 (1), 12 (1), 18 (3), October 4 (1), 9 (1).  
Blue-winged Warbler – September 11 (1), November 14 (1).  
Yellow Warbler – September 1 (1), 12 (4), 18 (1), 25 (1), 26 (6), October 3 (2).  
Black-throated Green Warbler – Regularly recorded September. October 1 (2), November 18 (1).  
Ovenbird – September 11 (1), 18 (1), 19 (1), 25 (1), 26 (3).  
Grinnell's Waterthrush – September 26 (3), 27 (1).  
Louisiana Waterthrush – September 11 (1), 26 (3).  
Northern Yellowthroat – September 11 (1), 18 (1), 19 (1), 25 (2), 26 (1), October 3 (1).  
Hooded Warbler – September 10 (1), 11 (1), 15 (1), 25 (1), 26 (2).  
Redstart – Regularly recorded September. October 3 (3), 12 (1).  
Bobolink – September 18 (4), October 9 (3).  
Eastern Meadowlark – Regularly recorded September to October 16 (15). November 5 (2), 11 (1).  
Red-winged Blackbird – Regularly recorded September, October, November 1 (2000), 7 (62), 8 (50), 19 (25), 20 (2), 21 (2).  
Baltimore Oriole – September 5 (2), 16 (1).  
Bronzed Grackle – Regularly recorded September, October, November 7 (1), 14 (5), 19 (1).  
Cowbird – September 5 (1), 18 (1), October 12 (25), November 21 (4).  
Scarlet Tanager – September 5 (2), 25 (1), October 3 (1), 12 (2).  
Rose-breasted Grosbeak – September 29 (4).  
Indigo Bunting – September 28 (1).  
Red-eyed Towhee – Regularly recorded September, October, November.  
Savannah Sparrow – October 16 (8).  
Grasshopper Sparrow – November 8 (1).  
Henslow's Sparrow – October 23 (1).  
Vesper Sparrow – September 25 (3), October 12 (1).  
Chipping Sparrow – September 12 (2), October 3 (25), 9 (5).  
Field Sparrow – No September records. October 3 (12), 5 (2), 9 (4), 12 (9).  
Swamp Sparrow – October 5 (6), 24 (1), 27 (1), November 1 (1), 6 (4), 14 (1).  
Song Sparrow – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

#### Permanent Resident Species

Sharp-shinned Hawk – October 1 (1), November 11 (1), 15 (1), 21 (1).  
Cooper's Hawk – September 26 (1), October 8 (1), 12 (2), 20 (2), 31 (1), November 7 (1), 11 (1), 14 (1), 21 (1).  
Red-tailed Hawk – September 18 (1), 25 (1), October 29 (2), November 7 (11), 11 (1), 25 (1), 30 (2).  
Red-shouldered Hawk – September 26 (1), October 4 (1), 6 (2), 23 (1), 31 (1), November 4 (1), 11 (2).  
Marsh Hawk – September 15 (1), 25 (1), October 10 (3), 31 (1), November 5 (2), 7 (2), 19 (1), 28 (3).  
Sparrow Hawk – Regularly recorded September, October, November.  
Ruffed Grouse – October 26 (1), November 1 (1).  
Bobwhite – September 1 (15), 5 (1), 7 (27), 8 (15), 9 (10), 12 (3), 18 (1), 24 (14), October 3 (14), 18 (3), 24 (11), 31 (11), November 11 (7), 14 (34), 15 (10).  
Ring-necked Pheasant – Regularly recorded September, October, November.  
Rock Dove – Regularly recorded September, October, November.  
Screech Owl – September 11 (1), 25 (1), October 10 (1), 17 (1), 23 (1).  
Great Horned Owl – October 12 (1), 20 (2), November 4 (1), 19 (1).  
Barred Owl – September 19 (1), October 23 (1), 31 (1).  
Pileated Woodpecker – November 21 (1).



Red-bellied Woodpecker – September 18 (2), October 12 (2), 31 (1), November 4 (3), 20 (1).

Hairy Woodpecker – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Downy Woodpecker – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Prairie Horned Lark – September 5 (2), 29 (1), October 3 (7), November 4 (4), 11 (12).

Blue Jay – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Crow – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Black-capped Chickadee – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Tufted Titmouse – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

White-breasted Nuthatch – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Carolina Wren – September 25 (1), October 9 (1), 12 (1), 23 (1), November 14 (1), 25 (1).

