

*The Ohio*

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# CARDINAL





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Send all subscriptions to Edwin C. Pierce, 520 Swartz Road, Akron, Ohio 44319.

Bird reports are welcome from any area in the State. They should be sent to Edwin C. Pierce at the above address by:

Winter, March 10  
Spring, June 10  
Summer, August 10  
Autumn, December 10

Report forms are not a necessity but will be supplied if requested. Unusual or rare species should be documented and forms will be provided upon request.

Cover: Immature Common Puffin at Oregon, Lucas County, Ohio November 17, 1980 photographed by Louis W. Campbell.

Documentation  
First State Photographic Record  
Common Puffin  
(*Fratercula artica artica*)

Louis W. Campbell

On November 17, 1980, Henry Kohler, 245 Enos Drive, Oregon, Ohio, found a strange bird in his driveway about two miles from Maumee Bay. It was alive but obviously unwell and unable to fly. Having hunted ducks for many decades, Henry has a knowledge of waterbirds superior to most bird watchers and he knew immediately that this one was unusual for the Toledo area. He telephoned me and I went over the following day to photograph it. It was identical in appearance with the Pacific coast Horned Puffin (*Fratercula corniculata*) shown on page 151 of Birds of North America. But it developed later that this was not the correct identification.

I immediately phoned Gil Palmer, Supervisor of Ohio Wildlife District No. 2, stationed in Findlay, Ohio. He instructed Lucas County Game Protector Gary Stephens to place the puffin in the Toledo Zoo so that every effort could be made to save its life. It died November 22nd and was turned over to Dr. Milton B. Trautman at Ohio State University.

Wing measurements of the bird proved that it was the Common Puffin (*Fratercula artica artica*) from the Atlantic coast. Dr. Trautman points out that juveniles of the Common and Horned Puffins are virtually identical except that the former is slightly smaller. In other words, individuals could not be distinguished except by measurement.

This is the first occurrence of the Common Puffin in Ohio and the interior states. The only recorded appearance was at the Ottawa River in Ontario.

This is not the first rare bird reported by Kohler. Several years ago he shot a female Harlequin Duck which he turned over to the Ohio State Museum.

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Editor's Apology

We apologize for the delay in this issue. We wanted it in the mail in early January but held it up to include the Ohio Christmas counts. Unfortunately, it took us until two weeks ago to get the results of at least 46 of the 51 counts. Then it was too late to compile the information so now we are doing what we should have in the first instance: putting the results of the counts in the winter issue which will be mailed in late April. Getting timely information to our subscribers is important to us.

Documentation  
Third State Record  
Groove-billed Ani  
(*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)

Bruce G. Peterjohn

On 10 August, 1980, I was walking down an abandoned road along the west side of Alum Creek Reservoir north of the Cheshire Road bridge. At 0955 EDT, an ani flew directly in front of me at a distance of 35 feet. It continued to fly across a small abandoned field and landed near the top of a small tree along a fencerow. Its flight pattern was typical of all anis, a series of erratic wing beats followed by a long glide. When it tried to land, the bird always appeared to overshoot its destination, then grab a perch anyway and use its long tail to maintain balance. This pattern was repeated as the bird flew from treetop to treetop along the fencerow.

As I followed the bird along the fencerow, I got as close as 20 to 25 feet although the sun was always behind the bird. During this 7 minute observation, I noted the following field marks. As a result of its very long and broad tail, the bird somewhat resembled a boat-tailed grackle (*Quiscalus major*). Its overall coloration was uniformly dark. A purplish sheen was present on the wings in flight but the coloration of the head and nape could not be determined in the poor light. The dark bill was blunt and quite heavy. The crest and base of the upper mandible were nearly parallel with the top of the head. It appeared to have 3 indistinct grooves on the upper mandible although these were only visible under certain lighting conditions. The lower mandible was smoothly curved, lacking a distinct gonydeal angle.

The bird called constantly in flight and when it was perched. For the most part, these calls consisted of a series of uniform high pitched piping notes. It also gave a two-note whistled call, the first note higher pitched than the second.

As a result of the bill shape and presence of indistinct grooves, I identified the bird as a groove-billed ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*). (See Balch, *Birding* 11: 295-297 for a discussion of ani identification. As noted in this article, groove-billed anis do not necessarily have grooved bills. Hence, shape of both mandibles and coloration of head and nape feathers are crucial field marks for birds with plain bills.) The call notes of this bird were similar to those of groove-billed anis on Petersons Western Bird Song record and unlike those of the smooth-billed ani (*C. ani*) on the Eastern Bird Song record.

To my knowledge, this provides the third sighting of this species in Ohio. Trautman and Trautman (*Ohio Jour. Sci.* 68(5): 315) list a specimen from Ottawa County on 30 October 1963. Another was present in Holmes County between 15 October and 17 November 1972 (*Kleen, Am. Birds* 27(1): 69). This bird was seen by many. It was eventually captured and taken to the Cleveland Zoo where it died, the specimen now is in the Ohio State University Museum of Zoology.

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IDENTIFICATION AID  
THAYER'S GULL  
RAY HANNIKMAN

Since the publication of the 32nd Supplement to the A.O.U. Checklist in April, 1973, when Thayer's Gull "officially" attained species rank (the gulls, themselves, actually knew it all along), much interest has been generated in how to identify this species in the field. In the following paragraphs, I shall delineate what I look for when I am searching for Thayer's Gull and it is hoped that an interest in gull identification and its complexities will be engendered by this article.

First Step. Go out and see what a Thayer's Gull looks like. I was fortunate to have been shown Thayer's Gulls at Churchill, Manitoba and at Niagara Falls before I attempted to find my own. I found that other birders' tips on identifying this species helped me greatly as I prepared to search out this species in the Cleveland area.

First-Year Immature. In attempting to describe field characteristics of Thayer's Gull, its two most closely allied species (at least here in Ohio), the Herring Gull and the Iceland Gull, must be an integral part of the discussion. When I scrutinize a flock of gulls for first-year Thayer's, I look for the following first: a gull with silvery flight feathers on the underwing surface and a gull with a light brown tail band. With these characteristics first-year Herring Gull is eliminated by the silvery under-wing color and by the "brown sugar" brown of the tail band color (first-year Herring Gulls have a dark brown tail band color). Iceland Gull is eliminated by the presence of any sort of tail band as this species lacks this field mark. The upper surface primaries of Thayer's Gull are buff brown with the feathers of the darkest brown being the first and second primary feathers themselves. These buffy brown primary feathers are slightly darker than the brown feathers of the back of the bird. Another thing I have noticed is a kind of "spotted" look that is created by the silvery color of the under-wing surface and the slightly darker brown of the tips of the primaries. Other points to look for in first-year Thayer's Gulls are what appears to me a slightly smaller and less bulky bill and a flatheadedness. After I point out first-year Thayer's Gulls to people I tell them to look at the photo of a first-year Thayer's on page 318 of American Birds, Volume 31, Number 3. I memorized this photo, convinced myself I could never find a gull that looks like that, and then I found one.

Second and Third-Year Birds. Very little has been written about the plumage characteristics of second and third-year Thayer's Gulls. I saw at Lorain Harbor on January 17, 1981 one bird I believe to be a second-year bird and another bird which might have been a second-year bird in a more advanced stage of molt or it might have been a third-year bird. Assuming that Thayer's Gulls mature like Herring Gull in four years, the sequence of plumage for second and third-year Thayer's Gulls should be similar to Herring Gulls' plumages of corresponding age, but they should be lighter. What I saw on the first Lorain bird was a gull with a light brown tail, light brown primaries and secondaries, a whitish rump with gray mottling, and an all black bill. This bird was easy to study because the all black bill distinguished it from second-year Herring Gulls with their two-colored bills. The bird I shall designate as a second/third-year individual (I do not know) had a two-colored bill, similar light brown upperwing surface, a light brown tail, and a completely white rump. This bird may have been a third-year bird or a second-year bird with different feather wear. Needless to say, I was most excited by these two birds.

Adult Birds. The most obvious field characteristic of adult Thayer's Gulls is the brown color of the eye. In flying birds the best field mark to search for is the wing tip pattern. I look for much less black in the wing and, correspondingly, much more extensive white spots in the wing tip areas. The black color of the wing tips in Thayer's Gull may tend toward a gray color instead of a true black. It must be pointed out that some female Ring-billed Gulls also show this pattern so caution is advised in identifying adult Thayer's Gull on wing tip pattern alone. Adult Thayer's Gulls show white on the under-surface of the wing and this characteristic along with the above ones are the foundation to build your case for an adult Thayer's Gull. The mantle color in adult Thayer's Gulls that I have seen flying around Niagara Falls has seemed to me slightly lighter than the mantle color of Herring Gull. So my impression of adult Thayer's Gull is that it is a darker white-winged gull rather than a lighter-mantled Herring Gull type gull.

Final Comments. One field characteristic alone cannot be used to identify a Thayer's Gull in the field. You must build your case for proper identification, and, hopefully, previous field experience will help you identify the bird. If you are interested in finding Thayer's Gull in Ohio, the places where the species has been properly identified are Lorain Harbor and East 72nd Street in Cleveland. Other likely spots for this species to occur would be the Eastlake CEI plant and Huron Harbor for these are known gull concentration points. The season to look for this species would be from about November 1st to about the end of March. The majority of Great Lakes records of these birds have come from these months.

#### Literature Cited

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Ed. Note: Since Ray Hannikman wrote this fine article another article on the identification of this species was published: The Identification of Thayer's Gull in the Field, Lehman, Birding Vol. 12, No. 6 (1981). This article has photos which illustrate Ray's points and a drawing of each yearly stage of the three year immature period.

#### Renew Your Subscription

It's time for those subscribers who started their year's subscription with Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 1980 to renew their subscription for 1981. You will receive Vol. 3, No. 4, Winter 1980 under your last year's subscription but the Spring Migration 1981 issue will start your new subscription year. The rate remains the same: \$6.50 for four issues. See inside front cover of this issue for more information. If your subscription did not start with the Spring 1980 issue then it will be time to renew when you have received four issues.

IDENTIFICATION AID  
LOGGERHEAD vs. NORTHERN SHRIKES  
BRUCE PETERJOHN

During most of the year, when a birder comes across a shrike, its identification is not a problem. However, between November and March, shrike identification becomes fairly difficult since both species may be present. Separating the two species in the field is further complicated for several reasons. For instance, the field guides emphasize the wrong characteristics as will be discussed below. While the correct identification of shrikes has existed in the literature since 1955 (Zimmerman, 1955), even the newest field guide (Peterson, 1980) continues to emphasize misleading and incorrect field marks. Secondly, most of the distinguishing field marks consist of relative differences between the two species. Unless an observer has experience with both species or a direct comparison is possible, use of these field marks can be tricky.

As mentioned in all field guides, identification of immature northern shrikes (*Lanius excubitor*) is easy. The upperparts of these shrikes are brown or rusty-brown throughout most of the winter while adult northern and all loggerhead shrikes (*L. ludovicianus*) have gray upperparts. By March, through feather wear and the prenuptial molt, immature northern may be similar to the adults.

#### Incorrect Field Marks

For some unknown reason, the field guides always emphasize coloration of the lower mandible, a field mark difficult to accurately determine except under good conditions. For the record, northern shrikes have a light base of its lower mandible throughout most of the winter. However, its bill becomes entirely dark in early spring as the breeding season approaches. Bill coloration is more variable in loggerhead shrikes. This species may have an all dark bill or the base of its lower mandible may also be light. While most of the light-mandibled loggerheads I have seen are during the breeding season, winter birds may also have light lower bills. While I would always note bill color of any shrike if it were visible, it certainly is not worth disturbing the birds to get close enough to see this field mark.

Barring on the breast is also emphasized as a definitive field mark. However, this characteristic is quite variable in both species. Breast barrings may be indistinct or absent in some northern while they may be quite distinct in some loggerheads, especially immatures in early winter. This characteristic exhibits considerable overlap between the two species and is not useful at any time.

Shape of the black mask is also emphasized as a field mark. According to most field guides, the black mask ends at the base of the bill in the northern shrike but continues across the base in the loggerhead. However, loggerheads may also have interrupted masks ending at the base of the bill. Hence this field mark also is not always reliable.

#### Distinguishing Field Marks

Fortunately, there are several distinguishing characteristics that do not require field experience with both species. The most obvious difference is that northern shrikes have a narrow but distinct white line separating the black mask



from the gray crown. Loggerheads lack this white line, the gray crown meets the black mask. This difference is best illustrated in Robbins, et al., (1966). For birds with interrupted masks, also note the coloration immediately above the upper mandible. On northern shrikes, this area is white while it is gray on loggerheads.

The other distinguishing field marks require some field experience with both species in order to be useful. Northern shrikes have a longer relatively heavier bill. They also have relatively larger and longer heads in proportion to body size. These differences are most noticeable when direct comparisons are possible (which almost never occurs in Ohio); they may be imperceptible on solitary birds. Differences in upperpart coloration may be more useful, especially when lighting conditions are good. Northern shrikes are a lighter silver-gray on the crown and upperparts while loggerheads are a darker medium gray. To me, these differences are most noticeable on the head. The amount of contrast between the lighter crown and black mask is more distinct on the northern shrike.

Several behavioral differences may be useful although these traits should be used in conjunction with the previously mentioned field marks. Loggerheads tend to perch lower in the vegetation. When flying from perch to perch, they frequently drop down and fly at ground level. On the other hand, northern shrikes tend to perch higher and frequently fly directly from perch to perch. Northern shrikes frequently hover like American kestrels (*Falco sparverius*). Loggerheads hover very rarely; when they do hover, it is usually only for brief moments.

#### Distribution in Ohio

Northern shrikes normally first appear in northern Ohio during late November. However, the earliest record I can find is 24 October (Trautman and Trautman, 1968). They are usually present through late February and early March; the latest spring date is 9 April (Campbell, 1968). As a general rule of thumb, between the end of March and early November, any shrike seen in Ohio is most likely a loggerhead.

Winter distribution patterns of these two species tend to be different. Northern shrikes are regularly observed only along the Lake Erie plain (those counties bordering Lake Erie as well as the flat terrain composing most of northwestern Ohio). There are very few records elsewhere in the state. Any northern shrike identified away from the lake plain should be examined quite critically. Loggerheads are quite rare in this portion of Ohio during the winter (or during the summer for that matter). In central and southern Ohio, any winter shrike is most likely a loggerhead although all winter shrikes in all portions of the state should be carefully examined and accurately identified.

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Documentation  
Glossy Ibis

Marjory Thomas

At 2:45 P.M. on November 1, 1980 my husband, Lynn, and I were approaching the intersection of Hayes and Richardson Road in Franklin County when we both noticed the ibis fly across the road in front of our car and land in a small stagnant pond to our right. The pond was adjacent to the road slightly below road level. We immediately stopped to observe the bird and were able to view it from a distance of about 50 feet. I used my 7 x 35 Leitz-Trinovid binoculars at first and then my Bushnell Spacemaster II scope at 20x. Lynn watched through his 8 x 40 Leitz-Trinovid binoculars. We studied the bird for at least 20 minutes.



