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# THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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## SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

From U. S. Weather Bureau Reports (Cleveland Hopkins Airport)

December — The coldest December in the past 41 years, the mercury remaining below 32° from the 6th through the 16th. On four of those days it fell below zero, including a new record low of -5° on the 10th. Precipitation was below normal, though there were heavy snowfalls in the eastern suburbs during the second week.

January — Cold and wet. Temperature averaged below normal. Snow covered the ground during much of the month. Record rainfall of 2.33 inches in 24 hours on the 21st and 22nd caused severe floods in the river valleys.

February — Temperatures normal, no great extremes, and only moderately cold. Snowfall light. Heavy rain on the 9th and 10th again caused flooding.

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All records, observations, and comments should be sent to Donald L. Newman, 14174 Superior Road, Cleveland 18, Ohio

## COMMENT ON THE SEASON

The exceptionally cold weather which prevailed during December and much of January (see Weather Summary on preceding page) caused ice to form and then to cover extensive areas of Lake Erie at an abnormally early period of the winter. During the greater part of January, ice covered nearly all of the lake that was visible from the shoreline at Cleveland. Throughout the winter there were of course the usual small open areas at the several electric generating plants on the lakefront, where outflowing warm waste water prevented ice from forming. These spots accommodated relatively small groups of ducks and gulls.

As a consequence of the unusually early ice conditions, the wintering waterfowl population on the Greater Cleveland lakefront was considerably reduced, and there was not the customary, though temporary, buildup of numbers to a high point in late December and the first part of January. During that period in the present winter, Scaup ducks were at least 50% less numerous than in the open winter of 1957-58. Common Goldeneye, however, were perhaps only somewhat less abundant. Scarcest of all was the Ruddy Duck, which during December and early January in recent winters had been reported in flocks of several hundred to as many as 3,200 (December 8, 1954). This winter the high count was a mere 66 on December 7; and from December 18 to the end of February fewer than a dozen Ruddies were reported.

Both the Herring and the Ring-billed Gull were also affected by the ice conditions on Lake Erie, and their numbers were sharply reduced over other winters. The peak date for both species along the Greater Cleveland lakefront was December 25, when more than 500 Herring and some 8,200 Ring-billed Gulls were observed (Klamm). Immediately thereafter the population showed a marked decrease. The number of Herring Gulls recorded in January and February never exceeded 185 birds. Ring-billed averaged about 450 birds, though on January 31 approximately 700 were observed. The Bonaparte's Gull, which is normally common in December and in the first half of January, was exceptionally scarce this winter. After December 13, when about 400 were reported, this species simply disappeared, there being just two subsequent records: four on January 1, and six on January 11.

Another species affected by the early and extensive freeze-up was the Belted Kingfisher. The Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Club recorded none on its Christmas Count on December 28, whereas in each of the four prior years from two to four were observed. On that same date the Cleveland East Side Christmas Count recorded four birds, compared with eight in 1957. In January and February only two Kingfishers were observed: one at Clague Pond on January 31, and one bird seen several times in the Rocky River Reservation. For the same two months of 1958, there were 16 records.

Similarly, the absence of open water prevented the wintering of the Great Blue Heron, of which a few hardy individuals are usually found in the river valleys. This winter only a single bird was recorded on December 14; last winter there were 11 records covering all three months.

It is difficult to say whether there was an actual increase in the population of Pileated and of Red-bellied Woodpeckers or whether they simply occurred more frequently at feeding stations, though the latter appears far more likely. For the Pileated there were 20 records from eight localities in the eastern portion of the region only, including a band of four birds which appeared regularly at a feeding station in Lake County from February 8 to 15 (Bole, Jr.). Last winter this woodpecker was reported only eight times—all of the reports being of single birds. The number of records of the Red-bellied Woodpecker doubled (from 8 to 16) over the previous winter, and as many as three birds were reported at one time. At Lakewood Park, where the many oak trees provide a bounteous store

of acorns, a band of at least six Red-headed Woodpeckers - adults and immatures - spent the winter. In the eastern portion of the region this woodpecker is uncommon at all seasons of the year, but an immature bird wintered in Gates Mills, appearing frequently at a feeding station from December 13 to February 23, when it was killed by a cat (Tramer).

