



CLEVELAND REGION

The Cleveland Bird Calendar

Published by

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

Editor

Ray Hannikman

Weather Summary

William A. Klamm

Editorial Assistant

Elinor Elder

Jean Hoffman

Ethel Surman

CONTRIBUTORS

Emil and Priscilla Bacik

Howard R. Besser

B. P. Bole, Jr.

Kay F. Booth

David Corbin

Henrietta D. Crofts

Fanny Dale

Ralph W. Dexter

Corinne Dolbear

Jean Eakin

Elinor Elder

Vic Fazio

Ray Hannikman

Charles W. Hocevar

Dick and Jean Hoffman

Jim Hoffman

Perry F. Johnson

Tom Kellerman

William and Nancy Klamm

Charles H. Knight

Walter P. Kremm

Tom LePage

Jack and Dorothy Miller

William and Dianne Noice

Perry K. Peskin

John Pogacnik

Richard Rickard

Larry Rosche

Robert Shaper

Marjorie S. Sheldon

Margaret H. Sherwin

Gordon Spare

Michael Stasko

Jerry Talkington

Emil Vavrek

Clinton E. Ward

All records, comments, and observations should be sent to:

Ray Hannikman
13706 Eaglesmere Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44110

THE WEATHER
Fall 1978

September - Sunshine prevailed 66% of the time possible. Temperatures averaged 69.2 degrees. This was 5.3 degrees warmer than normal. Measurable precipitation occurred on seven days and totaled 3.68 inches which provided an excess of 0.88 inches.

October - Precipitation occurred on 15 days and totaled 3.23 inches to give an excess of 0.66 inches. Sunshine prevailed 42% of the time possible. Temperatures averaged out at 53.2 degrees and were below normal by 0.6 degrees.

November - Snow cover of 1.9 inches was present only on the 28th. Overall precipitation totaled 1.19 inches as water. This was in deficit by 1.51 inches. Measurable precipitation occurred on nine days with traces on another five. Sunshine prevailed 40% of the time possible. Temperatures averaged 44.2 degrees, 2.6 degrees above normal.

COMMENT ON THE SEASON

The combination of capable and knowledgeable birders spending more time afield and a hotline spreading quickly the news of the whereabouts of the latest avian vagrant resulted in a fall birding season that left observers groping for the proper superlatives to describe their autumnal adventures. The season was so extraordinary that several times observers searching an area for a rare bird known to have recently been present would not only find that particular species but would also turn up the next hotline headliner. Witness attempting to band a Short-billed Marsh Wren and finding a Sharp-tailed Sparrow, waiting for the Sabine's Gull and locating a Common Eider, or looking for a Snowy Owl and having your very first Pomarine Jaeger just happen to land in the view of your scope! The far-flung transient visitors mentioned above were just some of the more sought-after birds of the season. Other equally impressive observations plus the commentary on the season follow in the ensuing paragraphs.

Common Loon Common Loons staged a spectacular incursion into the Cleveland area during the last third of November. On November 19, approximately 130 loons, flying in loose flocks of up to 25 individuals, passed over Lake Rockwell (Elder, Hannikman). The majority of the birds moved north to south. There were, however, several small flocks that moved east to west. Then on November 23 observers stationed between Bratenahl and Wildwood Park tallied hundreds of loons moving east to west out over Lake Erie. Close to 600 birds passed by two observers in Bratenahl (Besser, Sha-per); 175 were on the water off Wildwood Park (Hoffman); and dozens of small to medium-sized flocks were observed off White City (Hannikman, Klamm). While it is difficult to arrive at an accurate count of Common Loons for November 23, as observers were at various points along the lakefront and were probably counting the same migrants, it is clear that many hundreds of loons were present along the lakefront. The loons were not entirely silent as they passed in migration for two observers reported hearing the birds call as they flew by (Besser, Hannikman). This spectacle of loons was not just a local Cleveland phenomenon as one veteran lakefront observer in Lorain commented that loons, were seen "in the greatest numbers ever" at that locality (Ward).

Concurrent with the incredible numbers of Common Loons were impressive counts of Horned Grebes. Six hundred fifty-seven birds on November 23 and 683 on November 26 were tallies that were made along the Cleveland lakefront (Klamm). For many autumns 657 would be a good count for the entire season let alone one day.

