

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

FOUNDED BY FRANCIS H. HERRICK 1905



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THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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Edited by
Arthur B. Williams

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With this number, THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR begins its 47th year of publication. For almost half a century since it was given its start by Dr. Herrick in 1905, it has provided a continuous detailed record of bird observations in the Cleveland region.

It is proposed now to change the form of the publication somewhat and to include less statistical detail than heretofore. The detailed reports will be continued, however, as a file in the custody of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

The CALENDAR will place emphasis on more complete information regarding such things as bird behaviour, nesting habits, food requirements, habitat preferences, migration routes and population densities. Good examples of such material contained in this issue are James Akers' observations on the bald eagles at Avon; Frank Johnson's reminiscences of the eave swallows nesting on his grandfather's barn; Vera Carrothers' item about the horned owl on the eagle's nest; John Lieftinck's study of the winter bird population of Sand Run; and Dr. Dexter's analysis of stomach contents of several species of birds.

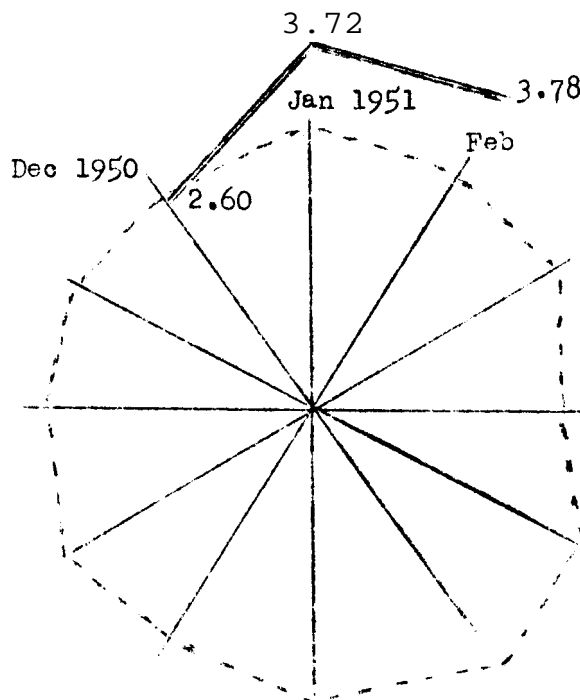
In this project anyone interested in the study of our local birds is invited to join. Perhaps you may be so situated this spring that you can write a day by day account of what goes on at a certain bird's nest - how it is built, when the eggs are laid, when the eggs hatch, when the young leave the nest, and so on. We need many such accounts. Or you may just happen to witness some unusual manifestation of bird activity - write it out and let us have it!

Our striking cover design, featuring the head of an adult bald eagle, is by William E. Scheele. It is based on photographs taken by Dr. Francis H. Herrick at the famous Vermilion nest which was the subject of studies incorporated in his book, "The American Eagle", published in 1934. THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR could surely have no better symbol.

NOTES ON THE WEATHER

Altogether the winter was a cold one. During December temperatures were consistently below normal. January ended with 7 inches of snow on the ground. The opening days of February produced a snowfall of 10 inches. During the month there were 4 days of zero or below (-5 on the 2nd, -8 on the 3rd).

The chart below shows the amount of precipitation month by month in inches. The dotted line shows the normal or average pattern. The solid line shows actual precipitation by months as indicated. As a sort of measuring stick, each spoke of the wheel represents 3 inches of water. You will note that the current year begins "wet".



Ice Conditions on Lake Erie at the Illuminating Company Plant at Avon - The water was open in December until the 19th, when the area was three-quarters covered with ice. Due to southerly winds, there was little ice in January until the last week of the month, when the lake froze solidly. The ice slowly broke up in February, but at the month's end three-quarters of the area was still covered with ice.

