



CLEVELAND REGION

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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 |
| 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 | 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

Editor
Annette B. Flanigan

Editor (On leave)
Donald L. Newman

Weather Summary
William A. Klamm

Special Events
Donald A. Siebert

Editorial Assistants

Vera Carrothers
Adela Gaede
Muriel H. Sneller
Ethel D. Surman

CONTRIBUTORS

L. P. Barbour
B. P. Bole, Jr.
Kay F. Booth
Vera Carrothers
Genevieve Chambers
Henrietta D. Crofts
Ralph W. Dexter
Corinne F. Dolbear
Marjorie S. English
Mildred Fiening
Nathan Finck
Annette B. Flanigan
Adela Gaede
Carl F. Graefe
Wayne & Hilda Hammond
Russell F. Hansen
Doug & Neil Henderson
Madelin Hjelmquist
Clinton L. Hobbs
Eleanore Hudgeon
Perry F. Johnson
Faye B. King
Glenn Kitson
William & Nancy Klamm
Charles H. Knight
Walter P. Kremm

Sibyl Leach
Hilda A. Lebold
Robert J. Morse
Zigmond & Helena Nagy
Mary & Carl Newhous
Donald L. Newman
Gretta Pallister
Perry K. Peskin
Marjorie Ramisch
Bertram C. Raynes
Paul Scheele
Robert Scheibe
William H. Schlesinger
Jack & Florence Selby
Margaret H. Sherwin
Donald A. Siebert
Merit B. Skaggs
Ethel Staley
Michael Stasko
Sue Storer
Ethel D. Surman
James S. Surman, Jr.
Bert L. Szabo
Harold E. Wallin
Clinton E. Ward
Barbara Webster

All records, comments, and observations should be sent to
Annette B. Flanigan
Smith Road, Waite Hill, Willoughby, Ohio 44094.

SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

December - A gloomy month with trace and measurable precipitation on 23 of the 31 days. For the month, temperatures averaged 34.7° and was 4.2° warmer than normal. Except for the 15th and 16th, temperatures averaged above freezing until the 22nd when temperatures plunged and averaged well below freezing during the remainder of the month. Sleet and snow accompanied the falling temperatures and ground cover snow became persistent on and after the 24th. Inland waters were subject to typical transient freezing and partial ice cover, with severe [severe] ice cover occurring only in the last week of the month.

Lake Erie remained open the entire month and only moderate shore ice had developed in the last few days and became persistent by the 30th.

January - Heavy snowfalls and severe icing of water bodies characterized the month which was again fairly gloomy, having measurable precipitation on 16 days and trace precipitation on 8 days. Temperatures averaged 23.0° for the month, a cold 5.4° below normal. Fresh or residual snow persisted on the ground, being substantially absent on only the last three days of the month. Very heavy snowfalls occurred on the 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 23rd. Inland waters maintained extensive ice cover throughout the month.

From the 6th on through the 25th, Lake Erie was extensively ice covered with open water being limited chiefly to holes and fissures. Southerly winds began to open the lake in the easterly offshore sections on the 25th, and expanses of open water continued to develop during the remaining days of the month.

February - Colder, brighter, and drier than the preceding months. Only the first 9 days averaged above normal temperatures while all others were below. Precipitation was light and measurable on only 14 days, accumulating only 0.79 inches so that a monthly deficit of 1.62 inches resulted. Snow ground cover was persistent from the 10th.

Extensive expanses of open water on Lake Erie were present in the first week between moderate shore ice and variable offshore ice fields. Ice movements were very changeable in this period. Shore and slab ice moved out on the 2nd, back in on the 6th with consolidation progressing thereafter. By the 10th, the lake redeveloped extensive ice cover which persisted the rest of the month. Open water was limited to a few holes, fissures, and special harbor areas in this period.

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

The picture of the winter season emerges as relatively uneventful, both on the lakefront and inland, but of unfailing interest, and producing several "choice" observations, namely: a Hawk Owl, a Ruddy Turnstone and two Swainson's Thrushes.