The Brown Creeper was notably scarce. In January just a single bird was recorded; in February it was not reported at all. Although the Carolina Wren was seen throughout the winter, 31 out of the total of 34 records were of single birds, whereas in other winters three, four, and occasionally even five birds were quite often reported from a given locality.

Unlike last winter when the Robin appeared in extraordinary numbers, this winter produced records of only a scattered few. For January there were but two records, each of a single bird. Beginning about February 20, the first of the returning Robins began to appear.

Of the passerine species which normally winter in some numbers in the Cleveland region, the Golden-crowned Kinglet exhibited the greatest decrease. This apparently was a carryover from the autumn of 1958 when this species was much less abundant in migration. The following figures from the annual Cleveland East Side Christmas Counts illustrate the abrupt decline in numbers of this kinglet: 1958, 4; 1957, 23; 1956, 22; 1955, 40; 1954, 5; 1953, 50. For January there was one record of a single bird. However, in February a band of eight was observed in the Rocky River Reservation on the 22nd, and this was the largest number reported.

Apparently most of the northern finches failed to visit our region this winter; at least there were no reports of the Pine Grosbeak, Red Crossbill, and White-winged Crossbill. The Redpoll and the Pine Siskin were reported just once-on December 28, when four birds each were observed on the Cleveland East Side Christmas Count. The Purple Finch, too, was quite rare. There were only eight records for the entire winter, and just one record for February. Five birds on the Cleveland East Side Christmas Count was the largest number reported. Last winter there were 23 records, including 21 birds reported from the Christmas Count in Brecksville. Even the American Goldfinch was most uncommon, and in January just a single bird was reported.

Although the Evening Grosbeak was seen in seven separate localities, all of the flocks were quite small, ranging from two to 17 birds. There was just one February record. The most notable of the records is that of eight birds ( in several scattered groups) sighted in Black River Township a few miles west of Lorain on December 28 during the first Christmas Count of the Elyria Audubon Society (James Kimball fide Johnson). This is the westernmost portion of our region and is the first such report from that locality.

An unusual variety of rarely wintering sparrows appeared at feeding stations: two Field Sparrows on January 31 in Willoughby (Skaggs); a White-crowned Sparrow and a Fox Sparrow in Painesville on December 9 (Mrs. Carl Newhous fide Booth); and a White-crowned Sparrow in Brecksville on February 21 (Gaede and Carrothers). In addition, at least one Fox Sparrow spent part of the winter in the North Chagrin Reservation, where two were seen December 28 (Henderson) and one on January 18 (Bush). These two records are the latest this species has ever been reported in the winter.

We received a gratifying response from our contributors to our inquiry concerning the alleged decrease in the numbers of wintering birds, particularly those

like the Blue Jay, Chickadee, and Cardinal which regularly come to feeding stations. There was, however, no consensus either with respect to the common winter birds as a whole or with respect to a particular species. Opinion was about evenly divided between those who believed that numbers were reduced and those who felt there had been little, if any, change. The most illuminating comment on this question came from Louis Sturm, and we urge you to read his remarks in the Field Notes section of this issue.

The last week of February saw the timely return of such early migrants as the Killdeer, Robin, Bluebird, Eastern Meadowlark, Common Grackle, Redwinged Blackbird, and Song Sparrow. By February 28, the blackbird roost at Clague Park, which has been a springtime phenomenon for many years, consisted of possibly 2,000 birds. Grackles predominated, but Redwings, Starlings, and Robins were present, too (Klamm).

#### ADDENDUM

In the Autumn 1958 Number of the BIRD CALENDAR we commented on the Complete absence of records for the Parula Warbler in the period from December 1, 1957 to November 30, 1958. We have now been informed by Dr. T. F. Ulrich, of Barberton, that he saw a male of this species on May 10, 1958 in a row of trees bordering a dirt road on the southern edge of Akron. This record brings to a total of 239 the number of species reported in the Cleveland region in the one-year period described above.

#### NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Red-throated Loon — From January 17 through the 31st a single individual, having a very white head and neck, remained on Summit Lake in Akron (DeSante et al). This is the latest this species has been reported during the winter, and it is only the third winter record for the Cleveland region.