Whistling Swan A major component of any fall season is the arrival of the Whistling Swans in November. Reports of these birds were concentrated within the period from November 15 to 25. The greatest numbers were reported from the Lake Rockwell and LaDue Reservoir areas near Akron. Here 200 swans were noted on November 15 (Elder) while 122 was the count for LaDue Reservoir for November 19 (Besser). Along the Cleveland lakefront 120 swans on November 18 were the best numbers (Hoffman). Smaller numbers of swans appeared in Chardon, Lorain, and Painesville. Contributors' reports listed no swans after November 25.

Other Waterfowl Throughout November small numbers of bay ducks were present along the Cleveland lakefront. A raft of scaup ducks numbering a couple of hundred individuals remained off Perkins Beach for most of the month (Klamm). Curiously the 13 Canvasbacks inland between Lake Rockwell and LaDue Reservoir on November 15 was the best one day count for this species (Elder). Usually lakefront areas are favored by this duck. A meager seven Redheads on November 23 was the largest tally reported (Klamm).

All three species of scoters were reported. Somewhat early was the flock of nine White-winged Scoters off Wildwood Park on October 14 (Klamm). Surf Scoters appeared on October 31, November 3, November 7, and November 9 between White City and Wildwood Park (Hoffman, Klamm). A male Black Scoter at White City on October 23 was an early migrant (Le-Page). A single female Black Scoter, sometimes joined by another female, was regularly seen during the last half of November at Perkins Beach.

Hooded Mergansers were a pleasant surprise for waterfowl observers. Somewhat unusual was the fact that more Hooded Mergansers were recorded from Lake Erie waters than from inland lakes. It is usually these inland lakes like Lake Rockwell and LaDue Reservoir that attract the majority of the transient flocks of Hooded Mergansers. Red-breasted Mergansers also showed well. An enormous westerly movement of approximately 70,000 Red-breasted Mergansers was noted off Century Park in Lorain on November 17 (Pogacnik). Off Perkins Beach a raft of between 6,000 and 8,000 of these birds remained from November 22 to 28 (Klamm).

Shorebirds Several species of shorebirds appeared in reduced numbers during the fall. Numbers of American Golden Plovers peaked at Burke Airport in mid-September with as many as 21 birds present between September 11 and 25. Black-bel-

lied Plovers were even scarcer: 10 birds on October 30 and 31 at Burke Airport was the largest flock reported (LePage). Only Whimbrels observed were one at the Munny Landfill between September 18 and 25 (Hoffman) and two individuals at White City on September 12 (LePage). Curiously absent was the Buff-breasted Sandpiper. Small flocks of this delicately beautiful shorebird had appeared the last few years at Burke Airport in September so its absence this fall was unexpected.

The lowest water levels in years at LaDue Reservoir produced small numbers of Greater Yellowlegs, Pectoral Sandpipers, and Dunlin in mid-October. The observer lamented the fact that she could not bird LaDue between mid-August and mid-September when shorebirds traditionally reach their peak abundance in the Cleveland area (Elder). Should low water levels continue at LaDue Reservoir, excellent habitat for the shorebirds will be provided.

Gulls and Terns An early second-year Glaucous Gull appeared at Lorain on November 28 (LePage). Franklin's Gulls and Little Gulls were present in small numbers along the lakefront throughout the entire fall. Quite significant was the observation of a Franklin's Gull at Shaker Lakes on October 14 (Fazio). This sighting represents the initial inland report of this species in CALENDAR records. Little Gulls showed two peaks of occurrence: October 1 to 3 and November 21 to 30. The October sightings were at either White City or Wildwood Park and involved one or two birds. The late November observations ranged from Lorain to Wildwood Park with up to eight individuals present in Cleveland on November 28 (Klamm).

Unusual were reports of concentrations of Common Terns in October. Unsettled and stormy weather conditions may have been responsible for the 200 Common Terns present at White City the morning of October 1 (Hoffman). One hundred Common Terns along the Cleveland lakefront on October 14 was the last significant number of this species reported (Klamm). A Tardy Common Tern remained off East 9th Street until November 23. Only two reports of Black Terns were received: single birds on September 9 and a late bird on October 5.

