



CLEVELAND REGION

The Cleveland Bird Calendar

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and

The Kirtland Bird Club

# THE CLEVELAND REGION

The Circle Has A Radius of 30 Miles Based on Cleveland Public Square

- |                              |                              |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Beaver Creek               | 30 Lake Rockwell             |
| 2 North Amherst              | 31 White City                |
| 3 Lorain                     | 32 Euclid Creek Reservation  |
| 4 Black River                | 33 Chagrin River             |
| 5 Elyria                     | 34 Willoughby                |
| 6 LaGrange                   | Waite Hill                   |
| 7 Avon-on-the-Lake           | 35 Sherwin Pond              |
| 8 Clague Park                | 36 Gildersleeve              |
| 9 Clifton Park               | 37 North Chagrin Reservation |
| 10 Rocky River               | 38 Gates Mills               |
| 11 Cleveland Hopkins Airport | 39 South Chagrin Reservation |
| 12 Medina                    | 40 Aurora Lake               |
| 13 Hinckley Reservation      | 41 Aurora Sanctuary          |
| 14 Edgewater Park            | 42 Mantua                    |
| Perkins Beach                | 43 Mentor Headlands          |
| 15 Terminal Tower            | 44 Mentor Marsh              |
| 16 Cleveland Public Square   | 45 Black Brook               |
| Cuyahoga River               | Headlands State Park         |
| 17 Brecksville Reservation   | 46 Fairport Harbor           |
| 18 Akron                     | 47 Painesville               |
| Cuyahoga Falls               | 48 Grand River               |
| 19 Akron Lakes               | 49 Little Mountain           |
| 20 Gordon. Park              | Holden Arboretum             |
| Illuminating Co. plant       | 50 Corning Lake              |
| 21 Doan Brook                |                              |
| 22 Natural Science Museum    |                              |
| Wade Park                    |                              |
| 23 Baldwin Reservoir         | 51 Stebbin's Gulch           |
| 24 Shaker Lakes              | 52 Chardon                   |
| 25 Lake View Cemetery        | 53 Burton                    |
| 26 Forest Hill Park          | 54 Punderson Lake            |
| 27 Bedford Reservation       | 55 Fern Lake                 |
| 28 Hudson                    | 56 LaDue Reservoir           |
| 29 Kent                      | 57 Spencer Wildlife Area     |



CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN  
PARK SYSTEM



PORTAGE ESCARPMENT  
(800-foot Contour Line)

# THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

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

June - Cool during the first week, but generally warm thereafter, with much sunshine. Precipitation of 2.06 inches, most of which occurred in the first 20 days, was much below normal.

July - Both average temperature (72.2°) and rainfall (3.37 inches) were about normal; however, 75% of the rain occurred on the 12th and 28th. There was no protracted hot spell.

August- Cool and wet, the temperature averaging only 67.5°. Rainfall totaling 3.82 inches was quite well distributed through the month.

\* \* \*

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## COMMENT ON THE SEASON

Shorebirds at White City. Focus of interest in the region this summer was the lagoon at White City on the Cleveland lakefront, where a great variety, though a comparatively small number, of shorebirds stopped, and often tarried, to rest and feed. Twenty-three species were observed there, among them the rare Wilson's Phalarope and the first confirmed occurrence of the American Avocet (See Noteworthy Records section which follows).

In June the lagoon was host to four species of shorebirds which were either unusually tardy in moving north or had stopped short of their breeding grounds: on the 4th one Dunlin (Collins); on the 6th four Semipalmated Sandpipers (Klamm); on the 11th three Bairds's Sandpipers (Baynes); on the 11th one and on the 12th two White-rumped Sandpipers, a noteworthy species at any time (Carrothers).

Returning shorebirds appeared quite early in July, as is demonstrated by the new early dates of arrival listed at the end of this discussion as well as by the records in all. Migrant flight was detected over Lakewood on the night of July 17 (Klamm). Notable among the July occurrences at White City were a flock of 16 Dowitchers on the 13th, 14 Dowitchers on the 15th (Stasko), and four White-rumped Sandpipers on the 16 (Raynes). By the weekend of 18-19, ten species had been recorded there. Highlight of the end of the month was the appearance of a Stilt Sandpiper on the 29th (Carrothers).