Glossy Ibis in Franklin County November 1 through 5, 1980 taken by Don Tumblin and reproduced by Gary Herbst.

The sun was in mid-afternoon position and the sky was nearly cloudless. We were looking away from the sun as we watched the ibis. The bird was in full sun all the while. The body plumage was a dusky gray-brown with an iridescent green tint on the back. The head and neck were lighter and were speckled or streaked. The eyes were dark. The bill was gray, quite long and curved downward. The legs were gray. The bird made no sound and probed for food almost constantly. It occasionally lifted its head and looked around briefly. The only other bird at this small pond was a Common Snipe.

I set the "grapevine" in motion and November 2nd the ibis was observed by Jim Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gambill, Sr., and Charles Gambill, Jr. All agreed on the identification. Lynn and I also returned on this day between 1:30 and 2:00 P.M. and watched the ibis for about 15 minutes. A local resident, obviously curious about all the commotion on his normally quiet street, informed us that the "weird looking bird" had been present in the area for about two weeks.

#### Editor

Other observers such as Jim Fry and Bruce Peterjohn report being as close as 20 feet from this bird with the sun at their backs for at least part of their 14 minute observation. They describe this bird as a first year winter immature and observed a dark brown iris which at no time showed any red nor reflected any reddish tint.

Although many reference books do not mention eye color in immature glossy or white-faced ibis and some sources such as Birds of Canada (1979) and Handbook of Birds of North American (1966) state that immature glossy and white-faced are indistinguishable in the field, two authorities support the position that this bird was a glossy ibis. H. Douglas Pratt in Birding Vol. 8 No. 1, Field Identification of White-faced and Glossy Ibis, pgs. 1-5 (1976) states that a red iris in an immature may be diagnostic of a white-faced ibis if the observer is near enough to the bird to observe the eye closely. The Handbook of Birds of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, Vol. 1: Ostrich to Ducks, pgs. 342, 343 (1977) edited by Stanley Cramp, et. al. states that the iris of an immature glossy ibis is brown until breeding plumage arrives.

#### Yellow-billed Stork

The saga of this African species in the United States is probably complete. It was seen migrating with broad-winged hawks near Detroit "early in the fall" of 1979 (Birding, Vol. 12, No. 3, 1980). On November 16-30 a bird of this species was seen wandering the outer Cape Cod localities of Orleans and Provincetown (American Bird, Vol. 34, No. 2 (139)).

It was first seen in Ohio on July 11, 1979 at Medusa Marsh (Erie Co.) by John Pogacnik. It remained there until September 27, 1979. On July 11th or 12th John called African Lion Safari Inc. in Port Clinton, Ohio and asked them if they were missing such a bird. They referred John to an importer at their business or next door to it who told John they had lost a yellow-billed stork about two weeks previous to his call. He said they had performed an operation on its wings but "it didn't hold."

The bird was last seen in Ohio on November 4, 1979 at the Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge by those observers participating in the refuges monthly census. The observers were taking their noontime break on the front porch of the refuge headquarters when a large crane was spotted flying across Magee Marsh. The bird then angled in flight and flew directly toward the porch but as it approached veered suddenly over the top of the porch and flew directly away across the refuge marsh to the lake front. Its wing span seemed huge. It disappeared over the horizon along the lake front leaving a startled group of observers with open mouths. Bob Crofts was present and knew the species from his African birding trips.



The Reports  
Fall Migration  
1 August - 30 November  
1980  
Tom Bartlett

Seventy-six reports were received state-wide. Our highest number to date. Reports from Cincinnati, Dayton, Hillsboro, Marietta and Washington Court House are a tremendous help in presenting a state-wide migration picture. We still need coverage in the areas of Astabula, Conneaut, Youngstown, Steubenville, Martins Ferry, New Philadelphia, Cambridge, Portsmouth, Athens, Lima, Findlay, Marion, Defiance and Bryan Ohio. Generally, the perimeters of Ohio. If you know of people actively birding these areas, please let us know.

Two hundred ninety-six species were reported. Many were rare and unusual. Most were well documented but some were not documented. Documentation is a decision left to the observer. It does add reliability to a record when the observer is unknown to the reader as we will all be eventually. This is important historically as you know if you researched past sight records. We provide the forms and note with the report an asterisk if we have a written documentation on file. On the documentation form we have included the species' names of those birds that we suggest be documented. Starting with this issue we designate with the symbol (D), after the name of the species, those birds we suggest be documented. We are also including in each issue several verbatim documentations of the most unusual birds reported so that the reader can make an independent decision if he wishes.

In the following reports the terms early, late and high are used to designate the extremes of the information we have received. These terms do not necessarily mean that the species has arrived or departed early or late nor that the migration has peaked at a particular time. The number of each species sighted is included unless only one bird was seen and then no number is designated. The location of the sighting is given with as much preciseness as possible to enable the reader to know where certain birds can be found. The county in which the location resides is identified for each location only at the first instance that the location is mentioned. A cross-reference chart showing each location mentioned and its county appears at the end of the reports.

Some species in this report have the number of reports received stated (e.g. Osprey - 67 reports). This figure means only that 67 different observers saw 67 different groups of Ospreys. Since ospreys are not generally seen in groups this figure probably corresponds to the actual number of birds observed. However, for other species such as swans it only represents the minimum number of birds seen. In calculating this figure, an effort was made not to include those birds more than once, which had been seen by more than one reporter.

Finally, keep in mind as you read, that some reports extend back into the summer nesting period: 6/1/80 through 7/31/80. However, these reports are for birds not considered to be nesting but migrating. The purpose is to report all nesting birds in our summer issue and all migrating birds in this issue but there is some overlap.

Again, thanks to reporters who so unselfishly share with all of us their observations and thereby make this magazine possible. Their names appear at the end of this report.

Common Loon

Normal migration; Early: 10/4 Cleveland (Cuyahoga Co.) (WNK), 10/5 Ottawa Nat. Wildlife Refuge (ONWR) (Ottawa Co.) (EE, TB), Findlay Res. (Hancock Co.) (TB, BP); Late: 11/23 C.J. Brown Res. (Clark Co.) (DO), Wooster (Wayne Co.) (JB), 11/30 Lake Rockwell (Portage Co.) (LR), Euclid (16) (Cuyahoga Co.) (RH); High: 10/27 Findlay Res. (17) (JF), Clearfork Res. (43) (Richland & Morrow Co.) (JHr), 1/28 Delaware Co. (68) (BP), 11/10 Cleveland (50+) (RH).

Red-throated Loon (D)

11/8 Wellington Res. (Lorain Co.) (Lorain Co.) (\*JP).

Red-necked Grebe (D)

11/1 Huntington Beach, Bay Village (Cuyahoga Co.) (JP), 11/4 Oberlin Res. (Lorain Co.) (Cleveland Bird Line), 11/9 Navarre Marsh Unit ONWR (Ottawa Co.) (Navarre) (MS), 11/18 Metzger Marsh (Lucas Co.) (MS), and Navarre (3) (MS).

Horned Grebe

Normal migration; Early: 9/19 Magee Marsh/Crane Creek State Park (Magee) (Ottawa Co.) (JP), 10/5 Findlay Res. (TB), 10/6 Cleveland (WNK); Late: 11/30 Cleveland (20) (WNK); High: 11/2-15 along lake front from Cleveland to Lorain there were 200+ daily (m. ob.).

Eared Grebe (D)

11/9 Lorain (Lorain Co.) (\*BP), 11/19 Huron (Erie Co.) (\*TL), 11/22 Vermillion (Erie Co.) (LR, JP). See documentation printed at end.

Pied-billed Grebe

Normal migration; Late: 11/30 C.J. Brown Res. (DO), Pickerington Ponds (Franklin Co.) (MT), 11/16 Cleveland (WNK); High: 9/11 Alum Creek Res. (Delaware Co.) (30) (BP), 10/29 Lake Rockwell (22) (LR).

Double-crested Cormorant

Very good migration. About 100 individual birds were sighted. Early: 6/20 to 10/16 Lake Rockwell (immature) (LR, m. ob.), 8/19 Lake Logan SP (immature) (Hocking Co.) (JP); Late: 11/30 C.J. Brown Res. (DO), 11/11 Metzger (2) (MS), 11/9 Huron (JP), 11/8 Hoover Res. (Delaware Co.) (BP), 11/3 Dayton (Montgomery Co.) (AVR, CM); High: 11/6 East Harbor State Park (45) (Erie Co.) (AT), 9/25 Sandusky Bay (6) (Erie - Ottawa Co.) (JF), 10/20 Toledo (4) (Lucas Co.) (TK), 10/25-28 Clearfork Res. (1/4) (JHr).

Great Blue Heron

Normal. Late: 11/30 Wooster (13) (JB), 11/25 Pickerington Ponds (JC).

Green Heron

Normal.

Little Blue Heron

7/10-8/5 Lake Logan SP (i) (JP), 7/23 Lake Logan SP (2) (JP), 8/2-22 Magee (1-5, a & i (m. ob.)), 8/2 Cincinnati (a) (Hamilton Co.) (m. ob.), 8/6 Oxbow area (i) (DS, MM), 8/17-9/5 Dayton area (m. ob.), 9/21 Alum Creek Res. (i) (BP), 7/19 Erie Marsh (Erie Co.) (i) (VF). (i) = immature and (a) = adult.

Cattle Egret

Increasing; Birds were present at Magee or ONWR off and on from 8/8 (9) (JF) to 11/2 (1) (JP, BP). The high at ONWR was 23 on 8/24 (JP). Other sightings around the state: 8/10 Oregon (29) (Lucas Co.) (TK), 8/21-22 Oxbow area

(Hamilton 6) (DS, MM, JS), 8/24 Lucas Co. (9) (AT), 9/25 Hancock Co. (3) (fide A.H. Clausus), 9/18 Lake Rockwell (LR), 9/27 Fairfield Co. (MT), 10/5-19 Castalia (Erie Co.) (1-3) (JP, AT), and a late individual at Bay Village (Cuyahoga Co.) 11/6 (TL, BP).

Great Egret

Late: 11/23 Navarre (1) (MS), 11/8 Port Clinton (Ottawa Co.) (3) (BS);  
High: 9/14 Navarre (175+) (MS).

Snowy Egret (D)

8/12 Oxbow area (2) (\*DS, MM, HB), 8/16 Grand Lake (St. Mary's) (Mercer Co.) (RM), 8/21 Huron (TL).

Black-crowned Night Heron

Late: 11/2 Magee (JP); High: 8/3 Magee (175+) (BP).

Yellow-crowned Night Heron

8/1-9/12 Lake Logan SP (2-3) (JP), 8/1-15 Rocky River (a) (Cuyahoga Co.) (WNK), 8/6 Belmont Co. (i) (BP), 9/2 Shaker Lakes (i) (Cuyahoga Co.) (CL), 9/8-19 Rocky River (i) (WNK).

Least Bittern

8/3 Magee (MS, BP, JP), 8/13 Magee (AT), 8/27 Magee (MS), 8/23 Huron (NW), 9/15 Lake Logan SP (JP).

American Bittern

7/25 Clark Co. (summering or nesting?) (SB), 9/13 Big Island WA (Marion Co.) (MS), 10/1 Magee (4) (MS), 10/9 Magee (2) (MS), 10/19 Cleveland (DJH), 11/4 Magee (1) (MS).

Glossy Ibis (D)

11/1-5 Franklin Co. (\*JF, \*MT, BS, JC), 9/14 Navarre (2) (MS). See article and photo in this issue.

Mute Swan

11/8 Morrow Co. (MT), 11/9 Ottawa Co. (2) (MS).

Whistling Swan

Excellent migration; Early: 10/16 Cleveland (22) (WNK), Shaker Lakes (2) (CL), 10/29 Buck Creek SP (2) (Clark Co.) (Gus Stucker); Late: 11/30 Hoover Res. (MT), 11/28 Vermillion (25) (Lorain Co.) (JP); High: 11/18 Magee (1000+) (WS), Portage Co. (770) (LR), 11/16 Lucas Co. (260+) (TK), 11/18 Erie Co. (255) (AT); 40 reports.

Canada Goose

Normal; 11/8-9 Sandusky (Erie Co.) (2 B.C. hutchinsii, the small extreme also known as Rickardson's Goose) (BS, JP, AT).

Brant (D)

10/31-11/6 Bay Village (i) (m. ob.), 11/9 Lorain (a) (BP).

White-fronted Goose (D)

10/14 Magee (26) (MS).

Snow Goose

Early: 10/14 Magee (40+) (MS), 10/20 Hoover Res. (36) (JF, BP); Late: 11/26



Magee (20) (MS), 11/17 Aurora (Portage Co.) (2) (EE), 11/16 Seneca Co. (205) (JK), Killdeer Plains (37) (Marion Co.) (VF); High: a flock of mainly Blue phase at Killdeer (250+) (fide JHr); 22 reports.

Mallard

Normal.

Black Duck

Normal.

Gadwall

Normal; High: 10/26 Navarre (300+) (MS).

Pintail

Normal; High: 11/9 Navarre (1175+) (MS).

Green-winged Teal

Late: 11/30 Wooster (30+) (JB), 11/26 Pickerington Ponds (5) (MT).

Blue-winged Teal

Late: 11/21 Magee (MS).

Cinnamon Teal (D)

11/5 Magee (shot by hunter and donated to Magee Migratory Bird Center Museum) (fide MS).

European Wigeon (D)

9/13-10/22 Lake Rockwell (LR, \*JF, EE, RB, FF). Last year this species was present at this location 9/15-10/26 (Ohio Cardinal Vol. 2, No. 3).

American Wigeon

Normal.

Northern Shoveler

Late: 11/30 Pickerington Ponds (2) (MT), Wooster (JB), 11/29 Buck Creek SP ( JH).

Wood Duck

Late: 11/30 Cleveland (DJH), 11/24 Ottawa Co. (JRe).

Redhead

Several reporters felt numbers were down.

Ring-necked Duck

High: 10/29 Lake Rockwell (2500+) (LR).

Canvasback

Early: 7/25 Erie Co. (1) (injured or summering?) (JP); High: 11/30 Oregon (3000+) (TK).

Greater Scaup

Early: 9/27 Cleveland (WNK).

Lesser Scaup

Normal.

Common Goldeneye  
Normal.

Bufflehead  
Normal.

Oldsquaw

10-9-13 Oberlin Res. (2 females) (Lorain Co.) (AT, JP), 11/1 Buck Creek SP (1) (DO), 11/3 Wellington Res. (2 females) (JP), 11/6 Avon Lake (Lorain Co.) (TL, BP), 11/13 Lorain (TL, BS), 11/16 Buck Creek SP (SM).

Harlequin Duck (D)

11/3 Avon Lake (\*JP)(female).

Common Eider (D)

11/8 Cedar Pt. NWR (2) (Lucas Co.) (\*JR). See documentation printed at end.

