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September-October-November-1944

Number 4

THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

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## THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR

Autumn Migration Number

Issued December 29, 1944

Edited by Arthur B Williams

This issue of the Calendar marks the close of its first year of publication by the KIRTLAND BIRD CLUB. In all, 81 different persons have contributed observations, nesting records, field notes or population studies to make this volume (No. 40) in some ways the most significant of any issued thus far. That this can be recorded as an achievement in war time is an indication of the abiding place which bird study occupies in the lives of those who have contributed to this result.

Another outstanding feature of the year has been the largest subscription list that the Calendar has ever had. Without any "campaign" or pressure of any kind, as of November 30 subscriptions to the Caleidar numbered 146. Of these, 19 were for a two-year period. Perhaps it was easier to enclose a dollar bill or to write a check for a dollar, than it was to handle the hard money or to make a check in terms of a fraction.

Since most of these subscriptions began with No. 1 of the present volume, of which this number (4) is the last, the matter of renewals is now in order.

If a red pencil mark occurs at the upper right hand corner of this paragraph, it indicates that your renewal is now due. Please send 50¢ in stamps, coin or check (or one dollar for two years, if you prefer) to the Editor, at 2717 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 15, and thus assure the continuing of your Calendar files.



The number of species recorded in the Calendar since December 1, 1943 is 247. This falls short by 3 of the record number (250 in 1941). New species added during September, October, November are: Double-crested Cormorant, Blue Goose, Duck Hawk, King Rail, White-rumped Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Atlantic Kittiwake, American Pipit, Northern Prairie Warbler, Lapland Longspur and Eastern Snow Bunting. Mr. J. E. Lieftinck tells us that during this same period he has recorded 207 species on his personal list, without having visited the Lake Erie shore. Margarette E. Morse is a close runner-up with 190.

Those who have contributed observations to this issue of the Calendar are the following:

Fred J. Ackermann  
Florence G. Baker  
H. W. Baker  
Vera Carrothers  
Belle L. Clisby  
R. E. Clisby  
D. L. Davidson  
Owen Davies  
C. T. Downer  
Edward Eville  
James S. Findley

Arthur B. Fuller  
Winifred Goodsell  
R. W. Hill  
Frank D. Johnson  
Lynds Jones  
J. E. Lieftinck  
William R. Lodge  
Paul Martin  
Margarette E. Morse  
Donald L. Newman  
Gladys E. Olson

Margaret Perner  
Marjorie Ramisch  
Marion Skaggs  
Merit B. Skaggs  
Gordon Spare  
Mrs. C. P. Stolberg  
Warren L. Towle  
Maurice B. Walters  
S. V. Wharram  
Lida H. Whittier  
Arthur B. Williams

## SUMMARY OF WEATHER CONDITIONS

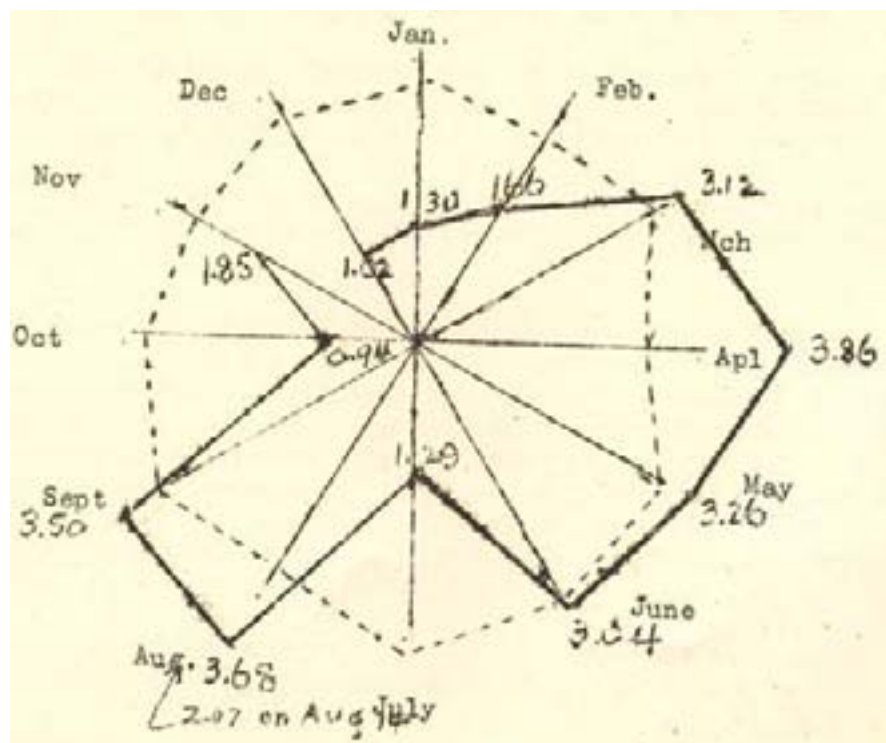
The months of September and October provided a more than usual number of delightful autumn days - some crisp, some warm - many with fine cloud effects, sunshine and brilliant sunsets. September was a close to normal month, both as to precipitation and temperature.

