



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

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THE WEATHER

June

Temperatures averaged 1.7 degrees cooler than normal for the month, which had 21 days with daily averages below normal. Rainfall was well distributed on 14 days, totaling 3.57 inches and providing a slight excess of 0.29 inches. Even so, sunshine managed to prevail for 61 per cent of the time possible. Water levels on Lake Erie remained near record high levels.

July

The month was slightly warm and dry, giving rise to drought conditions in portions of the region. Temperatures averaged 1.0 degree warmer than normal on regular cyclic fluctuations. Precipitation occurred on only five well separated days during the month, allowing sunshine to prevail 83 per cent of the time. The total precipitation was 1.90 inches and was in deficit by 1.55 inches. Lake Erie water levels subsided about four inches from the preceding month.

August

Weather which was slightly warmer and wetter than normal resulted from regular cyclic changes of low magnitude. Temperatures averaged 0.75 degrees warmer than normal, with 17 days having average temperatures above normal in the course of the month. Precipitation was measurable on 13 days, well distributed, and amounted to 3.29 inches, 0.29 inches of excess rainfall. Water levels on Lake Erie declined very modestly over-all.

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

Except for what seemed to be an abnormal number of records of accidentals and out-of-season specimens, the 1974 summer birding season in the Cleveland Region resisted any easy characterization. Tabulations of contributors' reports revealed the usual fluctuations, with counts of some species or groups higher and others lower than in the recent past. In most cases, though, the variations were of doubtful significance.

Spring migrations of shorebirds and warblers, among others, extended a bit more into June than usual, not unexpected in view of the remarkably heavy May flights of many species. The advance guard of the fall movement in August could be termed fairly normal, though the empidonax flycatchers were rather slow in arriving.

Heron Family Well Represented. Great Blue Herons and Green Herons, the only members of the family that are common summer residents of the Cleveland Region, were both reported consistently from suitable habitats during the season. The totals on both were comparable to recent years. In addition there were the customary few sightings of Black-crowned Night Herons. A late spring Great Egret was seen over Lake Erie at Avon Lake, June 3 (Hageman, *fide* Johnson), and an American Bittern was at Stebbins Gulch, June 2 (Bole). Least Bitterns were observed at two suitable nesting areas: a female or immature was on the Sewer Line Trail of Mentor Marsh, July 14 (Hammond), and two specimens were in the Bartholomew Road Swamp, Geauga County, on August 11 (Peskin). Another Least was at White City, July 30 (Hannikman) .

Some Ducks Ahead of Schedule. Migrant dabbling ducks began showing up on ponds in the latter part of the summer. New earliest fall dates were set for Green-winged Teal and Northern Shoveler, and Gadwalls were reported during August for only the second time. (See Noteworthy Records.) The summer resident population apparently prospered, especially the Wood Ducks.

Raptors Surviving in Region. Summer reports indicate that the Turkey Vulture is becoming increasingly established as a resident in the region. They were observed in small numbers regularly near Holden Arboretum and intermittently elsewhere.

More reports than in any recent year were received on all three common resident hawks--Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, and American Kestrel. Other members of the family were seen from time to time. Most unusual were reports of a Bald Eagle and a Marsh Hawk; details are in the Noteworthy Records section.

Shorebird Migration Unimpressive Despite the sighting of some rare (for Cleveland) transients, stragglers, and pre-season migrants, the shorebird population during the period was, on the whole, rather unremarkable. Counts were at or above normal on the very species which contributors could be most expected to ignore, such as the Semipalmated Plovers and Least and Semipalmated Sandpipers. One may conjecture that these were being tallied in part because the larger and more attractive (and more easily identified) species were scarce or absent. It may also turn out that the fall reports will show that the peak of the fall migration for some of the larger sandpipers and plovers was a bit late, with the main flights occurring after September 1.

An exception to the general pattern among shorebirds was the Lesser Yellowlegs. One contributor wrote, "The mudflats in the upper pond at Lakeview Cemetery provided the most numerous and extended stay of yellowlegs I have ever observed in the Cleveland Region. Lesser Yellowlegs were observed first on July 19 and were still present at the end of the period, ranging in numbers from six to 18 or 20 noon-time after noontime" (Kitson). Two to four Greater Yellowlegs were also frequently seen at Lakeview from July 25 on. Lessers were also quite persistent at White City and frequent in such other locations as Mentor Marsh.