King Eider (D)

11/3 Wellington Res. (\*JP), 11/10 Lorain (TL, \*JP).

White-winged Scoter

Early: 10/15 Cleveland (WNK); Late: 11/22 Vermillion (2) (JP); 11/8 Huntington Beach (55) (DJH) 100+ dark scoters less 1/2 hr.; High: 10/20 Toledo (27) (TK); 11 reports and only the 2 at Hoover Res. 10/25 (BP) were inland.

Surf Scoter (D: inland only)

Early: 10/13-23 Cleveland (WNK, DJH, LR); Late: 11/16 Oregon (TK); High: 10/20 Cleveland (16) (WNK); 7 reports.

Black Scoter (D: inland only)

Early: 10/25 Euclid (8) (WS, DC, LR); Late: 11/15 Avon Lake (TL); High: 11/11 Sandusky Bay (11) (AT); 11/8 Perkins Beach Cleveland (6) (DJH); 7 reports.

Ruddy Duck

Normal.

Hooded Merganser

Late: 11/30 Hoover Res. (7) (MT), 11/29 Pickerington Ponds (JC), 11/27 Walden Pd. (27) (Franklin Co.) (JF), Lake Rockwell (30) (LR); High: 11/9-16 East Harbor SP (300+) (AT, JP).

Common Merganser

Normal.

Red-breasted Merganser

Early: 8/1 Euclid (summered?) (TL), 8/17 Huron (EE).

Turkey Vulture

Late: 11/22 Hueston Woods SP (HWSP) (Greene Co.) (TP), 11/20 Fairfield Co. (MT), 11/7 Dillion SP (Muskingum Co.) (JP), 8/23 Clearfork Res. (60+) (JHr), 9/24 Hoover Res. (65) (BS), 10/12 Kiser Lake SP (45) (Champaign Co.) (VF).

Black Vulture (D: central and northern only)

8/25 Brown Co. (4) (BP), 9/4 Hocking Co. (58) (JP), 9/24 Clearcreek (Fairfield Co.) (JC), 9/27 HWSP (\*TP, et al).

Sharp-shinned Hawk

(Migrants?) Early: 7/31 Maumee (Lucas Co.) (MA), 8/1 ONWR (4) (MS), 8/22

Lake Logan (JP); Late: 11/28 Oak Openings (Lucas Co.) (TK), 11/23 Shaker Lakes (CL), 11/19 Lorain Co. (TL), 11/16 Cleveland (WNK), 11/8 Dayton (CM, NC); 27 reports.

#### Cooper's Hawk

(Migrants?) Early: 8/11 Alum Creek Res. (Delaware Co.) (LR), 8/26 Magee (MS), 8/11 Columbus (Franklin Co.) (JF); Late: 11/30 Wooster (JB), 11/26-30 Dayton (CM), 11/28 Bellevue (Seneca Co.) (TB), 11/23 Oak Openings (TK); 45 reports.

#### Red-tailed Hawk

8/21 Clark Co. (25+) DO, 8/1 ONWR (9) (MS).

#### Red-shouldered Hawk

8/15 Alum Creek (BP), 8/12 Shaker Lakes (VF), 8/16 Magee (fide MS), 8/23 Fairfield Co. (HK), 8/25 Findley SP (Lorain Co.) (AT), 10/10-11/7 Delaware Co. (JP), 9/24 Clearcreek (JC), 11/30 Wooster (JB).

#### Broad-winged Hawk

Only 13 reports and no large numbers; Early: 8/23 Rocky River (WNK); Late: 11/5 Magee (fide MS), 10/21 Clark Co. (VF).

#### Rough-legged Hawk

Very good numbers; Early: 10/20 Lucas Co. (TK), 10/24 Lorain Co. (JP), 10/25 Upper Sandusky (Wyandot Co.) (BS); High: 11/28 Avon Lake to Huron (6) (LR), 11/18 Akron (4) (WS), 11/30 Huron (3) (TB), Killdeer Plains (3) (JHr); 27 reports.

#### Golden Eagle (D)

9/20 Lorain Co. (\*JP), 10/16 Seneca Co. (\*JK).

#### Bald Eagle

8/1-10/5+ ONWR (2a, 2i) (m. ob), 9/22 Dillion SP (i) (\*JC), 9/16-20 Barberton Res. (i) (Summit Co.) (WS), 10/3 Dayton (i) (CB), 10/6 Dayton (a) (DBo), 10/7 Buck Creek SP (age?) (Gus stucker), 10/12 Dayton (i) (CBo), DBo), 10/13 Wellington Res. (i) (Lorain Co.) (JP), 10/15 Richland Co. (i) (AT), 11/2 Dayton (i) (m. ob), 11/7 Dillion SP (a) (JP), 11/8 Cedar Pt. NWR (2a) (JR), 11/29 Cincinnati (Hamilton Co.) (age?) (TP).

#### Northern Harrier

7/13 Oregon (juvenile, nest. or sum?)(VF), 8/8 Cleveland (JF, LR, DJH), 8/17 Perry Co. (summering?) (JC), 8/23 Buck Creek SP (JH, CM, AVR), 9/16 Fairfield Co. (MT); High: 11/21 ONWP (8) (MS).

#### Osprey

Everywhere! Early: 7/30 Dayton area (summering?) (CM), 8/22 Lake Logan SP (JP), 9/1 Tiffin (Seneca Co.) (TB); 9/6 Buck Creek SP (DO), 9/7 Paint Creek SP (Ross Co.) (NMN); Late: 11/28 Hillsboro (Highland Co.) (NMN), 11/20 Rocky Fork SP (Highland Co.) (NWN), Dillion SP (JP); 67 reports!

#### Peregrine Falcon (D)

9/1 Magee (MS), 9/19 ONWR (JP), 9/27 Fairfield Co. (MT), 9/29 Cleveland (\*DC), 10/2 Cleveland (WNK), 10/11 Butler Co. (FR, \*NW), Buck Creek SP (DO), Euclid (\*RH), 10/16-17 Cleveland (TL), 10/18 Euclid (RH), 11/8 Oxbow area (NW).

#### Merlin (D)

8/30 ONWR (LR), 9/20 St. Mary's (\*NC, DBo, CBo), 9/29 adult male Stages Pond (Pickaway Co.) (\*BP), 9/28 Erie Co. (JP), 10/5 ONWR (LR, JP, BP), 11/29 Ross Co. (BP).



American Kestrel  
Normal.

Ruffed Grouse  
9/6, 10/15 Clearcreek (JC), 9/30 Knox Co. (EM), 11/3 Geauga Co. (EE), 11/29 Summit Co. (WS), and reports from Hocking, Vinton, and Muskingum Cos. (JP).

Bobwhite  
Several reporters felt there are increases but the recovery is slow.

Ring-necked Pheasant  
Only 8 reports. Richland, Erie, Lorain, Clark, Hocking, Fairfield and Portage were the only counties with reports.

Turkey  
8/8 Vinton Co. (1a, 4-6i), (JP), 9/15 Lake Logan (3) (JP), 11/13 Hocking Co. (JC).

Sandhill Crane (D)  
11/8 Magee (JRe), 11/26 Dayton (7) (\*CM, AVR). See: Highs and Lows of 1980, an article in this issue.

King, Black and Yellow Rail  
Not reported.

Virginia Rail  
Late: 11/11 East Harbor (AT).

Sora  
Normal.

Common Gallinule  
Early: 7/14 Lake Rockwell (summering or nesting?) (LR, EE), 8/2 Cincinnati (WR, JM, m. ob.), 9/9 Pickerington Ponds (JF); Late: 11/16 Wooster (2) (JB).

American Coot  
Normal.

Semipalmated Plover  
Early: 6/30 Nielson's Marsh (Erie Co.) (AT), 7/12 ONWR (DJH); Late: 11/7 Dillion SP (JP), 10/27 Cleveland (TL), 10/12 St. Mary's (VF), 10/11 Buck Creek SP (DO).

Piping Plover (D)  
8/15 Oregon (\*TK), 9/6 Huron (\*VF).

Killdeer  
Late: 11/30 Buck Creek SP (25+) (DO), Rocky River (5) (WNK), Wooster (JB), 11/28 Sandusky (5) (TB, JP) Vermillion (JP), 11/22 Oxford (Butler Co.) (TP); High: 10/7 Franklin Co. (200+) (MT), 7/13 ONWR (160+) (MS).

American Golden Plover  
Early: 8/5 Oregon (TK), 8/7 Cleveland (JF, DJH); Late: 11/4 Paulding Co. (11) (BP), 10/27 Cleveland (7) (WNK), 10/21 Magee (MS); High: 9/22 Magee (30+) (MS), Cleveland (24) (WNK), 10/10 Killdeer Plains (20) (EM); 35 reports.

Black-bellied Plover

Early: 7/13 ONWR (EE), 7/25 Neilson's Marsh (JP), 8/2 St. Mary's (EMH);  
Late: 11/22 Buck Creek SP (DO), 11/17 Cleveland (TL), 11/16 Hoover Res. (MT);  
High: 8/22 Huron (23) (LR), 8/16 Cleveland (16) (WNK), 10/18 Buck Creek SP (8)  
(DO); 30 reports.

Ruddy Turnstone

Early: 7/16 ONWR (SB, VF), 7/27 Huron (BP, DT), 8/2 Cleveland (WNK); Late:  
10/28 Erie Co. (BP), 10/19 Oxbow area (DS), 10/12 Findlay Res. (BS), 10/15 Huron  
(TL); High: 8/15 Huron (9) (TL); 22 reports.

American Woodcock

Late: 11/12 Washington Co. (LB), 11/8 Hillsboro (NMN), 10/27 Cleveland  
(WNK), 10/25 Pickerington Ponds (JC), 10/19 East Harbor SP (JP).

Common Snipe

Late: 11/30 Wooster (30+) (JB), 11/12 Magee (MS), 11/7 Franklin Co. (MT);  
High: 11/7 Dillion SP (73) (JP).

Whimbrel

7/24 Oregon (TK), 7/26-29 Huron (EE, VF, TL), 7/31-8/14 Cleveland (1-8)  
(TL, WNK, DJH), 8/5 Oregon (TK), 9/14 ONWR (TK), 9/17 Huron (BP), 9/24 Oregon  
(2) (JF).

Upland Sandpiper

Late: 9/10 Magee (MS), 9/2 Franklin Co. (BP), 8/30 Clark Co. (DO); High:  
8/2-8 Berk Lakefront Airport (Cuyahoga Co.) (2-10) (m. ob.), 8/1 Magee (8) (MS).

Spotted Sandpiper

Late: 10/5 Huron (JP), Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/1 Magee (MS).

Solitary Sandpiper

Early: 7/1 Sandusky Co. (4) (TB), 7/4 Shaker Lakes (VF), 7/5 ONWR (VF),  
7/6 Cleveland Hts. (Cuyahoga Co.) (DJH), Late: 9/20 Fairfield Co. (MT), 9/11  
Magee (MS).

Willet

Early: 6/26 Cleveland (TL), 7/3 C.J. Brown Res. (DO); Late: 9/19 ONWR (JP);  
High: 8/14 Cleveland (7) (WNK), Huron (5) (TL); 15 reports.

Greater Yellowlegs

Early: 6/15 ONWR (late or early?) (SB), 6/25 Magee (MS), 6/30 ONWR (8) (AT,  
JP), 7/1 Sandusky Co. (6+) (TB); Late: 11/26 Lake Rockwell (LR), 11/25 ONWR (MS),  
11/8 Oxbow area (NW), Buck Creek SP (DO), Geauga Co. (EE), Cedar Pt. NWR (JR).

Lesser Yellowlegs

Early: 6/17 ONWR (late or early?) (AT), 6/30 ONWR (17) (JP), 7/1 Sandusky  
Co. (25+) (TB); Late: 11/16 Wooster (JB), 11/8 Cedar Pt. NWR (JR), 11/7 Dillion  
SP (JP), 11/5 Magee (MS); High: 7/13 Navarre (100+) (MS), 8/3 Cleveland (100+)  
(TL).

Red Knot

Early: 8/3 ONWR (AT); Late: 10/7 Huron (TL), 10/4 Hoover Res. (BP) (this  
sighting and one 9/5 at the Oxbow area (\*DS) are the only inland sightings);  
High: 8/29 Huron (15) (TL, DJH), 9/14 ONWR (14) (TK); 24 reports.

Purple Sandpiper (D: away from Lake Erie)

10/19 East Harbor SP (\*JP).

Pectoral Sandpiper

Early: 6/30 ONWR (AT, JP), 7/1 Sandusky Co. (TB); Late: 11/12 Geauga Co. (EE), 11/9 East Harbor SP (JP).

White-rumped Sandpiper

7/19-24 ONWR (2) (VF, JP), 8/12 Magee (MS), 9/21 Alum Creek Res. (BP), 10/14 St. Mary's (CM, AVR), 10/15 Lake Rockwell (LR, EE).

Baird's Sandpiper (D: spring only)

Early: 7/26 ONWR (SB, VF), 7/27 Cleveland (TL), 7/28 St. Mary's (RM, BB, CB); Late: 11/9 Cleveland (DJH), 10/10 Huron (TL); High: 9/21 Alum Creek Res. (12+) (BP); 22 reports.

Least Sandpiper

Early: 6/30 Huron (AT, JP), ONWR (JP), 7/1 Sandusky Co. (100+) (TB), 7/2 Alum Creek Res. (BP); Late: 11/7 Dillion SP (JP), 11/3 Franklin Co. (MT, BP).

Dunlin

Early: 6/30 ONWR (JP); Late: 11/28 Sandusky (3) (TB, JP), 11/22 Hoover Res. (BP), Wooster (JB); High: 1/25 Hoover Res. (275+) (BP), 7/13 Navarre (150+) (MS).

Short-billed Dowitcher

Early: 6/30 ONWR (AT, JP), 7/1 Sandusky Co. (250+) (TB), 7/3 Huron (EE); Late: 10/22 Magee (MS), 10/4 Buck Creek (CO); High: 7/13-15 ONWR (400+) (TB, VF), 8/13-16 ONWR (150-200) (AT, BP). 7/30 Seneca Co. (2nd county record) (TB).

Long-billed Dowitcher (D: spring only)

Early: 7/5 ONWR (VF), 7/17-18 ONWR (MS, BP); Late: 11/2 ONWR (JP), 10/12 St. Mary's (VF), 10/11 Butler Co. (\*NW).

Stilt Sandpiper

Unbelievable migration; Early: 6/30 ONWR (JP), 7/1 Sandusky Co. (TB), 7/5 Huron (TL); Late: 11/7 Dillion SP (JP), 10/5 Huron (TL), 10/4 Buck Creek SP (DO); High: 7/15 ONWR (19) (TB), 8/9-15 ONWR (15) (TK, RB); 46 reports.

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Early: 6/23 Hebron NFH (early or late?) (Licking Co.) (JP), 6/30 ONWR (JP) Huron (JP, AT); Late: 11/2 Buck Creek SP (DO).

