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SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

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

- December - Cloudy, and mild until the 28th when the temperature fell sharply reaching a low of -4° on the 29th. Snowfall totaled only 4.3 inches, of which 2 inches fell on the 23rd and 24th. Normal snowfall is about 11 inches.
- January - Temperature averaging 23.9° was 3.7° below normal. Of a total snowfall of 6 inches, 1.9 inches fell on the 31st.
- February - Temperature averaged 26° , about 2° below normal. Snowfall amounting to 16.2 inches was almost 7 inches above normal. But 7.2 inches fell on the 23rd and 24th, and snow covered the ground on only 16 days.

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

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

Diving Ducks. Both at Cleveland and Lorain the population of diving ducks was extremely low throughout the winter. Maximum number of Ruddy Ducks reported was 27 on the Cleveland lakefront on December 16, thus continuing the alarming decline of this species in our region and elsewhere, too. A mere 35 birds at Lorain on December 17 was the high count for the Red-breasted Merganser, which in other winters has often been present in the thousands in December or early January. There were no reports of the Oldsquaw, but all three species of Scoters were recorded - among them a single Common Scoter, the rarest of the three, at Baldwin Reservoir on December 14 (Peskin) and a single bird along the Cleveland lakefront from December 25 to 28 (Klamm and Carrothers).

As seems typical of the occurrence of the Canvasback in our region, not more than a few dozen birds were observed in December and January. Then in February, with Lake Erie extensively ice-covered, a fairly large concentration was noted - this time at Lorain where an estimated 500 birds were reported between February 7 and 17 (Lebold).

Gulls. Unlike many other winters, no truly large massing of gulls occurred at Cleveland during the last half of December or the early part of January. The wintering population was quite small, probably as a result of the severe ice conditions after about mid-January. At Lorain, however, during the last half of December there was a tremendous assemblage of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls. The Elyria Audubon Society Christmas Count on December 31, which included the Lakeshore at Lorain, reported an estimated 20,000 Herring and 61,000 Ring-billed Gulls.

The Bonaparte's Gull was not observed in abundance at either Cleveland or Lorain, the combined maximum number of about 2,400 birds occurring at both cities on December 16. Thereafter the population diminished steadily, and none were recorded after January 20. A few Great Black-backed Gulls were seen along Lake Erie between mid-December and mid-January, with a high count of seven at Lorain on December 31.

Cowbirds. The phenomenally large number and the widespread distribution of Brown-headed Cowbirds which distinguished the winter of 1960-61 was not repeated this winter, except in Lorain County. There the number of Brown-headed Cowbirds was one of the "noteworthy features of the season". At the February meeting of the Elyria Audubon Society, a check among those present indicated that 13 of 16 persons with bird feeders reported having Cowbirds every day. Five of these persons reported from 100 to 125 individuals as daily visitors. The total number of regular patrons reported was 825! One station had up to 300 Cow-birds at one time. "In general, males seemed to outnumber females by a considerable margin" (Johnson). The Elyria Audubon Society Christmas Count on December 31 produced a total of 1,268 Brown-headed Cowbirds.

In the City of Lorain, "Cowbirds were very numerous again this winter" (Lebold). At one feeding station there the first bird appeared on December 9, the number gradually increasing until about 75 were present on January 20. From then to the end of February this number remained quite constant. "There were always many more males than females" (Lebold).

These Lorain County birds may have been the remnant (a large remnant, indeed) of a flock of Brown-headed Cowbirds, and Starlings, too, which in late November and early December were foraging in the open country between Elyria and South Amherst. For example, on December 6, an estimated 3,000 Cowbirds and 2,000 Starlings were observed feeding in a field in the vicinity of Elyria (Johnson).

Grosbeaks. (We are indebted to William E. Scheele, director of The Cleveland Museum of Natural History and nature columnist of The Cleveland PRESS, for his column of December 30, 1961, in which he discussed the Evening and the Pine Grosbeaks, requesting his readers to send reports of the occurrence of these birds to the Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR. The response was most gratifying, for we received 23 letters and postal cards and many telephone calls. These reports together with the records and comments of our regular contributors enabled us to gain a particularly clear appreciation of the numbers and distribution of these two species. - Ed.)