During the first half of August the Stilt Sandpiper was seen regularly, with high counts of five on the 2nd (Siebert and Klamm), seven on the 4th, and four on the 8th (Knight). On the 7th a flock of ten Willets -- the largest number reported since 1956 -- spent the day at the lagoon (Raynes, Carrothers, Kitson). Four Willets were recorded there on the 16th, having first been observed some eight miles to the west at Lakewood Park where they were in flight to the east (Klamm). One Western Sandpiper was present on six dates from the 7th to the 23rd (Raynes et al), and two were identified on the 9th (Klamm).

Gulls and Terns Along the Lake. At Lorain Harbor more than 2,000 immature Ring-billed Gulls were assembled on June 20, and some 1,500 were there on July 17, but no adult birds could be discovered (Stasko).

Along the Cleveland lakefront the gull population consisted of only a scattering of Ring-billed in June. During July numbers increased, particularly with the arrival of the Bonaparte's Gulls, toward the end of the month, By August 8 the population of gulls and terns seemed to be at a peak. On that date between Lakewood Park and White City more than 2,700 Ring-billed Gulls, 2,600 Bonaparte's Gulls, 650 Common Terns, and 1,900 Black Terns were recorded (Klamm). Numbers fluctuated considerably thereafter, and by the 30th a tally showed 1,100 Ring-billed Gulls, 2,500 Bonaparte's Gulls, 170 Common Terns, and 300 Black Terns (Klamm).

Common Terns in the thousands gathered daily in the morning at Headlands State Park during August, and on the 13th an estimated 15,000 were present (Booth). The Caspian Tern was quite abundant and well distributed along Lake Erie beginning about August 8. As many as 20 birds were counted at Lorain Harbor on the 19th and 21 there on the 28th (Wallen), while 50 were reported at Headlands State Park on the 29th (Booth).

Nighthawks Gather. In the last week of August congregations of Common Nighthawks were noted in several localities in Greater Cleveland, the largest group consisting of more than 300 birds over Lakewood on the evening of the 25th (Stasko). This flock and most of the others reported appeared to be feeding locally, as evidenced by their shifting back and forth within a relatively small radius. The only true migratory movement reported occurred on August 30, when "a flight of over 1,000 Nighthawks was observed by Chester Ellsworth passing slowly up the Chagrin River valley about noon. The birds were flying steadily and not milling" (fide Barbour).

Swallows Move West Along the Lake. A quite persistent though gradually diminishing flow of swallows moved west along the Cleveland lakefront on August 4, when between 7:15 and 11:45 a.m. an observer stationed at White City tallied 478 Bank, 108 Barn, and 37 Rough-winged Swallows. They passed in groups of four to 20 close to shore, with none being noted well out over the lake or more than several hundred feet inland (Knight). In a period of seven and one-half hours at White City on August 8, this same observer saw no migratory swallows and did not record a single Bank Swallow.

Flocking of Purple Martins was first reported on August 9 in Bay Village, where on that day and the two succeeding days hundreds of birds gathered in the morning on the utility wires a few hundred yards from the lake. On the evening of August 11 a wind and rain storm passed through the region. Prior to and immediately after the storm, which lasted about one hour, flocks of Martins in groups of 30 to 50 traveled west over Bay Village on a line of flight about 300 yards south of the Lake Erie shore. These flocks, which passed at one to two-minute intervals, flew at treetop level. Occasionally a group alighted in a tree, rested briefly, and then moved on. A similar westward movement of Martins was observed along Lake Road between Bay Village and Lorain on the evening of August 13 (Cook). This westward migration was seen, too, at Burke Lakefront Airport on August 12, when between 5:05 and 5:25 p.m., 72 Martins flying high were counted as they followed the lakeline (Knight).

No additional flights of Martins were reported until August 22. From that date to the end of the month, an observer in Rocky River noted a "constant westward migration of Purple Martins along the shoreline", but in the morning rather than in the evening. His observations during the last two weekends of August disclosed that "the main movement ceased around 9:00 a.m.; the weather (which ranged from cloudy and rainy to bright sunshine) did not seem to be a factor" (Coristine).