Loons and Grebes. Only a few Common Loons and Grebes, as fall migrants, lingered on Lake Erie into the first few days of December. Horned Grebes reappeared on December 16 and 17 in small numbers, probably being forced from inland waters, which became more extensively iced by transient overnight freezing at this time. Except for an occasional Pied-billed Grebe and the Red-throated Loon as listed in the Noteworthy Records, all species were absent the remainder of the season.

Swans and Geese. Two feral Mute Swans wintered in and around Lorain harbor from about January 7 on (Nagy *et al*). Whistling Swans were seen on several uncommon dates. On December 21, nine flew low over Hach Sanctuary in Lake County, going southwest (Carrothers). There were two January records: 15 at Holden Arboretum on the 7th (Hammond) and 30 observed flying overhead at Lorain harbor on the 10th, "low enough to be well seen and in typical V formation" (Gaede and Carrothers). Canada Geese were exceptionally abundant on inland waters until frozen out on January 7.

Ducks. Dabbling ducks were in typical numbers and distribution, wandering back and forth from Lake Erie to inland waters as weather dictated. The American Widgeon, however, wintered in exceptional numbers and wide distribution for this region. For example, the Elyria Audubon Society Christmas Count listed their first record in the past ten years and the Cleveland East Side Count recorded six, which is the largest number in the history of that census.

The diving duck population wintering on Lake Erie in the immediate Cleveland lakefront area was near normal in the open water periods but changed considerably for various species during periods of severe ice cover. Population changes were most noticeable in the December 22 - January 1 period, with the initial onset of permanent ice cover. Greater and Lesser Scaup declined to unusual lows after January 6. The typical influx of Redheads and Canvasback, with moderate icing, failed to materialize, and the population was very low. Some Scaup probably moved to the Lorain harbor area where all these diving ducks were in better number. Some evidence of this influx at Lorain by Canvasback was shown on January 20 when 2,500 were reported (Nagy). Common Goldeneyes and Buffleheads were remarkably stable at all times.

Ruddy Ducks and Common and Red-breasted Mergansers dwindled to negligible numbers after December 22.

Gulls. Gull populations in the immediate Cleveland lakefront area were adequate, but outstanding concentrations occurred in the Lorain harbor area, with Bonaparte's providing the spectacular feature of the winter season. An estimated 250,000 or more gulls were present on December 6, with possibly ten Bonaparte's seen to one Herring or Ring-billed (Lebold). An early exodus was made by the Bonaparte's, which was mostly accomplished in the January 2nd through 5th period. A very minor population was last observed January 13. The Great Black-backed Gulls were very irregular and generally in two's and three's, except for Lorain, where appreciable numbers were present in early and mid-January, as follows: 48 on the 7th (Nagy), 52 on the 12th (Dolbear and Lebold), and 21 on the 14th (Stasko). The rarer gulls are discussed in the Noteworthy Records section.

Snowy Owl. The Snowy Owl was reported occasionally in January and on fifteen days during February, and from the plumage descriptions it appears there were at least two that visited the Cleveland lakefront. One was also seen at Lorain harbor, most frequently in February. A Lorain observer comments, "have watched the Owl change a peaceful scene, of ducks and gulls swimming, feeding and resting, into a blur of ducks and gulls taking off in all directions, merely by flying over -- peace is restored when the Owl perches on one of the coal docks. One morning it was seen attacking a wounded duck, We did not wait for the kill but that afternoon we saw it sitting on the ice and tearing at a duck at its feet" (Nagy). See the Noteworthy Records section for reports of other Owls.

Wintering Crows. "For the first time within my experience, a number of Crows wintered on Cleveland's east side: along the CTS right-of-way in the vicinity of Woodland Cemetery and in the Lakeview [Lake View] Cemetery-Forest Hill Park area" (Newman). And from another observer, "the Crow is either increasing or getting more bold throughout the city. They were seen almost daily, singles and in groups" (Stasko). A report from the Waite Hill area of a flock of more than 200 on January 31, is the largest for the winter season (Sherwin).