Western Sandpiper (D: spring only)

Early: 7/19 ONWR (VF), 7/21 Huron (EE, LR); Late: 11/2 Metzger (MS), 10/18 Hoover Res. (BP), 10/12 Huron (JP); High: 8/31 Huron (40+) (BP); 7/30 Seneca Co. (2, 1st county record) (TB).

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (D: spring only)

Early: 8/16 Cleveland (CL, VF), 8/26 Oberlin Res. (JP), 9/1 Huron (TL, EE), 9/5 Oxbow area (\*DS, MM, NW) Alum Creek Res. (JF); Late: 10/9 Cleveland (WNK), 10/5 Lorain (JP); High: 9/24 Cleveland (10) (WNK), 9/23 St. Mary's (4) (CM); 19 reports.

Marbled Godwit

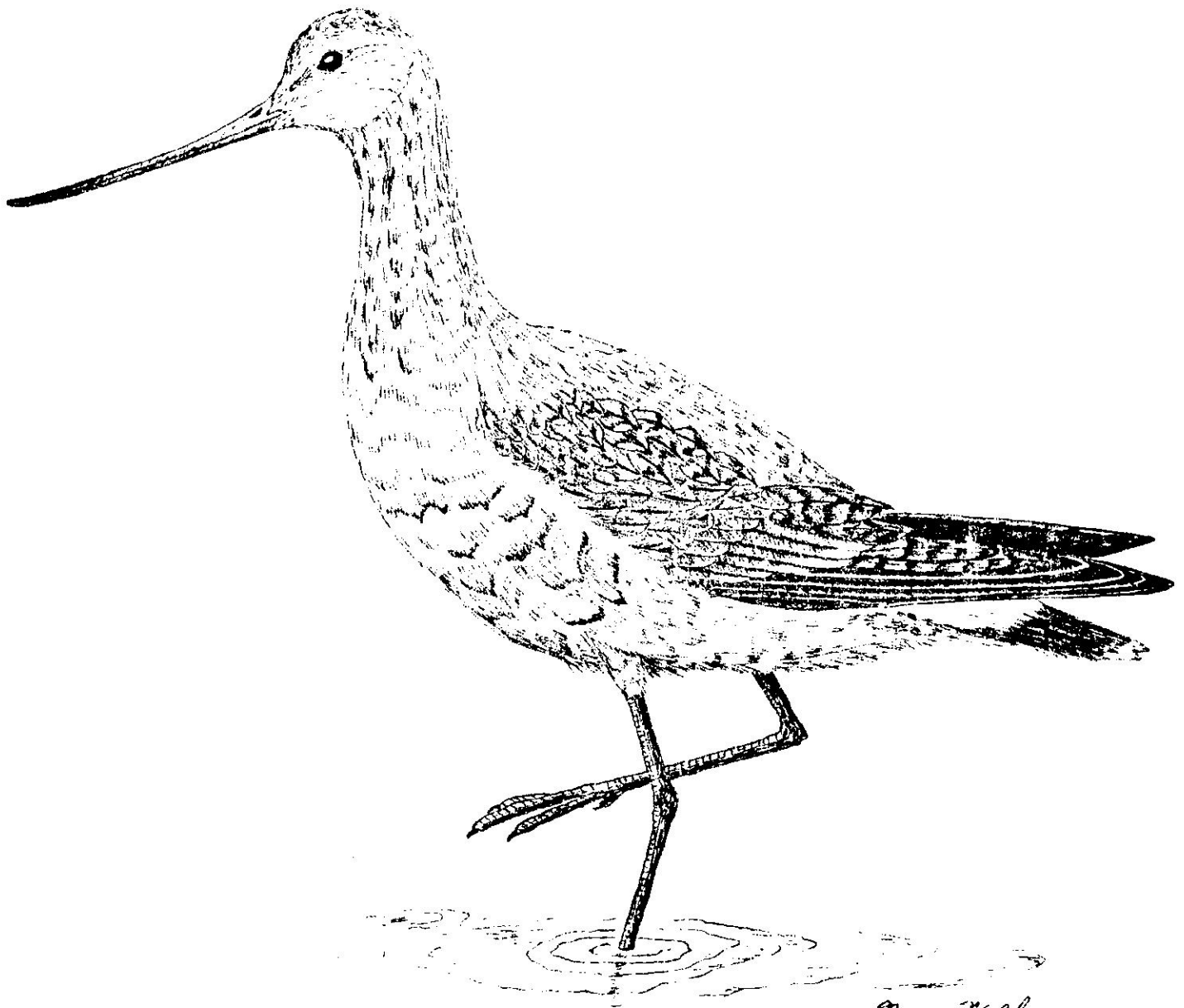
Early: 6/27 ONWR (JK), 7/23 Oregon (TK); Late: 10/25 ONWR (BS), 22 reports.

Hudsonian Godwit

Early: 7/25 ONWR (JP); Late: 11/3 Port Clinton (AT), 10/23 ONWR (MS), High: ONWR (4) (m. ob.); 29 reports.

Sanderling

Early: 7/18 Huron (EE), 7/30 Seneca Co. (3rd county record, TB); Late: 11/13 Metzger (MS), 11/8 Buck Creek SP (D); High: 9/10 Magee (50+) (MS); 31 reports.



*Norm Walker*

Hudsonian Godwit  
Pen and Ink Drawing  
Norm Walker  
707 Cranford Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45240



American Avocet

6/29 Cleveland (8) (DJH, TL), 7/3-13 ONWR (KT, m. ob.), 7/24 Cleveland (WNK), 7/28 St. Mary's (4) (BT, BB, CB, RM), 8/10 Oregon (3) (JR, TK), 8/27-28 Oxbow area (\*BM, MM), 9/10 Magee (3) (MS), 10/26 ONWR (JP).

Red Phalarope (D)

Sightings at 6 locations; at least 2 birds in Cleveland 10/31-11/9 (\*DC, WNK, DJH), 1-2 birds at Huron 11/1-2 and 11/10 (2) (\*JF, LR, JP, BP), 1 bird at Lorain 11/9-10 (JP, BP, TL), 1 bird at Vermillion 11/22 (LR, JP), and 1 bird at Alum Creek Res. 10/28 (BP).

Wilson's Phalarope

Early: 7/12 Huron (EE), 7/18 Cedar Pt. NWR (BP), 7/20 St. Mary's (NC, JH), 8/2 Cincinnati (WR, JM, m. ob.); Late: 9/22 ONWR (DC), 9/13 Big Island WA (MS); High: 8/8 ONWR (13) (JF), 8/28 Huron (6) (TL); 31 reports.

Northern Phalarope

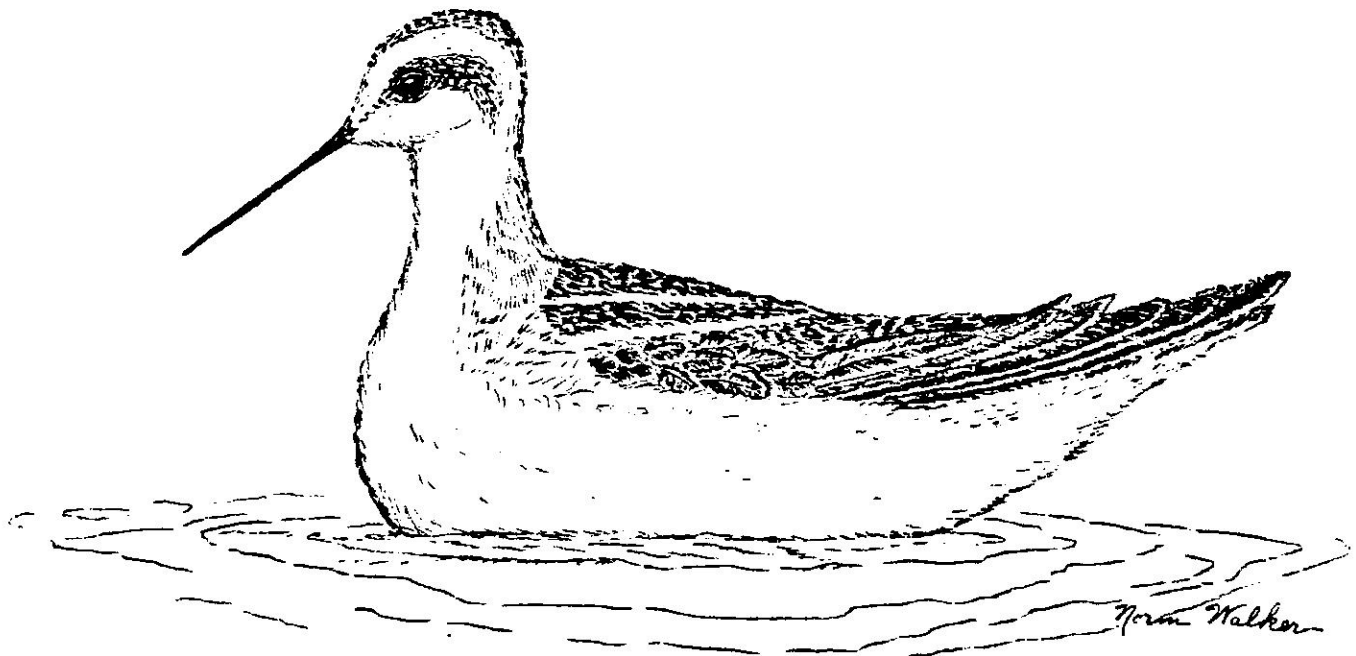
Early: 8/9 (8) (TL, NW, VF), 8/10 Oregon (2) (TK, JR), ONWR (3) (TK), 8/12 Huron (TL); Late: 10/11 Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/4 St. Mary's F.H. (Mercer Co.) (JH, NC, PH); High: 9/3 Huron (10) (JF), 9/22 ONWR (6) (DC); Other inland sightings: 9/20 HWSP (MA).

Jaeger (sp?) (D)

10/25 Lorain (\*JP), 11/28 Vermillion (Dick Armstrong).

Pomarine Jaeger (D)

11/22-28 Lorain (\*DJH, CEP, TB, TL).



Northern Phalarope  
Pen and Ink Drawing  
Norm Walker  
707 Cranford Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45240

Parasitic Jaeger (D)

11/6 Bay Village (immature) (\*BP, TL), 11/30 Oregon (4 immatures) (\*TK, MA, et al).

Glaucous Gull

9/11 Lorain (immature) (BP), 11/17-23 Lorain (JP), 11/15 Cleveland (2nd yr.) (DJH), 11/23 Lorain (2nd yr.) (AT, LR, DJH).

Iceland Gull (D: away from Lake Erie)

11/8 Lorain ("Kumlein's") (\*JP).

Great Black-backed Gull (D: away from Lake Erie)

7/23 Huron (immature) (LR), St. Mary's (immature) (CM, AVR), 9/10 Magee (MS), 10/26 Navarre (8) (MS), Cleveland (WNK), 11/3 Port Clinton (45) (AT), 11/23 Huron (2) (RB), Navarre (10) (MS), 11/24 Vermillion (14+) (JF), 11/29 Vermillion (27) (LR).

Lesser Black-backed Gull (D)

10/25 Lorain (adult) (\*JP), 11/23 Lorain (adult) (RB, JB, \*BP), 11/24 Lorain (adult) (JR, TL), 11/28 Lorain (2 adults) (TB, LR, EE, JP).

Herring Gull

Normal.

Thayer's Gull (D)

11/30 Lorain (1st yr.) (\*RH, LR).

Ring-billed Gull

Normal.

Laughing Gull (D)

7/1-8/14 Huron (1-2) (LR, TL, BP, JP, JF, DJH), 7/9 Oregon (Mark Shields, bird injured and died, now at OSU).

Franklin's Gull

Very good numbers; Early: 8/4-7 Huron (adult) (JF, JC, BS), 8/16 Huron (immature) (VF), 8/23 Lorain (JP), 8/17 Buck Creek SP (DO); Late: 11/30 Lorain (m. ob.), 11/28 Huron (immature) (TB), High: 10/4 Buck Creek SP (4) (DO), 11/2 Cleveland (3) (DC), 9/28 Huron (5) (JP), 9/27 ONWR (5) (VF).

Bonaparte's Gull

Normal. High: 11/28-30 Oregon (20,000) (MA), 8/1 Cleveland (1650) (WNK).

Little Gull (D: away from Lake Erie)

Increased sightings with 29 reports. Early: 7/24 Cleveland (DJH), 10/25 Lorain (JP), 10/26 between Cleveland and Huron (1-3) (BP); High: 11/30 Vermillion (3) (m. ob.), 11/2 Cleveland (4) (WNK); sightings ranged from Euclid west to Toledo.

Black-legged Kittiwake (D)

Excellent season; 11/11-23 Huron (i) (m. ob.), 11/5 Cleveland (\*TL, DC, WNK), 11/13 Lorain (2i) (BS), 11/15 Lorain (i) (\*TL, CEP), 11/25 Lorain (DC), 11/16 Oregon (i) (\*TK), 11/28-30 Dayton (\*Tom Hissong, Cindy Hein, m. ob.).

Sabine's Gull (D)

10/20 Cleveland (immature) (\*TL).



Black-legged Kittiwake at Dayton 11/28-30, 1980 taken by Don Tumblin and reproduced by Gary Herbst.

Forster's Tern

Early: 6/23 Huron (TL), 7/6 ONWR (BP, TB), Late: 11/3 Port Clinton (AT), 11/1 Lorain (JP), 10/26 Cedar Pt. NWR (AT), 10/15 Huron (TL), 10/14 St. Mary's (CM, AVR); High: 8/30 ONWR (400+) (BP).

Common Tern

Early: 6/29 Buck Creek SP (DO); Late: 11/30 Huron (TB, LR), 11/28 Oregon (MA); High: 8/25 Cleveland (1020+) (WNK), 8/12 Huron (800+) (TL), 8/16 ONWR (200+) (RB).

Arctic Tern (D)

7/27 Huron (m. ob., see article in Vol. 3, No. 2).

Least Tern (D)

8/6 Oxbow area (immature) (\*DS, MM), 8/20 Huron (immature (\*TL), 9/23 Alum Creek Res. (adult) (\*BP).

Caspian Tern

Early: 6/29 Cleveland (VF), 7/3 Huron (EE), Late: 11/13 Sandusky Bay (AT), 10/27 Cleveland (WNK), 10/26 East Harbor SP (BP); High: 9/1 Huron (300+) (TL), 8/9 ONWR (80+) (RB); 2 observed at Beaver Creek Res. on 9/5 was the second Seneca Co. record (TB).

Black Tern

Early: 7/10 Huron (EE), 7/15 ONWR (AT), Late: 9/10 Alum Creek Res. (BP), 9/14 ONWR (TK), 9/5 Seneca Co. (6th county record, TB); High: 8/19 Cleveland (360+) (WNK), 8/8 ONWR (300+) (BP), 8/7 Huron (220+) (TL).