The leaves on the roadside trees began to show vivid color by the end of the first week in October. There was an abundant crop of beech nuts, but not of acorns. The first frost occurred on the night of October 15-16, to be followed by a series of delightful days through the latter part of the month. October was a relatively dry month, as the precipitation chart shows.

These conditions continued into the first week of November, when a few days of cold rains developed, only to be followed again by a series of days of fine weather. The first snow came November 22-23, but this was hardly winter as yet, since temperatures were just above or just below 32°. The first day of real winter developed on the last day of the month, with a low of 22°. At the close of November there was an accumulated excess of temperature over normal since January 1 of 987°, and a deficiency of 2.11 inches of water.

The foregoing record indicates rather ideal conditions for the fall migration of birds. Certainly nothing in the local weather conditions could be interpreted as adversely affecting migration.

Precipitation by months is shown graphically in the chart below. Each spoke of the wheel, from center outward, represents 3 inches of water. The dotted line connects points showing the "normal", or average precipitation at Cleveland during the last 74 years. The heavy line connects points showing actual precipitation for the months indicated in 1944, and December, 1943. Compare this chart with that of last year for the same period..



## INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS

Double crested Cormorant - No less than 27 records were made of this bird from September 14 to November 28. The September 14 record was reported by Lieftinck from Pymatuning. The others (October 3 to November 28) were by Carrothers and Spare from the neighborhood of East 54th Street and the lakefront, and from White City. Whether this species is becoming more common here in the autumn, or whether we are becoming more aware of its presence, is difficult to say. In view of its regularly reported occurrence in the autumn for several years now, it apparently should not be considered as the rarity that it once was.

American Egret - Like the preceding species this bird is so regularly reported in the autumn now that it should no longer be considered as a rarity. Twenty-seven birds were recorded this year from July 4 to September 16. The greatest number seen at one time was 9.

Little Blue Heron - One individual reported as an "immature" by Lieftinck September 3 at Lake Rockwell (Akron Waterworks). One individual reported by Goodsell September 4 on Chagrin River.

Whistling Swan - No less than 649 birds were reported for the period November 11 to 30. Practically all were seen in flight. Localities included downtown Cleveland, Edgewater Park, White City, East Cleveland, South Euclid, Kirtland Hills, Mentor, Mogadore, Silver Lake, Lake Rockwell, Hinckley Lake, Ravenna, and Jefferson. See Field Notes, p. 12.

Blue Goose - One immature bird reported from White City November 5 by Carrothers and Skaggs. See Field Notes, p. 13.

White winged Scoter - One September 2, two September 28 (lake shore near East 54th Street - Spare).

Duck Hawk - Lake Dorothy (Barberton), September 10 - Towle. See Field Notes, p. 12.

Golden Plover - The relatively large number of 23 records for this region seems to indicate that this species was more than usually abundant here on the fall migration this year. See Field Notes, p. 13.

Black-bellied Plover - Like the preceding species this bird appeared in more than usual numbers this fall, as 67 records indicate. See Field Notes, p. 13.

Western Willet - One record of 16 birds August 11 at White City was reported in our last issue. Eleven additional records September 3 to 10 were reported, also at White City. Willets normally are seen only occasionally here, so those who had the opportunity to view these spectacular big shorebirds were well repaid for their repeated visits to the lake shore at White City. See Field Notes, p. 13.

White rumped Sandpiper - Ten birds reported seen at Pymatuning September 5 by Lieftinck.

Baird Sandpiper - Eight records of this little shorebird made at White City September 3 to 24 - Carrothers, Findley, Spare.

## INTERESTING OR UNUSUAL RECORDS (continued)

Laughing Gull - A bird, which may have been the same individual reported by Spare in our last issue under date of August 29 30 at White City, again reported by Spare as having been seen November 28 and 29 on the lakefront in the vicinity of East 54th Street. It was observed for two periods totaling 45 minutes November 28, and two periods totaling 20 minutes November 29. "Black hood now complete except for forehead and throat which were white. Flying and resting on water in close company with Ring billed and Bonaparte gulls gave excellent opportunity for size comparisons. Observations at 100 to 150 yards under good light conditions with 26-50 telescope."

Atlantic Kittiwake - November 23, 8:30 A.M., during snowstorm, at White City. Reported by Gordon Spare. "Soaring just overhead, its beautiful and striking wing pattern identified it for me immediately. For perhaps 5 minutes it wheeled and banked about us, passing repeatedly within 20 feet, so that we could see every detail with unaided eyes)."

American Pipit - This bird, usually seen only occasionally and in small numbers here, seems to have been unusually abundant this autumn. Reported from Lake Dorothy (Barberton), Bedford, White City, East 54th Street and lakefront, and Pymatuning by Carrothers, Findley, Hill, Lieftinck, Morse and Spare. (Several flocks totaling 267 at White City reported by Carrothers.)