Snowy Owl At At least two markedly different Snowy Owls appeared in late October and throughout November. An almost immaculately white male was discovered on the campus of John Carroll University on October 25 (McLean). The next morning, the bird was observed at Shaker Square (fide

Corbin). From November 1 to 7 what was presumed to be this same owl remained at Burke Airport. Another (same?) all white individual appeared at Lorain Harbor on November 29 (Pogacnik). Male Snowy Owls of such white plumage have rarely been noted in the past so the many local observers who saw this bird got a special treat. Burke Airport also attracted a second, much darker Snowy Owl from November 25 to 30. Observers could not determine whether a Snowy Owl which was at Burke Airport on November 28 was a third individual as it appeared to be even darker than the second Burke Airport owl.

Common Nighthawk Only very small and very local flocks of Common Nighthawks appeared in September. Twenty eight birds on September 6 in Lakewood (Klamm) and 25 on September 18 at Warrensville Farms (Knight) were the maximum counts for the season.

Purple Martin During the first three weeks of September impressive numbers of Purple Martins moved westward along the lakefront. These movements were noted between Sims Park in Euclid and White City. The martins would begin to appear about an hour to an hour and a half before sunset and would continue to be observed until sunset. The movement usually consisted of small flocks of Martins numbering up to 50 birds rather than one huge massive wave of birds. Another interesting facet of this migration was that the martins were silent as they passed by. These movements were noted as early as September 7 (Corbin) and continued until September 20.

A parallel between the movements of the martins and the annual eastward migration of Blue Jays in the spring can be drawn. Characteristics common to both phenomena are the lakefront route, although in opposite directions, and the uncharacteristic silence of these two species for both are normally quite vocal and noisy.

No similar migration of Purple Martins was reported from areas west of White City. Where all those Martins went after passing White City can not be stated.

Kinglets Numbers of Golden-crowned Kinglets and Ruby-crowned Kinglets showed an increase compared with the meager numbers that had been reported during the fall of 1977. Much of this increase, however, was the direct result of an intensive weekend birding survey conducted at Shaker Lakes (Fazio). This area produced the greatest numbers of these two species. Observers should keep a careful watch on the numbers of these two species, plus the Carolina Wren, in order to determine these two species' rates of recovery from the last two winters.

Warblers "Quiet" was the term used by two far east side birders to describe the fall warbler migration (Miller). So quiet was the warbler migration that very few contributors gave it any special mention in their reports. One reason for this was that there was no one particular day or group of days when the warblers dominated the day's birding. Rather there was a steady flow of migrant warblers throughout September. The most abundant species were the Magnolia Warbler, the Bay-breasted Warbler, and the super-abundant Yellow-rumped Warbler.

Finches Northern finches virtually went unreported during the fall. Only Common Redpolls were a group of five at Shaker Lakes on November 24 (Fazio). A single Pine Siskin, present at a feeder in Kent since July, was still being observed at the close of the period (Rosche). Extremely early were a male and female Evening Grosbeak at Ridgehill Cemetery on September 19 and 21 (Pogacnik). Only other reports of this erratic wanderer were a single bird from Cleveland's west side on October 29 (Stasko) and a flock of five over Kuhlman Woods on November 6 (Hannikman).

Lapland Longspur, Snow Bunting A lone Lapland Longspur appeared at the East 55th Street Marina on the early date of October 8 (LePage). The following day four more were tallied at various lakefront points (Klamm). Thereafter, the species inexplicably disappeared for the rest of the season. Snow Bunting were present along the lakefront beginning in mid-October. Transient flocks of up to 200 birds were noted from Mentor Headlands State Park westward to Perkins Beach.

Yearly Summary In the BIRD CALENDAR year now ended (December 1, 1977 to November 30, 1978), an incredible total of 278 species were recorded in the Cleveland region. This is 17 more than the previous year and is the greatest one year total in the history of Cleveland birding. The previous yearly high was 272 species (274 is the number listed in A Field Book of Birds of the Cleveland Region but Oregon Junco and Blue Goose must be removed as they are now considered to be subspecies) from the year 1963-1964.