Common Puffin (D)

First Ohio record: 11/17-22 immature found alive in residence driveway in Oregon and died at Toledo Zoo. See cover photo and documentation by L.W. Campbell in this issue.

Rock Dove

Normal.

Mourning Dove

Reports seem to show an increase in the population.

Ringed-turtle Dove (D)

8/15 Maumee (escape?) (MA).

Monk Parakeet (D)

7/22-9/1 Cincinnati (2 at nest) (KM, m. ob.).

Yellow-billed Cuckoo

Late: 10/31 Oxford (MA), 10/26 Dayton (JHn), 10/15 Magee (MS).

Black-billed Cuckoo

Late: 9/19 Lake Rockwell (LR), 9/15 Clear Creek (JC), 9/13 Morrow Co. (TP), 9/10 Magee (MS).

Groove-billed Ani (D)

8/10 Alum Creek Res. (\*BP). See article in this issue.

Barn Owl

8/6 Wooster (JB), 9/29 Ashland (JP).

Screech Owl

Normal.

Great Horned Owl

Normal.

Snowy Owl

Outstanding movement, the reports seem to show 20 possible birds. Early: 11/8 Euclid (TL, m. ob.), 11/10 Cleveland (WNK, m. ob.), Huron (JP, m. ob.); High: 11/26 Huron (4) (WS), Cleveland (2) (WNK). See: Highs and Lows of 1980, an article in this issue.

Barred Owl

Normal.

Long-eared Owl

Not reported.

Short-eared Owl

Early: 10/11 Cedar Pt. NWR (MS), Perrysburg (Wood Co.) (BS); High: 11/15-30 Killdeer Plains (8) (fide JH), 11/30 Oregon (5) (MA).



Saw-whet Owl

11/26 Akron (Summit Co.) (Mark Irwin); evidence of roost near Cincinnati of one bird 11/15 (Ron Austing).

Chuck-will's-widow

Not reported.

Whip-poor-will

8/24 Magee (JP).

Common Nighthawk

Late: 10/17 Tiffin (2) (TB), 10/16 Maumee (MA), 10/8 Wooster (JB), 10/3 Columbus (JP); High: 8/29 Worthington (Franklin Co.) (500+) (Paul Zieber), 8/27 Cleveland (410) (WNK), 8/20 Toledo (400+) (TK), 8/26 Kent (Portage Co.) (100's) (LR).

Chimney Swift

Late: 10/15 Cleveland (WNK), 10/13 Columbus (JP), 10/9 Wooster (JP), 10/7 Oxford (JI), Washington Co. (LB).

Ruby-throated Hummingbird

Late: 10/2 Richland Co. (JH).

Belted Kingfisher

Normal.

Common Flicker

Normal.

Pileated Woodpecker

Numbers increasing in the north and central areas.

Red-bellied Woodpecker

Normal.

Red-headed Woodpecker

Numbers may be decreasing; Late: 11/30 Cleveland (3) (WNK), 11/8 Cedar Pt. NWR (JR).

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker

Early: 7/30-8/2 Magee (MS), 8/16 Lorain Co. (JB), 9/12 Cleveland (WNK), 9/21 Franklin Co. (MT); High: 9/26 Cleveland (14) (WNK); Late: 11/26 Richland Co. (JH), 11/25 Dayton (CM).

Hairy Woodpecker

May be (?) increasing.

Downy Woodpecker

Normal.

Eastern Kingbird

Late: 9/22 Paint Creek SP (MT), 9/17 Franklin Co. (MT), 9/11 Magee (MS).

Western Kingbird (D)

9/14 Lucas Co. (\*Lou Campbell, photo).

Lou Campbell writes:

"On September 14, 1980 I photographed a western kingbird on Stange Rd. between Rt. 2 and the woods (Ottawa Co.) on a utility wire. The picture is very poor because the day was cloudy and cannot be reproduced.

From September 1930 through 1939 this species was found 4 times in Lucas County including a female and 3 young at Reno Beach July 29, 1933. (Specimens in OSU collection.) This is the only Ohio breeding record.

Michigan observers report the most recent occurrence August 14, 1566 in the Erie Marsh (Monroe Co.). No other records. The 1930 ones probably were associated with the drought years of that period. All of my early sightings were in the Cedar Point Marsh area.

Observers should always be alert to any kingbird seen after September 1st."

Great Crested Flycatcher

9/23 Cleveland (WNK), 9/19 Fairfield Co. (MT), 9/17 Portage Co. (LR), 9/11 Magee (MS).

Eastern Phoebe

Late: 11/12 Cleveland (WNK), 11/3 Lorain (JP), 11/1 Dayton (CB, BB), 10/31 Belmont Co. (BP).

Empidonax (sp?)

10/5 ONWR (TB, CEP).

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher

Early: 8/16 Magee Marsh (MS), 8/27 Dayton (CM); Late: 9/27 Magee (VF), 9/21 Alum Creek Res. (BP), Lake Rockwell (LR).

Acadian Flycatcher

9/17 Clearcreek (JC), 9/12 Washington Co. (LB), Oxford (JI).

Willow Flycatcher

9/17 Clearcreek (JC), 9/10 Magee (MS), 9/4 Oxford (JI).

Alder Flycatcher

Not reported.

Least Flycatcher

9/28 Magee (JP), 9/24 Clearcreek (JC).

Eastern Wood Pewee

Late: 11/1 Dayton (CB, BB), 10/12 Magee (JP, AT), 10/2 Cleveland (WNK),

Olive-sided Flycatcher

Very good migration; Early: 8/11 Shaker Lakes (CL, VF), 8/13 Magee (AT, MS), 8/18 Lake Logan (JP); Late: 9/24 Clearcreek (JC), 9/16 Cleveland (DC), 9/10 Columbus (JF), 9/7 Dayton (CM, JG, CG).

Horned Lark

Normal.

Tree Swallow

Late: 10/29 Dayton (CM, AVR), 10/21 Magee (MS); High: 9/27 Magee (2000+) (VF), 10/17 Seneca Co. (700+) (TB).

Bank Swallow

Late: 10/16 Seneca Co. (JK), 9/27 Magee (VF); High: 7/14 Seneca Co. (1500+) (TB), 7/24 Cleveland (350) (DJH), 8/12 Alum Creek Res. (400) (BS), 9/27 Seneca Co. (1000+) (JK).

Rough-winged Swallow

Late: 10/8 St. Mary's (VF), 10/5 ONWR (TB, CEP), Cedar Pt. NWR (JR), 10/4 HWSP (TP); High: 7/24 Sandusky Co. (250+) (TB), 9/23 HWSP (100+) (JI).

Barn Swallow

Late: 10/17 Cedar Pt. NWR (MS), 10/16 Maumee (MA), 10/12 St. Mary's (VF), 10/2 Delaware Res. (Delaware Co.) (JP); High: 7/24 Sandusky Co. (200+) (TB), 7/31 Cleveland (150) (WNK).

Cliff Swallow

Early: 8/1 Magee (MS), 8/10 Clark Lake (Clark Co.), (DO), 8/12 Fairfield Co. (MT), Alum Creek Res. (BS); High: 8/17 Hoover Res. (100+) (BP).

Purple Martin

Late: 10/2 Delaware Res. (JP), 9/27 HWSP (TP), Magee (VF); High: 7/25 Cleveland (303) (DJH), 8/24 Navarre (1000+) (MS), 8/30 Magee (200+) (VF).

Blue Jay

Normal.

Common Crow

Normal.

Black-capped Chickadee

Normal.

Carolina Chickadee

Normal.

Tufted Titmouse

Numbers seem to be improving but still low.

White-breasted Nuthatch

Numbers seem to be up noticeably, recovery is much quicker than titmouse.

Red-breasted Nuthatch

Good movement; Early: 8/14 Tiffin (2) (CH), 8/23 Magee (BP), Lorain (JP), 8/24 Sims Park (Cuyahoga Co.) (DC), 9/6 Aullwood (Montgomery Co.) (BB, DBo, CBo), 9/12 Washington Co. (LB), Cincinnati (GP).

Brown Creeper

Good movement; Early: 8/24 Delaware Co. (BP), 8/25 Aullwood (BB).

House Wren

Late: 10/16 Rocky River (WNK), 10/4 Oxford (JI).

Winter Wren

Good movement; Early: 9/20 Pickerington Ponds (JC), Sheldon's Marsh (Erie

Co.) (JP), 9/21 Huron (EE), 9/23 Columbus (JF), 9/29 Dayton (CM).

#### Carolina Wren

Slowly increasing, doing better in the south but there were 8 different reports in the northern third of the state, several were first sightings since 1976.

#### Long-billed Marsh Wren

Late: 11/9 Huron (JP), 10/29 Magee (MS), 10/17 Euclid (DC), 10/4 Clark Lake (3) (DC).

#### Short-billed Marsh Wren

The colony at Buck Creek SP was still present 8/23 (CM) and the Brown Co. colony left 8/15 (KM). Other sightings: 8/5 ONWR (2) (MS), 8/12-13 Alum Creek (JC, JP, BP), 10/1 Cleveland (WNK, TL), 10/4 Cleveland (LR), 10/6 Cleveland (TL).

#### Mockingbird

20 reports, seems to be increasing in the south and central parts of the state. Only 4 reports in the north. Unusual is an individual that was present at Magee from 9/15 through end of periods (m. ob.). Ed. Note: It's still there: 2/14/81.

#### Gray Catbird

Late: 11/8 Rocky River (WNK), 10/22 Hillsboro (NMN), 10/18 Magee (MS).

#### Brown Thrasher

Late: 11/11 Rocky River (WNK), 10/18 Magee (MS).

#### American Robin

10/17 Seneca Co. (200+) (TB), 10/26 Knox Co. (100+) (EM), 11/13 East Harbor SP (150+) (AT), 11/30 Wooster (130+) (JB).

#### Wood Thrush

Late: 10/5 Magee (JP), 9/26 Wooster (JB), 9/25 Rocky River (WNK), Clearcreek (JC).

#### Hermit Thrush

Late: 11/29 Cuyahoga Valley NRA (Summit Co.) (LR), 11/13 North Chargin (Geauga Co.) (DC), 11/2 Mentor (Lake Co.) (TB).

#### Swainson's Thrush

Early: 8/24 Cleveland (DC), Magee (JP), 9/2 Dayton (CM), 9/10 Columbus (JF); High: 9/20 Cleveland (73) (WNK); Late: 10/18 Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/15 Cleveland (DJH), 10/13 Dayton (CM).

#### Gray-creeked Thrush

Early: 8/24 Sims Park (DC), 9/10 Dayton (CM), 9/18 Fayette Co. (MI); Late: 10/12 Magee (JP), 10/11 Oxford (JI), 10/10 Fairfield Co. (MT), Pickerington Ponds (JC), 10/9 Dayton (CM).

#### Veery

Early: 8/9 Westerville (Franklin Co.) (BP), 8/24 Sims Park (DC); Late: 10/7 Rocky River (WNK), 9/24 Magee (MS).

#### Eastern Bluebird

Seems to be increasing; 2 at Navarre 11/26 (MS) were unusual, as were 7 in Lucas Co. 9/3 (TK).



Blue-gray Gnatcatcher

Late: 9/27 Sims Park (DC), 9/17 Portage Co. (LR).

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Early: 9/18 Magee (BP), 9/23 Cleveland (WNK, DC), 9/26 Franklin Co. (MT); High: 10/4 Clearcreek (100+) (JC), 10/7 Cleveland (84) (WNK), 10/5 Magee (60+) (BP).

Ruby-crowned Kinglet

Early: 8/4 Lancaster (HK), 9/7 Magee (AT), 9/10 Cleveland (WNK, DC), 9/20 Buck Creek SP (DO), 9/30 Fairfield Co. (MT), 10/9 Washington Co. (LB); High: 10/5 Magee (60+) (BP), 10/7 Cleveland (57) (WNK); Late: 11/26 Magee (MS).

Water Pipit

Early: 10/5 Seneca Co. (25+) (TB), Huron (JP), 10/6 Cleveland (WNK); High: 10/21 Seneca Co. (100+) (TB), 10/25 Findlay Res. (20+) (BS); Late: 11/22 Buck Creek SP (DO), 11/17 Geauga Co. (EE).

Cedar Waxwing

Most reporters indicate an excellent year with many observations and high numbers

Northern Shrike (D: central and northern)

Not reported.

Loggerhead Shrike (D: northern)

9/2 Lake Logan SP (JP), 10/20 Alum Creek Res. (JP).

Starling

Normal to increasing.

Warblers and vireos had a normal migration although several observers felt it started late.

White-eyed Vireo

Late: 11/9 Magee (AT, JP), 10/4 Hoover Res. (BP).

Yellow-throated Vireo

Late: 9/28 Cleveland (WNK).

Solitary Vireo

Late: 11/17 Shaker Lakes (DC), 10/27 Wellington (JP), 10/18 Buck Creek SP (DO).

Red-eyed Vireo

Late: 10/14 Sims Park (DC).

Philadelphia Vireo

Early: 7/28 Perrysburg (MS), 8/10 Lorain Co. (AT), 8/14 ONWR (LR, EE); Late: 10/4 Blendon Woods (Franklin Co.) (JF), 9/28 Rocky River (WNK), Magee (MS).

Warbling Vireo

Late: 10/5 ONWR (TB, CEP), 9/28 Rocky River (WNK), 9/26 Clearcreek (JC).

Black-and-White Warbler

Early: 7/28 Dayton (CM, PH), 8/3 Sims Park (DC), 8/13 Magee (AT, MS), 8/17 Hoover Res. (BP); Late: 10/5 Magee (JP); High: 9/10 Cleveland-Rocky River area

(20+) (WNK).

Prothonotary Warbler

Late: 9/10 Magee (MS).

Worm-eating Warbler

Late: 10/4 Lake Logan SP (JP).

Golden-winged Warbler

8/12 Portage Co. (EE), 9/2 Shaker Lakes (CL), 9/11 Clearcreek (JC).

Blue-winged Warbler

Early: 8/3 Sims Park (DC), 8/12-18 Portage Co. (EE), 8/30 Holmes Co. (EM);  
Late: 10/3 Lake Logan SP (JP), 9/27 Magee (MS).

Tennessee Warbler

Early: 8/6 Maumee (MA); Late: 10/18 Euclid (RH), 10/12 Oxford (JI), 10/5  
Magee (JP), Wooster (JB).

Orange-crowned Warbler

Early: 8/29 Lorain Co. (AT); Late: 10/15 Rocky River (WNK), 10/13 Dayton  
(NC, CM).

Nashville Warbler

Early: 8/15 Lorain Co. (AT), 8/24 Shaker Lakes (VF); Late: 11/6 Hebron N.F.H.  
(MI), 10/22 Columbus (HK), 10/12 Oxford (JI).

Northern Parula

Late: 10/6 Cleveland (WNK).

Yellow Warbler

Late: 9/26 Euclid (DC), 9/24 Magee (MS), 9/7 Fairfield Co. (MT).