This winter saw the largest and the most widespread invasion of Pine Grosbeaks ever recorded in the Cleveland region. None had been reported in November 1961, but on December 2, three flocks were observed in widely-separated localities: 20 birds in the Bedford reservation (Surman, Jr.), about 15 in Broadview Heights (Smith), and eight in the Rocky River Reservation (Stasko). Between that date and the end of February, this species was reported in 23 areas lying chiefly within the eastern end southern portions of our region. None were recorded at either Lorain or Elyria.

Numbers of Pine Grosbeaks ranged from single individuals to "100 or more" in Bath Townships, Summit County, on February 7 (Wiley). The largest single flock reported consisted of "at least 60 birds" which on February 6 were feeding on ash tree seeds and in pine trees on the grounds of a residence in Akron, where three birds were first seen on December 18. Their number slowly increased thereafter as they became regular visitors in early January. Females were predominant in a ratio of about nine to one (Glassner). Reports from other observers also indicated that adult males constituted a small minority.

In addition to the seeds of the white ash tree, which was a commonly reported item of diet, the Pine Grosbeaks were observed feeding on shadbush and juniper berries; the seeds of the staghorn sumach, cucumber, and sycamore trees; crab apples; frozen apples; on such coniferous trees as the Norway spruce, where the buds were the principal attraction; and on the seeds in the cones of the European larch and the Scotch pine. One observer who studied the Pine Grosbeaks carefully over many days relates that "in our park they

fed on the buds of the Scotch pines and also the seeds remaining in the cones. . . . They also fed on some apples on a tree and on the seeds of white ash still on the trees. Once the snow was off most of the ground, the birds would feed on the ground, eating fallen seeds of the white ash and the Scotch pines. . . . After feeding on the ground a while, the Pine Grosbeaks would fly up into the Scotch pines and nip the buds from the ends of the branches" (Perkins). Another observer found that these birds were "getting gravel from the roads" (Raynes).

The invasion of the Evening Grosbeak, which was unrecorded in the winter of 1960-61, was also a quite spectacular event which, however, had its beginning in mid-October 1961. For the three winter months alone, reports were received from 34 localities well distributed throughout our entire region. Most of the birds were observed at feeding stations. The largest flock was reported at the feeding station of Dr. R. C. McKay in Brecksville, where as many as 130 Evening Grosbeaks were seen (Dexter). Other high counts of feeding station birds were these: 50 in Broadview Heights on January 17 (Smith); 42 in Kirtland Hills Village on January 30 (Bole, Jr.); and about 45 at Lake Lucerne on January 20 (English). There was a definite decline in numbers in February.

Other Fringillids. With the exception of the Evening and the Pine Grosbeaks, the northern finches were notably scarce. Only one large flock of Redpolls was reported - 110 birds at the Lower Shaker Lake on December 3 (Surman, Jr.). There were just three records of the Pine Siskin, with three birds the largest number reported. The White-winged Crossbill was not recorded at all, and for the Red Crossbill there was just a single observation (see Noteworthy Records section).

Unlike the winter of 1960-61 when the Rufous-sided Towhee was quite abundant in the eastern portion of the region, particularly in the Chagrin River and the Grand River watersheds, this winter not a single bird was recorded there. Indeed, for the entire winter throughout all the region there was just one record of just one bird, which was observed in the far western portion: at Elyria on December 31, during the Elyria Audubon Society Christmas Count.

A considerable variety and a fair number of sparrows wintered in the region. These included the Field Sparrow: a band of four or five in the vicinity of Elyria, and five in the Rocky River Reservation; White-crowned Sparrow: five recorded on the Elyria Audubon Society Christmas Count, and a dozen in the Akron area on January 12 (Staiger); White-throated Sparrow: about six in the Rocky River Reservation, 16 on December 30, on the Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Society Christmas Count, and 11 on January 29, on the Cleveland Public Square, where for many years some have wintered in the company of House Sparrows (Klamm). The Song Sparrow, too, was especially numerous this winter.

Early Spring Migrants. The first influx of Crows, though just a few birds, occurred as early as February 11. Then in the period February 15-19, larger groups of Crows were first observed. Beginning about February 22, when Song Sparrows were singing quite vigorously, the arrival of the hardy early-spring migrants accelerated. A flock of 50 Canada Geese, honking loudly, appeared at Waite Hill on February 25, although the ponds on the Sherwin Farm were still frozen (Flanigan). Killdeer were first observed on February 26 and 27. Robins, just five, were first reported on February 26, at Clague Park, where an estimated 300 Common Grackles were congregated (Stasko). On that same date 18 Eastern Meadowlarks and about 400 Redwinged Blackbirds were sighted in the Elyria area (Johnson).