Carolina Wren. Continues to be down in numbers and we received only five reports, widely scattered, both as to dates and in area sighted. One was irregular in Willoughby Hills until mid-January (Skaggs).

Rusty Blackbird. At Chardon, one appeared at a feeder on December 27 (Ramisch), and at Chagrin Falls a more than usual number of appearances during the latter half of January, a month in which they are not often seen. Single birds were present on all dates except the 23rd and 24th, with three, and on the 27th, with four birds. "With the appearance, in January, of Rusties, all were of different degrees of plumage" (Selby).

Cowbirds. Were present almost daily through the season and were widely distributed throughout the region, with a report from a

Lorain observer of from 1 to 85 present at the feeders daily, with the average being about 50 (Lebold). From Solon a report of almost daily occurrence but only in token numbers (E. Surman). From Lakewood a report of flocks of 45 and 40 on December 10 and 23 (Stasko).

Sparrows.Contributors were almost universal in reporting the abundance of Tree Sparrows, there was an absence of reports of White-throated Sparrows after December 28, and many reported the scarcity of the Slate-colored-Junco. Two White-crowned Sparrows frequented a feeder in Berea during January and February (Chambers), a late Fox Sparrow was seen in Euclid on December 24 (Fiening), and a Lincoln's Sparrow was reported on the Cleveland Public Square (Newman) (See Field Notes for this report).

Snow Buntings. Were not too abundant, with the bulk of the sightings coming from White City, the largest being a flock, of 60 on December 6 (Surman, Jr.), and a notable report of 300 or more, wheeling over Mentor Marsh on December 10 (Pallister).

[We are indebted to William Klamm and James Surman, Jr. for their assistance in the evaluation of the activity on the lakefront. - Ed.]

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Red-throated Loon - About 10:30 a.m. on February 25, one was observed diving, sleeping, swimming, and flying around a large open hole in the ice at Gordon Park, where it was photographed and studied by many. "The spotted back of the winter plumage was quite evident" (Hammond et al). This is only the third February record in this century. -

Blue Goose - The immature which was first observed at Clague park on November 11, and then through the rest of that month, stayed on, being last recorded on December 24 (Klamm and Stasko). On January 23 at White City "an immature was sleeping on the grass near the Yacht Club entrance at 8:00 a.m. during the height of a snow storm. It was gone one hour later after the sky cleared. I approached to within 25 feet without disturbing it" (Surman, Jr.).

Green-winged Teal - During early January a female fed with the pinioned waterfowl in the small pool at the Natural Science Museum. "The bird was apparently well down on the peck-order in the pond but seemed to be well established there" (fide Hansen).

Oldsquaw - Lone birds were noted at Lorain harbor on January 1 and 7 and on February 18 (Klamm and Lebold).

Harlequin Duck - An immature male first reported on January 8 in Lorain harbor spent much of the winter there and was still present on February 29 (Ward et al).

Surf Scoter - One immature and one adult female were diving and resting with the other ducks at East 9th Street Pier on January 1, and an immature was sighted flying around at Gordon Park on January 6, finally landing in an offshore fissure (Klamm).

Common Scoter - On December 16 a female was seen diving all by herself just outside the boat basin at the Municipal Light Plant (Klamm).

Bald Eagle - Only two sightings of the Bald Eagle were made in our region during 1987 so it is with mixed pleasure and gloom that I quote a report of the third sighting made on December 30 at Lorain. "An immature bird was first observed at a distance, perched in a dead tree near the airport. The bird flew toward the lakefront, where it was located and observed within 60 feet. The bird had been a captive, since it still had a jess attached to the left leg" (Klamm).

Ruddy Turnstone - Never before recorded in January, a lone bird in winter plumage was observed on January 1 and 2 in the company of gulls on a strip of ice and debris along the B. & O. dock at Lorain. It was actively searching for food and apparently finding some, though the gulls were quite hostile (Lebold, Dolbear et al).