Harlequin Duck — For the first time anywhere in the region, two birds (male and female) were recorded at Perkins Beach, Cleveland, on December 7, 8, and 13 (Henderson, Raynes, Klamm). They were in the general company of Common Goldeneye and Stoup ducks, though they kept together. On December 23 at Eastlake, a female was seen (Carrothers). These occurrences mark the third winter this species has been reported since it was initially observed at Edgewater Park on January 23, 1954.

Broad-winged Hawk — A flock of 13 circled over the intersection of Routes 254 and 76, just east of Avon, late in the afternoon of February 20 (W. Dexter). Such an exceptionally early flight of migrants is the first ever to be reported during the winter. Only rarely, in fact, does this hawk winter in the Cleveland region.

Bald Eagle — Early in the afternoon of January 23, an adult-its white head and tail somewhat soiled-hovered for perhaps four or five minutes some 30 to 50 feet above the water near the mouth of the Black River in Lorain. Finally, the bird dropped to the water level, picked up a fish (probably a dead one floating on the surface), and then gaining altitude soon flew out of sight (Johnson).

Glaucous Gull — Among the Herring and Ring-billed gulls which were feeding in the ice debris just offshore at Gordon Park on February 7, was this infrequent winter visitor-in perfect second-year plumage. Later this gull flew to open water, where it repeatedly hovered and fluttered just above the surface while picking up and then discarding various objects floating in the water (Klamm). On February 8 and 9, on Summit Lake in Akron another bird in second-year plumage was observed (Staiger, Wiley, DeSante). Or was this the Gordon Park gull which had simply

shifted to a new feeding area? In either case, this is the first inland record for the species.

Long-eared Owl — The following four records are the largest number ever reported in a single season: (1) In a wet woods at Hambden a bird roosted from November 1, 1958 to December 11 in a Red-shouldered Hawk's nest located about 40 feet up in a shagbark hickory tree (Harm). This was probably the same owl that was observed in the same woods for 12 days in December 1957, when it occupied a sugar maple tree heavily overgrown with wild grapevine. (2) At Lorain on December 22, one was discovered in the largest of a backyard planting of four spruce trees, where it was studied in good light for about five minutes. It then moved into a tall sugar maple nearby, remained there for a few minutes, and then flew out of sight. No pellets were found (Lebold). (3) A spruce tree was also the roosting spot for a bird which was observed at 8:00 a.m., January 25, in the spacious grounds of a residence in Broadview Heights. Later the owl shifted to an apple tree but soon became frightened and disappeared into some cover across the road (Smith). (4) Though it was sometimes harassed by Crows and Blue Jays, a Long-eared Owl remained in Chestnut Hills Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls, for several days in late February and was still present on the 28th (Wiley).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker — The female which had frequently fed during November on a dead elm tree in a yard in Waite Hill and was last seen on November 25, appeared again on December 3. It worked on the tree from 8:15 to 8:45 a.m., which had been the customary time of its morning visits in November. No further appearances were noted until January 7 at about nine o'clock when it was observed for the last time (Flanigan).

Northern Shrike — Four records-each of a single bird-are as follows: December 28 and February 28 in an open field area in Pepper Pike Village (Raynes); January 3, Euclid Creek Reservation (Bush); February 8 in the Cuyahoga River Valley north of Akron (DeSante); February 8 and again on February 25, a bird perched on a wire overlooking a parking lot near Euclid and Ivanhoe Roads, Cleveland (Bush). It is interesting to note that as has generally been true in other winters, this shrike was not reported from west of the Cuyahoga River.

Yellowthroat — At about 3:30 p.m. on January 3 and at precisely the same time on January 31, a female or immature bird appeared in the small grove of pines opposite the boathouse on the east side of the Lower Shaker Lake. This warbler had been flitting about in the small yellow birch trees and the mass of shrubbery growing on the slope above the lake. Occasionally it uttered its distinctive call note. When it came into the evergreens, it fluttered along the branches - sometimes above, sometimes below-and seemed to pick at the base of the needle clusters as well as at the bark on the trunk and larger branches (Newman). This is the first winter record for the region.

#### FIELD NOTES

Redistribution of Suburban Bird Population? The editors of the Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR in their regular quarterly letter to contributors have raised the question whether there was a reduction in the numbers of wintering birds in the season just ended, particularly those species that are accustomed to come to feeding stations. While I cannot answer for the Cleveland region as a whole, I can relate my experience in my own community of Solon, which like so many other small, outlying communities has added many new homes and families in recent years.