Warblers and Other Passerine Migrants. The first migrant warblers reported were the Yellows in Lakewood on July 19, and this species was especially notable in lakefront areas on August 2 (Klamm). In the period from August 14 to 16, warblers appeared in many parts of the region, though in small numbers. Of the 13 species recorded in those three days, ten species were unquestionably birds in passage, with the Black and White and the Blackburnian Warbler being the principal migrants. As the month progressed the tempo of migration intensified. During the final four days of August, 24 species of warblers were identified -- the Tennessee, Magnolia, Cape May, Canada, and American Redstart being particularly abundant. At that same time Empidonax flycatchers appeared in large numbers, and a few Swainson's Thrushes arrived.

New Occurrence Dates. For annotation in "Birds of the Cleveland Region" are the following new earliest fall dates of occurrence:

Semipalmated Plover (1) - July 3, White City (Raynes)  
 American Golden Plover (1) - August 9, Burke Lakefront Airport (Klamm)  
 Black-bellied Plover (1) - July 25, Lorain harbor (Wallen)  
 Dunlin (3) - July 19, White City (Tramer)  
 Philadelphia Vireo (1) - August 15, White City (Tramer)  
 Tennessee Warbler (1) - August 14, North Chagrin Reservation (Collins)

#### NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Cattle Egret - The single bird which was observed on a farm near Chesterland on April 28 and irregularly thereafter was last seen by the owner of the farm on June 3 (fide Carrothers). This is the first summer record.

Common Egret - One was reported from Wingfoot Lake on August 6 (Hjelmquist), and one was recorded at the Upper Shaker Lake from August 10 to 15 (Knight).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron - In the Rocky River Reservation an adult was observed feeding along the river at midday on July 11, and an immature was identified in the company of five Black-crowned Night Herons on August 15 (Klamm). An immature was also discovered at White City on August 17, when it flushed from the border of the lagoon (Kitson).

Red-breasted Merganser - A male, unaccompanied by any other waterfowl, was seen on the river in Rocky River Reservation on June 1, 20, and 27 (Ackermann).

Piping Plover - On the singularly early date of July 9, this rare migrant -- a lone individual -- was sighted at White City (Raynes and Kitson).

American Avocet - At mid-morning on August 23 one bird was discovered feeding along the margins of the lagoon at White City, where it was still present at the end of the month (English et al). This is the

first confirmed occurrence record for the region.

Wilson's Phalarope - The first bird reported in the region since August 1959 occurred at White City on August 23 (Klamm et al).

Franklin's Gull - One was identified on August 8 at Lorain Harbor (Wallen).

Little Gull - The first July record for the region is of an adult on the 25th at White City, where it was studied and even photographed in the company of Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls (Klamm).

Barn Owl - Six nestlings were observed on July 9 at the nest site in the top of a silo on a farm in Stow (Hjelmquist).

Saw-whet Owl - Throughout the day on July 8 a young bird -- "chocolate colored, tending toward a Robin-red on the breast, the back spotted with white, and with a pure white mark on the forehead" -occupied a horse chestnut tree in a residential section of Lakewood. Despite relentless scolding by Robins and Blue Jays, the owl remained undisturbed, but it was not found on subsequent days (Stasko). This is the first evidence of the probable nesting of this species in the region since a nest and young were found in Willoughby in the summer of 1956.

Winter Wren - In the vicinity of the Great Gorge in Bedford Reservation, a pair was observed repeatedly from June 7 to July 11. On this last date a singing adult was feeding two fledglings which were barely able to fly (Knight). This is just the second breeding record for the region in this century.

Loggerhead Shrike - The only record for this species, which is now a decided rarity in the region, is of a bird which was seeking prey near the bowling green in Lakewood Park on the morning of August 15 (Klamm).

White-eyed Vireo - A singing bird was observed in Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Cuyahoga Falls, on August 30, which is seemingly the first August record in the history of the region (Hjelmquist).

Golden-winged Warbler - At a residence in Shaker Heights on August 28, a single bird, "in company with a Blue-winged and a number of Black-throated Green Warblers", was flitting about in an apple tree (Daniels). Any summer or autumn record is an extreme rarity.

