



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                |                              |
| 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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THE WEATHER  
Winter - 1971-72

- December - Excessive precipitation and above normal temperatures characterized the month which averaged out 7.6 degrees warmer than usual. Cold spells occurred only during the first four days, again from the 17th to 19th, and finally on the 29th and 31st. Measurable precipitation fell on 19 days with trace amounts on another 7 days. Snow occurred during 6 of these days but was transient except for the 19th when 1 inch as ground cover was sustained. The total accumulation measured 3.90 inches and was in excess by 1.56 inches. Lake Erie was open and ice free all month except for minor shore ice accumulations in the last few days. Shallow inland waters were subject to transient icing.
- January - Slightly cooler and drier weather prevailed with temperatures averaging 1.1 degrees below normal. Precipitation was in deficit by 0.72 inches on a total accumulation of 1.95 inches. Snow fell on 11 of the 16 days when precipitation occurred and provided measurable snow cover on the ground, mostly during the 4th to 7th, 13th to 18th, and 28th to 31st. Lake Erie remained open and largely ice free until the 27th when about 85% ice cover developed and remained extensive the rest of the month.
- February - The month averaged 3.0 degrees colder than normal so that snow cover on the ground was fairly persistent much of the time even though the total precipitation amounted to only 2.01 inches which was in deficit by 0.4 inches. Measurable precipitation occurred on 17 days, well distributed, with heavy snows on the 5th and 13th. Ice cover on Lake Erie was extremely variable and was extensive during the first 5 days. Ice fields moved out on the 6th providing 75% open water in shoreline areas with variable ice fields and shoreline ice shifting through the 19th. Extensive ice cover, 98%, developed again on the 20th which was sustained through the 25th. Up to 30% open water developed on the 27th and ice cover diminished thereafter.

## COMMENT ON THE SEASON

The winter of 1971-72 was distinguished by (1) a heavy incursion of Evening Grosbeaks and regular reports of all of the winter finches, (2) several observations of the Snowy Owl, and (3) the appearance of many individually noteworthy species, which include: Harlequin Duck, Common Eider, Goshawk, Northern Phalarope, Black-legged Kittiwake, Loggerhead Shrike, and Western Tanager. These, and others, are reported in the Noteworthy Records Section.

Waterfowl. The extremely mild December weather was the probable cause of the many late reports of waterfowl in this region. Common Loons were reported sporadically throughout December and January at the Cleveland Lakefront on December 4, 5, and 31, and January 23 (Hocevar and Klamm), and at LaDue Reservoir on December 5 and January 5 (English).

Horned and Pied-billed Grebe were reported continually and in good numbers throughout the period.

Eight Whistling Swans were observed in Chardon on December 2 (Spare). Twenty-two swans were first observed at LaDue Reservoir on December 29, where they remained until January 14 when a maximum of 28 birds was reported (English).

Dabbling ducks were reported frequently this winter and remained later than usual. Gadwall were reported from several locations throughout the period. Mallards, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Widgeon, Shoveler, and Wood Duck were reported from a pond in Middleburg Heights on December 25 and 26 (Allenson and Hocevar).

Although there was little activity along the lakefront until early January, reports of diving ducks increased substantially during January and February.

Two Oldsquaw were observed at Lorain Harbor on February 2 (Ward). On February 11, six Oldsquaw were reported from Gordon Park (Kitson) and eight were seen the following day (Corbin). These birds were last observed on February 13 when seven birds remained (Scheibe). A single Oldsquaw was also reported on February 13 from Eastlake (Raynes).

Only one species of scoter, the White-winged, was reported with any regularity. This species was first observed on February 10 at Lorain Harbor, where one or two birds were reported almost daily until February 22 (Ward). The last report from Lorain was that of an adult male on February 26 (Allenson). Reports of single birds came from the Cleveland Lakefront on February 12, 13, and 19 (Carrothers, Corbin, Klamm, and Scheibe). See the Noteworthy Records section for appearances of the rarer Surf and Common Scoter.

Hawks. Regular reports of Sparrow, Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks occurred this winter. The unusual feature of this season was the many sightings of the Rough-legged Hawk. The first observations of this bird occurred when five were reported from Lorain County on December 19 (Klamm). The last observation was that of three birds near Elyria on February 28 (Johnson). Other reports of single birds came from Warrensville Heights on January 16, 23, and February 27 (Knight); Mentor on February 4 (Hammond); Elyria on January 8 (Hocevar); North Chagrin Reservation on January 23 (Scheibe); and at Avon on February 7 and 9 (Johnson).

