



CLEVELAND REGION

Published by
The Cleveland Museum of Natural History
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 |
| 14 Perkins Beach | 43 Mentor Headlands |
| 15 Terminal Tower | 44 Mentor Marsh |
| 16 Cleveland Public Square | 45 Black Brook |
| 16 Cuyahoga River | Headlands State Park |
| 17 Brecksville Reservation | 46 Fairport Harbor |
| 18 Akron | 47 Painesville |
| 18 Cuyahoga Falls | 48 Grand River |
| 19 Akron Lakes | 49 Little Mountain |
| 20 Gordon. Park | Holden Arboretum |
| 20 Illuminating Co. plant | 50 Corning Lake |
| 21 Doan Brook | 51 Stebbin's Gulch |
| 22 Natural Science Museum | 52 Chardon |
| Wade Park | 53 Burton |
| 23 Baldwin Reservoir | 54 Punderson Lake |
| 24 Shaker Lakes | 55 Fern Lake |
| 25 Lake View Cemetery | 56 LaDue Reservoir |
| 26 Forest Hill Park | 57 Spencer Wildlife Area |
| 27 Bedford Reservation | |
| 28 Hudson | |
| 29 Kent | |



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)

December - Exceptionally mild throughout, with the average temperature of 37.4° being 7.5° above normal. On only two days did the maximum fail to reach or exceed 32°. No measurable snow fell.

January - Mild the first week, cold thereafter. In the final eight days the average temperature was 9°; on two of those days the low was -4° and -6°. Snowfall totaled 15.3 inches, of which ten inches fell in the last ten days.

February - Quite cold the first six days, mild the next ten, colder through the 24th, and mild the final four days. Of total snowfall of 10.1 inches, 4.5 inches occurred on the first five days; the rest of the snowfall was light and did not remain on the ground for long.

All records, observations, and comments should be mailed to Donald L. Newman, 14174 Superior Road, Cleveland, Ohio 44118

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

In assessing the winter, the negative aspects are equally as impressive as the positive ones. Thus there were no records of the Horned Grebe after January 9, and none of the Pied-billed Grebe after January 2, except for one and then two birds on Summit Lake in the last six days of February (Hjelmquist). The Oldsquaw was represented by just a single record of four birds flying east past White City on January 16, and the White-winged Scoter by one record of one bird at White City on January 15 (Klamm). The Red-headed Woodpecker was not reported at all. No Golden-crowned Kinglets were observed after January 2. Both the Elyria and the East Side Cleveland Christmas Counts indicated the number of Slate-colored Juncos was down, and comments from contributors supported this finding.

Yet there were also positive aspects to the season, as the following discussion will reveal.

Massive Assemblage of Gulls at Lorain. A vast number of gulls again congregated in the harbor at Lorain during December and January. Not only the usual Herring, Ring-billed, and Bonaparte's and the less common Glaucous and Great Black-backed but also such rarities as the Iceland, Black-headed, and Franklin's (See the Noteworthy Records section for details). The Christmas Count conducted by the Elyria Audubon Society on December 26 reported an estimated 20,500 Herring, 56,000 Ring-billed, and 6,500 Bonaparte's Gulls in the vicinity of the harbor, and on January 16, upward of 10,000 Herring, 30,000 Ring-billed, and 1,500 Bonaparte's Gulls were present (Siebert). Ice formed on the harbor soon thereafter, with the result that the gull population declined to a total of about 5,000 on January 22, of which the Bonaparte's comprised about 100 birds. The final record for the Bonaparte's in the harbor, and elsewhere, too, was 25 birds on January 29 (Lebold).

Although the Great Black-backed Gull occurred along the lake at Cleveland and Eastlake, the greatest concentration by far was at Lorain Harbor. Just one bird was observed there on December 3, and two on December 17, but during January and the first week of February a great many were present. An observer who visited the harbor often during those months reported high counts of 33 on January 17, 26 on January 24, and a maximum of 55 on February 4 (Lebold). Four days later a mere three birds were tallied there (Gaede), and an occasional single thereafter. Elsewhere in the region during the rest of February, only one bird was recorded: on the 23rd at Eastlake (Carrothers).