Gulls, Terns Arrive in Large Numbers. Movement by gulls and terns into the lakefront area was unusually heavy during the latter part of August, the appropriate time for the influx to occur. Counts of Herring and Ring-billed Gulls from Cleveland proper were up substantially from reports of the past few years. Bonaparte's Gulls were about as expected. An exceptionally high concentration of migrating Common and Black Terns was observed along the Cleveland waterfront, August 17-18 (Klamm). A few Caspian Terns appeared in July, the first being a record early date of July 6. There were also sightings of Laughing, Franklin's, and Little Gulls and Forster's Terns. (See details in Noteworthy Records.)

Nighthawk Migration Sharply Defined. First clear indication of southward movement of Common Nighthawks was noted in the Bedford Reservation, August 22, where 11 were circling the Great Gorge and then moving southwest (Knight). By August 26 the migration was in full swing and continued to the end of the report period. Counts on the evening of August 30 included 64 over Forest Hill Park (Newman), about 100 over Sherwin Pond (Sherwin), 60 over Willoughby (Huey), and about 100 over the lake at Bratenahl Place (Helen Halle, fide Sherwin).

In addition to the well-documented nestings of Chimney Swifts at Kent State University, small colonies were ob-

served this summer at several other locations. Three pairs were in a chimney of a residence in Kirtland Hills (Bole); an undetermined number, presumably at least four pairs, in a residence in Willoughby (Huey); and an unspecified number in Waite Hill (Flanigan)

Flycatcher Pattern Mixed. Reported observations of the larger species of flycatchers were higher than in the past few years, and there, was some basis for concluding that the recorded totals on Eastern Kingbirds and Crested Flycatchers represented a real increase in summer residents. The same may have been true of Eastern Phoebes, which were certainly not down in numbers. On the other hand, reports of Acadian, Willow (formerly, Traill's) and Least Flycatchers were lower during the nesting season. Furthermore, the fall migration of the empidonax flycatchers appeared to start a bit slow. Whether any significance should be attached to these differences in reported populations is not known.

Nesting Swallows Apparently Increasing. Tallies during the breeding season suggested that all common swallows in the area had a successful year. Tree, Bank, and Barn Swallows all seemed to be more plentiful than usual, and Rough-winged Swallows and Purple Martins were not low. However, contributors did not mention any notable concentrations of birds preparing to migrate. The absence of any observed massing in August was particularly noticeable in the tabulation of Purple Martin sightings.

A lakefront colony of Bank Swallows, presumably in existence for several years but not previously reported, was examined on three dates during the summer. The colony was in a cliff formed by lake erosion at the west end of Sunset Drive, Mentor-on-the-Lake. On June 2 an estimated 200 birds were flying about and entering nest holes. The lake was too rough at the time to allow for a close inspection of the number of holes. On July 22 a group of 90 nest holes were studied, and about 45 were determined to be active nests. A much larger colony of approximately 390 holes about 100 yards east appeared to be abandoned; many of these holes, had been damaged by erosion from lake action. There was no sign of any activity at either site on August 6 (Hammond).

Carolina Wrens Prospering. The total of 83 sightings of Carolina Wrens was far above the summer tally in any recent year indicating continued growth of the species locally. Reports were particularly well distributed during July with many observations of two or more birds. House Wren reports could be described as normal. Summer observations of Long-billed Marsh Wrens in Mentor Marsh confirmed that they did remain along the Sewer Line Trail, as in 1973. Winter Wrens were seen at two locations under conditions which suggested they may have nested (see Noteworthy Records).

Warblers Varied, Not Numerous. Variety rather than large numbers characterized the summer warbler observations. The spring migration spilled over into early June, one observer identifying 10 species at Shaker Lakes and Euclid Park on June 1 (Corbin). Also, several uncommon to rare summer residents were present during the nesting season.

A family group of five Prothonotary Warblers were along the west side of Shipman Pond in Mentor Marsh on July 21 (Hammond). A Black-throated Green was singing near Lost Meadows picnic grounds in Bedford Reservation on July 3 (Knight). A Chestnut-sided was heard singing in a woods near Chardon daily until July 13 (Spare). Two pairs of Canada Warblers were reported nesting along the Eastern Cliffs section of the Chagrin River in Kirtland Hills (Bole). Sightings of Tennessee and Kentucky Warblers, neither known to have ever nested in the Cleveland Region, are reported in the Noteworthy Records section.