Accipters [Accipiters] were reported on the following dates. A Sharp-shinned Hawk was seen at Holden Arboretum on January 2 (Hammond). One was observed perched in evergreens at a residence in Chagrin Falls on February 25 (English).

A Cooper's Hawk was observed in Chardon on December 1 and February 6 (Spare). The only other observation of this species occurred at Holden Arboretum on January 30 (Hammond). See Noteworthy Records section for the appearance of the Goshawk.

Massive Assemblage of Gulls at Lorain. A vast number of gulls again congregated in the harbor area at Lorain during December and January. In addition to the usual Herring, Ring-billed, Bonaparte's, and Great Black-backed Gulls, the less common Little Gull, Glaucous Gull, Iceland Gull, and Black-legged Kittiwake were also observed. (See Noteworthy Records section for details.)

The largest assemblage of gulls reported in recent years occurred on January 8 when an estimated 130,000 to 200,000 gulls congregated in the Lorain Harbor area (Allenson, Hocevar, and Ward). Of added interest was the fact that each species of gull segregated itself to certain areas of the harbor. One entire inlet or breakwall would be covered with birds of a single species. This large concentration of gulls was seen by several observers and a typical estimate of each species indicated 35,000 Herring, 60,000 Ring-billed, and 55,000 Bonaparte's Gulls (Hocevar).

Although the Great Black-backed Gull is being reported in increasing numbers along the lakefront from Eastlake to Lorain, nowhere is this increase more evident than at Lorain Harbor. A careful study at Lorain on January 21 indicated 156 Great Black-backed Gulls, including many immatures (Ward).

Snowy Owl. The Snowy Owl was reported occasionally throughout the period. The first report of this northern visitor was on December 31 a single bird was observed on the Cleveland lakefront at the West 3rd Street piers (Klamm).

A single bird was seen at White City on January 8 as it flew East to West off the breakwater (Scheibe).

The only inland report of the Snowy Owl was of one observed in Waite Hill On February 2 (McIntosh fide Sherwin).

Another was observed on the breakwall at the western end of Lorain Harbor on February 4 (Ward et al). This bird was subsequently seen by many observers and was last reported on February 19 (Klamm, Stasko, and Peskin).

The only sighting of more than one bird occurred on February 7, when two were observed at Gordon Park (Stasko).

The only other report of a Snowy Owl occurred in late January when an owl apparently was hit and seriously injured by an airplane at Burke Lakefront Airport. This bird subsequently received medical attention and, having lost the use of one wing, is now in the care of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History.

Evening Grosbeaks Present Everywhere. As indicated in the Fall 1971 issue of THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR, the Evening Grosbeak incursion started in November. This bird was reported daily in large numbers throughout the winter. Hundreds of observations tallied thousands of birds. The highlights of these observations include: (1) flocks of 38 and 15 birds reported on December 26 and January 23 from Rocky River Reservation (Stasko); (2) a flock of 25 to 30 birds at a residence in Waite Hill throughout the month of February (Sherwin); (3) a flock of 3 to 50 grosbeaks wintered at a residence in Kirtland Hills (Bole, Jr.); (4) reports of Evening Grosbeaks numbering up to 20 birds at each of several Chardon feeders continually throughout January and February (fide Spare); (5) 12 birds were reported from a Chagrin Falls residence on December 23. This flock grew to a maximum of 38 birds on January 5 and were observed throughout the remainder of the period (English); (6) an extremely large flock of birds wintered at a residence in Kirtland Hills. Although 30 to 50 birds were regularly observed, this group numbered up to 100 to 150 individuals on several dates (Daniels); (7) a band occurred irregularly at a residence in Painesville with the total number observed fluctuating up to a maximum of 100 reported on January 4 (Booth);(8) a flock of 20 grosbeaks was observed regularly from January 9 to the end of the period at a feeder in Cleveland Heights (Kremm); (9) a report of four birds was received from a residence in Willoughby Hills on January 4. This band grew to 38 birds on January 13 and to 50 birds by February 23. This flock was approximately 80 percent females, 20 percent males; many were trapped and banded (Skaggs); (10) a flock of 25 birds was observed at a Mentor residence from February 6 through the end of the period (Hammond).