Magnolia Warbler

Early: 8/20 Shaker Lakes (VF); Late: 11/4 Wooster (JB), 10/18 Rocky River  
(WNK).

Cape May Warbler

Early: 8/22 Westerville (BP); Late: 10/19 Zanesville (Muskingum Co.) (LB),  
10/15 Clearcreek (JC), 10/12 Magee (JP).

Black-throated Blue Warbler

10/13 Cleveland (RH), 10/7 Rocky River (WNK), 9/28 Magee (MS, JP), 9/25  
Washington Co. (LB).

Yellow-rumped Warbler

Large movements: 10/5 Wooster area (85+) (JB), 10/17 Cleveland (128) (WNK)  
and Tiffin (50+) (TB).

Black-throated Green Warbler

Late: 11/8 Oxford (MA), 10/25 Dayton (CM, NC, AVR), 10/18 Mentor (DJH) and  
Buck Creek SP (DO); High: 9/28 Sims Park (15) (DC).

Cerulean Warbler

9/12 Lake Logan SP (JP).

Blackburnian Warbler

Early: 8/13 Shaker Lakes (VF), 8/26 Clermont Co. (BP); Late: 10/9 Clearcreek (JC), 10/5 Wooster (JB) and Fairfield Co. (MT), 10/4 Delaware Co. (MT).

Yellow-throated Warbler

10/4 Clearcreek (JC), 9/26 Muskingum Co. (BP), 9/3 Hocking Co. (JP).

Chestnut-sided Warbler

10/5 Magee (JP), 10/3 Rocky River (WNK), 9/24 Clearcreek (JC), 8/5 Lake Rockwell (LR).

Bay-breasted Warbler

Early: 8/12 Shaker Lakes (VF); Late: 10/10 Pickerington Ponds (JC), 10/9 Rocky River (WNK), 10/2 Magee (MS); High: 9/11 Rocky River (38) (WNK), 9/14 Magee (20+) (MS), 9/21 Cincinnati (25+) (AW), 10/5 Wooster (20+) (JB).

Blackpoll Warbler

Late: 10/18 Fairfield Co. (MT), 10/9 Clearcreek (JC), 10/5 Magee (JP) and Wooster (JB), 10/3 Rocky River (WNK); High: 9/14 Magee (25+) (MS).

Pine Warbler

Normal: 9 sightings all between 9/1 and 9/28; 5 in north, 3 in south and 1 in central Ohio.

Kirtland's Warbler (D)

9/12 one adult male 4 miles south of Waterford, Ohio (Washington Co.) (\*LB)  
See documentation printed at end. Lynn Barnhart reports: "A few days before this sighting a Kirtland's Warbler was also sighted in Vienna, West Virginia which is about 12 miles southeast of the instant sighting in a straight line." Ed:  
A digest of previous Kirtland's sightings in Ohio is found in Ohio Cardinal Vol. 3, No. 1.

Prairie Warbler

8/30 Magee (JC, VF), Clearcreek (JC), 9/12 Logan (JP), 9/14 Magee (MS).

Palm Warbler

Late: 10/27 Mentor Headlands Beach SP (Lake Co.) (DC).

Ovenbird

Late: 10/19 Zanesville (LB), 10/10 Magee (MS).

Northern Waterthrush

Early: 8/2 Shaker Lakes (VF), 8/20 Sims Park (DC), 8/16 Magee (BP); Late: 10/11 Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/9 Rocky River (WNK), 10/5 Magee (JP).

Louisiana Waterthrush

8/10 Oregon (JR), 8/8 Zaleski SF (Vinton Co.) (JP).

Kentucky Warbler

8/10 Clearcreek (JC), 8/30 Holmes Co. (EM), 9/8 Hocking Co. (JP).

Connecticut Warbler (D: fall only)

9/6 Shaker Lakes (VF, banded), 9/10 Shaker Lakes (VF, banded), 9/14 Oxford (JI, banded), 9/19 Sims Park (immature) (DC, banded), 10/9 Clearcreek (JC).

Mourning Warbler

17 reports; Early: 8/23 Magee (BP), 8/29 Clearcreek (JC), 8/30 Magee (2)

(JC); High: 9/2-9 Shaker Lakes (1-3) (VF); Late: 9/28 Akron (WS), 9/25 Cleveland (DC); Inland sightings: 9/14 Lake Logan SP (JP), and Aullwood (VF).

Common Yellowthroat

Late: 11/20 Cleveland (WNK), 11/16 Wooster (JB), 10/12 Oxford (JI).

Yellow-breasted Chat

Late: 10/3 Cleveland (WNK), 9/4 Oxford (JI) and Hocking Co. (JP).

Hooded Warbler

Late: 9/30 Fayette Co. (MI), 9/26 Shaker Lakes (CL), 9/25 Washington Co. (LB) and Clearcreek (JC).

Wilson's Warbler

Early: 8/19 Cleveland (WNK), 8/26 Dayton (CM); Late: 9/30 Cleveland (WNK), 9/28 Magee (MS).

Canada Warbler

Early: 8/26 Portage Co. (EE), 8/19 Cleveland (WNK); Late: 9/30 Rocky River (WNK).

American Redstart

Early: 7/20 Sims Park (DC), 8/17 Hoover Res. (BP); Late: 10/2 Delaware Co. (JP), 9/30 Cleveland (WNK), 9/28 Magee (MS).

House Sparrow

Normal.

Bobolink

High: 8/17 Alum Creek Res. (150) (BP), 9/11 Alum Creek Res. (120) (BP), 8/31 ONWR 20+ (TK); Late: 9/29 Stages Pd. (BP), 9/27 Magee (MS).

Eastern Meadowlark

Late: 11/30 Killdeer Plains (JH), Delaware Co. (MT), 11/29 Cleveland (DJH), 11/26 Hillsboro (NMN), 11/25 Magee (MS).

Western Meadowlark

Not reported.

Red-winged Blackbird

Normal but a high of 20,000+ in Wooster area (10/16) was unusual (JB).

Yellow-headed Blackbird (D: away from Lake Erie)

8/29 ONWR female (BP, et al).

Orchard Oriole

Late: 8/26 Brown Co. (BP).

Northern Oriole

Late: 9/14 Lake Rockwell (EE), 9/8 Cleveland (WNK), 9/7 Magee (JP, BP).

Rusty Blackbird

Early: 9/25 Rocky River (WNK), 9/28 Magee (JP); High: 10/17 Franklin Co. (15) (MT), 10/18 Killbuck Marsh (Holmes Co.) (65) (JH), 11/2 Dayton (100+) (m. ob.).

Brewer's Blackbird

Not reported.



Common Grackle

Late: 11/29 Rocky River (WNK), 11/22 Wooster (300+) (JB), 11/21 Pickerington Ponds (JC); High: 10/8 Wooster (1800+) (JB).

Brown-headed Cowbird

High: 10/12 Fairfield Co. (500+) (MT), 11/16 Wooster (100+) (JB).

Scarlet Tanager

Late: 10/5 Rocky River (WNK), 9/25 Clearcreek (JC), 9/23 Lancaster (Fairfield Co.) (HK), 9/21 Magee (MS).

Summer Tanager

9/25 Clearcreek (JC), 9/24 Blendon Woods (BS), 9/12 Hocking Co. (JP).

Cardinal

Normal.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak

High: 9/11 Cleveland (38) (WNK), 9/28 Oxford (6 banded) (JI), 10/4 Shaker Lakes (12) (VF); Late: 10/9 Clearcreek (JC), 10/5 Rocky River (WNK), Fairfield Co. (MT), and 9/21-10/5 Hillsboro female (NMN), 10/4 Clark Lake (DO).

Blue Grosbeak (D: central and northern)

8/21 Lake Logan SP (\*JP).

Indigo Bunting

Late: 10/24 Findlay (Betty Hardisty), 10/22 Lancaster (HK), 10/19 Shaker Lakes (VF), 10/16 Pickerington Ponds (JC), 10/13 Lorain Co. (JP).

Dickcissel

Late: 8/24 Lucas Co. (TK), 8/16 Dayton (2) (JHN, JH, PH, CM), 8/13 Alum Creek Res. (JP), 8/12 Magee (MS).

Evening Grosbeak

First good numbers in several years. Most reports (29) occurred in November. Early: 9/7 Magee (MS); High: 11/23-28 Oak Openings (60+) (TK), 11/21 Findley SP (30+) (LR), 11/9 Rocky River (50+) (WNK).

Purple Finch

Early: 9/11 Shaker Lakes (VF), 9/21 Lorain (JP), 10/1 Sims Park (DC), 10/10 Tiffin (5) (CH), 10/16 Clearcreek (JC), and 10/17 Aullwood (JHN, CM).

House Finch

Numbers of this species are growing at a very fast rate. Largest numbers seemed to be in the NE part of the state, primarily Cleveland, Lorain, Akron. The line seems to move SW thru Columbus to Cincinnati and Dayton. Although, a flock of 20+ was reported in Marietta (LB), and small groups in Lancaster (JC, HK), Richland County (JH) and Zanesville (LB). The NW has very few reports to date. An interesting note is the number in Lorain. Between 8/1 and 11/30 (JP) banded 153, which brings to 252 the number banded since 11/79.

Common Redpoll

Good movement in early November. First reports are from ONWR 11/2 (JP, BP) and the Cleveland area (m. ob.). High: 11/8 Willoughby (Lake Co.) (1000) (JT). Cleveland (55) (WNK). Dayton reported the farthest south (11/23) (CM). 17 reports.

Pine Siskin

Also excellent movement. Early: 8/23-25 Lorain (2, 1 banded) (JP), 9/28

Magee (MA), 9/30 Wooster (JB); High: 10/19 Euclid (110) (RH), 11/26 Maumee (97) (MA), 10/28 Woos.(75)(JB), 10/18 Tiffin (51) (CH), 11/24 Marietta (30) (LB), 10/17 Cleveland (30) (WNK), 10/27-29 Ontario (Richland Co.) (6-30) (JH). Observed statewide by the end of November with a total of 43 reports.

American Goldfinch

Excellent numbers all fall.

Red Crossbill

11/7 Pickerington Ponds (\*JC).

White-winged Crossbill

11/30 Akron (3) (FF, WS).

Rufous-sided Towhee

Normal; Late: 11/30 Buck Creek SP (2) (DO), 11/20 Cleveland Hts. (DJH), 11/19 Rocky River (WNK), 11/16 Wooster (JB).

Savannah Sparrow

Normal; Late: 11/1 Lorain (JP), 10/21 Fayette Co. (MI), 10/16 Euclid (DC), 10/14 St. Mary's (CM, AVR).

Grasshopper Sparrow

Late: 10/9 Cleveland (WNK).

Le Conte's Sparrow (D)

10/22 Cleveland (\*DJH).

Henslow's Sparrow

9/30 Oxford (MA), 9/20 Sheldon's Marsh (JP), 8/20 Perry Co. (JC), 8/6 Oxford (JI).

Sharp-tailed Sparrow

9/28 Huron (2) (JP), 9/21 Huron (EE), 9/20 Sheldon's Marsh (JP), 9/19-20 Sheldon's Marsh (5-8) (JP).

Clay-colored Sparrow (D)

9/14 Kent (\*LR, WS).

Vesper Sparrow

Late: 11/3 Lorain Co. (JP), 10/21 ONWR (MS), 10/19 Cleveland (DJH).

Lark Sparrow

Not reported.

Dark-eyed Junco

Early: 9/10 Sims Park (DC), 9/14 Navarre (MS).

Tree Sparrow

Early: 10/26 ONWR (AT), Huron (JP), 11/1 Cleveland (WNK).

Chipping Sparrow

Late: 10/30 Oxford (JI, banded), 10/23 Cleveland (DJH), 10/22 Dayton (5) (CM, AVR); High: 9/16 Portage Co. (22: 9a, 13i) (LR), 10/16 Wooster (20) (JB).

Field Sparrow

Late: 11/8 Rocky River (WNK), 11/5 Oxford (JI), 11/3 Lorain (JP), 10/26 Oak

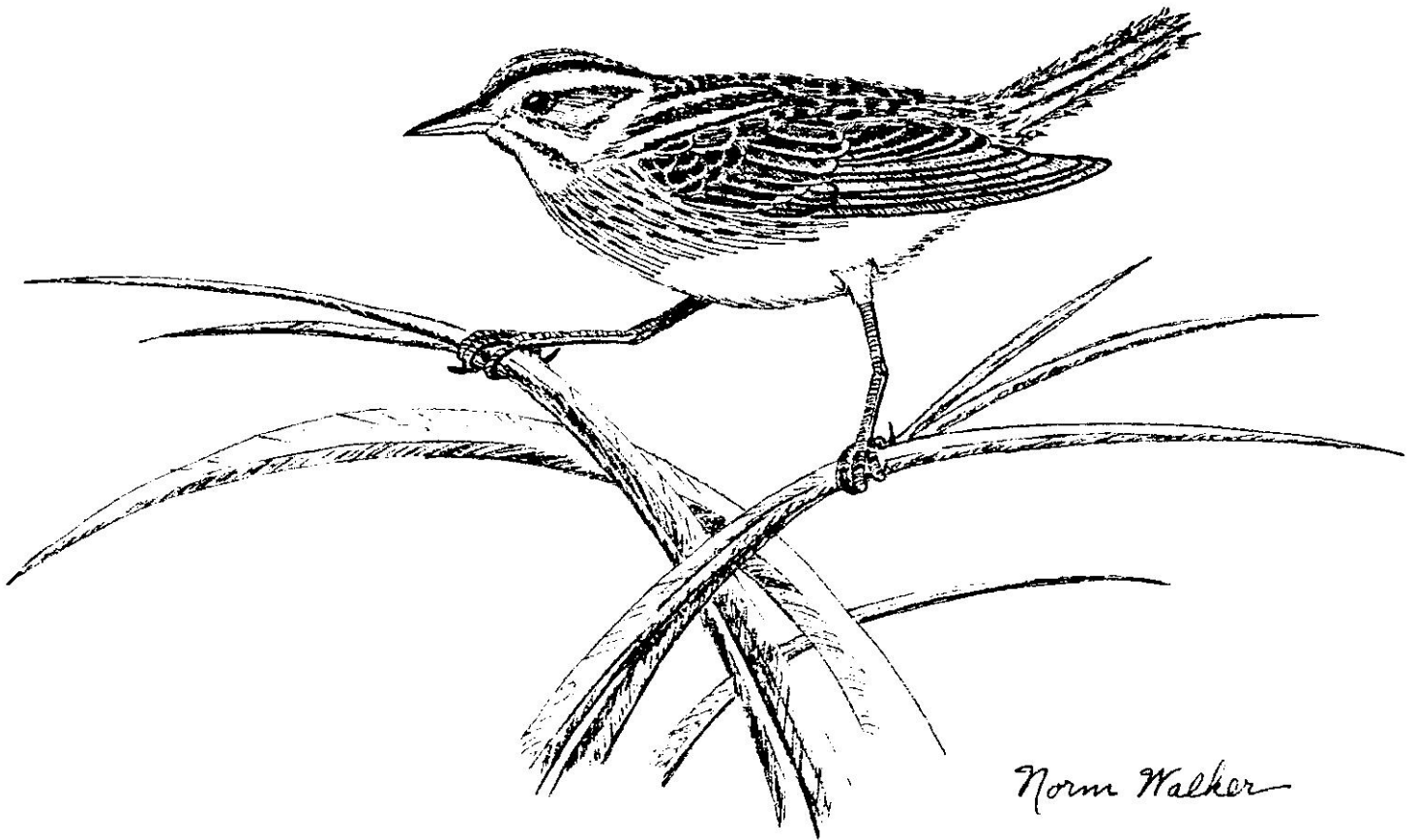
Harbor (Ottawa Co.) (MS), 10/25 Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/22 Cincinnati (NW).