Three species were new to the Cleveland list: Thayer's Gull, Hoary Redpoll, and Varied Thrush. The Varied Thrush was also a new bird for the state of Ohio.

Though there is much luck in finding the unusual species that have graced the pages of the BIRD CALENDAR for the last year, such a staggering total of 278 species could not have been achieved without the dedication and field identification skills that are evident in the birders of Greater Cleveland.

NOTEWORTHY RECORDS

Red-throated Loon - (1) One was diving off Perkins Beach on November 14 (Klamm). (2) Three birds were distinguished among the 175 plus Common Loons on the water off Wildwood Park on November 23 (Hoffman). This is the largest number ever reported in the Cleveland region. Single birds were at Wildwood Park on November 25 and 26 (Rosche, Hannikman).

Red-necked Grebe - (1) A single bird was at Perkins Beach on November 25 (Hoffman). (2) The following day another individual appeared at Wildwood Park (Klamm).

Gannet - Late in the afternoon of November 12 an immature Gannet appeared off White City. The bird flew in from the north and settled about 300 yards off the breakwall. Gulls continuously harassed the bird as it rested on the water. After several minutes the Gannet flew off, low over the water, with the gulls still in pursuit. The Gannet's 'characteristic flight of flapping, then sailing, was easily seen as the bird disappeared to the east (Hannikman, Noice). The last appearance of this North Atlantic seabird was in November of 1969.

Cattle Egret - (1) An immature was noted at Burke Airport on September 7. The bird was feeding on grasshoppers at the east end of the runways (Hoffman). (2) Two were seen at the Hale Farm near Bath on October 28 (Stasko). These sightings are the initial fall records of this species in the Cleveland region.

Brant - (1) A flock of 20, largest number noted here since 1957, rested on the lagoon at White City before flying off to the west just before sunset on November 12 (Kellerman). (2) An adult, very tame and approachable, occurred between Edgewater Park and Perkins Beach from November 16 to 23 (LePage et al.).

Oldsquaw - An extremely early migrant remained at the East 55th Street Marina on October 15 and 16 (Klamm).

Harlequin Duck - A well-marked female was noted on many dates between November 7 and 29 at Perkins Beach (Klamm et al).

Common Eider - A female was observed at White City and the Munny Landfill on October 9 and 10 (Hoffman, LePage, Klamm). These dates mark a new earliest fall date for the species. The previous early fall date, November 21, 1964 almost a full six weeks later than the above observation.

King Eider - Another in the list of unusual species of waterfowl noted at Perkins Beach was a female King Eider between the dates of November 15 and 21 (Hoffman). Not since January 1964 have both Common Eider and King Eider been observed in the same season.

Spotted Sandpiper - One lingered at Wildwood Park between November 20 and 25 (Kellerman, Rosche). Never before has this species been observed on such a late date in our region.

Red Knot - (1) White City observations of this shorebird were single birds on September 5 and 10 and two birds on the rather late date of October 28 (Hannikman, Hoffman, LePage). (2) A single bird was on the beach at Mentor Headlands on October 21 (Besser, Hannikman, Hocevar).

Purple Sandpiper - One was noted with three Dunlin at Mentor Headlands on November 4 (Elder, Hannikman).

Stilt Sandpiper - Three birds on September 3 and two birds on September 10 at White City were the fall's only records of this species (Hoffman, LePage).

Marbled Godwit - A drably-plumaged individual was found at White City during the morning of September 10 (Hannikman).

Hudsonian Godwit - A lone bird kept company with a Whimbrel at the Munny Landfill on September 24 and 25 (Hoffman, LePage). 1978 was the first year in C B C records that both the Marbled Godwit and Hudsonian Godwit were recorded.

American Avocet - A single winter-plumaged bird dawdled at the Munny Landfill from September 21 to October 30 (many observers). American Avocets have never been recorded previously in October in the Cleveland region.

Wilson's Phalarope - One flew from the yacht club basin to the Munny Landfill basin on September 21 (Besser, Hocevar). All dark wings and long, dangling legs were the key field marks that aided in the identification of this bird.