Cedar Waxwing – Regularly recorded September. October 3 (1), 12 (2), November 8 (24), 21 (6).

Starling – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

English Sparrow – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Cardinal – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

Goldfinch – Regularly recorded September, October, November.

#### INTERESTING RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

##### Sandusky Region

	October		November				
	16	19	4	7	21	25	28
Horned Grebe							4
American Egret	2	24					
Canada Goose							26
Lesser Snow Goose			23				
Blue Goose			250				
Mallard	500	105		750	600	700	400
Black Duck	200	135	7	750	200	300	400
Gadwall			40		12	6	15
Baldpate	2	6	30	175	30	50	300
American Pintail	500			125	2000	3000	2000
Green-winged Teal			20	15	20	150	60
Blue-winged Teal	55	100					
Shoveler			10	4	14	9	10
Redhead			34	15	40	108	40
Ring-necked Duck	2			4	31	6	5
Canvasback		3	50	30	10	14	
Lesser Scaup	3			6	1	1	1
American Goldeneye						4	
Bufflehead			2	2	3	1	1
Ruddy Duck			3	17	12		1
Hooded Merganser					2	4	4
American Merganser				3			
Rough-legged Hawk			2		3	2	1
Coot	1000	5	40	100	240	300	150
Wilson's Snipe				1	1		
Upland Plover				1			
Greater Yellowlegs	6			8	2		
Lesser Yellowlegs	4						
Pectoral Sandpiper	3		1				
Red-backed Sandpiper	2		12		23	23	
Red-winged Blackbird	1000	5000			3000		10

Oberlin Reservoir

Holboell's Grebe – “last week in March” – Lynds Jones

Red-throated Loon – “several days, second week in April” – Lynds Jones

Huron River Marsh

November 10 – Coot 75, Wilson's Snipe 3, Red-winged Blackbird 152, Rusty Blackbird 75 – James Akers

Mosquito Creek

	September			October		November		
	4	12	18	9	23	4	20	28
American Egret			6					
Whistling Swan							10	
Canada Goose					50			98
Blue-winged Teal			18					
Wood Duck			1					
Rough-legged Hawk							1	
Coot					8			
Black-bellied Plover			1	5	15		1	
Golden Plover	2		7		2	2		
Wilson's Snipe			7					
Solitary Sandpiper			3					
Greater Yellowlegs		1	2		1			
Lesser Yellowlegs			12		14			
Pectoral Sandpiper			18		10			
White-rumped Sandpiper					6			
Baird's Sandpiper	3	5		1				
Least Sandpiper			1					
Red-backed Sandpiper					15			
Semipalmated Sandpiper			21		1			
Buff-breasted Sandpiper		5	2					
Pipit	6				100	45		
Red-winged Blackbird						50		
Rusty Blackbird						100		
Pine Siskin						3		

Vera Carrothers, Carl Hamann, Raymond Hill

Ravenna Reservoir

November 7 – Canada Goose 5, Coot 100, Baldpate 75 – R. W. Hill.

Pymatuning Reservoir

September 20 – Wilson's Snipe 5, Sora 2, Black Rail 1 – John Liefertinck.

21 – American Egret 12, Bald Eagle 4, Black-bellied Plover 10, Golden Plover 2 – John Liefertinck.

22 – Double-crested Cormorant 1, American Egret 15, Canada Goose 110, Blue-winged Teal 20, American Pintail 2, Golden Plover 1, Greater Yellowlegs 1, Lesser Yellowlegs 25, Dowitcher 6, Stilt Sandpiper 1, Pectoral Sandpiper 2, Least Sandpiper 8, Red-backed Sandpiper 1, Semipalmated Sandpiper 6, Sanderling 6 – James Akers.

23 – Gadwall 2, Pipit 5 – John Liefertinck.

Mecca

September 5 – Great Blue Heron 50, Semipalmated Plover 1, Killdeer 75, Wilson's Snipe 3, Lesser Yellowlegs 3, Pectoral Sandpiper 3, Least Sandpiper 4, Semipalmated Sandpiper 5, Sanderling 2, Savannah Sparrow 15  
– Margaret Perner.

## FIELD NOTES

Comment on Migration – John Lieftinck calls our attention to the fact that recent records in the Calendar for species recorded in spring before May 1 show that the 1948 spring migration was an unusually early one. He quotes the following figures: 1943 (8 species recorded before May 1), 1944 (17), 1945 (17), 1946 (13), 1947 (13), 1948 (26). This looks convincing, and corresponds with the experience of most observers.