White-crowned Sparrow

Early: 9/25 Cleveland (DC), 9/28 Magee (MS), 10/15 Franklin Co. (MT), Clearcreek (JC).

White-throated Sparrow

Early: 9/10 Cleveland (WNK, DC), 9/24 Clearcreek (JC), 10/4 Buck Creek SP (DO), 10/6 Fairfield Co. (MT); High: 10/4 Shaker Lakes (300+) (VF), 10/10 Cleveland (126) (WNK).



*Norm Walker*

Sharp-tailed Sparrow  
Pen and Ink Drawing  
Norm Walker  
707 Cranford Road  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45240

Fox Sparrow

Most observers felt that numbers were down. Early: 9/13 Cleveland (WNK); Late: 11/22 Buck Creek SP (DO), 11/18 Akron (WS), 11/13 Rocky River (WNK), Portage Co. (EE, LR).

Lincoln's Sparrow

Early: 9/11 Lake Logan SP (JP); Late: 10/28 Cleveland (WNK), 10/26 Oak Harbor (MS); High: 10/5 ONWR (11) (TB, CEP), Oak Harbor (10+) (MS).

Swamp Sparrow

Late: 11/30 Wooster (JB), 11/23 Clark Lake (DO), 11/15 Oxford (JI).

Song Sparrow  
Normal to slightly above numbers.

Lapland Longspur  
10/14 Cleveland (9) (TL), 10/19 Cleveland (2) (DJH), Huron (3) (JP), 11/20  
Cleveland (3) (WNK), 11/23 Lorain (LR), 11/29 Maumee (8) (MA).

Smith's Longspur (D)  
10/12 Cedar Point N.W.R. (\*JR). See documentation printed at end.

Snow Bunting  
Very good movement. Early: 10/20 Lucas Co. (TK), 10/21 Findlay Res. (JF);  
High: 11/13 Metzger Marsh (500+) (MS), 11/13 Vermillion (150+) (BS), 11/30 Erie  
Co. (100+) (BP), 11/13 East Harbor SP (100+) (AT).

Bird Report Contributors

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Ron Austing	(RA)	Christopher Lee	(CL)
Lynn Barnhart	(LB)	Tom LePage	(TL)
Tom Bartlett	(TB)	Edward MacArthur	(EM)
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Charlie Berry	(CB)	Charlotte Mathena	(CM)
Shane Blodgett	(SB)	Steve McKee	(SM)
Helen Bock	(HB)	Jananne McNitt	(JM)
Chet Bowsher	(CBo)	Roland Mercer	(RM)
Dixie Bowsher	(DBo)	Lymann Messecar	(LM)
Jim Bruce	(JB)	Glen Miller	(GM)
Robert Bruce	(RB)	Bill Moring	(BM)
Jerry Cairo	(JC)	Norm & Marge Neuberger	(NMN)
Lou Campbell	(LC)	Doug Overacker	(CO)
Nancy Cherry	(NC)	George Perbix	(GP)
A.H. Claugus	(AC)	Bruce Peterjohn	(BP)
Dave Corbin	(DC)	Town Peterson	(TP)
Elinor Elder	(EE)	John Pogacnik	(JP)
Vic Fazio	(VF)	Cheryl & Ed Pierce	(CEP)
Fred Fricker	(FF)	Worth Randle	(WR)
Jim Fry	(JF)	John Redman	(JRe)
Carolyn Garber	(CG)	Frank Renfro	(FR)
Jim Garber	(JG)	Larry Rosche	(LR)
Polly Hall	(PH)	Jack Ross	(JR)
Ray Hannikman	(RH)	John Seymor	(JS)
Eric & Mary Helfrich	(EMH)	Mark Shieldcastle	(MS)
John Herman	(JHr)	Bruce Stehling	(BS)
Jim Hickman	(JHN)	Woody Stower	(WS)
Jim Hill	(JH)	Dave Styer	(DS)
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Charlotte Hunt	(CH)	George Terlinden	(GT)
James Ingold	(JI)	Marjory Thomas	(MT)
Mark Irwin	(MIr)	Arden Thompson	(AT)
Melinda Irwin	(MI)	Anne Van Roekel	(AVR)
Tom Kemp	(TK)	Norm Walker	(NW)
Hermann Kind	(HK)	Susan Wilkerson	(SW)
William & Nancy Klamm	(WNK)	Art Wiseman	(AW)
		Jerry Talkington	(JT)

Cross-Reference

<u>Location</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>County</u>
Akron	Summit	Lancaster	Fairfield
Alum Creek Res.	Delaware	Lorain	Lorain
Aullwood	Montgomery	Magee	Ottawa
Aurora	Portage	Marietta	Washington
Avon Lake	Lorain	Maumee	Lucas
Barberton Res.	Summit	Mentor	Lake
Bay Village	Cuyahoga	Mentor Headlands	Lake
Bellevue	Seneca	Metzger	Lucas
Big Island WA	Marion	Navarre	Ottawa
Blendon Woods	Franklin	Nielson's Marsh	Erie
Buck Creek SP	Clark	North Chagrin	Geauga
Castalia	Erie	Oak Harbor	Ottawa
Cedar Pt. NWR	Lucas	Oak Openings	Lucas
Cincinnati	Hamilton	Oberlin Res.	Lorain
C.J. Brown Res.	Clark	Ontario	Richland
Clark Lake	Clark	ONWR	Ottawa
Clearcreek	Fairfield	Oregon	Lucas
Clearfork Res.	Richland and Morrow	Oxbow Area	Hamilton
Cleveland	Cuyahoga	Oxford	Butler
Columbus	Franklin	Paint Creek SP	Ross
Cuyahoga Valley NRA	Summit	Perrysburg	Wood
Dayton	Montgomery	Pickerington Ponds	Franklin
Delaware Res.	Delaware	Port Clinton	Ottawa
Dillion SP	Muskingum	Rocky Fork SP	Highland
East Harbor State Park	Erie	Rocky River	Cuyahoga
Euclid	Cuyahoga	Sandusky	Erie
Findlay Res.	Hancock	Sandusky Bay	Erie and Ottawa
Findley SP	Lorain	Shaker Lakes	Cuyahoga
Grand Lake St. Mary's	Mercer	Sheldon's Marsh	Erie
Hebron NFH	Licking	Sims Park	Cuyahoga
Hillsboro	Highland	Tiffin	Seneca
Hoover Res.	Delaware	Toledo	Lucas
Hueston Woods SP	Greene	Upper Sandusky	Wyandot
Huntington Beach	Cuyahoga	Vermillion	Erie
Huron	Erie	Walden Pond	Franklin
Kent	Portage	Wellington Res.	Lorain
Killbuck Marsh	Holmes	Westerville	Franklin
Killdeer Plains	Marion	Willoughby	Lake
Kiser Lake SP	Champaign	Wooster	Wayne
Lake Logan SP	Hocking	Worthington	Franklin
Lake Rockwell	Portage	Zaleski SF	Vinton
		Zanesville	Muskingum




Documentation  
Least Tern

Least terns have been reported before in Ohio. Lou Campbell in Birds of the Toledo area (1968) reports six different sightings of one bird each from 1934 to 1964. Milton B. Trautman in The Birds of Buckeye Lake, Ohio (1968) reports one sighting in 1924 of five birds over Buckeye Lake. However, three different sightings in one Fall from areas as divergent as Huron, Columbus and Cincinnati is certainly a high point for this species in Ohio. Here's the way it happened:

David Styer

On August 6, 1980 at 6:30 P.M. I, Myra H. M. Styer (my wife) and Abdallah Lyzzaik saw an immature least tern at the oxbow region of the Ohio River. This area is geographically within the state of Indiana and is about one mile from the corner of the intersecting boundary lines of Ohio and Kentucky. The bird



Two views of least tern at Huron, Ohio August 20, 1980. Photos taken by Tom LePage and reproduced by Gary Herbst.

was observed until 7:30 P.M. and then again at 8:30 P.M. It loosely associated with two black terns, standing next to them for a while (or on occasion) in nearly belly deep water. Most of the time it flew over the water at five to ten feet above the water with occasional vertical dives into the water. This "water" was a borrow pit cut out of cornfields to construct I 275. The bird was distinctly smaller than the black terns and distinctly larger than barn swallows also in the area. The bill was black, the feet appeared dark but we couldn't see

them well and the back and wings were pearly gray. There was a dark line or area through the eyes which continued around the back of the head. There was a second dark area on the edge of the bend of the wings. The trailing edge of the wing was white. The underside of the bird was white but not strikingly different in color from the pale back. The tail was forked but not extremely so. The voice was a short high-pitched note like a least sandpiper. We were within 100 to 200 yards of the bird but sometimes much closer. The sun was out and at our backs the first one-half hour of observation. We used 7 and 9 x 35 Nikon binoculars and a Questar with 40 and 60 power eyepieces.

Tom LePage

On August 20, 1980 at 8:20 A.M. I saw and photographed an immature least tern at Huron, Ohio. This area is a dredge landfill extending into Lake Erie adjacent to the Huron pier. It was a typical hazy day in August. I saw a small bird fly around looking to land. I thought it was a shore bird at first but could not place it. Then it landed on a mud flat about 60 feet away. It was a tern. The bird was between semi-palmated plover and killdeer size and closer to the plover. The bill was dark. The top of the head was buffy. There was a black eyestripe extending back around the head. The color of the stripe was not as solid in the back as at the eye. The back of the neck was brownish and this color extended down the back. The tail was white. The short wings had dark primaries with a dark shoulder patch. The secondaries were pale, the underparts white and the legs flesh colored. There was a small amount of white between the buffy top of the head and the black eyestripe. The bird moved three times and during one time was standing between a black tern and a common tern so that the size difference was obvious.

Bruce Peterjohn

On September 23, 1980 at 5:50 P.M. I observed an adult least tern for 20 minutes at Alum Creek Reservoir, Delaware County, Ohio. Most of the time the bird sat on a large muddy island near the reservoir dam with five caspian terns. On several occasions it made several short flights over the reservoir but did not feed. I estimated the bird to be about 400 to 500 feet away. I observed it with a 20 power telescope. During direct comparison in flight, the bird was slightly larger than a killdeer but was dwarfed by caspian terns. The bird had a white patch on its forehead immediately above the bill. Remainder of the cap and nape were black while a narrow black line extended from the bill through the eye. The cheeks, throat and entire underparts were white. The back and wing coverts were a medium gray with a dark brown patch on the shoulder. In flight, the upper surface of the wings were mostly medium gray except for the brown patch on the coverts and the outer three primaries which were blackish. The underwings were mostly white, shading towards grayish under the primaries. The upper tail coverts were white. The tail was slightly forked and white with grayish outer tail feathers. The bill was very slim and small. It was mostly black except for a yellowish base. The legs and feet were yellowish or yellowish orange.

Editor

The closest known nesting locations of the least tern (*Sterna albifrons* *athalassos*) in the interior United States as of June, 1975 according to Robert L. Downing, Survey of Interior Least Tern Nesting Populations, *American Birds* Volume 34, No. 2 (1979) is that portion of the Mississippi River in the 150 miles below Cairo, Illinois. Here 300 least terns in 11 colonies were counted. The Ohio River (Styer's observation point) according to Mr. Downing has not had

a nesting least tern since 1961 although he saw several potential sandbars available.

Plumage descriptions in Bent, Life Histories of North American Gulls and Terns (Dover, 1963) indicate that these three sightings were of three different birds. The bird seen by David Styer could well be a mature least tern in winter plumage since no buffy crown or head or brownish back all characteristic of the juvenile was reported. The first postnuptial molt occurs in July or August of the second year.

#### Notes

Please add the following observation to the Spring 1980 issues (Vol. 3, No. 1):

White Pelican (D)

5/24 Oregon (Lucas Co.) (Mark Shields).

Please delete the following observation from the Spring 1980 issue (Vol. 3, No. 1):

Baird's Sandpiper (D: Spring only)

5/24 Ottawa NWR (4) (VF). Vic Fazio writes:

"I have just read that there is one confirmed spring sighting of this species east of the Mississippi (Amenia, Dutchess Co., N.Y., May 31, 1979). Therefore, although I was ignorant of the rareness of occurrence, my sighting should have been documented. Since it was not it should not have been published. I still believe what I saw were Baird's Sandpipers but nevertheless I should have documented the sighting." Ed. Note: The article mentioned above did say one confirmed sighting east of the Mississippi but probably meant by photograph or specimen and probably was restricted to the east coast (See American Birds Vol. 32, No. 5 (985) and Vol. 33, No. 5 (756). As, for example, there is a documented sighting reported from Waukegan, Ill. June 9, 1979 (See American Birds Vol. 32, No. 5 (1014). We agree that all spring records should be documented.

Please add the following observation to the Summer 1980 issue (Vol. 3, No.1):

Yellow-billed Sapsucker

6/21 Morgan Swamp (Ashtabula Co.) (nesting) (Jim Bissell, Cleveland Mus. Nat. Hist.).

## Highs and Lows of 1980

Several bird report contributors responded to the call to tell you of their most exciting and most disappointing birding adventures of last year. Here are their stories:

### Charlotte Mathena

On November 26th after a morning of disappointing birding, Anne Van Roekel and I were homeward bound on a very busy road, when I sighted at some distance a few birds flying in a half vee formation. When their large size became apparent, I pulled the car off on the berm as traffic whizzed by. The birds flew over the car with long necks stretched and long legs trailing their gray bodies. SEVEN SANDHILL CRANES. Unbelievable, seven sandhill cranes flying over a residential and commercial area. I recklessly pulled the car into traffic and not too safely turned left in front of speeding cars to chase the cranes that had disappeared south along a narrow road. After speeding a one-half mile, we spotted the birds ahead; only to be amazed as they soon circled over a farm and came down. We sped 100 yards up the farmer's drive to his house and saw the cranes about 90 yards out in a field of very short grass. The farmer came out and after deciding we were crazy but harmless, said we were welcome to stay and watch those "turkeys". We sat in the car and gawked at the cranes as they preened and walked around. Although not alarmed, after 25 minutes of rest, they took off, circled the field and flew away to the south. Anne and I sat there almost disbelieving that we had seen seven majestic cranes walking in a field that was not more than 1½ miles from the busy Dayton Mall shopping center. We figured if we had been driving home 30 second sooner or later, we would have missed seeing them fly over. Sometimes birders are lucky.