New Arrival Date. For annotation in "Birds of the Cleveland Region" Is the following new earliest spring date of arrival:

Pintail (1) - February 17, Clague Park (Baum)

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Red-necked Grebe - At Perkins Beach along the Cleveland lakefront, a single bird was present on January 27 (Klamm). This is the first winter record since 1958.

Pigeon Hawk - On February 26, at North Ridgeville, in open farming country, a male bird, which was "not particularly shy", sat for a time in an apple tree and was observed at a distance of about 50 feet (Johnson). There has been no other February record in the present century.

American Golden Plover - A solitary bird was feeding on the sandspit and along the muddy edges of the lagoon at White City, Cleveland, on December 10 (Carrothers and Hudgeon). This is a new latest fall date of occurrence.

Common Snipe - The unfrozen overflow of a sewage disposal system at Ursuline Academy in Pepper Pike Village provided an attractive feeding area for two birds on December 30, which is one of a very few winter records in the history of the region (Raynes).

Glaucous Gull - At mid-afternoon on January 28, a solitary bird in second-year plumage was observed flying close to the shoreline at Lakewood (Klamm).

Little Gull - On December 9 (Klamm) and again on January 13 and 14 (Klamm and Storer), an adult bird, "readily identified by the black wing linings", was feeding with Bonaparte's Gulls near the discharge pipe of the sewage disposal plant at White City, Cleveland. This is the fourth winter record for the region and the first since January 1955.

Saw-whet Owl - In a stand of mixed conifers on a hillside along the east branch of Rocky River, a single bird was found roosting late in the afternoon of February 2 and 3 (Halcik). On February 18,

another bird was discovered in a grove of evergreens just south of the Brookpark Bridge in the Rocky River Reservation (Stasko).

Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker - At Hanging Rock Farm, in Kirtland Hills Village, where several birds were reported in the summer of 1961, three birds appeared at a suet feeder on February 12 (Bole Jr.). This is the first February record in the history of the region.

Northern Shrike - A flock of 14 Pine Grosbeaks which was feeding on the buds of spruce trees in the Rocky River Reservation suddenly found a shrike in their midst on January 1. Though they showed it "due respect, they did not flee". The shrike soon darted into a pine tree where Black-capped Chickadees and Slate-colored Juncos were hiding, but failed to dislodge and capture any of them (Klamm). In Kirtland Hills Village, on January 16, an immature shrike was watched as it caught and impaled a young rat on a thorn (Bole, Jr.).

Cape May Warbler - For about five minutes on December 9, on the grounds of a residence in Willoughby Hills, a male bird was studied carefully - first at a distance of about 15 feet as it "took a peck or two at a frozen apple atop a bird feeder. . . Then it flew to a blue spruce and appeared to be searching for food such as insect eggs" (Skaggs). This is the second winter record in the history of the region.

Red Crossbill - Six birds were feeding on the seeds of jack pine trees at Holden Arboretum on February 18 (Bole, Jr.).

From a Neighboring Locality:

Bohemian Waxwing - A single bird was discovered among a flock of 73 Cedar Waxwings in Conneaut on February 13 (Perkins).

FIELD NOTES

Waxwings Go to Roost. At our home in Waite Hill, a flock of about 25 Cedar Waxwings went to roost on December 2, in the blackberry bushes adjoining the garden. I could see them perched close together until darkness. The next day there were about 50 in the group. On December 4, the number had grown to 60. That day the first ones gathered in our old pear tree about 3:30 p.m., flying off occasionally to feed in the viburnum bushes. They stayed together until 4:00 p.m. when the first group went to roost. The last ones settled down to roost at about 4:45 p.m. The day was overcast and darkness came early. On December 5, they started coming in to the yard at 4:00 p.m., until eventually there were 50 birds in the flock. Roosting time was 4:45 p.m. I did not see them again until December 10, when the flock consisted of only 25. The following day they started to gather at 3:00 p.m. in our old apple tree, and for the rest of December they continued to come into the yard to roost at night. - ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FOOD OF COMMON BIRDS - XII