Winter Finches. Five of the six northern, or winter, finches were reported, but only the Common Redpoll was truly abundant and of widespread and protracted occurrence. It was reported from 16 localities, some flocks remaining for most of the winter, others for a few days or a week, depending seemingly upon the available food. Seeds of the yellow and white birch were a principal source of food, and in the birches at Lowe^x Shaker Lake an estimated 100 Redpolls were seen on January 1 (Gaede). A flock of more than 200 was feeding in a weed-grown field near Bath on January 26 and 27, and upward of 100 were

there on February 1 and 2 (Hjelmquist). In contrast to the Common Redpoll, the Pine Siskin occurred only occasionally, generally as a solitary stray. Largest number reported was a band of 12 in Rocky River Reservation on December 26 (Siebert).

When the Evening Grosbeak appeared in the region in October and November 1965, most of the occurrences were reported from the northern portion, both east and west, close to or within ten miles of the Lake Erie shoreline. These birds apparently moved farther inland, however, as the winter advanced because in January and February all reports were from the southern portion of the region, except for a flock in Painesville and a few near Chardon. The Painesville flock, which consisted of as many as 30 to 40 birds in December and January, was the largest reported (See account in Field Notes section). A second fairly sizable flock, with adult males always in the minority, was present in January and early February at a feeding station in Boston Township, Summit County, where 22 were counted on January 1 and 2, then a gradually declining, though sometimes fluctuating, number thereafter until just two were counted on February 5. But on February 10, the final date, 31 were seen (Jean Reister fide Hjelmquist).

After February 10, nearly all the Evening Grosbeaks seemingly left the region, for there was just one record of a dozen birds at Twin Lakes on February 16 and 17 (Foster Brooks fide Dexter) and a report of a single bird at a feeder in Columbia Station on February 22 and 25 (Stelter). In summary, then, it is clear that the occurrence of this grosbeak in the region was quite limited in area and involved a comparatively small number of birds.

Holden Arboretum (and adjoining Hanging Rock Farm) was the only locality where the Pine Grosbeak was observed regularly through the winter. Visiting observers reported a varying number of birds ranging from six to 21, but a resident observer estimated the flock to consist of 40 to 45 (Bole, Jr.). The ratio of adult males to females and immatures was about one to five. They fed upon crabapples and other fruits.

Pine Grosbeaks were also reported from three other localities. At North Chagrin Reservation two "young males" were observed on December 12 (Carrothers). Three birds, including a singing immature male, were found in Rocky River Reservation on December 26 (Klamm). Six were feeding on the fruit of ornamental trees in Lakewood Park Cemetery on February 12, and four were in the same trees on February 27 (Klamm).

In December and in February one observer reported two to five White-winged Crossbills were present occasionally in the crabapple trees at Holden Arboretum (Bole, Jr.). The Red Crossbill was not recorded anywhere in the region.

Evidences of Spring's Approach. In our customary end-of-quarter letter to contributors, we solicited reports of observations of bird behavior which would demonstrate the bird's response to the coming of spring. Among the observations submitted, the following are of

particular interest and provide a kind of chronology of the awakening of the reproductive impulse:

January 22 - Great Horned Owl calling regularly from 7:15 to 7:30 a.m.; another answering (Flanigan).

February 2 - Tufted Titmouse whistling softly at 7:40 a. m. (Newman).

February 7 - male Cardinals chasing one another; Downy Woodpeckers going through their courting postures (Flanigan).

February 9 - "breeding dance" of Great Horned Owl (Bole, Jr.).

February 10 - Song Sparrow singing "full song" (Pallister).

February 12 - cock Ring-necked Pheasant chasing female (Flanigan).

February 15 - pair of Eastern Bluebirds at nest box, the male singing; cock pheasant pursuing female and displaying before her; male Cardinal feeding female (Flanigan).

February 18 - Red-bellied Woodpecker "drumming and becoming more vocal" (Flanigan).

February 27 - Red-tailed Hawk "circling and calling constantly"; one male and two female Eastern Bluebirds around dead stump; much chattering as one bird perches in front of hole in stump and repeatedly pokes bill in and out, then enters hole; later another bird puts nesting material in hole (Booth).

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Double-crested Cormorant - A single bird was observed flying east along the lakefront at Cleveland on December 4 (Klamm).

Bald Eagle - (1) At Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills Village, one was "soaring over the chicken yards in bright sun" on January 9 (Bole, Jr.). (2) On January 16 at Lorain harbor, which was ice-covered except for the area around the municipal pier, an adult was apparently fishing as it hovered over the water, dropping its talons in several times, and it also passed low over the ducks and gulls as though it were trying to see what it could steal from them (Klamm). This or another eagle was recorded along the lakeline at Lorain on February 23, 26 and 28 (Dolbear).