Northern Prairie Warbler - One reported at Jefferson September 3 by S. V. Wharram.

## SPECIES OCCURRENCE RECORDS

Wherever gaps appear in the records below, or the record seems to be unduly meager, it should be remembered that wartime coverage of the various habitats is not all that could be desired. There is particularly a dearth of records from marsh habitats.

## I.

Permanent Resident Species

Sharp-shinned Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Cooper Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Eastern Red tailed Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Northern Red shouldered Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October

Marsh Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Eastern Sparrow Hawk - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Appalachian Ruffed Grouse - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November

Permanent Resident Species (continued.)

Eastern Bobwhite - Regularly recorded September, October, November  
Ring-necked Pheasant - Regularly recorded September, October, November  
Rock Dove - Many September, October, November records  
Northern Barred Owl - September 18(1)  
Great Horned Owl - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Eastern Screech Owl - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Northern Pileated Woodpecker - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Red-bellied Woodpecker - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Eastern Hairy Woodpecker - Regularly recorded September, October, November  
Northern Downy Woodpecker - Many September, October, November records  
Prairie Horned Lark - Regularly recorded September, October, November  
Northern Blue Jay - Very many September, October, November records  
Northern Black-capped Chickadee - Many September, October, November records  
Tufted Titmouse - Many September, October, November records  
White-breasted Nuthatch - Many September, October, November records  
Carolina Wren - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Cedar Waxwing - Regularly recorded in small numbers September, October, November  
Starling - Very many September, October, November records  
English Sparrow - Very many September, October, November records  
Eastern Cardinal - Very many September, October, November records  
Eastern Goldfinch - Many September, October, November records

## II.

Summer Resident Species

	<u>Last Dates</u>
<u>Pied-billed Grebe</u> - Regularly recorded September, October - November 19(3), 25(1)	Nov. 26(3)
<u>Great Blue Heron</u> - Regularly recorded September, October - November 19(1), 25(1)	Nov. 26(1)
<u>Eastern Green Heron</u> - Regularly recorded September, October	Oct. 29(1)
<u>Black-crowned Night Heron</u> - September 9(5), 10(1), 12(3), 16(1), 17(1)-	Oct. 4(2)
<u>American Bittern</u> - September 12(1), 13(1), 14(1), 16(1)	Oct. 14(3)
<u>Eastern Least Bittern</u> - One record only	Sept. 12(1)
<u>Common Mallard</u> - Regularly recorded September, October, November	Nov. 28(15)
<u>Black Duck</u> - Regularly recorded in increasing numbers September, October, November	Nov. 30(50)
<u>Wood Duck</u> - September 3(4), 10(24), 14(8), 17(2)	Nov. 20(2)
<u>Eastern Turkey Vulture</u> - Regularly recorded. September, October	Oct. 22(1)
<u>Broad-winged Hawk</u> - One record only	Sept. 24(1)
<u>Northern Bald Eagle</u> - September 3(2), 9(1), 10(2)	Sept. 13(2)