Since the last report in this series of notes on food of common birds in northeastern Ohio (Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 56(1):11. 1960), 150 stomachs and 495 owl pellets have been analyzed. Acknowledgment is made to Dr. Clinton H. Hobbs of Kent State University for identification of many of the seeds removed from stomachs; also, to those persons who have contributed specimens for study, especially the following who have donated the bulk of the collection: Howard Martin, Lawrence Isard, Jean Staiger, Alton Wetmore, David Gerrick, Ruth Snyder, Helen Hughey, Gale Wiley, Louise Lantz, Anna Riggle, Howard Rupert, and Hortense Beardsley. For this published record, a selection has been made to include only those of special interest.

Green Heron (Willoughby, June 1961): two Western mud minnows with portions of other small fishes.

Red-breasted Merganser (Cleveland, 1961): mass of dipterans.

Cooper's Hawk (Twin Lakes, 4-14-60: remains of a sparrow; (Newton Falls, 12-14-60): one sparrow.

Sparrow Hawk (Stow, June 1958): fragments of a grasshopper and a moth, and fur of a small mammal.

Bobwhite (Summer, 1960): large mass of flying ants and worker ants and their larvae, fragments of beetles, 3 wild grapes; (Cuyahoga Falls, 9-12-60): fragments of insects, and seeds of poison ivy and ragweed.

Ring-necked Pheasant (Canton, 7-18-61): many striped cucumber beetles, one frog hopper, 5 caterpillars, 2 weevils, many insect fragments, one harvest spider, and several seeds; (Black River Twp., Lorain County, 11-21-61): 1 acorn, apple seeds, pulp, and leaves and numerous fruits of gray dogwood.

Common Gallinule (Wingfoot Lake, 7-20-61): fragments of snail shells and insects.

Common Tern (Fairport Harbor, 11-16-60) (2): several minnows in each.

Mourning Dove (Wellington, 3-25-61): many seeds of Setaria glauca.

Black-billed Cuckoo (Kent, 5-21-59): 32 caterpillars; (Akron, 5-19-60): large mass of tent caterpillars and their webbing.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (one observed) 10-8-61 on flood plain of Englewood Dam near Vandalia): observed to swallow a dragonfly. Kennedy (Ecol. Monog. 20:122. 1950) found dragonflies in only 10 stomachs out of 340 examined. He stated, "They catch Odonata if plentiful and easily taken, but otherwise usually feed on arboreal insects."

Barn Owl (33 pellets from Lorain County, Winter 1961): 69 field mice (Microtus pennsylvanicus), 9 short-tailed shrews (Blarina brevicauda), 2 white-footed deer mice (Peromyscus leucopus), 1 common shrew (Sorex cinereus); (84 pellets, Schwartz Farm, Kent, 1-17-61): 171 field mice, 67 short-tailed shrews, 3 white-footed deer mice, 7 Norway rats (Rattus norvegicus), 6 big brown bats (Eptesicus fuscus); (46 pellets, Schwartz Farm, Kent, 11-14-61): 112 field mice, 31 short-tailed shrews, 5 meadow jumping mice (Zapus hudsonius), 3 white-footed deer mice, 1 star-nosed mole (Condylura cristata), 1 common shrew; (332 pellets, west of Schwartz Farm, Kent, 12-2-61): 798 field mice, 291 short-tailed shrews, 19 meadow jumping mice, 14 white-footed deer mice, 11 star-nosed moles, 9 house mice (Mus musculus), 5 Norway rats, 4 common shrews, 3 hairy-tailed moles (Parascalops breweri), 1 cottontail rabbit (Sylvilagus floridanus), 3 House Sparrows(?), 1 Starling (?), 1 Cardinal (?).

Screech Owl (Kent, Summer 1960): fragments of click beetle (from stomach of prey?); David Gerrick found the skull of a rabbit and the carcass of a Pennsylvania field mouse in the cavity of a Screech Owl 1-7-61.

Barred Owl (Juv. - Kent, 5-16-61): 1 caterpillar, 1 wire worm, and insect fragments including beetles; (Lorain County, 12-24-61): remains of a Bobwhite (?); (Lorain County, 2-23-61): many click beetles, 3 weevils, and fragments of caterpillars; (Cleveland, 1961): insect fragments (from stomach of prey? - included was more gravel than to be expected in stomach of an owl).