However, some of the common nesting species, notably the Blue-winged and Yellow Warblers and the Ovenbird, were reported less frequently than usual. Additionally, the start of the fall migration in late August was apparently generating little excitement among birders.

Routine Season for Fringillids. As with other groups, the finches and sparrows had no notable absentees to arouse concern, but the commoner species appeared to be present in only moderate numbers. While observers were appropriately enthusiastic about discoveries of Henslow's Sparrow and Vesper Sparrow nests, tallies of Rose-breasted Grosbeaks, Rufous-sided Towhees, and Chipping Sparrows indicated possible declines.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Gadwall - Four were on a pond at Hanging Rock Farm, Kirtland Hills, from August 22 to the end of the period (Bole). The species has been reported locally in August only once previously.

Green-winged Teal - A female was with Mallards at White City on July 20. When flushed, the bird clearly showed the green speculum (Stasko). Green-winged Teals have never been recorded as nesting in the region, although a pair was seen intermittently during the summer of 1959. This specimen appears to be a new earliest fall migrant.

Northern Shoveler - From five to 15 were present daily from August 15 on into the fall season at Hanging Rock Farm, a location where they had not been previously observed in any season (Bole). The arrival date is a new earliest fall date for the species.

Red-breasted Merganser - A female was resting on the beach adjoining the swimming area at White City about 9:00 a.m. on July 27 (Hannikman, fide Stasko). Only one other specimen has been recorded here in July.

Bald Eagle - One was observed overhead on August 29 and 30 in Kirtland Hills (Bole).

Marsh Hawk - Only summer report was of a single bird near Wingfoot Lake on July 26 (Schirmer).

American Coot - Flushed from the vegetation at the edge of Becker Pond In Mentor Marsh, a single bird skittered across the water and disappeared into the cattails on the opposite side, July 30; all field marks were clearly visible (Hammond). Although presumably a nesting species here in the past, no American Coots have been known to breed in the region in the past 25 years. This specimen was the only one reported after May 25; the site was visited by contributors several times during the summer.

Semipalmated Plover - A lone crippled bird lingered on the mudflat at White City until June 12, an unusually late date perhaps explainable by the bird's condition (Hannikman).

American Golden Plover - One was at White City on the very early fall date of August 12 (Leach). One seen there on the following day was evidently the same specimen (Hannikman).

Whimbrel - At White City on August 3 a single bird was feeding with Willets, affording an opportunity for comparison of size and color pattern (Peskin).

Willet - From July 13 to August 31 single specimens were reported at White City on at least 10 different dates; two were seen there on August 3 (Hannikman, Klamm, Peskin).

White-rumped Sandpiper - A summer-plumaged bird was in the company of Least Sandpipers and a Semipalmated Plover at White City, June 11 (Hannikman, fide Hoffman). A member of this species on this date would have to be regarded as a non-breeding accidental.

Least Sandpiper - As noted above, five were at White City on the late date of June 11 (Hannikman).

Dowitcher - Two in summer plumage were on the mudflat at White City in early evening, June 27 (Hannikman). Specimens were present there regularly from July 6 to 18, and three were there on August 4. Small flocks were seen frequently from August 11 on by various observers. Regarding the Short-billed Dowitcher, Ralph Palmer says in The Shorebirds of North America, "In n. conterminous U.S. there are 3 peaks

or waves, about as follows: (1) early July--females that have bred; (2) late July--males that have bred; and (3) mid-Aug.--young of the year." The Long-billed Dowitcher normally migrates somewhat later in a similar series. The June 27 sightings at White City would have to be either unusually early fall migrants or, more plausibly, non-breeding vagrants.

Semipalmated Sandpiper - One of two late-lingering "peeps" on the mudflat at White City on June 9 was identified as this species (Hannikman) .

Buff-breasted Sandpiper - At Burke Lakefront Airport on August 18 a lone bird fed in the grassy areas, usually in the company of Black-bellied Plovers. "The occurrence and association at this location has been noted on many occasions in prior years" (Klamm). However, the species is rarely seen this early in the post-breeding season.