Glaucous Gull - Between the sighting of an immature on December 31 and the sighting of an adult on February 28, this gull was recorded a number of times at Lorain harbor, where two adults were seen on January 7 (Klamm) and on February 11 (Nagy). At Gordon Park an adult and an immature were present on January 28 (Klamm).

Iceland Gull - The rare Iceland was reported on three occasions and at three separate locations. On December 17 at White City "an immature was active in and over the basin for about an hour, finally got something to eat, rested briefly, and flew off to the west over the lake". On February 10 an immature was present for a short time at Gordon Park, and at Lorain on February 11 an adult and an immature were active in the harbor area (Klamm).

Franklin's Gull - Especially noteworthy are the reports of more than one bird, whereas in other years only single birds were observed. Thus on December 2 at Gordon Park "three immatures were loafing in the boat basin while a fourth was actively fishing around the nearby Illuminating Company piers" (Klamm). Two immatures were present on December 5 and 6 (Surman, Jr.), and a single immature on December 10 (Klamm).

Little Gull - This rare visitor was first seen on December 24 at Lorain harbor (Stasko). Only on January 10 was more than one bird reported, when two adults were seen flying with the

other gulls and observed for twenty minutes (Nagy). An adult was sitting on the ice for almost an hour at Lorain harbor on January 18, then flew over the water and "so close that binoculars were not needed" (Lebold and Ward).

Black-legged Kittiwake - This species made its most prolonged stay in our region, being reported for six dates during November and continuing with a December 4 report from White City (Surman, Jr.). It was absent during January, appearing again on February 8 at Gordon Park and from that date on it was observed regularly during the month, two being present on the 10th (Klamm), and two on the 18th (Siebert). It was last reported from Gordon Park on February 26 (Surman, Jr.). There is cause for speculation, however, when one notes the date of the first appearance for the Lorain harbor area of February 28 (Nagy and Ward).

Barn Owl - This species is being observed less and less, none being reported since 1964; therefore we welcome the report of one at Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills. At dusk on December 13, one perched on top of a chicken house and when sighted "it froze, then flew out of sight" (Bole, Jr.).

Short-eared Owl - On January 2, one perched on a rock on the edge of the main parking lot at White City. When approached it flew to a snow bank and finally out over the lake to the west. "The gulls in the area were excited, and a few started to pursue--" (Surman, Jr.).

Saw-whet Owl - (1) One was discovered at Virginia Kendall Park on December 30 (Henderson). (2) On the grounds of the Natural Science Museum where one was present in late October and early November 1967, the same (or another) bird was perched in a small grove of pines during the late afternoon of January 13 (Hansen).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - An immature bird lingered at Painesville from December 25 to January 3 and from January 9 to 13, 'for our only winter dates, feeding from hanging suet feeders for 5 to 15 minute periods, as many as 12 times a day (Newhouse).

Catbird - A single individual was reported from the southwest corner of Geauga County on January 1 (Leach and Ramisch).

Brown Thrasher - Put in an appearance on January 28 in a yard in Euclid, "chopping at a piece of suet on the ground", and also the next week, on February 3, the same bedraggled Thrasher was seen in the feeder picking at the seeds (Fiening).

Evening Grosbeak - This is another winter season in which we are lacking our northern visitors. We have one report of seven visiting the feeding station at the North Chagrin Metropolitan Park Museum on December 21 (Finck), and a band of seven that became "Regulars" at the feeding station at Hanging Rock Farm in Kirtland Hills, arriving on February 23 and still present at the end of the month (Bole, Jr.).

Pine Grosbeak - A single report of three on February 29 in the shrubbery near the feeder at Hanging Rock Farm (Bole, Jr.).

Red Crossbill - A band of eight fed on cones in the pine trees and roosted in a honeysuckle thicket at Hanging Rock Farm for ten days prior to February 22, their last appearance (Bole, Jr.).

Lapland Longspur - A single bird was observed for about ten minutes on the open ground at the Cuyahoga County Airport on February 17 (Scheibe).