Pomarine Jaeger - From November 6 to November 12 an immature Pomarine Jaeger frequented the far runways of Burke Airport (Hoffman et al.). Field marks used to determine specific identification- were: (1) presence of a great amount of white in under-wing (2) wedge-shaped tail (3) paler brown color of the rump area in comparison with the jaeger's overall dark brown color (4) heavy but powerful and quick flight. It was truly a sight to see about a dozen observers gathered at Burke

Airport on the afternoon of November 11 and armed with several powerful spotting scopes as they watched the jaeger have several close encounters with aircraft that were landing and taking off from the airport. There were several reports of the jaeger's chasing gulls that were in abundance around the airport. None of these attacks seemed very serious for the jaeger would quickly break off an attack after its dominance had been asserted.

Black-legged Kittiwake - An immature was closely viewed at East 72nd Street on October 31 (Hocevar, Besser). This record is a new earliest fall date as well as the first October sighting of this species in C B C files.

Sabine's Gull - On the afternoon of September 30, exactly 11 years since Cleveland's first acceptable record of Sabine's Gull, an immature was discovered at White City (Klamm). Despite intensive searching the gull was not found again until October 3 at Wildwood Park (Hocevar, Besser, Corbin). Here the gull remained until October 5. During most of the time the gull was observed it remained on the wing, either delicately picking up morsels of food from the surface of the water in a tern-like fashion or effortlessly flying about just off the breakwall. Bonaparte's Gulls frequently chased the Sabine's Gull but the Sabine's Gull's superior maneuverability enabled it to evade these attacks. The bird again disappeared and was not seen again until October 9 as it flew onto the lagoon at White City and briefly rested on the mudflat before taking off to the east. These observations mark only the third occurrence of Sabine's Gull in the Cleveland region this century.

Long-eared Owl - (1) One remained perched in a tree at Donald Gray Gardens for most of the afternoon of October 3 (Vavrek). (2) One was found at a residence near the intersection of Ridge Road and Pearl Road on October 12 (Bacik).

Saw-whet Owl - A picture of this tiny owl appeared in the Cleveland Press on November 13. The photograph was taken as the bird perched on a bare limb of a tree on the grounds of the Erieview Plaza in downtown Cleveland.

Chimney Swift- One was flying over Lakeshore Boulevard in Bratenahl on October 25 (Hannikman). This marks a new latest fall date for the species.

Western Kingbird - One appeared late in the afternoon of October 11 at Ridgehill Cemetery in Lorain (Pogacnik). No wing

bars and no eye ring, gray neck and back, black tail with white outer tail feathers, and yellow underparts were the characteristics observed. A tape of the Screech Owl call was used to keep the bird under observation for nearly onehalf hour. Western Kingbird was last identified in the Cleveland region at Hudson in August 1963. This species is an uncommon, but annual, visitor in autumn to many parts of the east coast. It is hoped that with many more observers in the field that this bird will be found with greater frequency than 15 year intervals.

Short-billed Marsh Wren - (1) In the sedge-willow growth at White City one remained between September 9 and 17 (Corbin et al). Two birds were found on September 16. (2) A single bird occurred at the Donald Gray Gardens on October 2 (Klamm).

Gray Catbird - A straggler tarried in Kuhlman Woods until November 12 (Hannikman).

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher - One was noted at Sims Park on October 12 and 14 (Corbin). The October 14 date becomes a new late fall date for this species.

Northern Shrike - (1) One was located at a field near the end of East 163 on October 15 (Kellerman). (2) An adult, which occasionally sang, was seen at the old Brooklyn Airport on November 4 and 5 (Bacik).

Golden-winged Warbler - A female was banded at Shaker Lakes on October 18 and renettetted on October 21 (Eakin). Never before has this species occurred in October in the Cleveland region.

Tennessee Warbler - First November record in C B C files and new latest fall date was established when an individual of this species was identified at Shaker Lakes on the 4th (Fazio).

Cape May Warbler - A female was observed in Kuhlman Woods on November 6 (Hannikman).

Bay-breasted Warbler - There were two sightings of this species past the previous late fall date: single birds at Mentor Headlands on October 23 (Besser et al.) and in Warrensville Heights on October 29 (Knight).