BIRDS AT CHRISTMAS TIME

The Christmas Week Bird Count, conducted by the Kirtland Bird Club on Saturday, December 30, 1950, in an area 15 miles in diameter east of Cleveland, resulted in the following records of birds seen:

Great Blue Heron 2, Mallard 1, Black Duck 27, Lesser Scaup 64, American Goldeneye 31, Bufflehead 3, Ruddy Duck 1, American Merganser 6, Red-breasted Merganser 8, Sharp-shinned Hawk 1, Cooper's Hawk 1, Red-tailed Hawk 1, Red-shouldered Hawk 1, Marsh Hawk 1, Sparrow Hawk 2, Ruffed Grouse 2, Bobwhite 25 (1 covey), Ring-necked Pheasant 3, Herring Gull 251, Ring-

billed Gull 100, Bonaparte's Gull 4, Mourning Dove 6, Great Horned Owl 1, Kingfisher 7, Flicker 7, Pileated Woodpecker 3, Red-bellied Woodpecker 1, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker 1, Hairy Woodpecker 21, Downy Woodpecker 90, Blue Jay 39, Crow 8, Chickadee 153, Tufted Titmouse 69, White-breasted Nuthatch 66, Brown Creeper 11, Winter Wren 3, Carolina Wren 1, Robin 88, Hermit Thrush 1, Bluebird 3, Golden-crowned Kinglet 9, Cedar Waxwing 58, Starling 427, Myrtle Warbler 1, English Sparrow 1050, Meadowlark 1, Cardinal 183, Evening Grosbeak 1, Pine Siskin 8, Goldfinch 38, Red-eyed Towhee 6, Junco 132, Tree Sparrow 17, Song Sparrow 23, Lapland Longspur 2.

This list totals 56 species and 3060 individuals. Twenty-two people took part in the all day field work which was organized by Vera Carrothers.

CONTRIBUTORS

Contributors to this issue of the CALENDAR were:

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James W. Gebhart	Donald L. Newman	Lida H. Whittier
Marion Gebhart	Mary Oliver	Arthur B. Williams
Arthur Gray	Margaret E. Perner	Edythe G. Williams

Of all our reporters, the Editor thinks that probably Jim Akers had the best opportunity for observing waterfowl during this past period. Provided with a pass permitting entrance to the grounds of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's power plant at Avon, he spent many hours on 11 different days at this strategic point, where warm water flowing from the plant into the lake keeps a considerable area clear of ice, even in the coldest weather. Read his account of an interesting incident on page 8. He noted particularly the complete absence of cormorants, seen frequently last year, and the almost complete absence of Bonaparte's Gulls, which generally arrive in numbers during January.

COMMENT ON THE RECORD

(Species not specifically mentioned were apparently present in usual numbers)

While some of our observers were of the opinion that the 1950-51 winter presented a rather uninteresting picture of bird life because of the absence from the lakefront of such exciting birds as gannets, cormorants, eiders, jaegers, or wandering gulls from the Atlantic coast, such as we have enjoyed seeing in other years, yet the following list does indicate that the season was not totally lacking in interest.

Unusual or Interesting Records

Blue Goose - November 18-26, 1950. One reported seen during this week a few miles west of Elyria on Route 20 by James Akers.

Oldsquaw - January 11. One seen at Avon by James Akers. February 6, one picked up injured or sick at West 98th Street, and kept alive for about a week by Mrs. J. H. French.

Duck Hawk - February 8, 18, 25. One seen on these dates along the lakefront from East 49th to East 72nd Street by George King. Probably the same bird.

Glaucous Gull - January 30(1), February 17(1).

Great Black-backed Gull - December 20(20), 27(1), January 4(2), 30(6), February 4(1), 9(11), 10(1), 14(15), 21(2). The larger figures represent birds seen at Avon by James Akers.

Herring Gull - On January 2 an immature bird was found dead on the ice near shore at Edgewater Park. It bore a band of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service No. 496-35478. Inquiry developed the fact that the bird was banded as a "nester" at Spider Island, Door County, Wisconsin, June 24, 1950.

Snowy Owl - February 17. One reported seen on the ice at Edgewater Park by the keeper of the boathouse, who became familiar with these birds during the great snowy owl flight of last year.

Saw-whet Owl - February 25. One seen in the North Chagrin woods by Donald Newman. Read his account of it on page 8.