FIELD NOTES

Hawk Owl at Lorain Harbor. One of the outstanding events of the winter season was the occurrence of the Hawk Owl. It is conspicuous because of its habit of hunting in the daylight and perching in exposed spots. Not since March 1957 has one been reported in our region. The comments of several observers are of interest:

I first sighted it rather far out on the lake ice in front of my home in Lorain on January 3 at about 2:15 p.m. It was almost three-quarters of a mile away but flew in quite close and sat facing the shore and preening. Several times it opened its mouth and I thought it might be calling but on opening the window I heard nothing. The fine barring on the breast was plainly seen and the marking on the head and the dark place below the beak were quite noticeable. The tail length was very apparent. I had the Owl under surveillance for more than an hour and it was observed by others for a shorter period. It flew east and was not seen again by me (Dolbear).

After observing the Hawk Owl with others on the 3rd, I went about one-half mile east to where it had flown and there saw it make three or four passes, in flight, at gulls that dropped away to surface level and escaped. My later sighting on January 10, as it perched in full view on the breakwall at Municipal Pier, extended for over 1.5 hours (Ward).

Our last report was for January 20 when "this long-tailed owl was observed in a slow flight over the ice at Lorain harbor at a fairly close distance" (Siebert).

First Swainson's Thrush. On December 1, Chagrin Falls was host to a most unusual winter visitor and made the first winter record for our region of a Swainson's Thrush. The appearance of one Swainson's is extraordinary but two appearances is unprecedented. Nevertheless, on January 14 and 17, one was seen at Lorain. The details of these two events follow:

A stunned Swainson's Thrush was found on my driveway

on December 1. I thought it had hit against a window as I have seen other birds on my drive so stunned. It let me, with no apparent fright, pick it up and I brought it into the house. I could see no obvious breaks, such as a wing or neck, and placed it on a box in the sun where I could watch and guard against predators. The bird remained quiet on the box, turning around only once that I observed, before it flew off in about ten minutes, apparently unharmed (English).

On January 14, following a heavy snowstorm of the day before, everything was covered with snow and very bright, when a Swainson's Thrush flew into a small tree and quietly rested two or three minutes before flying across the street. On January 17 I studied the bird for five minutes as it perched in a small maple tree in the yard and saw all of the marks of identification before it flew. The buffy eye-ring was quite conspicuous (Nagy).

Baltimore Oriole Wintering in Mentor. On January 3 and 4, I observed and photographed a Baltimore Oriole intermittently for a total of about three hours at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Klee in Mentor, where it had been seen since shortly after Thanksgiving. On the afternoon of the 3rd the bird fed on the contents of a net bag consisting of sliced orange, banana, apple and grapes, as well as a suet-seed ball. Occasionally it dropped to the ground to feed on bird seed or to pick up a piece of whole wheat bread which was carried to a brush pile a short distance away. The Oriole was also reported visiting the feeder of a neighbor, Mrs. George Kelly, daily since Christmas Day, appearing early in the morning for an hour or two and at other times during the day, on occasion. It was observed to feed on whole wheat bread, suet and bird-seed mix.

At one point during my observation the Baltimore Oriole was chased from the suet-cake by a Starling, but was otherwise tolerated by all the other birds wherever it fed. It postured and, opening its bill, threatened a Hairy Woodpecker, driving the larger woodpecker from the suet feeder on one occasion, but was not otherwise aggressive.

The Oriole was last observed by Mrs. Kelly on the afternoon of January 7. The temperature of -10° recorded on the morning of the 8th may have been too much for the bird.

There are several winter records reported in the Cleveland area. "Birds of Cleveland" lists a sighting made January 3, 1927 in Mentor; one was recorded December 29, 1957 at Lower Shaker Lake; and one November 8, 1966, December 30, 1966, and January 14, 1967 in Willoughby Hills. - RUSSELL F. HANSEN.

