

	Tiffin (11) Dec. 18, 2004	Toledo (9) Dec. 19, 2004	Trumbull County (28) Dec. 19, 2004	Wellington (26) Dec. 29, 2004	Western Hamilton County (63) Dec. 19, 2004	Willmot (32) Dec. 18, 2004	Wooster (31) Dec. 18, 2004	Youngstown (34) Dec. 18, 2004	Total		
Gray Catbird	--	2	--	1	--	--	--	--	11	10	10
Northern Mockingbird	1	2	--	2	68	98	6	2	1117	55	55
Brown Thrasher	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	7	6
European Starling	2155	2737	174	7470	36231	3831	1192	301	297764	64	64
American Pipit	--	--	--	1	--	12	--	--	41	5	5
Cedar Waxwing	--	8	--	--	17	1	3	1	991	41	40
Cape May Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1
Yellow-rumped Warbler	--	--	14	4	7	26	2	9	345	44	43
Pine Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Palm Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1
Wilson's Warbler	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Eastern Towhee	--	--	--	4	72	13	4	--	570	42	42
American Tree Sparrow	182	397	392	92	10	753	101	56	11417	62	62
Chipping Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	35	9	9
Field Sparrow	10	--	--	2	18	13	15	--	435	32	32
Vesper Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	2	2
Savannah Sparrow	--	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	62	10	10
Henslow's Sparrow	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Fox Sparrow	--	6	--	--	10	3	--	--	65	23	23
Song Sparrow	26	28	16	38	573	801	64	21	8314	63	63
Lincoln's Sparrow	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1
Swamp Sparrow	--	25	--	1	16	31	2	--	372	37	37
White-throated Sparrow	7	118	3	21	783	238	21	3	6055	60	60
White-crowned Sparrow	8	61	5	47	39	759	62	7	2995	53	53
sparrow sp.	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	50	5	5
Dark-eyed Junco	275	239	219	244	356	920	141	56	16165	64	64
Dark-eyed (Oregon) Junco	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2	2
Lapland Longspur	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	522	8	7
Snow Bunting	--	51	40	245	--	--	--	--	2311	19	19
Northern Cardinal	190	290	249	204	1216	1183	122	92	19331	64	64
Red-winged Blackbird	13	2860	--	2	1	8059	78	--	41925	44	42
Eastern Meadowlark	--	--	--	--	--	33	--	--	234	19	18
Rusty Blackbird	--	--	--	--	--	297	2	--	619	18	16
Brewer's Blackbird	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	2	2
blackbird sp.	--	--	--	--	--	5357	--	--	5663	7	7
Common Grackle	--	5326	--	--	--	21974	--	--	227576	38	37
Brown-headed Cowbird	2	171	7	--	--	1553	3	--	8803	44	41
Purple Finch	--	--	--	3	7	3	3	--	358	36	35
House Finch	153	547	99	55	186	292	14	57	7786	63	63
Common Redpoll	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	2	2
Pine Siskin	--	--	--	--	15	--	--	--	248	20	17
American Goldfinch	181	192	387	95	286	626	215	93	11560	64	64
House Sparrow	1132	843	282	562	749	1430	217	117	31852	63	63
total species	52	81	58	56	70	79	68	58	150		
total individuals	8638	32014	5204	12506	54680	58961	6933	6073	1151462		
observers	27	23	7	18	31	76	16	13	1349		
party hours	40.25	61	43.75	43	100.75	177	40.5	39.5	3454.5		

## Herring Gulls *Larus argentatus* breed successfully in Southeastern Ohio

Wendell L. Argabrite\*, Michael Griffith,  
Dr. Gary O. Rankin, Harry E. Slack, III

In North America, herring gulls *Larus argentatus* breed from arctic Canada into eastern Alaska, northern Minnesota, northern Wisconsin, northern Ohio, northern New York, northeastern Illinois, northeastern Indiana, southeastern Wyoming and along the Atlantic Coast south to northeastern South Carolina (A.O.U. 1998, Pierotti and Good 1994). Isolated breeding in North America has occurred in southern Alabama, southern Louisiana, and southern Texas (A.O.U. 1998).

In Ohio, herring gulls nest primarily along western Lake Erie (Peterjohn and Rice 1991). About thirty pairs have been noted nesting inland in northeastern counties since 1991 (Peterjohn 2001). South of the aforementioned sites, nesting attempts have been documented in four counties: Gallia (Kyger Creek Power Plant) in 1971 (Kiff et al. 1986); Portage (Lake Rockwell) and Trumbull (Mosquito Creek Reservoir) from 1982 to 1987 (Peterjohn and Rice 1991); and Mercer (Lake St. Marys) in 1985 (Peterjohn and Rice 1991). Here, we report successful breeding by herring gulls in southeastern Ohio's Gallia County in 2004.

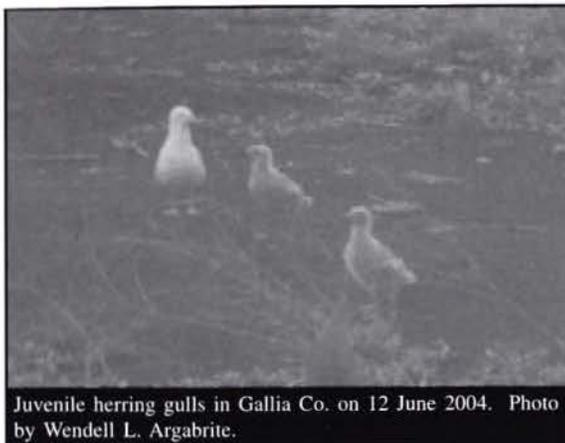
Herring gulls are casual summer visitants in the lower Ohio River valley bordered by Ohio and West Virginia ([www.birdsofthelowerohiorivervalleyinwestvirginia.com](http://www.birdsofthelowerohiorivervalleyinwestvirginia.com)). On 5 June 2004, during a survey of ponds at General James M. Gavin Power Plant, five adult and eight juvenile Herring Gulls were recorded. The gulls were on a spoil area of a bottom ash pond with sufficient vegetation to provide cover for juvenal birds. The juveniles were estimated to be about six to eight days old.