## SUMMER RESIDENT SPECIES (continued)

	<u>Last Dates</u>
<u>King Rail</u> - One record only	Sept. 8(1)
<u>Sora</u> - September 4(1)	Sept. 16(1)
<u>Florida Gallinule</u> - September 1(18), 3(10), 4(20), 10(3)	Sept. 24(16)
<u>Killdeer</u> - Very many September, October records, diminishing in November	Nov. 25(5)
<u>American Woodcock</u> - Regularly recorded in small numbers September	Oct. 7(1)
<u>Upland Plover</u> - One record only	Sept. 2(1)
<u>Spotted Sandpiper</u> - Many September records - October 1(1)	Oct. 7(1)
<u>Eastern Mourning Dove</u> - Many September records, diminishing in October, November	Nov. 30(2)
<u>Black-billed Cuckoo</u> - Scattering September records - October 1(1), 3(1), 5(1)	Oct. 7(1)
<u>Yellow-billed Cuckoo</u> - September 14(1), 18(2), 29(1)	Sept. 30(1)
<u>Eastern Whip-poor-will</u> - One record only	Sept. 1(4)
<u>Eastern Nighthawk</u> - Large flocks noted September 1 and 3 Other scattering September records	Sept. 27(1)
<u>Chimney Swift</u> - Many September records - October 1(20), 7(25), 11(3)	Oct. 13(1)
<u>Ruby throated Hummingbird</u> - September 4(1), 10(3), 14(3)	Sept. 24(1)
<u>Eastern Belted Kingfisher</u> - Regularly recorded September, October - November 12(1), 19(1)	Nov. 26(1)
<u>Northern Flicker</u> - Many September, October records - Scattering single records in November	Nov. 24(1)
<u>Eastern Red-headed Woodpecker</u> - Regularly recorded September October 2(1), 8(1)	Oct. 22(1)
<u>Eastern Kingbird</u> - September 3(2 and 1)	Sept. 3(3)
<u>Northern Crested Flycatcher</u> - September 3(6), 11(1), 13(1), 14(1)	Sept. 21(1)
<u>Eastern Phoebe</u> - Regularly recorded September - October 1(5), 3(1), 4(4), 5(1), 7(1)	Oct. 8(1)
<u>Acadian Flycatcher</u> - Regularly recorded September	Sept. 23(1)
<u>Alder Flycatcher</u> - September 9(1), 10(4), 12(1), 16(2), 17(1)	Sept. 18(1)
<u>Least Flycatcher</u> - September 3(1), 7(1), 16(1), 17(2)	Sept. 18(1)
<u>Eastern Wood Pewee</u> - Regularly recorded September - October 4(1)	Oct. 6(1)
<u>Tree Swallow</u> - September 4(10), 10(1)	Sept. 13(50)
<u>American Bank Swallow</u> - September 4(5), 10(1)	Sept. 13(20)
<u>Rough-winged Swallow</u> - September 1(1)	Sept. 3(1)
<u>Barn Swallow</u> - September 4(5), 10(1), 13(30), 14(6), 18(3)	Sept. 31(5)
<u>Northern Cliff Swallow</u> - One record only	Sept. 13(12)
<u>Purple Martin</u> - September 1(6), 3(6), 5(6), 6(6), 8(2), 11(1)	Sept. 13(13)
<u>Eastern Crow</u> - Many September, October records - November 3(6), 5(1), 18(5), 19(7)	Nov. 26(1)
<u>Ohio House Wren</u> - Regularly recorded September - October 1(2), 3(1), 5(3), 8(1), 12(1)	Oct. 14(1)
<u>Prairie Marsh Wren</u> - September 12(1)	Sept. 13(4)
<u>Short-billed Marsh Wren</u> - September 17(6), 22(4)	Sept. 26(4)
<u>Catbird</u> - Many September records - October 1(5), 5(1), 6(1), 7(8)	Oct. 11(2)
<u>Eastern Brown Thrasher</u> - Regularly recorded September	Oct. 8(1)

Summer Resident Species (continued)

	<u>Last Dates</u>
<u>Eastern Robin</u> - Very many September, October records - Scattering November records	Nov. 28(1)
<u>Wood. Thrush</u> - Regularly recorded September - October 1(1), 4(3), 8(1), 11(2)	Oct. 14(2)
<u>Veery</u> - September 3(5), 9(1), 10(3), 18(4)	Sept. 24(1)
<u>Eastern Bluebird</u> - Regularly recorded September, October	Nov. 12(2)
<u>Yellow-throated Vireo</u> - September 3(1), 17(2), 24(1), 26(2), 27(1)	Oct. 1(2)
<u>Red-eyed Vireo</u> - Regularly recorded September to September 30(3)	Oct. 29(1)
<u>Eastern Warbling Vireo</u> - September 3(3), 16(1), 17(1)	Sept. 24(2)
<u>Blue-winged Warbler</u> - September 3(1), 10(2), 17(1), 18(2), 23(1)	Sept. 24(1)
<u>Eastern Yellow Warbler</u> - September 3(2), 16(1), 17(1), 22(2)	Sept. 23(1)
<u>Black-throated Green Warbler</u> - Many September records - October 1(2), 6(1), 7(2), 14(1) - (Last record, November 10(1), Skaggs, South Euclid)	Nov. 10(1)
<u>Cerulean Warbler</u> - September 3(1)	Sept. 10(1)
<u>Ovenbird</u> - Regularly recorded September - October 1(2), 2(1)	Oct. 22(1)
<u>Grinnell Waterthrush</u> - One record only	Sept. 13(2)
<u>Northern Yellowthroat</u> - Scattering records September	Oct. 1(1)
<u>Yellow-breasted Chat</u> - One record only	Sept. 3(1)
<u>Hooded Warbler</u> - September 9(1), 12(5), 15(5), 17(1)	Sept. 18(6)
<u>American Redstart</u> - Regularly recorded September * October 1(3), 8(1)	Oct. 14(1)
<u>Bobolink</u> - September 3(8)	Sept. 10(2)
<u>Eastern Meadowlark</u> - Regularly recorded September, October	Oct. 22(14)
<u>Eastern Red-winged Blackbird</u> - Regularly recorded September, October - November 12(27), 18(1)	Nov. 23(1)
<u>Baltimore Oriole</u> - September 2(1), 4(2), 5(2)	Sept. 6(1)
<u>Bronzed Grackle</u> - Many September, October records - November 2(3), 4(1), 24(3)	Nov. 27(3)
<u>Eastern Cowbird</u> - Regular September, October records	Oct. 28(40)
<u>Scarlet Tanager</u> - September 3(2), 7(1), 10(2)	Sept. 18(3)
<u>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</u> - September 2(1), 17(1), 20(1), 22(1)	Sept. 24(2)
<u>Indigo Bunting</u> - September 3(2), 10(2)	Sept. 18(1)
<u>Red-eyed Towhee</u> - Regular September, October records - November 8(2), 10(1), 11(1)	Nov. 12(1)
<u>Southwestern Savannah Sparrow</u> - Regular September records - October 1(2)	Oct. 15(2)
<u>Eastern Grasshopper Sparrow</u> - September 3(4), 10(3), 17(3), October 1(1) Oct. 5(3)	
<u>Western Henslow Sparrow</u> - Two records on September 30	Sept. 30(11)
<u>Eastern Vesper Sparrow</u> - Regular September, October records	Nov. 12(1)
<u>Eastern Chipping Sparrow</u> - Regular September, October records	Nov. 18(5)
<u>Eastern Field Sparrow</u> - Regular September, October records - November 23(1)	Nov. 26(1)
<u>Eastern Swamp Sparrow</u> - September 17(2), 24(6), October 1(3), 12(1), 15(2), 29(2), November 18(2)	Nov. 19(1)
<u>Mississippi Song Sparrow</u> - Many September, October records, diminishing in November	Nov. 30(4)