Up until two years ago we were, in our immediate vicinity, the only ones who consistently fed the birds. Now there are several families doing so. Two years ago we had ten pairs of Cardinals as regular visitors; this year we had only three pairs.

But one of my neighbors who started feeding last year has been feeding seven pairs regularly this year.

The proprietor of the local feed store told me recently that he had been selling on an average of 4,000 pounds of feed per week during the winter of 1958-59. Yet five years ago he sold only 200 pounds during the entire winter. Thus it may be that with the greater and more widespread interest in the feeding of birds, especially in the suburban communities, the wintering bird population has simply been scattered or redistributed, without there having been a true reduction in total numbers. — LOUIS STURM

Peregrine Falcon in Downtown Cleveland. At about mid-afternoon on a day in late October or early November 1958, I was walking on Euclid Avenue just west of East 9th Street. There were pigeons in some numbers in the air over the street. Suddenly in among them appeared a Peregrine Falcon, at about roof-top level or a little below, making a try for one of the pigeons. The intended victim did a desperate quick turn between two buildings, and the Peregrine veered off, floated up for a moment over the avenue, and slipped out of sight towards the south above the buildings.

As quickly as I could find a hole in the traffic, I jaywalked to the north side of Euclid Avenue and stood looking for the bird to reappear. Pigeons continued to fly back and forth, buffeted by the wind but not especially frightened by the presumed presence of Falco peregrinus anatum. I stood (just west of the Bond store) for perhaps five minutes, but no bird. It was not until I started towards the Public Square that I saw the bird for the second time, floating lazily westward over Euclid, again at roof-top level. He (or she) drifted out of sight in the general area of the May Company. Alas, I never saw that bird again, though with binoculars at the ready I scoured downtown Cleveland half a dozen afternoons in November and December but with no luck at all. Judging from my experience with the Peregrine Falcon in the Boston-Cambridge, Massachusetts, area, the best way to find one of these noble birds on his usual roost is to look for the big white streak of excreta below the perch; and so I looked and looked, but never found such a tell-tale streak. — ROBERT H. WELKER

Wintering Waterfowl on Summit Lake. During the present winter I visited Summit Lake in Akron about twice each week and kept detailed records of the waterfowl population. This lake, which is located near the center of the metropolitan area of the city, is kept open in winter by the warm water which empties into it from nearby industrial plants. In all, I recorded 26 species of waterfowl including 16 species of ducks. Most numerous in December was the Black Duck, which made up about 44% of the wintering population. On December 1, only 75 Blacks were present but the flock gradually increased to a peak of 371 on December 26. In January and February numbers fluctuated greatly, and dropped to a low of four on February 28. Like the Black Ducks, the Mallards reached their peak of abundance in late December when as many as 107 were counted.

Common Goldeneyes, which were first seen on December 14, were the second most abundant species. High count was 375 on February 2. Few Goldeneye remained on the lake during the day, but an average of from 150 to 200 flew in at evening. On warm days they flew low from the south (Long Lake, the Ohio Canal); on cold days they flew high from the north (Lake Erie?). A Canada Goose was present from December 21 to February 12, and a female Shoveler from December 6 to the 31st, which is a new late date of occurrence for the Cleveland region. By the last of February only a few Mallards and Black Ducks and about 20 Coots remained on the lake. — DAVE DESANTE

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON FOOD OF COMMON BIRDS - X

Ralph W. Dexter  
Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

Since the last report in this series (Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 54 (1): 12-14, 1958), analyses have been made on 66 stomachs, representing 29 species, and on 244 owl pellets from three species. Ten stomachs were empty (Red-shouldered Hawk, Barn Owl, Catbird, Cedar Waxwing (4), Robin, Starling, and Yellowthroat). Results of the study are summarized here. Unless otherwise stated, all specimens were collected in 1958. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Dr. Clinton H. Hobbs of Kent State University and Almon Rood of Phalanx Mills for identification of the seeds, and to those persons who kindly contributed specimens for study, especially Laurence Isard and Mrs. Winan Snyder who furnished a large portion of them.