American Avocet - Three birds, one with a partially rusty head and the other two in winter or immature plumage, were at White City during the evening of August 29 (Hannikman, vide Hoffman). All confirmed sightings of American Avocets in the CBC records have been at White City and all in the past 11 years.

Herring Gull - A pair attempted to nest on a pond at Holy Cross Cemetery during June but were apparently unsuccessful (Stasko). There is no record of this species nesting successfully in the Cleveland Region. (See Field Notes for details.)

Laughing Gull - An adult bird (black head, dark mantle, and black primaries) was with Ring-billed and Bonaparte's Gulls at White City beach about 7:15 p.m., June 15 (Hannikman). An adult, possibly the same specimen, was on the breakwall there with Ring-billed Gulls on June 22 (Klamm). Both identifications were made under favorable conditions with ample opportunity for comparison with other species.

Franklin's Gull - An unusually high number of sightings of this rare fall visitor were reported during late August. At least three immature specimens, two at White City and the third immediately after at Gordon Park, were seen in the company of Bonaparte's Gulls on August 30 (Hoffman). Two were at Gordon Park, August 25 (Klamm, et al.). At White City one was also present on the 29th and two on the 31st (Hoffman, Klamm, Hannikman).

Little Gull - An immature in the company of Bonaparte's Gulls was sitting on the mudflat at White City on August 28, 29, and 31 (Hannikman, Hoffman). A rare European straggler, the Little Gull is most often seen here in early winter.

Forster's Tern - Off the East 9th Street pier one in winter plumage was riding a piece of driftwood with a Common Tern on the very early date of August 10 (Klamm). One was also seen at White City, August 15 and 17 (Hannikman).

Caspian Tern - A new earliest fall date for the species was recorded when one was seen and heard off White City, July 6 (Hannikman, fide Elinor Elder, Tom LePage).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher - A specimen was mist-netted and banded in Waite Hill August 8, for a new earliest fall date of record (Flanigan). On August 10, matching the previous early date, a second bird was banded in the same area and an additional one was seen (Flanigan, Klamm).

Brown Creeper - In the Tinker's Creek Great Gorge one was found in a grove of hemlocks on July 3 (Knight).

Winter Wren - On the Hunting Valley campus of University School one was heard singing on June 27 and was both heard and seen on July 6 and 9 (Rickard, fide William Dollard). Another was singing in Chapin Forest, June 2 and 16, as it ranged over a large area of woodland (Corbin).

Mockingbird - A pair successfully nested, raising two young, near Doan Creek in Gordon Park. A detailed report of observations of the nesting is in the Field Notes section. On July 20 a third adult appeared at the nesting site but was driven off by one of the resident birds (Stasko, fide Klamm). Last sighting of the family in Gordon Park was on July 27, when the fledglings were about 50 feet from the nest (Klamm). What was evidently the same family of four, though, was seen in the old Nike site in Bratenahl, August 12 (Hoffman).

Hermit Thrush - On June 3, a new latest spring date, a specimen was banded in Waite Hill (Flanigan) .

Swainson's Thrush - One netted and banded in Waite Hill on August 10 marked a new earliest fall date for the species (Flanigan, fide Klamm).

Tennessee Warbler - A male in spring plumage was observed feeding in a willow in Euclid Park, July 10, after having first attracted attention with its song (Corbin). This is the only July sighting in the records of the CBC.

Yellow-rumped Warbler - A singing male in Lakewood Park, June 2, is recorded as a new latest spring date (Klamm). Another was feeding in Euclid Park on the previous day (Corbin). Previous latest date was May 30, 1947.

Kentucky Warbler - A late-lingering male was singing in the

undergrowth in Kuhlman Woods, near East 140th Street, June 8 (Hannikman).

White-throated Sparrow - A singing bird was heard and seen at Euclid Park "on virtually every visit made from June 1 to July 22." The bird had no single area which it confined itself to, and no nest was located (Corbin).

Lincoln's Sparrow - A late spring migrant was mist-netted and banded in Waite Hill on June 1, the first June observation in 15 years (Flanigan)

FIELD NOTES

Herring Gulls Fail in Nesting Try. A pair of Herring Gulls attempted to nest on a pond at the entrance to Holy Cross Cemetery. The cemetery is located on Brookpark Road near West 150th Street in Brookpark, approximately six miles south of Lake Erie. The nesting was first reported by William Madusca, an employee of the cemetery.