Lincoln's Sparrow on Public Square. At 8:15 a.m. on December 7 on the southeast quadrant of the Cleveland Public Square (Soldiers and Sailors Monument), a Lincoln's Sparrow was feeding on what appeared to be tiny crumbs of cake adhering to the cement sidewalk — all that remained of the daily offering of bread, cake, and seeds placed there by some unknown birdlover. This sparrow was on the Public Square prior to the 7th, possibly even during the final week of November, but I was not able to make a positive identification earlier and I neglected to record the dates. The bird associated with a half dozen or more House Sparrows, though it sometimes fed apart from them, seeming to find some sustenance in the grassy areas or in the withered flower beds. - DONALD L. NEWMAN [This is the only winter record since January 1960, which was also from the Cleveland Public Square. - Ed.]

CHRISTMAS COUNTS - PAST AND PRESENT

On December 23rd the members of the Kirtland Bird Club and friends again participated in the annual Christmas Bird Count. For the Kirtland Club this was its twenty-eighth annual count dating back to 1940 when the club was founded. These annual outings, however, have been conducted in the Cleveland area since 1910.

The Christmas Count, or Christmas Census as it was originally called, was started in 1900 by Frank Chapman as a game or sport for birders, but through the years as the data was accumulated it began to have more significant value. Many facts about wintering birds and their habits were discovered, such as the increase and decline of certain species, stragglers outside their normal winter range, cyclic invasions of northern finches and boreal owls, and centers of abundance of different species.

Year after Year the interest in the Christmas Bird Count continues to grow. In 1900, 25 counts were recorded. Last year over 800 count groups took part from Hawaii to Florida and from Alaska to Nova Scotia. More than 550 of approximately 650 species of North American birds have been recorded on these counts. The rest winter deep in the tropics. A list of over 100 species has been amassed in the Cleveland area with many unusual records, such as Gannet, Double-crested Cormorant, Purple sandpiper, Iceland Gull, Bohemian Waxwing and Lapland Longspur.

It is interesting to note that through the years the number of species found on the Cleveland counts has steadily increased, partially due to more observers in the field. The lowest count was in 1942 when 40 species were tallied. The Kirtland Club recorded its high count in 1966 when 83 species were seen, with nine additional found during the count period. The task of compiling and recording the necessary data has been ably handled in the past by Merit Skaggs from 1940 to 1947, Marjorie Ramisch and Vera Carrothers from 1942 to 1963 and currently by William Snider.

Count day this year, December 23, was the coldest day of the winter up to that point. The temperature was 20 to 23 degrees with wind out of the northwest at 10 to 15 miles per hour. This probably had some effect on the number of species recorded. Still,

41 observers in 19 parties counted over 19,000 individual birds of 62 species, including a Baltimore Oriole, Carolina Wren and an Eastern Phoebe. Also seen during the count period but not on count day - Pied-billed Grebe, Whistling Swan, Canvasback, Hooded Merganser, Rough-legged Hawk, Bobwhite, Snowy Owl, Barred Owl, Evening Grosbeak and Rufous-sided Towhee. - DONALD A. SIEBERT

NORTH AMERICAN NEST-RECORD CARD PROGRAM

Since the program's inception in 1965 by Cornell University's Laboratory of Ornithology, The Kirtland Bird Club and its friends have participated. Our 1967 results were 221 nesting reports in Ohio, Michigan, Maine and West Virginia by 16 persons, with 69 species being reported. Of particular note are the following (Ohio unless otherwise noted): Least Bittern, American Widgeon, Blue-winged Teal, Bald Eagle (Michigan), Virginia Rail, Common Gallinule, Spotted Sandpiper, Black-billed Cuckoo, Common Nighthawk (Michigan), Ruby-throated Hummingbird, Black-backed Three-toed Woodpecker (Michigan), Horned Lark, Brown Creeper, Bewick's and Carolina Wren (West Virginia), Parula Warbler (Maine), Bobolink, and Vesper and Clay-colored Sparrow (Michigan).

As of October 15, 1967, the reports from The Kirtland Club placed it fourth among the Regional Centers in North America. Two of our members ranked among the major individual contributors: Muriel Sneller with 94 reports and Glenn Kitson with 59. - GLENN KITSON

FROM THE EDITOR'S WINDOW

December 5 - A Mockingbird fed for a short time on the fruits of the barberry at 8:30 a.m.