Brewster's Warbler - On the evening of June 4 in a wet, brushy marginal area adjoining the woods at Punderson State Park, a Brewster's Warbler was discovered "flitting from some low bushes to denser cover, accompanied by a Blue-winged Warbler. They seemed to be carrying food to a nest", though the nest was not found (Robinson). On June 6 at about 6:30 p.m., some 15 observers were in the area and eventually four fledglings were located, each of which was being fed by the Brewster's Warbler. At that same time a dead Blue-winged Warbler

was found close by, but of course there was no way of determining whether it was actually the mate of the Brewster's.

The following morning all four young were present and were being fed by the Brewster's Warbler. On the morning of June 8 they were still together, though they had moved some distance from the spot where they had first been seen; the Brewster's continued to feed them. No observations were made the next two days; but on June 11, with the Brewster's still attending them, at least two young were observed much farther away from the original discovery site (Carrothers and Flanigan). A search of the area several days later failed to disclose either the adult or the young birds (Carrothers). This is the first presumptive evidence of the nesting of this hybrid in the region.

Bay-breasted Warbler - In the Arthur B. Williams Forest at North Chagrin Reservation a female bird was observed on June 14 "on the same limb with a Black-throated Green Warbler", but it was not found on subsequent visits to the area (Collins). This is the latest June record for the region.

Red Crossbill - (1) At a feeding station in West Geauga where a female appeared on May 17 and 31, a female was seen again on June 3 partaking of sunflower seeds (Kremm). (2) A pair "and family" fed in a mulberry tree at Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills Village, on June 22. Later that day there appeared in the same tree a single crossbill which was identified as the subspecies Loxia curvirostra pusilla on the basis of its coloring -- "brilliant crimson-red, as rich as a Scarlet Tanager but darker in tone, and the all-black bill which was twice as long as the brownish bill" of L. c. minor, the subspecies which typically occurs in the Cleveland region (Bole, Jr.).

White-crowned Sparrow - A singing bird was observed in Lakewood Park on June 6, which is a new latest spring date of occurrence (Klamm).

#### FIELD NOTES

Caspian Tern Feeding Young. During August a considerable number of adult and young Caspian Terns occurred along the Lake Erie shoreline. The young were easily recognized by their mottled wing feathers and orange bill. On August 8 at White City, I observed an adult feeding a young bird. The adult would fly over the lagoon until it spied a fish, whereupon it would plunge into the water, catch its prey, and immediately mount into the sky with the fish in its bill. Then in typical tern fashion it would drop the fish, only to dive after and retrieve it in mid-air, after which it would carry the fish to the young tern which was sitting on the sand spit in the lagoon. This catching and feeding process was repeated three or four times. On the final feeding the young bird took the fish the adult bird had brought and flew high into the air with it. The young tern then dropped the fish, promptly dived after it but failed to retrieve it, and thus lost a meal. - DONALD A. SIEBERT. This feeding of the young was also observed by other contributors. One observer noted "two adult Caspian Terns feeding two juveniles at frequent intervals

throughout the day on August 4 and 8 at White City. Also, on August 15, two juvenile Caspian Terns were often observed begging for food from one adult both in flight and while perched. However, the adult did not feed the young" (Knight). Another observer commented that in early August along the Cleveland lakefront all three species of terns were still feeding their young (Klamm). - Ed.)

Brown Creepers Nest in Rocky River Reservation. (The following account is based upon notes submitted by William and Nancy Klamm and by Michael Stasko; however, the two June occurrence dates cited are taken from records submitted by Fred J. Ackermann. - Ed) In the wet woodland in the vicinity of the Trailside Museum and the Mastick Road picnic grounds in Rocky River Reservation, two singing Brown Creepers were observed on April 19, 1964. Again on April 26 two singing males were seen. One of these males was accompanied by a female, and this pair was gathering nesting material.

Although the nesting area of this pair was located at that time, the nest site was not found until May 26, when it was discovered at an elevation of about 15 feet under a piece of loose bark of a dead elm tree standing some 50 feet inside the edge of the woods. Both parents were busily carrying food to the nest, slipping in and out under the bark every few minutes. For the most part they were silent as they came and went. They were also feeding frequently on May 29, 30, and 31, though the nestlings were not visible because of the location and character of the nest. No further observations were made until June 6, at which time there was no activity at the nest; nor could the parents or young be found in the area.