The pond is about 250 feet long and about 100 feet wide, with a small platform built close to the water in the center of it. The nest was made of grass and situated on this structure. I paid visits on June 2, 9, and 16; one of the gulls was incubating each time. When I went again at the end of the month, the birds were still in the area but had deserted the nest. - MICHAEL STASKO

Henslow's Sparrows Breed in Geauga County. Nesting records for Henslow's Sparrows in the Cleveland Region are uncommon for several reasons but chiefly because of their rail-like inclination to hide rather than fly when approached. Also, their habitat requirements are just no longer available to any extent and are becoming even less so. They are classed as "rare and local" in Robbins, Bruun, and Zim's Birds of North America. This summer, observations of a nesting field of approximately 15 acres in Geauga County were made by three parties from June through August and have been correlated in this account. The nesting area is a grassy meadow dotted with bushes and small saplings.

On June 16 one bird, believed to be a female, was watched as it perched in the lower branches of a rose bush for about 10 minutes. It held a small moth in its bill and called faintly several times. Not until the 27th was one found again; it was near the same rosebush and sang for 17 minutes uninterruptedly. The birds were not seen the following day, but a soft song was heard from them. On the 29th the nest was found; it contained five eggs.

The nest was situated about six inches above the ground and was fastened to the vertical stems of a clump of grass,

causing it to appear suspended. On July 2 the incubating female flushed from the nest and rustled through the grass, staying near the nest and making short calls. The male sang as usual from his regular and favorite perches. On the 8th the nest was still active, as the female was seen leaving the nest, but at that time only four eggs were present in the nest. By the 12th the eggs were gone, and it was evident the nest had been abandoned.

During this interval of observations it became clear that three pairs of Henslow's were present in the field. But even though careful watch was made on several occasions, we had no success in locating nests of the other two pairs.

On July 24 a Henslow's was noted as it sang loudly from atop a maple sapling only a short distance from the abandoned nest. After several hours of diligent and extremely discreet observation on the 28th, a nest was found which contained newly-hatched young. It was believed that they had hatched that morning, but no effort was made to determine the number in the nest. This nest was well concealed and built near the base of a thick clump of grass, with the base of the cup two or three inches above the ground. Dead grasses formed an arched roof over the nest, and new grasses surrounded the old, a typical nest. The entrance was at an oblique angle rather than vertical.

Both parent birds were observed during, this time, but only once was food seen taken to the nest. That was a small green worm carried by the male. This concurs with the literature, which states "the principal food brought day-old birds was smooth caterpillars, chiefly cutworms." Only one song was heard on this day, also conforming to the literature, but the male frequently made the chipping call from the maple where it had first been heard singing. The nest was situated only about 15 feet from this perch.

Since we estimated the nestlings were one day old, two at the most, and we knew the usual length of time they remained in the nest was nine or ten days after hatching, it was decided to return on August 3 to band the nestlings and photograph them and the nest. It has not been the practice of the bander to band nestlings, lest the "link" be disturbed and the urge to stay in the nest superseded by the urge to leave. The labor of the parents could thus be increased by necessity of feeding the scattered young birds separately. However this hesitance was counterbalanced by the realization that no Henslow's were recorded as having been banded in the state of Ohio since at least 1969, according to the Inland Bird Banding News, which covers Ohio. No search was made for banding records before 1969.

When the nest site was reached at 11:00 a.m. on August

3, the parents were seen almost immediately carrying food. We let them feed the nestlings and then checked the nest and found all in order. The nestlings were removed to a paper bag, and it was then we first learned there were four birds. They were banded, and movies were taken of the one that appeared the most advanced in size and plumage. It was well feathered and quite buffy yellow on the chest and underparts; the buffy wingbars were quite noticeable. The difference in plumage progression was very apparent: two were well advanced, one lesser, and one quite lagging with no feathers emerging from the sheaths as yet. There was also a noticeable difference in their weight, although all seemed healthy and well cared-for.

The birds were "gentled" and returned to the nest and photographed again in the nest. When the most aggressive nestling called as we handled it, both parents advanced quite close--about 10 feet or so--but seemed only mildly excited. The birds were plump, alert, and bright, and we thought they would stay in the nest at least two more days.