### III. Migrant and Vagrant Species

- Lesser Loon - October 24(1), 27(3), 29(3), November 3(1), 9(2), 13(1), 25(2), 26(4)
- Horned Grebe - October 22(1), 28(65) 31(12), November 1(12), 2(3), 9(16), 10(10), 12(105), 13(1)
- Double-crested Cormorant - September 14(1), October 3(2), 4(3), 5(1), 11(1), 27(6), 28(1), 30(4), November 1(3), 10(2), 17(1), 28(2)
- American Egret - September 8(1), 9(1), 10(1), 13(4)
- Little Blue Heron - September 3(1) - (Liefstinck - Lake Rockwell). September 4(1) - (Goodsell - Chagrin River)
- Whistling Swan - November 11(3), 18(400), 19(116), 21(60), 22("five or six flocks"), 24("flock heard going over at night!"), 25(55), 26(1), 27(14), 30(3)
- Common Canada Goose - September 13(1) - Regularly recorded October, November - Last, November 25(20)
- Blue Goose - November 5(1) - (Skaggs, Carrothers - White City)
- Gadwall - November 19(3)
- Baldpate - Regularly recorded September, October, November - Last, November 28(3)
- American Pintail - September 10(1), 24(15), October 28(6), 29(2), November 22(2), 25(5), 26(30)
- Green-winged Teal - September 10(4), 13(12), October 29(6)
- Blue-winged Teal - Regularly recorded September - Last, September 24(105)
- Shoveler - September 10(7)
- Redhead - November 19(14), 25(60), 26(60)
- Ring-necked Duck - November 26(6)
- Canvasback - November 19(105), 25(1)
- Lesser Scaup - October 23(2000), 24(150), 26(25), 28(2) - Regularly recorded in considerable numbers throughout November - Last, November 30(100)
- American Goldeneye - November 19(4), 22(5), 25(14), 26(3), 28(13)
- Bufflehead - November 19(1), 25(3), 28(3)
- White-winged Scoter - November 2(1), 28(2)
- Ruddy Duck - October 26(2), November 6(8), 7(3), 19(12), 21(1), 22(9), 24(4), 25(40), 26(20), 28(2)
- Hooded Merganser - November 7(1), 19(2), 24(6)
- American Merganser - October 18(1) Regularly recorded in increasing numbers through October, November - Last, November 30(50)
- Red-breasted Merganser - September 12(3), October 2(30), 28(7), 29(1), November 10(375), and thereafter in considerable numbers to November 30(150)
- American Rough legged Hawk - November 22(1) - (A. B. Fuller - Wickliffe)
- American Osprey - September 3(1), 23(1)
- Duck Hawk - September 10(1) - (Towle - Lake Dorothy, Barberton)
- American Coot - October 12(1), 13(1), 28(100), 29(1), November 19(1000), 25(6) 26(60)
- Semipalmated Plover - Regularly recorded through September - October 1(4), 6(3)
- American Golden Plover - Regularly recorded in small numbers through September - Last, September 30(2)
- Black bellied Plover - Regularly recorded in small numbers through September - October 1(1), 7(10), 14(6), 28(1)
- Ruddy Turnstone - September 1(2), 2(1), 9(5), 10(3), 23(1)
- Wilson Snipe - September 1(5), 3(1), 10(1), 30(1), October 7(3), 15(1), November 12(5)