Four additional visits in June recorded eight or nine juveniles and three to eight adults. Eight juveniles found on 16 July appeared capable of sustained flight. On 22 July sustained flight was confirmed for nine juveniles. A tenth juvenile on the spoil area appeared sick or injured. Thereafter, only single juveniles were recorded on 1 and 8 August and 28 September. From one to six adults were present from July to September.

Based on breeding parameters (Pierotti and Good 1994) egg-laying would have begun about 29 April to 1 May. Fledging occurs 45 to 50 days after hatching, which corresponds to our observations of fledging between 16 and 22 July. Three or four pairs of adults likely nested based on the modal clutch of 3 eggs.

### Acknowledgments

We thank officials of American Electric Power, especially Don Anderson and Doug Workman, for permission to conduct surveys at General James M. Gavin Power Plant. Roy S. Slack made helpful comments on a previous draft.



Juvenile herring gulls in Gallia Co. on 12 June 2004. Photo by Wendell L. Argabrite.

### References

- American Ornithologists' Union. 1998. *Check-list of North American Birds*, 7<sup>th</sup> ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.
- Kiff, L., T. D. Igou, H. E. Slack, III, and L. Wilson. 1986. *Birds of the Lower Ohio River Valley in West Virginia*. Special Publication Number One of the Brooks Bird Club, Inc., Wheeling, WV.
- Peterjohn, B. G. 2001. *The Birds of Ohio*. The Wooster Book Company, Wooster, OH.
- Peterjohn, B. G. and D. L. Rice. 1991. *The Ohio Breeding Bird Atlas*. Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Columbus, OH.
- Pierotti, R. J. and T. P. Good. 1994. Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*). In *The Birds of North America*, No. 124 (A. Poole and F. Gill, Eds.). Philadelphia: The Academy of Natural Sciences; Washington, D. C.: The American Ornithologists' Union.

\*Wendell L. Argabrite      Michael Griffith  
 111 Jefferson Park Dr.      131 11<sup>th</sup> Avenue West  
 Huntington, WV 25705      Huntington, WV 25701  
 wargabrite@aol.com

Dr. Gary O. Rankin      Harry E. Slack, III  
 109 Cedar Court      1116 Mead St.  
 Lavalette, WV 25535      Proctorville, OH 45669  
 rankin@marshall.edu      slack@ezwv.com

### Licking Reservoir Trip

May 29, 8 A.M. to May 31, 8 P.M. 1902

by Lynds Jones

*We found this text in a packet of papers of Lynds Jones (1865-1951) of Oberlin, Ohio, one of the state's eminent ornithologists. Probably an early draft of an article never published, it was typed on the reverse of five sheets of stationery of The Wilson Bulletin, the journal Jones founded and edited for many years. A long-time member of the faculty at Oberlin College, Jones founded the Wilson Ornithological Society, and was the first university professor of ornithology in the United States, as well as author of The Birds of Ohio: A Revised Catalogue (1903). Among Jones's companions on this birding trip were I. A. Field, author of The Birds of Licking County (1903), and William Leon Dawson, author of The Birds of Ohio (1903). Published here for the first time, this piece describes field trips taken at Licking Reservoir (its name officially changed to Buckeye Lake in 1894) at the end of spring 1902. By 1898, the last Ohio Canal boat had passed through the locks on the lake, and the area was a popular tourist destination, called the "Playground of Ohio." In the year of Jones's expedition, for example, among other events it hosted a YMCA event attended by a thousand persons, and a picnic for 500 children. Amenities of the day included two dancing pavilions, numerous resorts and hotels (the Glass Hotel charged \$10 a week by 1911), marinas, liveries, ball fields, arcades, and two newspapers. Nevertheless, it seems some wild areas remained in 1902.*

*Here there is much to interest the student of Ohio's ornithological history. Readers will notice a ratio of 50 least bitterns to one great blue heron and other striking differences from today's avifauna, an early record of brant which Irving [1903:134] himself called a "doubtful record" and of long-billed curlew which he [ibid, p.136] duly reports without qualification. Dawson, for his part (1903) merely reports the curlew as "now [a] rare migrant," without mentioning this sighting, and includes the brant in his hypothetical list, saying it was uncertain as to whether the nominate or the "white-bellied brant" was involved on this occasion. It is also interesting to compare Jones's account here with Trautman's work (1940) on the bird life of Buckeye Lake, based on his studies there not too many years later, between 1922 and 1934. —Ed.*

**PARTICIPANTS;** Irving A. Field, Granville, E. J. Arrick, McConnelsville (29-30), W. L. Dawson, Columbus (30). Lynds Jones, Oberlin, Ohio. Board and room at the hotel managed by Mr. Glass. Dinner out 30. [the numbers refer to May dates in 1902]

Work began recording the birds as soon as we could get our clothes changed, which was about 8:30 A.M. We took boats at once, one for Arrick and I, another for Field, with his gun. I rowed across to the swamps bordering the south side of the New Reservoir. It is about half a mile from the hotel and due south. A little further west there is an extensive island with a large peach orchard and a dwelling