Northern Shrike - January 16. One seen at North Chagrin by Marion Gebhart.

Evening Grosbeak - December 30. One seen at North Chagrin during Christmas Week Bird Count by George King.

White-winged Crossbill - February 10. A flock of 5 seen in the hemlocks at North Chagrin by Lucille Mannix and Margaret Perner.

Unusually Common were horned grebes, American mergansers, cedar waxwings and robins.

Horned Grebes were seen off shore along the lakefront during November and December either in small groups or in flocks numbering from 50 to 60 individuals.

American Mergansers during January and February were concentrated in enormous flocks in certain locations along the lakefront. February 9 and 14 James Akers estimated flocks of 10,000 or more at Avon, and on February 27 Raymond Hill estimated a flock of from 7 to 8,000 at East 72nd Street. With these were smaller numbers of red-breasted mergansers.

Cedar Waxwings were particularly abundant from late December through January and February. In flocks of 40, 50, or 75 individuals, they scouted the country for berries. They gave the robins sharp competition for mountain ash fruits.

Robins became spectacularly abundant as the winter progressed. While individual robins were regularly and frequently reported throughout the period, it was in January and February that it became apparent that unbelievably large numbers of robins were wintering here. Flocks of 50, 100, 400, 500, 600, 800 were repeatedly noted by surprised observers. These birds were described as "wild". As a rule they did not appear at feeding stations, but worked through the open country subsisting on the berries of mountain ash, dogwood, sumac, wild grapes, bittersweet and the fruits of other shrubs, including rose hips, "thorn apples", and the frozen apples remaining on trees or on the ground in orchards or abandoned overgrown fields. In response to about 50 letters of inquiry sent out to people in all parts of the Cleveland region, information was accumulated showing that this robin invasion was widespread throughout the area. The largest flocks were reported in the valleys and ravines of the Chagrin and Cuyahoga drainage systems. It seems not too far a cry to assume that probably 25 to 30 thousand robins may have wintered this year in what we call the "Cleveland region". By March 15 the big flocks had departed, and our local nesting robin population was becoming well established.

Uncommon were Bonaparte's gulls, white-breasted nuthatches, red-breasted nuthatches and tree sparrows. Red-breasted nuthatches, of course, fluctuate greatly in numbers from one season to another. This winter they were reported only twice, but this is not unusual.

The period was marked by an unusual number of wintering species:

Ducks and gulls included mallards and blacks in more than usual numbers; a few baldpates, redheads, canvasbacks, greater scaups; flocks of lesser scaups at times estimated at as large as 5000; goldeneyes and buffleheads common; a few ruddies and hooded mergansers; American mergansers in flocks at times estimated at 10,000 or more; red-breasted mergansers in lesser numbers; a few coots.

Other species wintering included kingfishers, flickers, red-headed woodpeckers, crows, brown creepers (rather common), robins, bluebirds, myrtle warblers, meadowlarks, redwings, towhees and song sparrows.

Stragglers or delayed migrants reported were:

Virginia Rail - December 8(1) found alive but injured at East 93rd and Kinsman, and brought to the Museum of Natural History.

Brown Thrasher - February 10(1) at Brecksville.

Hermit Thrush - December 30(2) (Christmas Bird Count 1, Waite Hill 1); February 3, 10(1) at Sand Run.

White-throated Sparrow - December 2(1) at Waite Hill, January 13(1) at Sand Run.

Field Sparrow - January 27(2) at Sand Run.

Swamp Sparrow - January 1(1) at Aurora Pond.

Early Migrants

As nearly as can be determined, the following seem to constitute dates of early migration:

February 15 - Killdeer

18 - Crow, Song Sparrow

22 - Redwing, Bronzed Grackle

25 - Woodcock, Canada Goose, Meadowlark

FIELD NOTES

Owl Dispossesses Eagle-On a farm about two miles west of Huron, Ohio, a pair of bald eagles have nested for the last ten years. Although the location of the nest-tree has varied somewhat, it has always been in the same small patch of woods, and our Cleveland bird students, on the way to and from the Sandusky marshes, have made it a point to check up on the nest from year to year.