A second pair of Brown Creepers placed its nest at a height of about nine feet behind the loose bark of a large stump, which was about 500 feet distant from the other nest. When they were first observed on May 17, they were carrying materials to the nest. Most of the nesting materials were woody fibers and twigs. One of the favored fibers, which was somewhat downy, was collected by tearing from a utility pole the fibers which had already been loosened or separated by the piercing action of the climbing spurs on the shoes of the linemen. Both birds were in the nest area on May 30. The female entered the nest and remained there, thus seeming to indicate she was incubating. On June 7, which was the final date of observation at this site, the parent birds were busily carrying food to the nest. Finally, on June 27 a single Brown Creeper was seen in the Reservation about a mile south of the nesting area.

These two nestings of the Brown Creeper occurred in precisely the same locale where a singing male was seen in the late spring of 1961. Then in June and July 1961, but at a point farther to the north in the river valley, two adults were observed feeding three fledglings.

## ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FOOD OF COMMON BIRDS -- XIII

Since the last report in this series (The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 58 (1): 7-11. 1962), a total of 187 bird stomachs from 64 species has been examined. Sixteen stomachs from 12 species were empty. Also, ten crops of game birds, 498 Barn Owl pellets, and ten Screech Owl pellets were analyzed. Some of the stomachs did not contain anything not previously reported in this study and consequently are omitted here. In order to conserve space the collection data are not included in this report. All specimens were taken in northeastern Ohio, and almost all of them were accidental kills over the past two years. Acknowledgment is made to those persons who contributed specimens to this study, especially Harold Wallin, Lawrence Isard, Howard Martin, Ruth Snyder, David DeSante, and Louise Lantz.

Great Blue Heron: (1) fish (Shiner?); (2) 1 fish (Golden Shiner?), fragments of crayfish, 1 spider, and 1 damselfly nymph.

Ruddy Duck: 1 dipterous larva, several insect fragments, and seeds of Rubus sp.

Red-tailed Hawk: 1 Short-tailed Shrew (Blarina brevicauda) and 1 small song bird.

Ruffed Grouse: in 9 crops were found willow buds, aspen buds, hornbeam twigs, rose hips, alder catkins, pin oak acorns, bittersweet fruits, pine needles, and fragments of leaves; in 6 gizzards were found, in addition, Witch Hazel (Hamamelis virginiana) seeds, Sour Gum (Nyssa sylvatica) seeds, and a Blackhaw seed (Viburnum prunifolium).

Ring-necked Pheasant: (1) seeds of Lamb's Quarters (Chenopodium album), Common Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia), and Witch Hazel; (2) insect fragments, including Carabid beetles, fragments of millipedes, grains of wheat, and fragments of grasses; (3) 1 caterpillar, 1 small beetle, insect fragments including Homoptera, Hymenoptera, and Coleoptera, 7 seeds of Fringed Sedge (Carex crinita), 5 grains of wheat, 2 seeds of Wood Sorrel (Oxalis sp.), and fragments of grasses; (4) 7 Wild Cherry (Prunus serotina) seeds and 4 seeds of Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.).

Virginia Rail: fragments of seeds.

American Woodcock: 1 Bristletail (Thysanura), 1 Rove beetle, insect fragments and larvae, and a few small seeds.

Common Tern: fragments of insects (possibly from stomach of a digested fish).

Mourning Dove: 89 Buckwheat seeds, 48 wheat grains, 30 Sorghum seeds, 17 Common Ragweed seeds, 2 corn kernels, 2 Yellow Foxtail (Setaria glauca) seeds, and numerous seeds of Lamb's Quarters and Black Mustard (Brassica nigra).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: caterpillars with a mass of webbing, and 12 insect eggs.

Black-billed Cuckoo: 4 bees, 5 caterpillars, 1 grasshopper, 1 daddy-longlegs (Harvest Spider), and 1 beetle.