It was very apparent from our extensive observations that Henslow's Sparrows are attached to particular singing perches, invariably returning to the same ones but moving from one to another at indefinite intervals. It appeared the locations of the perches encompassed to a certain degree the nesting territory.

Visits were made to the nesting field on several occasions until August 23. Songs were heard until the 20th and adult birds seen, but no nestlings were observed. Since most of the birds' activities, aside from singing, take place chiefly under cover of the dense grass, it is understandable that no young birds were observed. - ANNETTE B. FLANIGAN, VERA CARROTHERS, WILLIAM A. KLAMM

Injured Barn Owl Nursed. A young Barn Owl was found on the lawn of a residence in Burton on June 22. The owlet was in poor condition and unable to stand up. Its right leg was swollen. Bill Miller, who found it, was visiting a friend at the time. Taking the owl home, he force-fed it. Within three weeks the owl was able to eat by itself.

The nature of the owl's injuries was never ascertained, and the bird was unable to fly well enough to be released. At last report it was being cared for by Alberta Fleming of the Lake Erie Museum. - MICHAEL STASKO

Mockingbirds Raise Two Young in Gordon Park. The first report we had of Mockingbirds in Gordon Park. was from Vera Carrothers, who encountered a bird singing in a willow tree close -to the shoreline near Doan Creek on June 12 and 13. Following this report we made the following observations.

June 16--located a pair of birds, operating from the willow tree regularly. June 22--birds could not be located. June 23--birds found about a quarter of a mile further inland building a nest in a hawthorn about 11 feet high. June 29--birds active in area; nest appeared complete just under the crown of the tree.

June 30--both birds present; nest o.k. but can't observe contents, if any. July 6--bird on nest, the other foraging, occasionally wing-flashing; nest appears to be further expanded. July 7--birds present; nest o.k. July 13--both birds carrying food to nest; bird perches on rim to feed and retrieve fecal matter. July 14--both birds carrying food to nest.

July 20--both birds active and feeding; two nestlings evident; a third adult appeared, was chased out of area. July 21--both birds feeding; two nestlings of good size evident. July 27--two fledglings located in nearby tree about 50 feet up, being fed by both parents (photographed). Subsequent dates--failed to locate; no further encounters with any of the birds. - WILLIAM A. KLAMM

Nighthawks Reproduce Despite Impediments. Common Nighthawks have nested successfully on the Kent State University campus for many years. Nighthawks returned to the campus this year on May 15. On June 16 a female was located with two newly hatched chicks in the northeast corner of the roof of Kent Hall. Three days later a female was found with one egg and one nestling in the northwest corner of the Wills Gymnasium roof.

On Kent Hall the smaller nestling (there is always a difference in size in each brood) did not remain with the parent. Either from exposure or lack of parental attention or both, the smaller nestling perished on June 24. The next day the larger nestling disappeared, possibly the result of predation, since no carcass could be found.

On the roof of Wills Gymnasium the remaining egg was pipped, but the chick perished in the shell. The female continued brooding the one nestling, moving it around the roof to keep it in the shade. This nestling was banded on July 1, the only surviving nestling on the north end of the campus. By the end of the week it could fly somewhat but still roosted on the rooftop in shaded places during the heat of the day.

On July 9 a student found a juvenile nighthawk beside the new Art Building and kept it overnight. It was probably raised on that roof or on the roof of Stopher Hall nearby but could not fly back. (The first flights of Common Nighthawks are little more than gliding flights.) The next day

it was banded and released near the spot of discovery for the parent birds to care for it.

On July 11 another juvenile was found by a student on the sidewalk of North Water Street in downtown Kent. The following day it was banded and released on the roof of Wills Gym near the juvenile raised there. The parent birds on that roof accepted this transplanted juvenile and fed and cared for it along with their own. The two juveniles remained close together most of the time, usually in a shaded spot, and were on the wing by July 24.

Meanwhile, on July 19 a female was found incubating two eggs in the same corner of Wills Gym used for nesting in June. This was the first time nesting has been observed twice in the same season in the same spot here. As has been recorded earlier (Bird Banding, 32:79-85, 1961), the incubating female faced directly into the sun during the cool hours and directly away from the sun during the warm hours of the day. - RALPH W. DEXTER

Orchard Orioles Remain to Nest. Both pairs of Orchard Orioles described in the Spring Issue of the CALENDAR did remain until the middle of July. The pair on Parkview Drive in the Brecksville Reservation were observed on June 14 and 17 carrying insects to their nest 15 feet up in a Norway spruce. The male was still in immature plumage. The birds were last noted on July 20, when three individuals were located.