Yellow-shafted Flicker (Willoughby, June, 1961): several robber flies with mass of ants; (Kent, 6-29-61): 10 Scarabaeid beetle grubs and 9 raspberries; (Cleveland, 1961): large mass of ants, including winged ants and ant pupae.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (Kent, 4-19-60): mass of ants, including winged ants.

Downy Woodpecker (Hinckley, 1-1-58): one grub of Diptera, insect fragments including beetles, and bits of suet; (Hinckley, 6-24-58): 2 caterpillars and 3 mealy bugs; (Hinckley, 11-21-58): 6 caterpillars and insect fragments; (Hinckley, 4-1-59): 3 grubs of Diptera, 1 caterpillar, insect fragments and bits of suet; (Kent, 7-5-60): one ant, and insect fragments including beetles; (Hinckley, 1-23-61): fragments of insects, piece of suet, and the seeds of poison ivy; (Kent, 5-6-61): 8 ants, and 17 caterpillars.

Horned Lark (nestling-Kent, 5-19-60): 12 caterpillars, insect fragments including click beetles and weevils.

Rough-winged Swallow (Black Horse, 6-27-61): insect fragments including beetles.

Blue Jay (Darrowville, 9-24-61): fragments of corn and beetles, and 6 unidentified seeds.

Black-capped Chickadee (Kent, 11-5-61): 1 beetle, 3 fruits of Brassica sp., and seed fragments; (Akron-Peninsula Road, 1-28-62): 1 grub, 1 insect egg, and fragments of insects and seeds.

Tufted Titmouse (Kent, 7-12-61): 12 aphids, 1 caterpillar, and insect fragments; (Akron-Everett Road, 2-6-62): fragments of seeds and insects.

White-breasted Nuthatch (Hinckley, 4-30-57): insect fragments including beetles, fragments of corn kernels; (Kent, 9-26-61): many insect eggs, fragments of insects including Coleoptera, Diptera, and Hemiptera, and fragments of seeds; (Cleveland, 10-31-61): insect fragments including Diptera.

Brown Creeper (Cleveland, 10-21-61):(2): insect fragments including beetles and insect eggs.

Catbird (Kent, 8-1-60): insect fragments with fruit and numerous seeds of blackberry; (Mentor, 7-18-61): insect fragments including beetles, with numerous seeds of Rubus sp. and an unidentified species; (Kent, Fall 1961): insect fragments with macerated fruit and seeds of crab apple; (Cleveland, 1961): insect fragments including beetles and caterpillars and 12 unidentified seeds; (Willoughby, August 1961): 1 caterpillar, fragments of insects including weevils, fragments of millipedes and 1 small seed.

Robin (nestling - Hinckley, 6-2-60): fragments of earthworm and millipede, 3 caterpillars, fragments of beetles including tiger beetle and a wasp, tuft of grass, and 2 seeds of bouncing bet; (Cleveland, 1961): 1 snail shell (Vallonia pulchella), 6 caterpillars, and insect fragments including weevils and ants; (Willoughby, June 1961): mass of caterpillars.

Wood Thrush (Mantua, 4-29-60): 1 millipede, 1 click beetle, and insect fragments; (Kent, 4-27-60): fragments of insects, sowbugs, and millipedes; (Millersburg, 7-8-61): 1 harvest spider, 1 millipede, 1 wireworm, 1 caterpillar, and insect fragments including beetles; (Charlestown Twp., Portage Co., 9-30-61): 1 millipede, insect fragments including ground beetles, and 6 seeds of pokeberry; (Willoughby, August 1961): fragments of millipedes, spider, and insects including beetles.

Hermit Thrush (Cleveland, 10-9-61): 1 caterpillar, 1 ant, insect fragments including weevils and Dipterans, and 7 seeds of pokeberry; (Kent, 10-31-61): fruit of wild cherry and fragments of beetles.

Swainson's Thrush (Summit County, 5-19-61): mass of insect eggs and fragments of ants and beetles; (Kent, 9-20-61): 2 wild cherries and insect fragments; (Cleveland, 9-20-61): insect fragments, including Diptera and fruits of spice bush; (Cleveland, 10-6-61): fruits and seeds of black gum (?); (Cleveland, 1961): 1 caterpillar, insect fragments including Diptera and 1 fruit of spicebush.