The 1948 autumn migration was correspondingly unusually late. No doubt the mild weather of October and November had something to do with this. October 14 was a day of unusually large numbers of migrating birds – especially noticeable were white-throated, fox and song sparrows, towhees, hermit thrushes, brown creepers, myrtle warblers and ruby-crowned kinglets – noted about Cleveland Heights, Shaker Heights and Lakewood. Editor

Black Rail at Pymatuning – “In the afternoon of September 20, 1948, I was exploring a small swampy area near the edge of Pymatuning Lake. I had just flushed five Wilson Snipe and two Soras when a small Black Rail flew from almost under my feet and pitched down again within ten yards. I ran after it and flushed it a second time. It flew back to where it had come from and then completely vanished, although I carefully searched the spot. My first impression, except for the very dark color, had been of a fledgling song sparrow – small, fat, fluttery and bobtailed – and it is interesting to note that Roger Peterson makes the same comparison in discussing the Black Rail. There have been previous sight records of the Black Rail at Pymatuning.” John E. Lieftinck

Buff-breasted Sandpipers at Mosquito Creek Reservoir – “It may be of some interest to you that John Lieftinck and I yesterday (September 12, 1948) found a mixed flock of Baird's and buff-breasted sandpipers at Mosquito Lake. There were five birds of each species in the group. The birds of both species kept to the drier portions of the shore line, at times as much as fifty yards from the water's edge. The buff-breasteds were easily recognizable by many characteristics including their size (slightly smaller than pectoral), their small heads and rather long, thin necks, their short tails, and their rather long yellow legs. The bill was thin and quite short and straight. The protrusion of the ring of bone outlining the eye socket gave them the appearance of a light eye-ring.

Strangely enough to us, the buff color on the underparts did not cover the whole abdomen and under tail-coverts. The feathers covering these parts were white. This deviation from the expected uniform buff is shown clearly in the Audubon plate of this species. It is possible, of course, that the uniform buff coloration may be commoner in the spring.

Another characteristic which struck us was the manner of slightly fanning the tail in flight. This gave the impression

of a plover-like tail. We watched the birds off and on for over an hour, and felt fortunate indeed to have had so adequate an opportunity to examine such a rare find." Warren L. Towle

A Few More Remarks Re the Buff-breasted Sandpiper – "This species was entirely new to me and I hardly expected to list five all at once. There is no mistaking them. They are unique and exceptionally attractive. The spindly yellowish legs, thin neck, stone-plover type of head, general buff color, silvery wing-linings and wedge-shaped tail are all diagnostic. They are very gallinaceous in their movements. We watched them squat like quail (they did this frequently, may have been tired, perhaps they had just arrived), walk and run like pheasants, feed like chickens, raise their wings like Willets. Twice we heard an upland-plover call which, since no other birds except the Baird's Sandpipers were present, must have been made by our Buff-breasteds. They were all about eight inches long (almost one inch larger than the Baird's), except one beautiful adult male (I assume) which much have measured larger. The head appeared almost 'golden' at times. There was an eye-ring effect but this may have been due to the protruding rims of the eye sockets. The darker brown of the back extended across the nape to the crown, leaving the cheeks buff. The whole breast and most of the belly were buff but (in this plumage) the lower abdomen and under tail-coverts were white.

Some thirty years ago the Buff-breasted Sandpiper was thought to be very near extinction. It is most gratifying to see this species stage a comeback. This spring it was almost common along the Texas coast, and if our record indicates a trend, the species now seems to overflow into what may have been a former flyway." John E. Liefinck

Loon Diet – "On November 14, 1948, a Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) was captured in a 14-foot fyke net set in Lake Rockwell, Portage County, Ohio. As in the case of the Double-crested Cormorant taken at Meander Lake (Cleveland Bird Calendar 44(2):12, 1948), the loon was forced to swim under water for a distance of 35 to 40 feet at least 6 feet below the surface, and pass through two throats, 9 inches square and 6 inches square respectively, to reach the pocket of the net where it was found by Fish Management Agent Daniel C. Armbruster. The loon measured 30.75 inches in total length. Sixty percent of the gizzard contents consisted of the skeletal remains of a small fish. Twelve fragments of small plant stems were also included. The balance consisted of 17 large pieces of gravel 3/16-7/16 of an inch in size, with a number of smaller particles in addition." Ralph W. Dexter