Common Scoter - In December a male was seen at the mouth of Rocky River on the 17th (Stasko) and a female on the 19th at Perkins Beach (Klamm). On February 4 and 5 a female was one of a small group of Redhead, Scaup, Common Goldeneye, and Bufflehead occupying the patch of open water at the discharge outlet of the East 72nd Street plant of the Illuminating Company (Carrothers, Klamm).

Pigeon Hawk - The chicken yard at Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills Village, was raided at least a dozen times in December by what was probably the same bird (Bole, Jr.)

Glaucous Gull - (1) Along the lakefront at Cleveland one was identified on December 8 at Gordon Park (Surman, Jr.); and this, or another, individual was seen by several observers at nearby White City on seven dates from December 13 (Surman, Jr.) to December 29 (Carrothers). (2) At the harbor in Lorain a single individual was recorded on January 22 (Siebert) and on four dates thereafter. Then two were seen on February 2, four on the 4th, three on the 5th, two on the 6th, and, finally, one on the 7th and 8th (Lebold).

Iceland Gull - One was sighted on December 17, January 22, and February 27 among the gulls congregated in the harbor at Lorain (Stasko).

Black-headed Gull - (1) When first seen shortly after noon on December 13, this bird, together with about 200 Bonaparte's Gulls, was hovering and feeding over the water at the discharge outlet of the White City sewage disposal plant. At mid-afternoon the observer returned and discovered the bird, with a few Ring-billed Gulls, sitting on the sand bar in the lagoon, where it was studied closely through a 30x telescope which clearly revealed the orange-red bill from tip to base (Surman, Jr.). (2) In Lorain harbor at the municipal pier on January 22, one bird was viewed at close range both while it was resting on the water and while in flight (Siebert). These are the first records in the history of the region and are seemingly the first for the state.

Franklin's Gull - (1) One was recorded on December 4 at the mouth of Rocky River (Stasko). (2) On February 21, 22, and 23 a single individual "in summer plumage" was found among the gulls gathered on the ice adjoining the warm water outlet of the Illuminating Company plant on Memorial Shoreway at East 72nd Street (Carrothers). On the final date a second observer independently identified the bird in flight (Kitson). The February dates are the first for this month.

Little Gull - An immature was sighted in the company of many hundreds of Bonaparte's Gulls at Edgewater Park on December 26 (Klamm).

Black Tern - At mid-morning on December 4, four birds, in the company of a few Bonaparte's Gulls, were flying west about 100 yards offshore at Lorain; "they were still in summer plumage" (Dolbear). This is the first December record for the region.

Saw-whet Owl - Just before noon on January 1, this owl was found asleep in the shadow of a bunch of deciduous leaves which had caught in the branches of a small Canada hemlock in Virginia Kendall Park. Later in the day other observers viewed it in the same tree, but it could not be found the next day (Szabo).

Mockingbird - During the East Side Cleveland Christmas Count on January 2, one was seen in an abandoned nursery in South Euclid (Kitson).

Brown Thrasher - Appearing on December 12 at a residential feeding station in Berea, this bird remained for the entire winter and regularly partook of scratch feed (Chambers).

Northern Shrike - (1) An adult was observed at Holden Arboretum on January 1 (Kitson) and again on February 27 (Kitson and Hammond). (2) At about 5:00 p.m. on February 19 at a residence in Painesville, an adult attacked one of a group of House Sparrows which were on the ground near a feeding station. The sparrow frantically fluttered about in an effort to escape, but the shrike either killed or disabled the sparrow by striking it in the head with its bill and then promptly flew away with its victim (Storer).

Cape May Warbler - On January 4, 6, and 11 a bird "in first winter plumage" appeared at a residence in Waite Hill (Flanigan). This is the second January record in the history of the region. (See the Field Notes section for an account of this bird's feeding habits.)

Rusty Blackbird - One bird of this species was among a flock of some two dozen Red-winged Blackbirds which came to the feeding station of a resident of Berea on January 28. The Red-wings remained for the rest of the winter, but the Rusty, which fed on scratch feed, disappeared after a few days (Chambers).

Chipping Sparrow - One well-marked individual was discovered on January 16 among a band of Tree Sparrows feeding at the edge of a field in eastern Lorain County (Klamm). This is the first winter record for the region.