Barn Owl: two selected samples only are given here. (1) 120 pellets from Portage County -- 289 Field Mice (Microtus pennsylvanicus), 71 Short-tailed Shrews (Blarina brevicauda), 5 Common Shrews (Sorex cinereus), 3 Meadow Jumping Mice (Zapus hudsonius), 2 Norway Rats (Rattus norvegicus), 1 White-footed Deer Mouse (Peromyscus leucopus), 1 Star-nosed Mole (Condylura cristata), 3 passerine birds (sparrows?). (2) 112 pellets from Lorain County -- 158 Field Mice, 27 Short-tailed Shrews, 1 Meadow Jumping Mouse, 1 Norway Rat, 1 White-footed Deer Mouse, 1 Common Shrew, 1 Big Brown Bat (Eptesicus fuscus), 1 Least Shrew (Cryptotis parva), 2 passerine birds.

Screech Owl: (1) 1 White-footed Deer Mouse; (2) 1 May Beetle and other beetle fragments, 1 small Milk Snake; (3) 10 pellets from Portage County - small mammal bones and fur, but no skulls present, insect fragments abundant.

Saw-whet Owl: remains of a small mammal. Belted

Kingfisher: fish bones.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: (1) ants and other insect fragments; (2) 4 aphids and a large mass of ants, including many winged forms, and ant pupae.

Red-headed Woodpecker: 1 caterpillar, few insect fragments, macerated fruit and seeds.

Hairy Woodpecker: (1) insect fragments including beetles, several grubs, and 31 seeds of Bitter Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara); (2) 10 seeds of Poison Ivy (Rhus vernix).

Downy Woodpecker: (1) insect fragments including beetles and fragments of dicot seeds; (2) 1 mealy bug (scale insect) and 6 seeds of Poison Ivy; (3) large mass of black ants; (4) a mass of aphids, several small beetles, and 1 seed of Poison Ivy.

Eastern Wood Pewee: insect fragments including Coleoptera, Diptera, and Odonata.

Tree Swallow: insect fragments including beetles.

Bank Swallow: insect fragments including Coleoptera, Diptera, Homoptera, and Hymenoptera. In 8 others, Coleopterans were found in all but 2, Homopterans were found in 2, and Dipterans were found in all but 3.

Blue Jay: (1) 28 seeds of Proso Millet (Panicum miliaceum); (2) 2 fragments of snail shell and 1 seed of grape (Vitis sp.); (3) 2 stomachs with insect fragments including beetles (weevils).

Common Crow: (1) portion of a small mammal, numerous insect fragments including scarabaeid and carabid beetles; (2) bones of a small mammal, insect fragments including beetles, kernels of corn, and grains of wheat; (3) large number of seeds of Poison Ivy; (4) portions of a mole and a deer mouse, 1 red ant, insect fragments including beetles, fragments of millipede, and bits of grass.

Black-capped Chickadee: 1 spider, numerous small caterpillars, fragments of beetles including weevils, several insect eggs.

Tufted Titmouse: (1) fragments of insects and seeds; (2) insect fragments and insect eggs.

White-breasted Nuthatch: fragments of insects including beetles, and fragments of seeds.

Brown Creeper: 2 stomachs with insect fragments. House

Wren: 3 stomachs with insect fragments.

Catbird: (1) fragments of millipedes and insects including beetles; (2) 5 ants, 4 beetles, 1 wasp, numerous small seeds of Wild Strawberry (Fragaria virginiana), and 1 seed of Staghorn Sumach (Rhus typhina); (3) fragments of millipedes and beetles, including weevils.

Robin: (1) seeds and fruit of Wild Cherry, 1 carabid beetle; (2) 5 caterpillars, fragments of a grasshopper and beetles, including click beetles and weevils, several small seeds; (3) 2 caterpillars, insect fragments including beetles and flies, and insect eggs; (4) 1 dipteran and 1 beetle; (5) 1 field cricket, insect fragments including Diptera, and 8 seeds of Silky Dogwood (Cornus amomum); (6) fruits and seeds of Shadbush (Amelanchier canadensis) with insect fragments; (7) 8 seeds of Smooth Sumach (Rhus glabra).