Nothing has been terribly disappointing but this was the most so: In July we were headed for St. Mary's Fish Hatchery to see the latest good birds in the area. It is normally a 1½ hour drive, but because the freeway was partially closed for repairs, it was a 2½ hour drive for us. We were all hot and impatient when we arrived. Then the bad news was the four American avocets had flown. The other shorebirding there was mediocre that day. A trip for naught. But then all birders expect those kinds of days. But the avocet is such a beauty to miss.

### Ray Hannikman

Drive-in Snowy Owl. On the evening of November 10, 1980 Dave Corbin and I observed some unusual behavior exhibited by the Snowy Owl that was frequenting Wildwood Park here in Cleveland. To be sure, the owl was there, on the beach, close to cars (and rats), and seemingly oblivious to his audience of admirers. Besides doing typical Snowy Owl things like perching on buildings, posts, and boulders, Dave and I observed the owl drinking or cleaning its bill in water. After the owl had eaten a rat, it flew to a puddle in the parking lot and dipped its beak several times into the water. The bird also flew over to the yacht club basin and repeated this same procedure at the water's edge. Whether the owl was washing its beak or drinking could not be ascertained. Whatever the owl was doing, it provided us with an excellent evening of entertainment.

### Bruce Stehling

My highlight was watching a Glossy Ibis feed in a pool beside a road in southeastern Franklin County. Jim Fry told me about it and 20 minutes later I saw it.

However, the Brant at Huntington Beach was the other extreme. I drove 175 miles to Huntington and saw only a Black Labrador catch a stick from the water. How exciting.

On November 8, I was at Ottawa National Wildlife Refuge and saw a beautiful sight. I was watching about 3,000 Canada Geese when they all started taking flight. An animal was chasing some deer causing the flight. What noise! All of the geese were in the air. The animal was a big white-tailed deer buck with a large rack. In all the noise and feathers flying the deer got scared and just stopped and looked into the sky at the geese. That was a sight you don't see every day.

#### Hermann Kind

My birding highlight of the year was the sighting of an adult Ferruginous Hawk at Point Reyes, California. This hawk circled low over a grassy hillside and then alighted on a raised hummock within 100 yards of us and perched there for some time while we focused our scope on it for an excellent observation. This took place on the 28th of January. I have seen this hawk before but never as close or as well as this time.

The greatest disappointment of the year was an unsuccessful attempt to see a Glossy Ibis that had been observed for several weeks near Lithopolis, Ohio. We did not learn of the presence of this bird until it had been there for a few weeks and when we went out there the day after we learned about it, it was no longer there.

#### Vic Fazio

Certainly, for me, the highlight of the year came May 11 at Magee Marsh with the discovery of a Cinnamon Teal. However, this was only just compensation for the disappointing and frustrating time I had in late February and early March. Going to school in Springfield, Ohio has its disadvantages. One of these was having to sit around while the Heermann's Gull and Tufted Duck were at Lorain. As it was I was able to bird Lorain, February 9, March 2, and March 15 but I missed both birds by as little as 24 hours.

#### Jim Fry

The birding highlight of my year was February 12 at the Muny Pier in Lorain when at 1:10 P.M. John Pogacnik pointed out to me, Arden and Erdine Thompson the Heermann's Gull he had just moments before discovered. The Heermann's Gull was my 300th Ohio life ABA bird. Just 25 minutes earlier, John had shown me another life bird, a Thayer's Gull, which as number 299.

My most disappointing moment was when I arrived at Huron on July 28 and found out that the Arctic Tern Bruce Peterjohn had discovered the day before was gone.

#### Matt Anderson

Disappointments: Driving several hours out of our way to go to Mt. Evans in Colorado to get Brown-Capped Rosey Finch, Ptarmigan and Pine Grosbeak only to find that the road to the top was still closed because of snow (on June 20). Being on the verge of identifying a group of about 10 ducks as Mexican Ducks only to be kicked off the property. We ended up not finding them anywhere else. Being within five feet or so of a calling Black Rail at Irwin Prairie for about

five minutes without ever seeing the darned thing.

Highlights: The Big Day on May 12 with Tom Kemp, Eric Durbin and Pete Montion on which I recorded 166 species of birds - 27 more than my previous high. Picking up 83 new species on a trip to Arizona and Colorado when I only expected in the vicinity of fifty.

Overall, the highlights far outweighed the disappointments of 1980.

Jerry Cairo

My disappointing moment of the year came on May 31, 1980. While in the waters of Toussaint Creek, my two birding companions saw a King Rail from the bank while I never saw the bird. My birding highlight was on May 11, 1980 when I saw my first spring overflight in Ottawa County.

John Herman

My birding highlights for 1980:

The Ohio Cardinal getting more subscribers and bird report contributors plus the vastly better, expanded content of the magazine than that of the magazines first two years issues;

The varied thrush at Mansfield, Ohio feeder, 10 February - 12 March 1980;

The 34 white-fronted geese at Wayne County Plain Twp. (Blach Leyville), 23-27 March 1980.

And so it goes. What is one man's highlight may well be another's disappointment. Welcome to 1981.

Register Your Feeder

David Reed, President of the Black Swamp Chapter of the Audubon Society is conducting a bird feeder survey in Ohio. He asks any Ohio feeder enthusiast to help him by contributing information as to the number and type of species using their feeder. He supplies the feeder report forms and you count the maximum number of each species using your feeder on any one day selected by you twice each month. This research project has been successful for a number of years in Michigan. Mr. Reed received a research grant from the Ohio Audubon Council for this work. If you'd like to help, write:

David Reed, President  
Black Swamp Audubon  
15-374 Rd. TR #1  
Napoleon, Ohio 43545



BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.

1. Species Common Eider 2. Number: 2 (1 ♂, 1 ♀)
3. Location Little Cedar Point, Ohio
4. Date: 11-8-80 5. Time Bird seen: 2:45 PM to (Fly-by)
6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field):  
MALE LARGE duck (my 1<sup>st</sup> thought was geese) slow, low flight. Predominantly white, head, neck, chest, back, and inner wings.  
FEMALE - ASSUMED identity because of companion.
7. Description of voice, if heard: NONE
8. Description of behavior: SLOW, HEAVY wingbeat - low flight
9. Habitat - general: OVER LAKE ERIE OFF POINT heading East.  
specific:
10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain:  
WHAT ELSE?
11. Distance (how measured)? 75-100 yds. Estimate 12. Optical equipment: BINOCS
13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): EXCELLENT
14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: STUDIED in ALL PLUMAGES 1977 & 1980 ALASKA
15. Other observers: NONE
16. Did the others agree with your identification?
17. Other observers who independently identified this bird:
18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:  
PETERSON, Golden Book.
19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description? 6 hours
- Signature: [Signature] Address: RD #4, Box 6 B
- Date: 11-8-80 City, State: WAUSEON, OH 43567

Please see reverse side for birds that should be documented

BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.

1. Species Smith's Longspur 2. Number: ONE
3. Location Little Cedar Point
4. Date: Oct. 12, 1980 5. Time Bird seen: 10:30 AM 1 minute
6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field):  
 Small, sparrow-like bird, short conical bill, suggestion of light malar line and eyebrow, streaked back (black & brown - not gray) RICH, WARM BROWN OR BUFF underparts, appearing plain (no streaking) prominent white outer tail feathers. WAS WITH SMALL MIXED FLOCK including MYRTLEWARBLERS, WHITE-CROWNED SPARROWS, JUNCOES.
7. Description of voice, if heard: NONE
8. Description of behavior: MOVING ON ROCKS, SMALL DRIFTWOOD, HOPPING FROM SMALL MIXED FLOCK.
9. Habitat - general: LAKE SHORE, LEeward side.  
 specific: ROCKY AREA, SOME DRIFTWOOD - brush.
10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain:  
Pipits, white-tailed sparrows, other Longspurs.
11. Distance (how measured)? 40-50 feet (estimate) 12. Optical equipment: Binoculars
13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): EXCELLENT
14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: SEEN IN BREEDING PLUMAGE ONLY (ALASKA)
15. Other observers: NONE
16. Did the others agree with your identification?
17. Other observers who independently identified this bird:
18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:  
PETERSON, Golden Book. PROCESS OF ELIMINATION WITH OTHER possible identification.
19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description? 8 hours

Signature

Address: RR #4, Box 6B, Wausau, WI

Date: 10-12-80

City, State: WAUSAU, WI 54987

Please see reverse side for birds that should be documented

Lynn Barnhart  
124 Muskingum Dr.  
Marietta Ohio

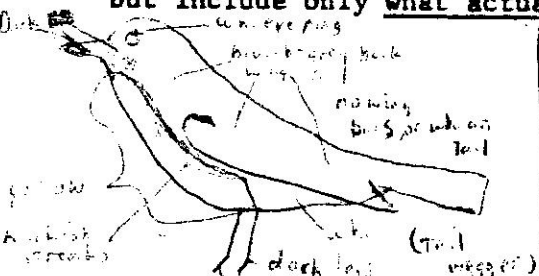
BIRDS: VERIFYING DOCUMENTATION OF AN EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT RECORD.

1. Species Kirtland's Warbler 2. Number: 1

3. Location Camp Herold 4-H Camp (4 mi. south of Waterloo Ohio on Wattersburg Turnpike 107, 108 and 172)

4. Date: 9-17-80 5. Time Bird seen: 8:00 am to 8:10 am

6. Description of size, shape and color-pattern (describe in great detail all parts of the plumage, and beak and feet coloration, in addition, to the diagnostic characteristics, but include only what actually was seen in the field):



Worble sized bird. Back, wings, tail bluish-grey. Chin, throat, breast, belly (on legs) yellow. Sides of breast and belly (below wing) speckled with black-brown streaks. Belly from leg to under tail coverts white. White eye ring, and sides of head darker than rest of head. Dark bill and legs. No obvious wing bars or tail spots. No yellow rump. Wags tail occasionally.

7. Description of voice, if heard: not heard

8. Description of behavior: Stayed in pine trees about 6-10 feet up, on outer edge of trees, searching among needles, on ~~low~~ branches.

9. Habitat - general: Deciduous woods surrounding a 20 year old pine & spruce plantation (Norway Spruce, Red and White Pine)  
specific: In Red pine tree 6-10' up on outer branches, searching among needles.

10. Similarly appearing species which are eliminated by questions 6, 7 & 8, Explain:  
Canada warbler - no streaks on side, no white eye ring, legs not dark.

Magnolia warbler - has yellow rump, white in middle of tail feathers; ~~white wing bars~~

11. Distance (how measured)? 25-30' (estimated)

12. Optical equipment: 10 X 50 binoculars.

13. Light (sky, light on bird, position of sun in relation to bird and you): foggy day; fog was lifting and after bird was seen, fog was clear of fog. sun was coming thru fog brightly and was behind and to right of bird and me.

14. Previous experience with this species and similarly appearing species: none with this species. But I have seen Canada and Magnolia warblers numerous times in the field and up close (banding).

15. Other observers: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Did the others agree with your identification? \_\_\_\_\_

17. Other observers who independently identified this bird: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Books, illustrations and advice consulted, and how did these influence this description:  
Golden: A Guide to Field Identification of Birds of North America

19. How long after observing this bird did you first write this description? A picture description as above was done in field after sighting bird.

Lynn Barnhart Address: 124 MUSKINGUM DR  
Signature

Date: 12-13-80 City, State: MARIETTA OHIO 43750

A few days before this sighting a Kirtland's Warbler was also sighted in Vienna WVa (about 12 miles SE of Camp Herold in a straight line)

Species: Eared Grebe

Number: 1

Location: Dredge disposal area in Lorain harbor, Lorain, Lorain County, Ohio

Date: 9 November 1980

Time: 1520 to 1630 EST, under continuous observation

Description:

In direct comparison, the bird was similar in size to a horned grebe. However, its shape was noticeably different. Its forehead was much more abrupt; the peak of the crown was almost directly above the eye. On the horned grebe, the forehead was more slanting with the peak well behind the eye. The head also appeared to be relatively smaller on the eared grebe. The neck appeared to be shorter and was distinctly slimmer on the eared grebe. When swimming, the posterior portion of the body appeared to ride noticeably higher on the water on the eared grebe.

There were also noticeable differences in bill size and shape between the two species. The bill of the eared grebe was much smaller and slimmer than the horned grebe. At a distance, the eared grebe hardly appeared to have a bill at all. On the eared grebe, the upper mandible was virtually straight from its base to its tip while the upper mandible of the horned grebe was noticeably curved. The lower mandible of the eared grebe was also straight except for the upturned tip while on the horned grebe, this mandible was also noticeably curved. For both species, the bill was uniformly dark.

On the eared grebe, the crown was blackish. On the side of the face, a dusky gray patch extended from the crown down below the eye with a narrow dusky line continuing behind the eye down to the neck. This vertical dusky line separated two grayish-white patches, one on the cheek immediately below the eye, the other on the back of the head and extended from the base of the neck to slightly above eye level. The nape was blackish while the throat was uniformly dusky gray. The breast and sides were a similar dusky gray. The upperparts were uniformly blackish-gray (darker than sides). The eye was red.

Voice Description: Not heard.

Behavior: During the entire time, the bird was actively feeding with a flock of horned grebes. It dove frequently and tended to stay under the water longer than the horned grebes.

Habitat: The open waters of Lake Erie along the rip-rapped edge of the dredge disposal area. The bird spent most of the time within 100 yards of shore or the disposal area.

Elimination of similar species:

Separation from the horned grebe is quite tricky. While this bird was quite dusky and its plumage was similar to eared grebes pictured in field guides, horned grebes can also be quite dusky and have similar plumages. Hence, plumage alone does not eliminate horned grebes.

Horned grebes were eliminated on the basis of shape characteristics. In particular, head shape differences, the shorter and slimmer neck, slimmer bill and differences in bill shape were used to eliminate the horned grebe. Of these, differences in bill size and shape were the determining field marks although there were distinct differences with regards to all of these characteristics.

Distance: During most of the observation, the bird was approximately 200 feet from the observer. On one occasion, the bird swam within 50 feet of the observer.

Optical Equipment: 20X telescope

Light and weather conditions:

Sunny, with sun at the observer's back. Lighting conditions were good during most of the time although the light started to fade as the sun set.

Previous Experience:

I had seen eared grebes on 12 prior occasions (including within a month in California) while I am quite familiar with the horned grebe (with roughly 200+ prior observations).

Other Observers: Don Tumblin, Bill & Nancy Klamm, John Pogacnik plus several birders from Lorain. Tom LePage and Dave Corbin saw the bird on the following day. All agreed with this identification.

Books consulted: None

This description is taken from field notes written during the observation.



Bruce Peterjohn  
105-K E. Ticonderoga Dr.  
Westerville, OH 43081  
9 Nov. 1980