FIELD NOTES

Artificial Environment Attracts Birds. The new Lakewood waste water treatment plant located in Rocky River Reservation at the northern end of the valley created an artificial condition highly attractive to birds during the winter. Downstream from the plant for approximately one-quarter mile the river remained open because of the warm water discharge. Conditions along this stretch enticed some birds to winter over which normally would not have done so.

A Red-tailed Hawk, 2 Killdeer, 2 Belted Kingfishers, 3 Field Sparrows, 1 Swamp Sparrow, and a half dozen Song Sparrows were present during the severest weather in January and February. On the water in small numbers Mallard, Common Goldeneye, Bufflehead, Redhead, Scaup, and Common Merganser visited from time to time -
MICHAEL STASKO

Bobwhite in Circle Formation. For the first time since the winter of 1959, Bobwhite came to the feeding area at the front window of our home in Waite Hill. They first appeared in November 1965 and came almost daily thereafter, sometimes twice a day. On December 18 they came shortly before 9:00 a.m. and fed for about 30 minutes. Then they proceeded to form their roosting circle. Some backed into their positions, facing out. Others climbed onto the backs of the birds that were already in place and slid down into the position they seemed to prefer. There was some shifting of positions but in a very few

minutes they were settled into a compact group -- a perfectly round formation with all birds facing out. There were six males and two females in this bevy, the latter two resting side by side. The bevy remained in this position for 45 minutes. - ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

Cedar Waxwings Eating Snow. At 9:15 a.m. on February 19, with a temperature of 8° and a light snow cover, I saw eight Cedar Waxwings cluster on the gutter and lower edge of the roof of the one-story wing of our house in Painesville and rapidly and repeatedly take up billfuls of snow. - KAY F. BOOTH [See also an account of birds eating snow, The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR, 60(1):9. 1964]

Cape May Warbler Feeds on Apples. On the three dates in January when I observed a first-year Cape May Warbler at our home in Waite Hill, I had an opportunity to study the bird carefully. The first time, on the 4th at about 1:30 p.m., it was pecking at an apple hanging on the tree and appeared to be eating the pulp. After feeding on two or three apples, the bird flew to the roof of a small gabled window and perched there in the sun for about five minutes with its wings drooping so that they touched the roof. Afterwards it flew to a nearby white pine where -- first flitting around briefly -- the warbler perched for ten minutes. It then flitted through the pine as though in search of food and finally returned to the apple tree. There it examined about ten apples, piercing the skin of several. The bird also appeared to get some food from the rough bark of the tree before it flew off and out of sight.

Again on the 6th, at 11:10 a.m., the warbler was flying from apple to apple, eating the pulp. Once, too, it flew to a Scotch pine and seemed to obtain something from its branches, which it covered quite thoroughly. Finally, late in the morning of the 11th, with the temperature at 15°, the Cape May Warbler spent some 15 minutes feeding on the apples, departed soon afterwards, and was not seen again.-ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

Evening Grosbeaks Visit Feeders Daily. Beginning with 11 birds on November 30, 1965 and continuing daily through February 3, 1966 Evening Grosbeaks in varying numbers visited the two feeding trays at our home in Painesville which are located about nine feet from the house. In December the high count was 40 on the 18th and 23rd. The flock became smaller thereafter though 30 were counted on January 15, after which numbers declined sharply. On the final date of observation, February 3, just three were recorded. At times the adult males, which were always in the minority, seemed to exercise dominance over some of the females.

The grosbeaks never fed late. In fact, with the exception of one female which was at one of the feeders at about 3:00 p.m. one day, they never fed after 1:30 to 1:45 p.m. Between about 8:00 and 8:30 a.m. they regularly assembled high in a large elm tree on the south side of our yard, having seemingly come from the woods nearby. They were quite noisy in the early morning. Later they would perch in an ash tree near the feeders and zip down to feed from time to time. Once I heard a male sing a little song reminiscent of a House Sparrow.

When the grosbeaks first came to our yard, they were almost tame and I could be right at the window while they were feeding. However, the longer they remained in the area, the more they acted like the House Sparrows and Cardinals, and they would take flight at sudden noises or movements. - SUE STORER

Nighttime Roost of Redpolls. During the last week of February I was able to observe the behavior of a small band of Common Redpolls some of which roosted at night in a 30-foot high spruce tree which stands about 15 feet from the front window of our house in Waite Hill. The following is a chronology of the highlights of my observations.

