

and Redstarts were common and in a few moments I saw a female of the Prothonotary Warbler³, which we observed for about five minutes. Later on in a similar place we saw another female of the same species. This would indicate that it is still a very rare summer resident at the Reservoir. The call note, to my ear, faintly resembled the chirp of the Yellow Warbler, while the colors in general, setting aside the size, would remind one of the Blue-winged Warbler minus the wing bars.

In this shady retreat we also found the Chestnut-sided Warbler in several specimens. Most likely they had bred in the neighborhood. Rowing across a space of open water we soon entered a dense swampy margin and here was the only place where the Long-billed Marsh Wren could be found, and then sparingly only, not to

be compared with the vast numbers at the Sandusky Bay marshes. Bitterns were booming plentifully, but the Least Bittern was not there. Gallinules and Rails were also absent, while a Wapakoneta sportsman, who is also a practical taxidermist, had found a nest of the King Rail on the previous week off Russell's Point at the Lewiston Reservoir [now Indian Lake]. After poking around in the cat-tails for a while, we suddenly started a female Blue-winged



An old wetland, located along Kittle Rd on GLSM's south side.

Teal, but in spite of a very diligent search we did not find the nest. The bird was in an excellent condition and flew rapidly away, proving that she was in no way a crippled bird. Evidently the Blue-winged Teal is a rare summer resident at the Grand Reservoir. No other water birds were seen. Tree Swallows and Martins were very common and I am surprised to see how commonly, in northern Ohio, the Purple Martin takes to the woods and swamps to nest, and rare comparatively the species is, while in southern Ohio, it is hardly ever seen away from the bird houses and is a common bird.⁴ The ordinary land birds were all common at the Reservoir with the exception of the House Wren, which was rather rare. All told 67 species of birds were heard or seen.

It certainly does not pay an ornithologist to make a visit to the Grand Reservoir, except in the migration seasons, the Licking Reservoir [now Buckeye Lake] no doubt being the most profitable inland body of water in Ohio. The interesting things which Mr. Dury found at the Grand Reservoir in former years are gone for good, and after coming to this conclusion we wearily tramped the nine miles back to Montezuma, packed our grips and went home.

³Clark & Sipe (1970, p. 52) state of this species that they "find no mention of it by Henninger." Here is one.

⁴Peterjohn, in *The Birds of Ohio* (2001, p. 347) writes "Since 1900, Purple Martins have only been known to nest in houses provided by people."



A Ross's goose, scarcer in eastern than western Ohio, spent a couple of weeks playing catch with birders in Lake Co in November. Photo by Gary Meszaros there 28 November.

Fall 2006 Overview and Reports

by Bill Whan.....1

Further Afield

by Robert Harlan.....29

Grand Lake Saint Marys: Introducing Some Fragments of its Ornithological History

by Bill Whan.....33

Contributions to the Ecology of St. Lake Marys, Ohio

by Charles Dury.....37

An Ornithological Reconnaissance of the Grand Reservoir, Ohio, in 1904

by W. F. Henninger.....43

THE OHIO CARDINAL
2338 HARRINGTON RD.
AKRON, OH 44319

NON-PROFIT ORG.
US POSTAGE PAID
PERMIT NO. 487
AKRON, OHIO

The  *Ohio*
CARDINAL Vol. 30, No. 1
Fall 2006