Evening Grosbeaks were also reported from Lorain County where flocks of up to 75 birds were observed (fide Johnson).

Other observations of sporadic visitors and/or lesser numbers were received from the following locations: North Chagrin (Leach and Scheibe); Strongsville (Hocevar); Holden Arboretum (Hammond); Brecksville (fide Dexter); Chesterland (Carrothers); Chardon (Ramisch); North Royalton (Arthur and Mary Michalski fide Newman); Brecksville (Wallin); Berea (Mary Chester fide Chambers); Rocky River Reservation (Seibert); Mentor (Fais); and Virginia Kendall Park, F. A. Seiberling Nature Center (Szabo).

Common Redpoll. Although redpolls were reported on several occasions in November, they were not reported during the winter season until December 24. Reports came almost daily from that date to the end of the period.

The first winter report of redpolls came from Shaker Lakes on December 24 when 15 were observed (Peskin). They were subsequently reported from Shaker Lakes throughout the period by many observers, with a high count of 40 on December 31 (Leach).

Other reports of large flocks of redpolls included 75 birds at a residence in Waite Hill on January 29 (Sherwin) and a band of 28 from Elyria on February 26 and 27 (Johnson).

Limited appearances of the Common Redpoll were reported from every corner of the Cleveland region. A summary of other observations of redpolls is listed briefly as to locality. Northampton Township Summit County - More than 100 redpolls were observed on January 17 at the F. A. Seiberling Nature Center (Szabo). Kirtland Hills - Small flocks were observed at feeders throughout the winter at several residences (Daniels, Coleman fide Bole, Jr.). Flocks of up to 14 birds were reported from Holden Arboretum from January 1 to the end of the period (Hammond). Other reports of sporadic visitors and/or lesser numbers were received from Broadview Heights (Allenson), Mentor (Hammond and Fais), Chardon (Spare), Chagrin Falls (English), Rocky River Reservation (Klamm), Cleveland Lakefront (Newman), Lyndhurst (Kitson), Brecksville Wallin, Willoughby (Proudfoot), Cleveland Heights (Mandle), Waite Hill (Skaggs) and Strongsville (Hocevar).

Other Finches. Pine Siskins were reported regularly throughout the period. The first record occurred on December 18 when a flock of 30 was seen at the Sherwin residence in Waite Hill. This flock remained throughout the winter and as many as 60 birds were later observed (Sherwin).



Other reports of sizeable flocks of Pine Siskin include the observation of 21 and 36 on December 22 and January 1 at Holden Arboretum (Hammond). A flock of 60 birds was observed at Wildwood Park in Euclid on January 8 (Peskin). Other records of Pine Siskin were of lesser numbers reported from all sections of the Cleveland Region.

Fifteen Red Crossbills were reported from Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills, on February 12 (Bole, Jr.). A single Red Crossbill was observed feeding in the shrubbery near the Garden Center on East Boulevard on February 10 (Mandle).

White-winged Crossbills were first reported from Waite Hill on December 4 when 20 were observed. This flock grew to 60 individuals and was seen at regular intervals throughout the period (Sherwin).

A Brief Synopsis of Winter. One interesting aspect of this winter was that there were several observations of large roosts of Robins. Approximately 3,000 Robins were reported wintering in the Grand River Valley in the city of Painesville (Strock). This same flock or another of similar size was reported from downtown Painesville Booth). Twenty-one Robins were seen in Waite Hill on February 9 and were believed to be a part of a wintering flock (Skaggs). Another flock of up to 40 birds was observed continually throughout the winter at Holden Arboretum (Hammond).

In contrast to the increasing reports of the Mockingbird during the past several years, this winter produced only one observation of a single bird, which was seen at Lakeview [Lake View] Cemetery on the East Side Christmas Count on December 18 (Sauter).

Among the out-of-season strays, each seen on just a single date, were these: Vesper Sparrow, December 4 (Klamm); Woodcock, December 18 (Scheibe); Common Snipe, December 26 (Hocevar and Scheibe); Catbird, February 20 (Hammond); and an early-arriving Eastern Phoebe on February 28 (Mandle).

Other uncommon winter visitors that were observed with surprising frequency included: Brown Thrasher, Field Sparrow, Swamp Sparrow, White-crowned Sparrow, and many wintering towhees. There were also many records of White-throated Sparrows.

#### NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Double-crested Cormorant - One was observed on December 9 on the breakwall at Edgewater Park. This bird rested for fifteen minutes in the company of gulls and was subsequently observed in flight (Hocevar).