The last nest, clearly visible from the highway, was used by the eagles in 1947, 1948 and 1949, but probably not in 1950. On February 22, 1951, a member of the Kirtland Bird Club, driving along the road, stopped his car, got out his telescope, and noted that the nest was apparently occupied. "Well, the eagles are back at the old nest again", said he to himself, and drove on.

On March 5 another party of Clevelanders stopped to have a look. Again the telescope was brought to bear on the great nest. There was the bird all right, but this time a question arose as to why no white head or tail was visible. It was decided to investigate more closely, and two of the party walked across the field to the edge of the woods. As they approached the nest-tree, a great, dark bird flew off. It was not an eagle, but a great horned owl: Later it returned to settle on the nest again, and its "horns" were clearly visible.

We are familiar with this big owl's habit of taking over the nests of red-tailed or red-shouldered hawks for its own use, but this is the first definite record in this region, so far as we know, of the owl appropriating an eagle's nest. In Florida it is said to be quite usual.

As told to the Editor by Vera Carrothers.

Eave Swallows Were Once Abundant Here - This story of the eave swallows will necessitate a far trip down memory's lane - I suspect to about 1879.

My grandparents - my mother's folks - lived on a farm in Parma Township, formerly the Township of Greenbrier. Beside farming, grandfather Hauserman was a drover and butcher. His big, hundred foot barn, for hay and grain storage, was open below and used as a feeding shed and sheep shelter.

The year following its construction a few eave swallows investigated and began building, without too much success because of a lack of foundation upon which to set their mud nests. So the old gentleman nailed a string of scantlings just below the eaves - and there was the beginning of a huge colony. It grew and grew and in two or three years time the clay nests covered the line of two-by-fours under the eaves on both sides of the barn.

How many nests there were I do not know. I presume each one measured about six inches across. There was no space between the structures - they were built one right against another. Calculated on that basis there must have been 150 or more on each side of the shed, a total of 300 or better.

What a place for a barefoot kid such as I, with an out-of-door complex: I would sit there by the hour watching the graceful flights, and between times, trotting back and forth down the lane from the big sheep shed to the sheep pond where the birds obtained their clay pellets. This pond had been created by using a slip scraper to scoop a swampy little depression, perhaps two hundred yards from the shed. The pond was partially spring-fed and consequently it did not dry out in the summer. A heavy growth of spatter-dock bordered the edge and furnished cover for the toads and "greenies" - also the water snakes and sand-turtles. "Snakedoctors" or "earstingers" were abundant, and it was a pretty poor pickerel-weed that did not find a couple of the gauzy creatures perching upon it.

There were many other barns in the township that sheltered eave swallows, but none with a colony of comparable size. And I believe I know the answer - insects unlimited: The slaughter-house, of course, attracted flies by the tens of thousands. The scores of sheep feeding there every day did likewise. Food in abundance - every minute. At least that is my idea of it.

It seems to me from this distance that these birds had pretty much disappeared by the turn of the century. I am referring to the Parma area with which I have always been familiar. Understand, I am presenting this from memory - and that is always more or less tricky. I doubt if I have seen the nest of an eave swallow in forty years.

Frank D. Johnson

Herring Gulls in V-formation - A. C. Bent in his "Life Histories of Gulls and Terns of North America" states that Herring Gulls "rarely fly like ducks in V-formation." Personally, I had never seen them do it until the other day when I saw a wedge of large birds approach against the evening sky. I felt sure they were Canada Geese on their spring migration until the birds came overhead and I saw to my surprise they were Herring Gulls instead. The V was nearly perfect, with about a dozen birds on either side. On another occasion I saw some 120 Herring Gulls fly over in long, evenly spaced strings, again highly reminiscent of the flight of ducks and geese.

The Herring Gulls of Lake Erie pay daily visits to the Akron Lakes when the ice is breaking up and large quantities of dead or dying fish are washed ashore. They arrive in the early morning and return north shortly before dark.