Cedar Waxwing (Hinckley, 6-6-60): insect fragments including beetles; (Hinckley, 6-6-60): fragments of insects and harvest spiders; (Hinckley, 6-6-60): fragments of Diptera and harvest spiders and seeds with fragments of corn; (Kent, 1-10-61): rose hips; (Kent, 10-24-61): .1 wasp, 1 wild cherry, and 6 unidentified seeds; (Streetsboro, 1-21-62): hips of Rosa Carolina.

Starling (Kent, 5-29-59): 2 caterpillars, 2 Carabid beetles, and insect fragments.

Red-eyed Vireo (Kent, 6-18-61): 1 caterpillar and beetle fragments.

Tennessee Warbler (Cleveland, 1961): 2 Dipterans, 1 scale insect, 1 insect egg, and insect fragments.

Yellow Warbler (Cleveland, 1961): 1 caterpillar, and insect fragments including beetles and wasp.

Magnolia Warbler (Ravenna, 5-17-60): beetle fragments including weevils and carabids.

Myrtle Warbler (Kent, 5-18-60): fragments of beetles and winged ants; (Ravenna, 10-10-60): insect fragments including beetles.

Blackpoll Warbler (Kent, 5-30-61): 1 caterpillar and insect fragments including beetles.

Ovenbird: 1 land snail (Hawaiia minuscula) with insect fragments.

Connecticut Warbler (Timberlake, 9-20-61): 1 harvest spider and insect fragments.

Yellowthroat (Hinckley, 9-9-57): 1 caterpillar and insect fragments including beetles.

Yellow-breasted Chat (Kent, 5-24-59): 3 caterpillars, 1 Carabid beetle, and insect fragments.

Redstart (Kent, 5-18-61): fragments of Diptera and Coleoptera.

House Sparrow (Kent, 5-9-61): insect fragments including beetles and fragments of corn; (Kent, 6-24-61): fragments of a weevil and millipede, grains of wheat and fragments of corn.

Baltimore Oriole (Darrowville, 5-28-61): fragments of Rubus sp; (Kent, 5-16-61): fragments of ants, 2 bees, 1 katydid, and a broad-waisted wasp.

Brown-headed Cowbird (Willoughby, 8-13-61): insect fragments, grass seeds, and seed of Polygonum persicaria.

Cardinal (Kent, 5-7-61): a caterpillar, 2 weevils, and fragments of corn; (Kent, 5-24-61): insect fragments including beetles and weevils and fragments of corn; (Hinckley, 5-30-61): fragments of weevils and seeds; (Stow, 6-7-61): 1 caterpillar, 1 crane fly, insect fragments including beetles and numerous unidentified seeds.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (Garrettsville, 4-30-59): insect fragments including weevils and fragments of seeds.

Indigo Bunting (Kent, 5-25-61): seeds of Malva neglecta.

Evening Grosbeak (Hinckley, 4-19-58): 1 caterpillar, and fragments of corn.

Pine Grosbeak (Rocky River, 12-16-61): (2): pine buds, and seeds of Rubus sp. in both; (Akron-Peninsula Road, 1-20-62): small seeds and buds; (Iradale, Feb. 1962): seeds of rye (?).

Purple Finch (Hinckley, 4-18-61): seeds of Rubus sp.

American Goldfinch (Willoughby, Aug. 1961): 2 crane flies, and insect fragments including Diptera and Coleoptera.

Slate-colored Junco (Kent, 10-23-60): numerous seeds of Digitaria ischaemum.

Tree Sparrow (Mogadore, Jan. 1962): grains of wheat and numerous grass seeds, (Kentucky blue grass?).

White-throated Sparrow (Cleveland, 10-21-61): grass seeds and insect fragments including ants; (Cleveland, 1961): (3): fragments of vegetable matter in two and 18 ants with vegetable matter in the other.

Corrections: The record of Reithrodontomys listed from the pellet of a Barn Owl (Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR, 55(1): 13-15. 1959) should be recorded as immature specimens of Zapus hudsonius. Also, a similar record (Ibid. 50(1): 6-7. 1954) should be changed to immature Z. hudsonius. -- Ralph W. Dexter, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.