February 21, 4:30 p.m. - About 15 Redpolls were perched in a tall ash tree. They shortly flew off, returned within the minute, and nervously flew about in the spruce tree. One bird perched quietly in an apple tree close by; two flew down into a dense Canada hemlock by the front entry and could not be seen again. After ten minutes, the bird that had been in the apple tree joined the two in the hemlock. By this time, about 4:50, three birds had settled in spots quite close together in the spruce tree where I could observe them. They remained quiet without changing position at all, until at 5:55 it was too dark for me to observe any longer.

The spots they had selected did not conform to my idea of where a bird would roost, for each of the three Redpolls was not near the trunk or inner portion of the tree but was about three feet from the outer end of a limb. Each was in a small cluster of twigs that made a snug shelter for its body, and each was well up in the upper third of the tree. The one bird that I could see most completely had not tucked its head beneath the wing or in its body feathers, and I did not see it turn its head or make the least movement. Although the rest of the flock was in the spruce tree, from my window vantage point I could not discern their actions other than to note their restless shifting about.

February 22, 6:50 a.m. - I could dimly see the three Redpolls still in the same positions they occupied the night before, and I selected one to watch exclusively. It remained quiet, but at 7:00 it lifted its head, raised both wings and fluffed them gently. Yet it did not change the position of its body or feet. At 7:02 a Crow called loudly nearby, whereupon the Redpoll became really alert for the first time, looked quickly around, and with a little chirruping call flew out. At the same instant the other two Redpolls flew from their roosting places, uttering the same chirruping phrase.

February 22, 4:25 p.m. - When I went to the window, the three Redpolls were already in the exact places they occupied the night before. Three others fluttered through the adjoining evergreens but as far as I could determine did not settle. I kept the three under observation until darkness came at 6:00. They sat quietly, head erect and in a fixed position.

February 23, 7:00 a.m. - The Redpolls were already gone when I went to the window.

February 23, 4:50 p.m. - Two birds flew into the spruce, fluttered around in the area of the previous night's roost, even briefly stopping on the same spot, but moved on and tried other little shelter clumps. They either left the tree or stopped on the far side where I could not see them.

February 24, 6:50 a.m. - Two Redpolls, identified by the distinctive chirruping call, sprang from a position not a foot from where they perched the two previous nights although from a different limb.

February 24, 4:00 p.m. - Six Redpolls flew into the spruce. They busily explored the thick cover of the branches; twice I saw a bird literally push another from a spot it had settled on. At 4:30 I was called to the telephone and upon my return at 5:00 I did not see a single bird.

At 6:57 a.m. on February 25, at least three birds, uttering the usual call, flew out of the extreme top section of the tree. Snow was falling that afternoon, and so I could not see into the tree to discover whether any had returned to roost. The following morning, however, at 6:49 one Redpoll left the tree, its call signaling its departure. The Redpolls were still present at the end of the month, but I did not watch long enough on the remaining afternoon to determine whether they continued to roost in the spruce. - ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FOOD OF COMMON BIRDS -- XIV

Since the last report in this series (The Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 60 (3):29-33. 1964), a total of 54 bird stomachs representing 30 species was examined for analysis of food habits. Three stomachs were empty (Pied-billed Grebe, Great Horned Owl, Eastern Meadowlark). The Pied-billed Grebe contained a small mass of its own feathers, which seems to be characteristic of grebes. All specimens were taken as accidental kills over the past two years in northeastern Ohio. Most of them were found by students at Kent State University and by members of the Cuyahoga Falls Audubon Club. Besides the analysis of these stomachs, an Addenda is attached giving the identification of certain seeds previously reported as unknown. This additional information was provided by the junior author, who has determined the identification of seeds in this project over past years.

Sparrow Hawk: large mass of caterpillars, the remains of a small passerine bird, and a small fur ball.

Ring-necked Pheasant: in crop--1 small beetle, 1 ant, leaves of clover and some unidentified seeds; in gizzard--clover leaves, seeds of Wild Black Cherry (Prunus serotina), and some macerated unidentified seeds.

American Woodcock: seeds of Common St. Johnswort (Hypericum perforatum) and of Vervain (Verbena sp.)

Common Snipe: 2 seeds of Pennsylvania Smartweed (Polygonum pennsylvanicum) and 2 seeds of Lady's Thumb (Polygonum persicaria).

Spotted Sandpiper: few insect fragments.