Eastern Solitary Sandpiper - Regularly recorded in small numbers through September - Last, September 29(2)  
Western Willet - September 3(1), 4(1), 5(1), 6(1), 7(1), 8(1), 9(1), 10(4)  
Greater Yellowlegs - Regularly recorded through September - October 1(1), 7(6), 14(6), November 12(3)  
Lesser Yellowlegs - Regularly recorded through September - October 7(12), 14(3), November 25(1)  
American Knot - September 3(1)  
Pectoral Sandpiper - Regularly recorded through September - October 1(2), 7(40), 14(30), 29(1)  
White-rumped Sandpiper - September 15(10)  
Baird Sandpiper - September 3(2), 9(2), 10(2), 23(1), 24(1)  
Least Sandpiper - Regularly recorded through September to September 23(4)  
Red-backed Sandpiper - September 24(1), October 14(14)  
Stilt Sandpiper - September 3(3), 4(3), 10(5), 12(1), 16(3), 23(6), 24(3), October 7(1)  
Eastern Dowitcher - September 10(1), 23(2), 24(1)  
Semipalmated Sandpiper - Regularly recorded through September - October 7(3)  
Western Sandpiper - September 1(5), 2(2)  
Sanderling - Regularly recorded through September - October 29(4)  
American Herring Gull - Records of large numbers throughout September October, November  
Ring-billed Gull - Records of large numbers throughout September, October, November .  
Laughing Gull - November 28(1) 29(1) - (Spare - E. 54th St. and lakefront)  
Bonaparte Gull - Records of large numbers throughout September, October, November  
Atlantic Kittiwake - November 23(1) - (Spare - White City)  
Common Tern - Regularly recorded in small numbers through September October 16(1), 21(1)  
Caspian Tern - September 1(2), 2(1), 8(2), 10(5), 12(3)  
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker - September 17(1), 24(5), 26(2), 27(1), 29(8), 30(4) - Regularly recorded October to October 15 - October 29(2), November 18(1)  
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - September 10(1)  
Eastern Olive-sided Flycatcher - September 10(1)  
Red-breasted Nuthatch - September 27(1), November 26(1)  
Brown Creeper - September 3(1) - Then regularly recorded September 23 to October 31 - November 14(1), 22(1), 27(1), 30(1)  
Eastern Winter Wren - September 24(1), 29(1), 30(2), October 1(2), 2(1), 6(1) 7(1), 10(1), 15(3), November 12(1)  
Eastern Hermit Thrush - September 18(1), 23(1), 24(2), 27(1), 29(3), 30(1) - Then regularly recorded to October 28(1)  
Olive-backed Thrush - Regularly recorded September 3 to October 1 October 15(1)  
Gray-cheeked Thrush - Regularly recorded September 21 to 30 - October 6(2), 7(1), 11(1), 17(1)  
Eastern Golden crowned Kinglet - Regularly recorded September 22 to October 30 - November 5(3) 7(2) 11(1), 14(3), 19(1), 22(5)  
Eastern Ruby-crowned Kinglet - Regularly recorded September 16 to October 23

Migrant and Vagrant Species (continued)

- American Pipit - September 10(1), October 7(30), 14(20), 22(12), 28(6), 29(12), November 3(30), 6(1), 8(50), 12(267)
- Blue-headed Vireo - Regularly recorded September 5 to 30 - October 3(2), 4(3), 8(2)
- Philadelphia Vireo - September 4(12), 6(1), 16(3), 17(2), October 7(1)
- Black and White Warbler - September 3(8), 9(2), 10(1), 12(3), 17(2), 21(1), 2(1), 24(3), 30(1), October 1(1), 8(1)
- Tennessee Warbler - September 10(4), 13(1), 18(3), 22(1), 30(1), October 1(1), 7(1)
- Orange crowned Warbler - September 7(1), 10(1), 16(1)
- Nashville Warbler - September 5(1), 10(1), 16(1), 18(1), 23(2), 24(3), 26(2), October 1(3), 5(1)
- Northern Parula Warbler - September 3(1), 17(1), 26(1), 27(1)
- Magnolia Warbler - Regularly recorded September - October 1(3), 3(1), 7(3), 15(2)
- Cape May Warbler - Regularly recorded September 2 to 24 - Then October 1(5), 4(5), 8(1), 10(1)
- Black-throated Blue Warbler - Regularly recorded September 3 to 30 - Then October 1(1), 5(1), 7(2), 14(2)
- Myrtle Warbler - Regularly recorded September 3 to 30, and in larger numbers October 1 to 15 - Then October 17(1), 19(1) 21(10), 22(1), 29(2)
- Blackburnian Warbler - September 2(1), 10(1), 12(2), 13(2), 17(3), 24(1), 30(1), October 1(2)
- Chestnut sided Warbler - September 18(1)
- Bay-breasted Warbler - Regularly recorded September 3 to 29 - October 5(4)
- Black-poll Warbler - Regularly recorded September 2 to 29 - October 1(1), 5(1), 6(1), 15(3), 19(3)
- Northern Pine Warbler - September 3(1), 10(2)
- Northern Prairie Warbler - September 3(1) - (Wharram - Jefferson)
- Western Palm Warbler - Regularly recorded September 9 to 29 - October 1(6), 7(5), 8(3), 9(1), 11(1), 12(2), 21(2)
- Connecticut Warbler - September 1(1), 3(2), 8(1), 16(1)
- Mourning Warbler - September 4(1)
- Wilson Warbler - Regularly recorded September 3 to 16 - Then September 20(1), 30(1)
- Canada Warbler - September 3(2), 4(3), 10(1), 16(1)
- Rusty Blackbird - September 24(5), 30(5), October 1(25), 7(16), 11(50), 22(2), 28(250), 29(3), November 19(1)
- Eastern Purple Finch - September 16(8), October 8(3)
- Common Redpoll - October 25(12), 29(20), November 18(6)
- Pine Siskin - October 15(2) - (Goodsell - Chagrin Valley)
- Slate-colored Junco - September 16(1), 17(1) - Regularly recorded, in increasing numbers September 22 through October, November
- Eastern Tree Sparrow - October 4(1) - Regularly recorded in increasing numbers October 14 through November
- White-crowned Sparrow - September 23(1), 30(1), October 1(3), 7(21), 12(1), 13(2), 14(9), 15(4), 16(1), 22(2), November 12(1), 18(3)
- White-throated Sparrow - September 3(3), 6(2) - Regularly recorded in numbers September 16 through October, and in smaller numbers to November 8 - November 11(1)
- Eastern Fox Sparrow - October 1(1), 14(1), 15(1), 22(2)
- Lincoln Sparrow - September 18(5), 25(1), 30(1), October 1(1), 7(1)
- Lapland Longspur - November 18(2) - (H. W. Baker - North Olmsted)
- Eastern Snow Bunting - October 28(18), 29(10), November 10(9), 12(90-34)