Black-crowned Night Heron - A high count of eleven birds, including two adults, were sighted in the willow scrub along the breakwall at Lorain Harbor on January 10. These birds were observed in lesser numbers from January 7 through January 19 (Ward et al) and were last seen on January 23 when two adults and three immature were reported (Stasko).

Blue Goose - On December 5 an immature was sighted on the pond at Holy Cross Cemetery, Brookpark (Stasko).

Blue-winged Teal - A male was observed on December 25 on a pond on Big Creek Parkway in Middleburg Heights as it fed with other late migrating dabbling ducks. (Hocevar). This marks a new latest fall date, the previous late date being December 11, 1949.

Harlequin Duck - An immature occurred at Avon on February 11 and "was observed closely and in flight". An adult male was "well seen" at Lorain Harbor on February 27 (Ward).

Common Eider - On February 12 a female was observed at Gordon Park (Raynes). This bird was subsequently seen by other observers and was last reported on February 14 (Carrothers).

Surf Scoter - (1) A lone immature was observed for about fifteen minutes on December 12 at the East Ninth Street pier (Klamm). (2) A female was reported from the lakefront at Gordon Park on February 6 (Scheibe).

Common Scoter - A female was reported from Gordon Park on February 24 Carrothers and Gaede).

Goshawk - An adult was observed over Mentor Marsh about 4:30 PM on January 3. When sighted, the bird flew directly over the observers and continued over the marsh, but not before the bird's distinctive markings and grey coloration were well seen (Hammond).

Northern Phalarope - This rare visitor was observed on January 6 at Wildwood Park, Cleveland, "while feeding close to shore" (Corbin). Although present for only one day, it was subsequently seen by several observers.

Glaucous Gull - (1) This species was first reported from Lorain Harbor on December 29 (Nagy) and was subsequently seen in varying numbers through the end of the period. The highest count reached seven birds on February 10 (Ward), (2) A single bird was seen in the harbor area of the Municipal Light Plant on January 23 as it fished or scavenged with other gulls. This bird was in all white (second-year) plumage (Klamm).

Iceland Gull - (1) A single bird in second-year plumage [plumage] was reported off Perkin's Beach on February 5 feeding on the ice with other gulls (Klamm). (2) Two second-year birds were observed on February 9 and one on February 10 at Lorain Harbor (Ward).

Little Gull - (1) An adult was studied as it fed with Bonaparte Gulls at Gordon Park on February 1 and 2 (Hocevar). (2) On February 6, two were observed feeding at Gordon Park. One was in adult plumage [plumage] and was possibly the same bird previously reported. The second bird was an immature (Klamm). (3) On February 1 and 2, an adult was seen feeding with other gulls at Lorain Harbor (Ward).

Black-legged Kittiwake - An immature was observed at Lorain Harbor on February 10 and 11 (Ward) and was last seen on February 13 (Stasko).

Hermit Thrush - (1) One apparently wintered in the Wildlife Management area of Rocky River Reservation. This bird was reported on several dates from December 26 to January 30 (Stasko and Klamm). (2) A single bird appeared at a residence in Mentor and was observed daily from February 14 through 21 (Donald Jayne fide Fais).

Swainson's Thrush - One was observed on the very late date of December 18 at North Chagrin Reservation (Scheibe). This bird was observed on the Cleveland East Side Christmas Census and marks and second winter observation of this species.

Loggerhead Shrike - One appeared at a residence in Willoughby Hills on January 31 and was observed closely as it attempted to obtain a free meal from a banding trap (Skaggs). (See Field Notes section for additional details.) This observation is one of the very few winter records for this species.

Northern Shrike - An immature was reported on January 16 on Route 2 near Mentor Headlands Park (Corbin).

Western Tanager - From December 21 to January 3 this displaced bird was frequently seen by several observers at Donald Jayne's Christmas Tree Farm on Headlands Road in Mentor. Although it was never observed to eat seeds, the bird frequently was seen near the feeder where it was photographed. The bird was often observed in nearby hemlocks and was once seen feeding on berries (Fais).

This marks the first record since December 1963, which was also from Mentor, and only the third record for the Cleveland region.

Pine Grosbeak - This rare winter finch was observed on the morning of February 28 when two males and two females were seen at a feeder near Burton (Mandle).