John E. Lieftinck

Saw-whet Owl at North Chagrin - While I was walking along one of the hemlock-bordered trails in the North Chagrin Reservation on February 25, 1951, I noticed some fresh white droppings on the leaf litter under one small tree, and on looking up I discovered a Saw-whet Owl perched at a height of about 12 feet directly over the trail. The bird, which I proceeded to observe for the next 30 minutes, appeared so absurdly small that I couldn't help but laugh silently at its ludicrous stature. In contrast to the size of its body, however, its talons were large and obviously powerful.

On an adjoining branch of the hemlock, about 8 or 10 inches distant from the owl, were the fresh remains of a jumping mouse whose head, neck, and shoulders had already been consumed, but whose rear portions were sprawled parallel to the branch, with the feet and long, naked tail drooping over the side. The owl made no move to complete his meal while I watched, nor did he even shift his attitude in the slightest, though I walked about below observing him from all sides. Once when I imitated the quavering whistle of the Screech Owl, the Saw-whet Owl turned his head ever so slowly to look in my direction. For the most part, however, he was indifferent to my movements or my calling, and at times he closed his eyes to mere slits or would entirely close one eye while keeping the other just half open.

Despite his being perched directly over the trail, the hemlock spray concealed him completely from one direction, while to anyone approaching from the other direction, the bird resembled a shapeless mass of brown leaves that had lodged in the hemlock branches. Had it not been for the telltale droppings, I would never have discovered this elusive and beautiful little owl.

Donald L. Newman

Mergansers and Eagles - On February 9 at the Avon Plant of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company there was the greatest concentration of birds in a limited area, both as to numbers and density, that I have yet seen on Lake Erie. The area of open water on this date covered approximately 32 acres. American and red-breasted mergansers covered about 1½ acres of the open water and were so thick and moved back and forth with such mass fluidity that I found it almost impossible to estimate their numbers, but there were at least 10,000 birds and possibly as

many as 20,000. Most of the time there were 6 bald eagles (3 adult and 3 immature) perched on piles or cakes of ice a good distance north of the open water area. One adult eagle flew directly overhead at an altitude of about 300' and on a course east to west, paralleling the shore not 100' from the Illuminating Plant, and then went into a 45° dive to scoop a large fish from the open water.

At one point about half of the mergansers were frightened from the open water by a movement of coal cars on the shore side of the plant and took to the air. It was while these thousands of birds were milling about that another adult eagle struck a merganser in mid-air and pounced on the bird as it fell flopping to the ice. During the two hours' observation period, however, all the eagles appeared to be feeding on remains of one kind or another scattered widely over the ice.

James W. Akers

RECORDS FROM NEIGHBORING LOCALITIES

Castalia

February 17 - Canada Goose 1, Mallard 1038, Black Duck 455, Gadwall 20, Baldpate 82, Pintail 17, Shoveler 10, Redhead 6, Canvasback 204, Lesser Scaup 5, American Goldeneye 63, Bufflehead 6, American Merganser 150, Coot 1, Redwing 60, Cowbird 10 - Lucille Mannix.

Huntsburg

January 27 - Myrtle Warbler - Two collected by R. J. Kula.

Mosquito Creek

December 28,29,30,31, January 1 - A Snowy Owl observed on these dates by Lyle D. Miller.

January 20 - Long-eared Owl (feathers of one later identified by Dr. H. C. Oberholser), Crow 2, Robin 25, Snow Bunting 250 - R. W. Hill.

Ravenna Reservoir

December 10 - Pied-billed Grebe 4, Mallard 25, Black Duck 7, Ruddy Duck 2, Coot 4, Great Horned Owl 1 - R. W. Hill.

WINTER BIRD POPULATION STUDY

December 1950-January, February 1951

Sand Run Metropolitan Park - Akron, Ohio (approximately 300 acres)

Description of Area: See CALENDAR, Vol. 46, No. 1, p. 8.Coverage: 1949-50: December 3,10,11,17,24,26,31; January 2,7,8,14,21,
22,28; February 4,5,11,12,18,25.1950-51: December 2,3,9,16,17,23,30,31; January 6,13,20,27;
February 3,4,10,18,24.