December 23 - The "choice" bird of my Christmas Count was a Phoebe that stopped on the holly bush at the back walk, it being unrecorded since the 1952 tally. The bird appeared healthy and active despite a temperature in the low twenties. A fluttering pass was made at a suet bag hanging near the porch but I was unable to determine if food was obtained. On December 26 at 2:00 p.m. the Phoebe appeared again and followed the same fluttering routine. It still looked well-fed and alert.

January 7 - At 9:00 a.m. a flock of 75 to 100 Canada Geese, flying low and calling, seemed to group themselves and fly higher and higher until they were a thin thread in the sky. I watched them disappear to the south. The ponds here are all completely frozen and they seek open water.

January 24 - At 12:15 a hawk was seen on the ground at the feeding area at the front windows where six Bobwhite were feeding minutes before. I had approached the window carelessly and the hawk flew. About 15 minutes later I was startled by a loud crash at the window and saw the shadow of a large bird and feathers fluttering down. After scanning from all the windows I located the hawk across the road, feeding on the ground, about 100 feet

away. I observed for 45 minutes, then the hawk flew into the air carrying a carcass in one talon, going down again shortly, but deeper into the bushes. At this time I had an excellent look at the tail, and from the wide white bands I judged it to be a Broad-winged. I had seen the markings on the back and the coloring on the upper throat and breast as it turned to look, when beneath the window. I examined the feathers under the window and the ones scattered at the feeding place across the road and unquestionably the hawk was dining on one of our quail; for on January 25 and thereafter I counted only five.

February 4 - The Cardinal was heard to call for the first time and on the 5th the Mourning Dove was first heard. The Song Sparrow joined in on the 6th.

February 9 - Big white snowflakes were falling and beneath the feeders which are sheltered by pine trees and two discarded Christmas trees were seven hen Pheasants. They fed in a close group and were able to dig and chop several inches down into the snow. Occasionally the Bobwhite came in to feed at the same time but stayed uneasily around the edges and soon left.

February 10 - 51 Cedar Waxwings were counted feeding on the berries of the Viburnum opulus from 9:00 to 11:30 a.m.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE FOOD OF COMMON BIRDS — XV

Since the last report (Cleveland BIRD CALENDAR 62 (1):9-12. 1966), a total of 77 stomachs of common birds and 17 Barn Owl pellets have been analyzed. It has now become almost impossible to find Barn Owl pellets in our area. Eight of the stomachs were empty (Sharp-shinned Hawk, Ring-necked Pheasant, Yellow-shafted Flicker, Purple Martin--three had starved to death during the cold spell in May of 1967--, Scarlet Tanager, and Field Sparrow). Specimens on which the following records were made were found dead in northeastern Ohio during 1966 and 1967 unless otherwise indicated. Many people contributed specimens to the study, but special acknowledgement is made to Blanche Swartz and Jerry Myers who brought in the greatest number.

Horned Grebe: insect fragments including beetles.

Bufflehead: 8 Chironomid midge larvae, 4 Culicoides midge larvae, and 1 seed of Lady's Thumb Smartweed (Polygonum persicaria)

Red-shouldered Hawk: 1 grasshopper, 1 wasp.

Ring-necked Pheasant: seeds of Choke Cherry (Prunus virginiana) dogwood (Cornus sp.), blackberry (Rubus sp.), and grains of oats.

American Coot: (1) Caddis fly larvae, pieces of Chara, fragments of leaves and roots; (2) numerous small, unidentified seeds.

American Woodcock: 1 earthworm, 1 beetle, 1 grain of wheat, and several seeds of blackberry.

Mourning Dove: macerated fruit.

Barn Owl: (17 pellets collected on KSU campus, November 16, 1965)
Meadow Mouse (Microtus pennsylvanicus) 29, Short-tailed Shrew
(Blarina brevicauda) 16, Canada Shrew (Sorex cinereus) 1.

Saw-whet Owl: 1 deer mouse (Peromyscus sp.).