Greater Scaup — 2 shot December 19 at the Cleveland breakwall. Contents: many small snails of *Pleurocera acuta*, and one blackberry seed (*Rubus sp.*) in one bird, and both contained a small amount of vegetation.

Lesser Scaup — 6 shot December 13-19 at the Cleveland breakwall. Contents: (1) 6 snails of *Pleurocera acuta*; (2) 3 copepod and 1 cladoceran Crustacea, 1 seed of lady's thumb (*Polygonum persicaria*) and some root fragments; (3) fragments of a snail and 1 seed of *P. persicaria*; (4) fragments of vegetation and several seeds of bramble (*Rubus sp.*), charlock (?) (*Brassica kaber*), and an unidentified species; (5 and 6) fragments of vegetation.

Red-breasted Merganser — 3 shot November 22 at Fairport Harbor breakwall. Contents: (1) fragments of a crayfish; (2 and 3) fragments of algae.

Red-tailed Hawk — Shot October 25 at Frost, West Virginia. Contents: 1 Norway rat (*Rattus norvegicus*).

Bobwhite — Found dead October 10 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: seeds of Pennsylvania smartweed (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum*), climbing false buckwheat (*P. scandens*), grape (*Vitis*), and an unidentified species.

Ring-necked Pheasant — Found dead May 19 on highway south of Kent. Contents: 1 curculionid weevil, 2 chrysomelid, 1 carabid, 1 mylabrid, and 1 elaterid beetles; 1 moth cocoon, 1 spider, 6 sowbugs of *Armadillidium vulgare* and 4 sowbugs of *Porcellionides pruinosus*; several kernels of corn and wild cherry pits (*Prunus serotina*), numerous leafy fragments and seeds of Pennsylvania smartweed.

American Coot — Found dead November 1 near Streetsboro. Contents: many seeds of an unidentified species.

American Woodcock — Found dead in July in Portage County. Contents: 1 small seedling and the following seeds: 6 of blackberry (*Rubus*), 3 of redtop (*Agrostis alba*), 1 of wood sorrel (*Oxalis stricta*), 1 of sheep sorrel (?) (*Rumex acetosella*).

Black-billed Cuckoo — Found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: mass of caterpillars and their webbing.

Barn Owl — 60 pellets collected May 11 at the Gilcrest farm near Hartville. Contents: 188 field mice (*Microtus pennsylvanicus*), 26 short-tailed shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*), 4 white-footed deer mice (*Peromyscus leucopus*), 2 Canada shrews (*Sorex cinereus*), 1 rat bone (*Rattus sp.*), and 1 skull of a blackbird. (Average of 3.6 skulls per pellet). 125 pellets collected April 13, Stow Road near Hudson.

Contents: 336 field mice, 68 short-tailed shrews, 6 white-footed deer mice, 4 little harvest mice (*Reithrodontomys humulis*), 1 house mouse (*Mus musculus*), 1 meadow jumping mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), and 1 least weasel (*Mustela rixosa*). (Average of 3.3 skulls per pellet). 40 pellets collected November 16 from same place. Contents: 80 field mice, 18 short-tailed shrews, 6 white-footed deer mice, 1 Canada shrew, and 1 rat bone. (Average of 2.6 skulls per pellet).

Screech Owl — 1 pellet found May 19 near Brimfield. Contents: 1 field mouse.

Great Horned Owl — 15 pellets collected March 13 at Virginia Kendall Park north of Akron. Contents: many fragments of cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus floridanus*), many fragments of Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus colchicus*), 1 field mouse, 1 meadow jumping mouse, 1 Norway rat, and 1 perching bird. Joseph Beckett, who collected these pellets, found at the nest remains of 5 Norway rats, 3 cottontails, 2 Ring-necked Pheasants, and several mice. Stomachs from 2 immature birds killed in April in Cuyahoga County. Contents: (1) 1 short-tailed shrew and 1 bird feather; (2) fragments of plants and insects.

Downy Woodpecker — (1) Found dead March 12 near Medina. Contents: 10 caterpillars, 3 aphids, 2 spiders, and insect fragments including beetles. (2) Found dead May 27 near Brimfield. Contents: 3 caterpillars and insect fragments including beetles.

Horned Lark — Found dead May 12 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: 10 small, green caterpillars, fragments of a weevil and other insects, and 3 seeds of white cockle (*Lynchnis alba*).