Each time from four to five hours in A.M.

Resident in the Area

(Average number estimated)

	1949-50	1950-51
Tree Sparrow	*60	36
Bobwhite	48	16
Starling	*36	*32
Slate-colored Junco	*32	*22
Chickadee	*30	*24
English Sparrow	*30	*30
Cardinal	*24	*34
Tufted Titmouse	*18	*18
Blue Jay	*16	*24
Red-breasted Nuthatch	*12	0
Purple Finch	12	0
Downy Woodpecker	*10	*12
Ring-necked Pheasant	8	3
White-breasted Nuthatch	* 8	*10
Song Sparrow	* 8	*12
Ruffed Grouse	6	3
Golden-crowned Kinglet	6	8
Goldfinch	6	4
Red-eyed Towhee	6	3
Hairy Woodpecker	4	* 4
Brown Creeper	4	3
Carolina Wren	4	3
Robin	3	12
Red-shouldered Hawk	2	1
Sparrow Hawk	1	2
Red-bellied Woodpecker	1	0
Catbird	1	0
Hermit Thrush	1	1
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	0
Winter Wren	0	3
Total Population	398	320
Species	29	25
Birds per 100	133	107

*Species seen in the area each day of the survey.

Frequent Visitors

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
Mourning Dove	20	1
Cedar Waxwing	12	40
Bluebird	6	3
Prairie Horned Lark	4	3
Crow	4	* 5
Flicker	3	3
Red-tailed Hawk	1	2
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Total	50	57

Occasional Visitors

	<u>1949-50</u>	<u>1950-51</u>
Robin	0	112
Cedar Waxwing	0	40
Crow	0	40
Pine Siskin	6	0
White-throated Sparrow	4	1
Cooper's Hawk	1	1
Rough-legged Hawk	1	0
Kingfisher	1	0
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1
**Winter Wren	1	0
Evening Grosbeak	1	0
Snow Bunting	1	5
Marsh Hawk	0	1
Redwing	0	1
Meadowlark	0	1
Black Duck	0	2
Field Sparrow	0	2
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Total	17	207

*Species seen in the area each day of the survey

**See Residents

The pattern for this winter's bird population at Sand Run was already firmly established by the middle of November, long before the first severe cold spell or heavy snowfall. From then on there were few changes until the second week of February when the thermometer repeatedly went down to from five to fifteen degrees below zero.

At this same time there was one memorable 48-hour period when every berry, every seed and every blade of grass was solidly encased in ice. Thereafter I saw no mourning doves, Carolina wrens, winter wrens, waxwings, kinglets, hermit thrushes or white-throated sparrows, and but one flicker and one towhee. I fear that most of these less hardy birds succumbed.

It is too early yet to gauge the damage done to bobwhites, grouse and pheasants, but my impression is that all three species suffered heavy loss of life. Other permanent residents and regular winter visitors did not seem adversely affected by the severity of the weather.

John E. Liefertinck

NOTES ON FOOD HABITS OF SOME COMMON BIRDS

Since the first report of observations on food habits of common birds in the Cleveland area was issued (CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR 46(1):10), the stomachs, pellets, or scats of 49 other birds (32 species) have been examined. Thirteen stomachs were found empty, and seven did not show any food items in addition to those already listed in the earlier report, hence are not included here: Following is a resume of the food analyses:

American Woodcock - Found dead in Akron June 21, 1950. Contents: 1 earthworm, 3 seeds. Found dead at Brimfield July 20, 1950. Contents: Many fragments of earthworms, 1 wire worm (beetle larva). See Dexter, R. W., THE AUK 66:88.1949 for unusual food habit of this species.

Great Horned Owl - Juvenile captured August 9, 1950 at Twin Lakes, died overnight. Contents: Mass of insect fragments, several leaves of grass.