## COMMENTS ON MIGRATION

Due to the rather meager records of migrating species this autumn, it is difficult to generalize to any great extent as to the migration as a whole. Probably, due to ideal weather conditions, the southward flights of the various bird groups were not far from normal.

We note that, in our records, Black Ducks were present in November in considerably larger numbers than Mallards - which is the reverse of the usual situation. It seems remarkable also that only one record of the Ring necked Duck was made - November 26(6). Usually these ducks are reported in considerable numbers both in spring and in fall.

November seems to have been a great month for mergansers, the Americans arriving in numbers October 30-31, and maintaining their abundance through out November. The Red-breasteds apparently arrived later (November 10), but maintained large numbers throughout November.

The shorebird migration began as usual early in August, with larger numbers passing through during the month of September. Nighthawks were noted in flocks August 24 and 29, and large flights were reported September 1 and 3.

Brown Creepers and both Kinglets were unusually abundant this autumn. This seems to be correlated with the reported spring abundance.

Flights of Robins were reported August 20, and a large southward movement October 25 (Davidson - Wickliffe)

The warbler migration as a whole seems to have been quite normal, although our records leave much to be desired. The time table of first arrivals seems to have been about as follows:

August	7 - Black and White
	13 - Cape May
	18 - Canada
	19 - Black throated Blue
	20 - Myrtle, Bay breasted, Mourning, Wilson
	21 - Northern Pine, Magnolia
	24 - Blackburnian
	27 - Tennessee, Orange crowned, Nashville, Northern Parula, Chestnut sided
September	1 - Connecticut
	3 - Northern Prairie
	9 - Western Palm

Practically all of the above species were present in the flights of September - some, like the Western Palm Warbler, were noted as late as October 21.

As to the summer resident warblers, it is difficult to know, from the records, when local birds leave and more northerly nesting individuals appear in migration. The only clearly marked increase in local warbler numbers reported was a considerable flight of Black throated Greens September 10.

## FIELD NOTES

Duck Hawk Commotion - "On September 10, 1944, I was standing near the edge of the water at Lake Dorothy, near Akron, watching a handful of peeps. Suddenly I heard a great rushing of wings, and looking around I saw almost all the ducks and shorebirds take the air. I thought there must be a hawk near, then almost as I thought it, a Duck Hawk swooped down among the birds, flew through them without striking, and was gone. I watched it for perhaps 15 seconds, and it flew straight away until it was out of sight."

Warren L. Towle

Chimney Swifts and Warblers - "On September 13 I counted 50 Chimney Swifts in a flock high over the lower Shaker Lake. There were probably more, but it was impossible to make an accurate total count due to the great height of the flock and the rapid motion of the birds. Included in this group were 3 Purple Martins."

"On September 12 there was a concentration of Black-throated Green Warblers about the lake. I counted 20, but there were more. On the 13th, although other species of warblers appeared as common as on the day before, I did not see a single Black-throated Green."

"On September 16 the lack of large numbers of warblers about the lake was in strong contrast with the flocks of September 12 and 13."

James S. Findley

I Swan - "Some of the thousands of football fans in the municipal stadium in Cleveland on November 18, 1944, gaped upward, forgetting for the moment the football game being played on the field below them, as strange noises came from the sky. Overhead in a nearly perfect and enormous 'V', many large birds swept over the stadium, calling back and forth to each other. Many of the observers supposed the birds to be geese. As the birds went over the big stadium, the roars of the crowd seemed to disturb them somewhat, as they lost their formation at the vertex of the 'V'. In a few minutes they passed over Shaw stadium, in East Cleveland, and before they passed out of sight, had re-formed into a gigantic wedge in the sky."