Common Nighthawk: 10 June beetles.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: (1) large mass of ants and ant pupae;
(2) mass of ants and 2 seeds of Smooth Sumac (Rhus glabra)

Downy Woodpecker: 2 small caterpillars with fragments of spiders
and insects including beetles.

Wood Pewee: insect fragments.

Purple Martin: insect fragments including beetles and flies.

Blue Jay: 1 earthworm and macerated seeds.

Common Crow: (1) fragments of eggshell (domestic hen?), 1 small
fly, several kernels of corn, and numerous seeds of Pigweed
(Amarantlius sp.) (2) insect fragments and seeds of Smooth
Sumac.

Tufted Titmouse: 1 weevil, 1 small caterpillar, and macerated seeds.

White-breasted Nuthatch: insect fragments including beetles and 1
seed of Common Ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)

Brown Creeper: 1 spider, 1 beetle, and 1 unidentified seed.

House Wren: (1) 4 leafhoppers; (2) insect fragments including bee-
tles and weevils.

Catbird: (1) 1 millipede and insect fragment; (2) insect frag-
ments; (3) mass of ants and 2 seeds of Toothed Arrowwood (Vib-
urnum recognitum) (4) many seeds of Smooth Sumac.

Brown Thrasher: 1 millipede, 1 beetle, 1 caterpillar, and insect frag-
ments.

Robin: (1) millipede, 2 centipedes, 2 caterpillars, 1 beetle,
and fragments of blades of grass; (2) 6 caterpillars, 1 millipede,
and 1 earthworm; (3) mass of insect fragments including beetles,
with blades of grass; (4) 1 beetle.

Wood Thrush: (1) 7 sow bugs (Armadillidium vulgare), 1 sowbug (Tracheoniscus rathkei) 1 millipede, 1 carabid beetle [beetle], 1 crane fly, and 3 weevils; (2) 3 small beetles and 1 millipede (3) 1 beetle and 1 millipede.

Swainson's Thrush: 2 caterpillars, 1 wasp, and 1 millipede.

Gray-cheeked Thrush: (1) 1 beetle with fruit and seeds of Gray Dogwood (Cornus racemosa) and Toothed Arrowwood; (2) 1 millipede and insect fragments including beetles.

Cedar Waxwing: (1) 3 wild cherries; (2) 1 beetle with macerated fruit; (3) 1 crab apple; (4) 1 crab apple; (5) fruit and seeds of Carolina Rose (Rosa carolina)

Starling: (1) 1 caterpillar, 2 weevils, and fragments of other beetles; (2) insect fragments; (3) insect fragments.

Black-and-white Warbler: insect fragments including beetles.

Yellow Warbler: 3 crane flies and 1 weevil.

Myrtle Warbler: 1 caterpillar with insect fragments including beetles.

Cerulean Warbler: 1 small beetle.

American Redstart: 1 land snail (Cochlicopa lubrica) with insect fragments.

Ovenbird: (1) 1 land snail, 1 millipede, and fragments of insects; (2) insect fragments including flies and beetles.

House Sparrow: several seeds of sorghum.

Red-winged Blackbird: 1 fly, 1 beetle, and 1 Homopteran.

Baltimore Oriole: (1) 8 small caterpillars with seeds of blueberry (Vaccinium sp.); (2) 3 caterpillars, and 1 beetle.

Common Grackle: kernels of corn.

Brown-headed Cowbird: fragments of insects and seeds.

Cardinal: (1) 1 caterpillar, 1 moth, and fragments of insects including beetles; (2) fragments of seeds; (3) macerated seeds.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: (1) insect fragments; (2) macerated seeds (probably sunflower).

Indigo Bunting: 3 small caterpillars, 1 fly, and insect fragments including beetles and weevils.

American Goldfinch: (1) many small unidentified seeds; (2) macerated seeds.

Field Sparrow: many seeds of Poverty Grass (Danthonia spicata) with few insect fragments.

Song Sparrow: 3 weevils, 1 small caterpillar, and fragments of corn kernels.

-RALPH W. DEXTER and CLINTON H. HOBBS
Department of Biological Sciences
Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

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