Rock Dove: (1) 3 grains of wheat, 2 seeds of Wild Cherry, some macerated fruit with seeds, and fragments of acorns; (2) 4 grains of wheat, 6 seeds of Wild Cherry, and 1 acorn; (3) 15 grains of wheat and 3 grape seeds (Vitis riparia).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo: (1) 1 caterpillar and fragments of a beetle; (2) 2 Sphinx Moth larvae, 2 small caterpillars, and insect fragments.

Black-billed Cuckoo: insect fragments including beetles and numerous small, black unidentified seeds.

Common Nighthawk: 12 noctuid (?) moths, 1 large beetle, and many insect fragments.

Chimney Swift: large mass of small beetles.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: (1) mass of ants and their pupae and 1 seed of Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra); (2) mass of ants, 1 caterpillar, and insect fragments.

Downy Woodpecker: 5 ants and 5 larvae of flat-headed borers (Buprestidae).

Purple Martin: insect fragments.

Blue Jay: insect fragments and bits of suet.

Black-capped Chickadee: insect fragments including beetles.

Brown Creeper: 3 spiders, 3 small insect pupae, and insect fragments including small beetles.

House Wren: 1 spider, parts of a grasshopper, and fragments of Dip-tera and Coleoptera.

Catbird: (1) 1 spider and 1 weevil; (2) insect fragments and 20 seeds of Bitter Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara).

Robin: (1) 1 beetle; (2) insect fragments, bits of fruit, and 9 seeds of Common Winterberry Holly (Ilex verticillata); (3) 3 small caterpillars, 3 weevils, 2 small beetles, 1 small pupa, and many insect fragments.

Wood Thrush: (1) fruit of crabapple (Pyrus sp.) and a few insect fragments; (2) 3 millipedes, 3 weevils, and 1 larva of ground beetle; (3) 2 caterpillars.

Cedar Waxwing: (1) fruit of crabapple (Pyrus sp.); (2) 3 seeds of Pin Cherry (?) (Prunus pensylvanica); (3) 20 seeds of Wild Prairie Rose (Rosa carolina).

Starling: 2 weevils.

Yellow Warbler: 1 spider, 1 caterpillar, and insect fragments including beetles.

Myrtle Warbler: mass of insect fragments including small calypterate Diptera and 1 small seed.

Palm Warbler: 3 aphids, 1 weevil, and mass of insect fragments.

Ovenbird: (1) 10 seeds of Bitter Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara), 2 small land snails (Columella edentula), and insect fragments including weevils; (2) 1 millipede and insect fragments including beetles and weevils; (3) fragments of beetles and weevils.

Louisiana Waterthrush: 3 spiders and 2 daddy-longlegs (Harvest spiders).

House Sparrow: (1) fragments of cracked corn, 2 seeds of Proso millet (Panicum miliaceum), and 1 fruit of Sorghum (Sorghum vulgare); (2) 1 seed of Foxtail (Setaria sp.) (3) leafy tissue and 1 unidentified seed; (4) kernels of corn; (5) fragments of seeds.

Scarlet Tanager: insect fragments and 2 unidentified drupes.

Cardinal: (1) cracked corn and Sunflower seeds; (2) many seeds of Pennsylvania Smartweed (Polygonum pensylvanicum), 1 seed of Common Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia), 1 seed of Bitter Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara), and fragments of Sunflower seeds; (3) two stomachs with fragments of seeds.

Indigo Bunting: (1) 9 seeds of Spring Beauty (Claytonia virginica) and fragments of weevils; (2) 2 caterpillars, insect fragments including beetles, and 4 unidentified seeds.

Song Sparrow: insect fragments including weevils and 15 unidentified seeds.

ADDENDA: (Identification of seeds previously reported as unidentified.)

Blue-winged Teal: Small pondweed (Potamogeton pusillus).

Ruffed Grouse: Greenbrier (Smilax sp.).

Bobwhite: Small-flowered Crowfoot (Ranunculus abortivus) and Striped Violet (Viola striata).

Ring-necked Pheasant: Hop Medic (Medicago lupulina) and Virginia Rose (Rosa virginiana).

Catbird: Blueberry (Vaccinium sp.) and Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica).

Cedar Waxwing: Swamp Rose (Rosa carolina) and Common Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis).

House Sparrow: 3-seeded Mercury (Acalypha sp.) and Proso Millet (Panicum miliaceum).

Red-winged Blackbird: Yellow Foxtail (Setaria glauca) and Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia).

Cardinal: Bitter Nightshade (Solanum dulcamara).

White-throated Sparrow: Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica).

- RALPH W. DEXTER and CLINTON H. HOBBS
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