binoculars were trained on the passing flock and the number of binocular fields were counted representing the entire flock. Actually 31 such fields were recorded and on the basis of 155 birds per pattern estimated 4,805 birds. As all field estimates are generally under-estimates & believe this number of birds is conservative. The per cent frequency of the three species are: molothrus ater = 80%; Agelaius phoeniceus 13%; Sturnus vulgaris 7%. The sex ratio of molothrus was approx 8 ♂♂ to 1 ♀. In the case of Agelaius phoeniceus and Sturnus was not able to estimate percentages of sexes. I did not see the females of agelaius but believe there were a few represented. The most noticeable thing about this flock was that all three species were uniformly distributed without tendency for separation. Flock movement of several species of birds are not governed conditioned training so it would indicate that the three species have had a long period of evolution together. Observation made at 4-5 P.M.

307 W 23rd St., Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Oct 16, 1948

The same flock of birds were feeding in field this afternoon as was there yesterday. At 5:10 P.M they left wilfully and flew to the south. They fed for some time earlier in a corn field.

Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Oct. 17, 1948

First frost last night. Practically all maples at maximum color.

Oct 18, 1948

Frost checked many flowering plants. Noted 5 robin enroute to K.U.

Oct 30, 1948

At 5:30 P.M heard several Cicadas calling enroute to trailer at W 23rd St. from to K.U. (east side of Campus hill). With practically all leaves off trees, & wonder what they feed upon. Temp last few days with frosty morning.

Oct. 31, 1948

Last night and this morning with fog and visibility approx 200 feet. Enroute to school from 307 W 23rd St to Museum Natural History at K.U. observed the highest concentration of robins birds in the area. This unusual number was correlated with fog. The following