Common Crow — Two shot October 4 near Welchfield. Contents: (1) 2 seeds of cultivated cherry and fragments of insects, especially beetles; (2) 11 seeds of cultivated cherry, 1 carabid beetle, and insect fragments of beetles, weevils, and hymenopterans. One shot October 14 near Hammondville. Contents: mass of corn and wheat.

Brown Creeper — Found dead April 9 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: insect eggs and insect fragments including coleopterans and hymenopterans.

Robin — (1) Found dead May 22 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: stems of herbaceous plants. (2) Found dead on May 26 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: insect fragments and leafy fragments.

Wood Thrush — Found dead October 6 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: fragments of insects including weevils and 1 millipede.

Swainson's Thrush — Found dead September 22 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: 1 harvest spider (daddy-longlegs), 1 stonefly, 5 seeds and fruit of an unidentified plant.

Grey-cheeked Thrush — Found dead October 15 in southwestern section of Kent. Contents: 1 larval insect, many insect fragments, fruits and seeds of pokeberry (*Phytolacca americana*) and of an unidentified species.

Cedar Waxwing — (1) Found dead June 22 near Brimfield. Contents: 32 small caterpillars, 1 small fly (dipteran), small amount of leafy tissue and insect fragments. (2) Found dead November 13 near Darrowville. Contents: fragments of fruit.

Starling — Found dead May 22 near Kent. Contents: fragments of snails and fingernail clams (*Sphaeriidae*), fragments of insects including beetles, and 2 grass



seedlings. (2) Shot May 25 near Rootstown. Contents: 14 caterpillars, fragments of beetles, and 2 achenes of dandelion (*Taroxacum officinalis*).

Blue-winged Warbler — Found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: 6 caterpillars with insect fragments including beetles and weevils.

Black-throated Blue Warbler — Found dead October 7 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: 1 caterpillar with insect fragments including beetles and weevils.

Ovenbird — (1) Found dead May 25 near Rootstown. Contents: Large mass of insect fragments including beetles, and 1 seed of orach (*Atriplex* sp.?). (2) Found dead May 29 on K. S. U. campus. Contents: fragments of Rhynchophora and Hymenoptera with 4 seeds of orach.

House Sparrow — (1) Two killed April 4 at Kent. Contents: both had fragments of grasses and sedges. Three killed May 25 near Rootstown. Contents: (1) 1 spider, 6 kernels of corn, and 5 seeds of white cockle (*Lynchnis alba*). (2) mass of insect fragments including beetles and 5 kernels of corn. (3) 1 harvest spider, fragments of insects, kernels of corn, and several seeds of white cockle.

Redwinged Blackbird — Found dead May 25 near Rootstown. Contents: 3 caterpillars and fragments of insects.

Cardinal — Five found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: (1) fragments of seeds. (2) fragments of insects. (3) 9 grains of wheat, many seeds of an unidentified species, and fragments of insects. (4 and 5) insect fragments with seeds of bitter nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) and *Rubus* in one and unidentified seeds in the other. Two found dead November 20 and 29 in Kent. Contents: (1) seeds of sunflower. (2) numerous seeds of bitter nightshade. One found dead December 15 on Kent - Ravenna Road. Contents: kernels of corn.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak — (1) Found dead May 17 in Akron. Contents: vegetable matter. (2) Found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: kernels of corn.

Indigo Bunting — Found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: 2 caterpillars and insect fragments including Coleoptera and Hymenoptera.

Field Sparrow — Found dead in summer near Brimfield. Contents: fragments of beetles and weevils with 3 seeds of Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) and 3 seeds of panic grass (*Panicum capillare*).

Addenda: Seeds reported from the Snow Bunting (October 23, 1954, at Mosquito Reservoir) as (oxtail or panic grass have now been positively identified as the latter (*P. capillare*). Seeds from a Cardinal found dead December 24, 1954 have been identified as bitter nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*).

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The Ohio State Museum, Columbus, is desirous of completing its file of The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR. Anyone having a complete file or nearly complete file which he would be interested in presenting or selling to the Museum is invited to address the undersigned. The Ohio State Museum has an excellent library of bird books, and is anxious to complete its files of publications of local bird groups.

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