Prairie Warbler - One occurred at Shaker Lakes on September 30 (Fazio).

Bobolink - Two September sightings were of lone birds at White City on the 13th (Hoffman, LePage) and at Ridgehill Cemetery on 25th (Pogacnik).

Western Meadowlark - A single bird was first heard and then seen among a flock of 70 Eastern Meadowlarks on Hastings Road in Lorain on October 10 (Pogacnik). The observer was equipped with a tape recording of the Western Meadowlark to which the bird under observation responded for about five minutes. The observer noted that both the Western Kingbird and the Western Meadowlark were found after a period of strong westerly winds during the previous weekend.

Sharp-tailed Sparrow - (1) One was banded at White City on September 16 and was present there until September 21 (Talkington et al). (2) A second individual was located in a small marshy area at the end of East 175 Street on September 16 (Kellerman).

Clay-colored Sparrow - The first fall record, and third overall, of this sparrow was documented from Carlisle Reservation of the Lorain County Metroparks on October 28 (Johnson). Past field experience plus familiarity with similar looking sparrows enabled the observer to identify the bird in the field.

FIELD NOTES

Cedar Waxwings and Berries On November 26 about 10 Cedar Waxwings were in a privethedge tree near my home. One pair of Waxwings passed a red berry between themselves eight times before it was finally eaten by the bird that originally had brought it to the tree. Each time the berry was passed the bird receiving the berry slid down the branch about six steps, and then it slid back to the starting point to pass back the berry. - FANNY DALE

Shorebirds Demonstrate Powers of Flight We were looking for the Hudsonian Godwit which had been seen the previous day. Emil Bacik needed the godwit for a life bird so we had arranged to meet him at the Muny Landfill to try to help him find it. Several times two large shorebirds flew up from the mudflat, circled, and then landed. Clearly distinguishable were the "to-wit, wit, wit, wit" call of the Hudsonian Godwit and the warbling "toot, toot, toot" call of the Whimbrel. The Whimbrel led the final departure. It rose and circled, passing directly over our heads and calling all the while. The godwit, also calling, joined soon after. Together the birds circled the Landfill, and gaining considerable altitude, they

then headed east. Approximately over Gordon Park they turned south, then west, and returned overhead and above the Munny Landfill where they seemed to deliberate regarding landing or continuing on their way. As they began to gain altitude again, the differences between the two birds were quite evident. The godwit was slightly shorter in wingspan than the Whimbrel, and had darker wings. The white slash on the upper wing surface was clearly seen as the godwit returned over the Landfill. The godwit's wings were also narrower than the Whimbrel's and its wingbeat more rapid. These latter two features made it easy to separate the two birds at any distance.

After their return over the Landfill the birds seemed both reluctant to leave and reluctant to stay. Gulls, spiraling downward toward the Landfill, met our shorebirds, spiraling upward from it. When they had all arrived at the same level, it was strange to watch an immature Herring Gull "flock" with our shorebirds through several tight spirals upward until it realized that the shorebirds were going the other direction. The gull then broke formation and continued its slow spiral downward while the Whimbrel and godwit continued upward in an ever tighter spiral.

At this time they must have been at least one mile up and two miles away. Yet from their point of view their resting place (MLF) was still available should they decide to return. They continued to climb, however, and become ever fainter specks in the western sky. Even though we could follow the birds' silhouettes against the background of puffy white cumulus clouds and wispy higher thin clouds, the birds soon became lost in the distance.

To see this spectacle of the godwit rally the Whimbrel and the Whimbrel rally the godwit back to the site which had been their resting place for several days by means of their calls and tentative flight east was indeed impressive. To watch them tower upward, past the descending gulls, and finally to disappear directly over the sun was extremely moving. The three of us agreed that what we had seen was both strange and rare. - JIM AND JEAN HOFFMAN

Erratum (Summer, 1973)

Delete the record of two White-crowned Sparrows from a feeder in Solon for June 18. The birds were actually seen May 18 and the contributor incorrectly submitted her report under June 18.

AN INVITATION: The Kirtland Bird Club meets at 7:45 p.m. on the first Wednesday of each month except July and August in The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Wade Oval, University Circle. Visitors are always welcome.

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