"About four miles to the southeast, a little later, I heard a sound like the distant baying of dogs, but soon realized that the sounds were coming from the sky. Using a field glass, I soon noticed the large size, the pure white color of the birds, and knew them to be Whistling Swans (Cygnus columbianus). The calls were not as loud as those of Canada Geese, but were loud enough that I heard the birds before I saw them. As they went overhead in an almost perfect 'V', I counted 82 birds in the left side of the wedge. Since the sides of the 'V' were nearly equal, and only 7 or 8 birds were inside the formation, there were about 160 to 170 birds in this one flock. This was the largest group of swans that it has been my pleasure to see in flight, and it certainly was a grand sight. The time of day was about 2:30 P. M."

"About 4 o'clock, I heard more swans coming, and this time estimated there were about 100 birds in a flock about a half mile south of the line of flight of the previous flock. This flock did not maintain such a perfect wedge."

"Man has but recently learned that in group flying a V formation is practically mandatory, but our waterfowl have known this for ages. Here's hoping that our conservation efforts and game laws will insure to all posterity the marvelous sight of waterfowl Vs across the skies of America."

M. B. Skaggs

## FIELD NOTES (continued)

Fall Migration at White City 1944 - "Sometime before 1910 the amusement park called White City on the lake shore at E. 140th Street burned, but the name has been retained for that neighborhood, including the Yacht Club, the bathing beach, and the Easterly Sewage Disposal Plant."

"This fall unusual numbers of shorebirds stopped there. Between the breakwater and the sewage tanks a lagoon is being filled in with waste from the storm sewers. There the birds fed within 200 feet of the parking lot. There may have been poison in the dump, because many seemed too sick and weak to continue their migration. A Greater Yellowlegs in poor condition stayed almost a month. Species known to have died were the Sanderling, Semipalmated Plover, Black-bellied Plover, and Common Tern. The workmen reported dead Pigeons almost every morning. Flocks of Pigeons up to 350 fed there night and morning."

"Here, inside the city limits, nine or ten kinds of shorebirds could be seen almost any day from early August to the middle of September. The first day I went there was August 11. Besides six of the more common species, there was a Ruddy Turnstone in spring plumage, a Dowitcher, a Western Sandpiper, and 16 Western Willets, which called and wheeled overhead and then came down on the beach about 50 feet ahead of us and raised their spectacular wings. Later in the season there were groups of 2, 3, and 4 Turnstones, all in fall plumage, which stayed about three days each. There were probably nine different Black-bellied Plovers. They were so close, and their plumages so varied, that I could tell when one moved on and another one came in. One in complete breeding plumage was there August 31 and September 1. There were never more than two Golden Plovers on any one day, and probably only five different birds in all. A single Willet, which seemed ill, stayed from September 3 to 10. A Knot was there August 28. At this close range there was little difficulty in identifying Baird and Western Sandpipers."

"I recorded 17 kinds of shorebirds there. The Killdeer was the most common, but there were almost as many Semipalmated Plovers. Next in order came the Semipalmated Sandpiper, and then the Sanderling. The last records for shorebirds were the Semipalmated Plover October 21, the Black-bellied Plover October 22, and a Greater Yellowlegs overhead November 12."

"White City records other than shorebirds were:

1. August 11, an immature Black crowned Night Heron stayed all day.
2. August 25, two Caspian Terns sitting with the gulls.
3. October 28 and November 12, fifty or more Horned Grebes. I did not see any November 5.
4. November 5, an immature Blue Goose stayed all day. It even came up on the parking lot beside the cars.
5. November 12, westward migration of Pipits and Snow Buntings. 14 flocks of Pipits, 2 of Snow Buntings, and 1 mixed flock from 8:30 to 9:00 AM. 267 Pipits and 34 Snow Buntings. None stopped.
6. November 18, 83 Whistling Swans following the shore line east. 61 birds in one side of the 'V' were absolutely in a straight line as long as they were in sight. A hunter said there had been two other such flocks that morning."

Vera Carrothers

FIELD NOTES (continued)

Wintering Red-wing - "Every time we have been walking in the northern Rocky River Valley this fall we have seen a Red-winged Blackbird. He is with a flock of Cardinals, Junco, Song Sparrows and Tree Sparrows which feast along with quail and pheasants on the remains of a Victory garden near the brush pile and the disposal plant."

Owen Davies

Bonaparte Gulls - "Flying just above the water, an estimated 3000 Bonaparte Gulls came in from the west in a pencil-like line roughly five miles long, a quarter mile inside the breakwater. The line was not continuous, but segmented into groups comprising 200 to 400 birds. The leading group pitched into the water near the Gordon Park lighthouse, and succeeding units followed them, each accession being punctuated by the momentary take-off of the preceding birds, so that the landing of the last contingent touched off a great flashing cloud of white, after which the whole flock rested quietly on the water."

(September 29 - East 54th Street, Lakefront).

Gordon Spare