The pair along Tinker's Creek Road, Valley View, were also seen on June 17 as they flew repeatedly into a large weeping willow and disappeared in the dense foliage. Often both the male and female alighted on a fence and scolded for five to ten minutes. Twice the male flew at its reflection in a picture window of a nearby house. The owner of the house observed the orioles almost daily during the first two weeks in July. She reported that the male fought with its reflection in the window right up to the last day it was sighted, July 16. - CHARLES H. KNIGHT

Migrating Nighthawks. With the exception of the rainy night of August 28, I watched the evening sky over Forest Hill Park, Cleveland Heights, for migrating Common Nighthawks from August 27 through 31, but I observed no movement of any magnitude. On the 21st, between 7:10 and 8:05, I recorded a total of only 15 birds, all flying from east to west, which suggested they were "ingathering" rather than in passage to their winter range. On the 29th a group of 17 appeared out of the northwest and proceeded southeast. At irregular intervals a half-dozen bands of two to nine birds pursued a more west-to-east course. A company of 31 traveling south at a considerable height was the largest number of

migrants recorded on the 30th. In addition, a gathering of some 18 was feeding locally. Finally, out of 20 birds tallied on the 31st between 6:47 and 7:54, only two were, on a southbound course. The others, including one band of 11, were flying from east to west, seemingly headed toward Lake Erie, which is only about four miles distant.

Locally-breeding Nighthawks were still present in my home neighborhood in Cleveland Heights on the 31st, for on that evening, as well as previous evenings, two or more called repeatedly at dusk as they foraged in the darkening sky. - DONALD L. NEWMAN

Horned Owl Breaks Window in Chicken Raid. On the night of August 30 a Great Horned Owl struck at a Rhode Island Red hen sleeping behind a glass window. The force of the blow smashed the window, and the owl passed through and grabbed the hen. It tore off the head and then carried the body out the smashed window, leaving several feathers for evidence. Earlier this summer a Great Horned Owl had broken another chicken house window and made off with a hen. That window was replaced with plexiglass, which is now bent inward by being struck repeatedly by owls. - B. P. BOLE, JR.

Short Notes from Contributors. One pair of Eastern Meadowlarks nested in Burke Lakefront Airport proper, and another pair nested in the grassy median of the Innerbelt and Shoreway junction; both pairs fed in the airport. - WILLIAM A. KLAMM. . . . From August 10 to 22 a Broad-winged Hawk frequently perched on an electric power pole in front of our home on Prouty Road, often calling so that we looked for it; on August 12 it perched on the pole and watched as I crossed the road from the mail box. - MARY NEWHOUS The most notable occurrence in our area (Akron) this summer was the consistent companionship of Cedar Waxwings; they were in the area all summer, sometimes in flocks as large as 15 or 20; I don't remember seeing them so frequently at this time of year in the past. - JOSEPH P. SCHIRMER Here at North Chagrin this summer I had the opportunity to see a Wood Thrush and two Tufted Titmice attacking a young Blue Jay; no explanation for this unusual behavior could be determined. - DOROTHY FAVOR.... Mixed in with several Common Crows on August 11 were two Turkey Vultures which were attempting to eat a dead animal on Wilson Mills Road. - WALTER P. KREMM

Addendum (Spring, 1973):

Purple Gallinule - Two color photographs of a specimen, "clearly purple and showing very distinctly the white forehead patch," were taken in the yard of a residence in Lorain, May 8 and 9, 1973. The location on Cleveland Boulevard is about one-fourth mile from Lake Erie (Robert Salkowitz, fide Ward). This is only the fourth report of

a Purple Gallinule in the Cleveland Region, the most recent being in late May, 1973. (See CBC 69:4, Fall, 1973.)

AN INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets at 7:45 p.m. 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.

Inquiries and correspondence regarding subscriptions to THE CLEVELAND BIRD CALENDAR should be addressed to The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Wade Oval, University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio 44106.