Barn Owl - Pellets collected at Brimfield May 1950. Contents of six pellets: 9 Microtus pennsylvanicus (Meadow Mouse); 4 Cryptotis parva (Old Field Shrew); 1 Blarina brevicauda (Short-tailed Shrew). See CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR 45(1): 9 for other pellet analyses.

Eastern Nighthawk (female) - Scat dropped into net when captured June 7, 1950 on roof of McGilvrey Hall, campus of Kent State University. Contents: Large mass of insect fragments including click beetles. Juvenile 28 days old found dead on same roof July 21, 1950. Contents of stomach: 66 leaf hoppers, 46 moths, 2 lady beetles, 2 flies, 1 firefly beetle, 1 click beetle.

Crested Flycatcher - Found dead in Kent June 22, 1950. Contents: Many insect fragments, especially those of beetles.

Barn Swallow - Found dead near Brimfield May 9, 1950. Contents: Filled to capacity with insect fragments and one whole weevil. Found dead in Ravenna July 19, 1950. Contents: Large mass of flying ants.

Bank Swallow - Found dead (shot) at colony at Black Horse May 25, 1950. Contents: Fragments of flies, beetles, bees, and wasps. Two found dead (shot) same place June 29, 1950. Contents: Fragments of flies, beetles, bees, wasps, leaf hoppers, and bugs (Hemipterans). One also contained two small one-seeded fruits.

Blue Jay - Juvenile found dead in Kent June 21, 1950. Contents: Two species of ground beetles, 7 pieces of fleshy fruit (apple?).

Brown Creeper - Found dead on campus of K.S.U. April 4, 1950. Contents: Large mass of insect fragments, mostly beetles and true bugs, but including one fly (Dipteran).

Hermit Thrush - Found dead at Stow April 26, 1950. Contents: 6 click beetles (Melanotus communis?), 1 mealy bug, many beetle fragments, 2 seeds of wild cherry (?), 1 fleshy seed.

Olive-backed Thrush - Found dead in Kent May 17, 1950. Contents: Many fragments of beetles (including weevils, bark beetles, ground beetles, fireflies, and lady beetles), 1 spider, and 3 seeds.

Robin - Juvenile found dead in Kent July 19, 1950. Contents: 4 stony seeds, several insect fragments.

Northern Shrike - Found dead near Tallmadge March 30, 1950. Contents: Large mass of insect fragments (largely beetles, including weevils), 1 wireworm, 1 centipede, and 1 spider.

Starling - Juvenile killed by car at Hudson July 2, 1950. Contents: 17 ants, 1 beetle, 1 weevil, 1 seed, 1 portion of fleshy fruit of cherry. Found dead in Kent September 6, 1950. Contents: 1 ground beetle, several skins of fruit (grape?), 1 blade of grass, 1 small beetle.

Kentucky Warbler - Found dead in Kent May 6, 1950. Contents: Fragments of insects.

Yellow Warbler - Found dead on campus of K.S.U. May 9, 1950. Contents: Fragments of a weevil.

Northern Yellowthroat (female) - Found dead in Akron May 14, 1950. Contents: Large mass of insect fragments, including many beetles.

Cape May Warbler - Found dead in Akron May 21, 1950. Contents: Insect fragments, mostly wasps.

Ovenbird - Found dead on campus of K.S.U. September 20, 1950. Contents: 3 land snails (Hawaiiia minuscula), 1 ground beetle, 1 weevil, 2 unidentified beetles, and 1 red seed.

English Sparrow - Juvenile killed by a Blue Jay May 28, 1950 at Ravenna. Contents: Fragments of beetles, weevils, spiders, and egg shell (from own nest?). Also several seeds.

Cowbird (male) - Shot in Kent May 7, 1950. Contents: 3 species of weevils, and 3 kernels of corn.

Cardinal (female) - Killed by car at Akron April 28, 1950. Contents: Many fragments of broken snail shell (source of lime for egg production?), 1 seed, and a few fragments of pulp. (Nest with 2 eggs deserted by male after death of mate).

Purple Finch (female) - Killed by cat at Stow May 6, 1950. Contents: Mass of pebbles and macerated fruit.

Ralph W. Dexter
Kent State University