Oregon Junco (pink-sided race - (1) Observations of a single bird at a residence bordering North Chagrin Reservation were made on January 1 and 2 and also February 5 (Scheibe). (2) Two birds were reported from Holden Arboretum: a well-marked adult on January 30, and a second bird on February 20 (Hammond).

#### FIELD NOTES

Observations of Quail Populations at the F A Seiberling Nature Center  
Sand Run Metropolitan Park, Smith Road, Northampton Township,  
Summit County.

During the past five years, I have recorded my observations of the fluctuating Bobwhite populations at the F. A. Seiberling Nature Center. These observations are the result of watching a feeder area at the Nature Center which was specially designed to attract Bobwhite.

#### 1967

November 29 - A covey of 11 birds was observed. Two were missing from a group of 13 that had been seen earlier in the year.

#### 1968

January 15 - Same covey with 13 birds.

January 16 - Same covey with 12 birds.

January 24 - Number of Quail reduced to ten birds.

February 15- Same covey with nine observed.

March 9 - Although only six Quail were reported, it was believed that the covey had broken up since singing was heard in different locations.

November 4- Largest covey ever observed at the Nature Center, 20 birds.

December 29 - The number dwindled from the November 4 high to three birds.

#### 1969

During 1969 the Quail population was extremely low, but finally four were observed on December 28.

#### 1970

Yet in 1970 they made a comeback and we started the winter with a covey of 20 birds.

1971

On February 24, 1971, the population was still high with 18 birds.

July 19 - A covey of 10 immature Quail was observed near the ground feeder.

November 23 - Number was reduced to eight.

December 23 - Number was down to seven.

1972

January 1 - Five observed.

February 15 and

March 16 - The covey numbered six.

It appeared that a maximum of 50 percent survived each winter. This does not indicate that we are going to be over-run by Quail... because only 10 young were produced in 1971... the rest must scatter over the boundaries of the Park or become a casualty of winter. --BERT SZABO, Naturalist for the Akron Metropolitan Park System.

Loggerhead Shrike Appears at a Willoughby Hills Residence. Last year I reported on Two Northern Shrikes that visited our yard and caused considerable excitement thereby. The first one was an adult that appeared on January 25, 1971, and killed an American Goldfinch, working through the 1/2" x 1" mesh of a banding trap.

The second Northern Shrike came in February 1971, and was an immature bird as it was in brownish plumage [plumage]. It also killed a goldfinch; by pinning it to the ground. This shrike stayed in our area for several days.

Shrike number three appeared on January 31, 1972, when I had a banding trap in operation. One cell contained a Tree Sparrow, so I prepared to band the bird. As I glanced again out the window, I was amazed to see that a shrike was on top of the trap trying to reach the frantic Tree Sparrow. Rushing to the back door, I yelled and waved my arms. The shrike was reluctant to leave but did fly to a spruce tree about 25 feet away. Then I hurriedly donned a coat and went out to retrieve the Tree Sparrow. It was perfectly all right as it had the wisdom to stay at the bottom of the cage when the shrike was trying to reach it. I banded the sparrow and released it, noting that it flew away in a different direction than did the shrike.

Since the bird trap was located only 19 feet (by measurement) from the back door of our home, I saw the shrike at close range. This one had no breast bars, so I believe it was a Loggerhead Shrike. There are very few winter records for this species in the Cleveland area, particularly on the east side of the city. --MERIT B. SKAGGS

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

During 1970-71, 85 birds found dead in northeastern Ohio were brought to us for stomach analysis. Eight specimens contained only a small amount of unidentifiable plant tissue (Wood Duck, Mourning Dove, Rusty Blackbird, and 5 House Sparrows). Five others contained only a small amount of unidentifiable insect fragments (Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Golden-crowned Kinglet, Starling, Magnolia Warbler, and Indigo Bunting). Eleven stomachs were empty (American Bittern, Sparrow Hawk, Mourning Dove, Robin, Starling, 4 House Sparrows, Brown-headed Cowbird, and Tree Sparrow). Below are the results of analyzing 61 stomachs with an addenda to include identification of seeds not given in previous reports. Thanks are given to the many people who kindly contributed specimens for study, especially Blanche Swartz, Jessie Belitsky, and Victoria Reed who contributed a large number.

Horned Grebe: Insect fragments, including beetles, and algae.