Wood Thrush: (1) 6 caterpillars, 1 spider, fragments of millipede, insect fragments including beetles and weevils, 1 oat seed; (2) 6 caterpillars, 1 millipede, insect grubs, and insect fragments including beetles; (3) 2 millipedes, 2 caterpillars, and 1 spider; (4) 1 caterpillar and fragments of millipede and insects including beetles; (5) 1 beetle, insect fragments, and fruit and seeds of Buckthorn (Rhamnus frangula); fragments of insects and millipede.

Hermit Thrush: 1 carabid beetle, 1 wireworm, insect fragments including beetles, and 6 seeds of Japanese Barberry (Berberis thunbergii).

Swainson's Thrush: (1) 1 ant and 6 seeds of Common Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis); (2) 1 caterpillar and 1 ant; (3) 3 phalangids, insect fragments, and fruit of Wild Cherry; (4) 1 beetle larva, 1 caterpillar, insect fragments, 1 grape seed, and seeds of Bitter Nightshade and

Thicket Creeper (Parthenocissus inserta; (5) fragments of spider and insects, and fruits of Wild Cherry; (6) fruit of Spicebush (Lindera benzoin); (7) fruit and seed of Gray Dogwood (Cornus racemosa).

Gray-cheeked Thrush: (1) 4 caterpillars, 1 carabid beetle, 1 weevil and other beetle remains, and 1 land snail, Hawaiia minuscula; (2) insect fragments with fruit and seeds of Sour Gum.

Veery: 2 caterpillars, 1 ant, 1 insect pupa, and fruit of Wild Cherry.

Golden-crowned Kinglet: 1 caterpillar, mass of insect fragments, and few spider fragments.

Cedar Waxwing: (1) 2 stomachs with crab apple; (2) fruit and seeds of grape; (3) rose hip with seeds.

Starling: (1) insect fragments including beetles; (2) 1 pentatomid bug, 1 Japanese beetle, 1 moth, and 1 caterpillar.

Red-eyed Vireo: 1 caterpillar.

Nashville Warbler: 1 harvest spider, and insect fragments including beetles.

Yellow Warbler: (1) 8 caterpillars and insect fragments including beetles; (2) insect fragments including weevils and dipterans.

Magnolia Warbler: insect fragments including Coleoptera and Hymenoptera.

Black-throated Blue Warbler: 1 aphid and fragments of insects.

Ovenbird: (1) fragments of millipede, snail, caterpillar, and insects; (2) 1 spider, 1 ant, and insect fragments including beetles.

Northern Waterthrush: 1 spider, 1 harvest spider (phalangid), and insect fragments including beetles.

Mourning Warbler: 1 caterpillar and insect fragments.

Yellowthroat: fragments of insects including Diptera.

House Sparrow: (1) fragments of caterpillars and insects; (2) fragments of seeds and insects including beetles.

Baltimore Oriole: 5 caterpillars.

Common Grackle: (1) 1 cicada and 1 spider; (2) 1 ant and seed of Millet.

Scarlet Tanager: (1) 7 caterpillars and insect fragments including Coleoptera and Diptera; (2) fragments of wasps and beetles including scarabaeid beetles.

Cardinal: (1) fragments of seeds including Sunflower (Helianthus annuus), and fragments of insects; (2) 3 seeds of Rubus sp. and kernels of corn; (3) 3 seeds of Rubus sp. and seeds of Sunflower.

Indigo Bunting: mass of small caterpillars and beetle fragments.

Evening Grosbeak: Sunflower seeds.

Pine Grosbeak: (1) seeds of Rubus sp.; (2) 3 stomachs with fragments of seeds and buds.

Purple Finch: (1) caterpillar and 1 grasshopper nymph; (2) 9 seeds of Common Elderberry and 12 seeds of Rubus sp.

Savannah Sparrow: 5 insect grubs with a few unidentified seeds.

Slate-colored Junco: (1) insect fragments including 1 beetle and seed fragments including Witchgrass (Panicum capillare); (2) fragments of seeds including grass seeds; (3) grains of wheat and corn kernels; (4) 15 seeds of Green Foxtail (Setaria viridis) and 1 seed of Yellow Foxtail.

White-throated Sparrow: fragments of small land snails and insect fragments including Diptera.

Lincoln's Sparrow: shells of the land snail, Vallonia pulchella, insect fragments including beetles, and several grass seeds.

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