Ring-necked Pheasant: In crop: Kernels of corn, pits of wild cherry (Prunus Serotina) seeds of Pennsylvania smartweed (Polygonum Pensylvanicum) seeds of copse false buckwheat (P. cristatum), leaves of grass, fragments of millipede. In gizzard: Seeds of wild cherry, leaves of grass, and macerated tissue.

Mourning Dove: Kernels of corn.

Rock Dove: In crop: Kernals [Kernels] of corn and wheat, and seeds of wild cherry and millet. In gizzard: Fragments of corn and wheat, and seeds of wild cherry.

Black-billed Cuckoo: (1) 2 Harvest spiders (daddy-long-legs), 1 hemipteran, and a mass of insect fragments; (2) 1 Harvest spider and fragments of caterpillars.

Yellow-shafted Flicker: Large mass of ants.

Blue Jay: Fragments of millipede.

Catbird: (1) Insect fragments and seeds of bramble (Rubus sp.); (2) Fragments of millipede.

Robin: (1) Many seeds of mulberry (Morus sp.) , 1 saw-fly larva, 1 click beetle (Elateridae), 3 small grubs, and insect fragments; (2) 5 grasshoppers, 1 grub, and 5 fruits of wild cherry; (3) Insect fragments and seeds of Tartarian honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica) (4) 2 caterpillars.

Wood Thrush: Fragments of millipedes.

Swainson's Thrush: Fragments of insects and millipedes.

Cedar Waxwing: 2 containing fruits and seeds of wild cherry.

Starling: (1) 24 small beetle grubs, insect fragments including beetles, and seeds of dogwood (Cornus sp.); (2) 2 winged ants with fruit of arrow-wood (Viburnum recognitum) (3) Large mass of insect fragments including Coleoptera and Hemiptera; (4) Insect fragments including weevils; (5) 3 kernels of corn, 1 weevil, and fragments of egg shell; (6) Grains of wheat and one small beetle.

House Sparrow: (1) Seeds of common chickweed (Stellaria media) (2) Seeds of foxtail (Setaria sp.) (3) Seeds of Proso millet (Panicum miliaceum) and seeds of purselane (Portulaca oleracea) (4) Seeds of Pennsylvania smartweed; (5) Seeds of lamb's quarters (Chenopodium album) and Proso millet; (6) 7 stomachs with kernels of corn and wheat; (7) Fragments of insects and grains of wheat; (8) Grass seeds; (9) Insect fragments and plant tissue; (10) Fragments of egg shell and plant tissue.

Common Grackle: (1) Fragments of insects and egg shells, seeds of copse false buckwheat; (2) Fragments of insects and egg shells; (3) Kernels of corn, insect fragments including beetles, one millipede, seeds of Proso millet; (4) 5 stomachs with kernels of corn and wheat and insect fragments including weevils.

Brown-headed Cowbird: Seeds of foxtail.

Cardinal: (1) Sunflower seeds; (2) Kernels of corn and fragments of insects; (3) 2 stomachs with fragments of seeds and insects.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak: One caterpillar, fragments of seeds and small insects.

American Goldfinch: Plant tissue and grass seeds.

Rufus-sided Towhee: Fragments of insects and a millipede.

Song Sparrow: (1) Fragments of seeds and insects, including weevils,

and 1 millipede; (2) Seeds of lamb's quarters, Lady's thumb smartweed (Polygonum persicaria) large crabgrass (Digitaria sanguinalis) and small crabgrass (D. ischaemum)

Addenda: The following seeds were taken from stomachs reported earlier as unidentified, but have since been determined to be as follows:

Lesser Scaup: (1) Seeds of great bulrush (Scirpus validus) (2) Seeds of bristly sedge (Carex comosa).

Blue-winged Teal: Seeds of great bulrush.

Ruffed Grouse: Seeds of touch-me-not (Impatiens sp.).

Common Gallinule: Seeds of tufted smartweed (Polygonum cespitosum).

Swainson's Thrush: Seeds of serviceberry (Amelanchier sp.).

Song Sparrow (in stomach of Marsh Hawk): Seeds of 3-seeded mercury (Acalypha sp.).

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Addendum (Autumn 1971)

The Black and White Warbler report of November 20 should have been reported on November 28. This is a very important distinction due to the fact that this is also the latest Fall date of record. This species had previously been observed on November 28, 1948.

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AN INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets at 7:45 PM on the first Wednesday of each month, with the exception of July and August, in the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Wade Oval, University Circle. Visitors are always welcome to attend these meetings.