JOURNAL 1953

JAMES W. BEE

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Museum Natural History, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Feb. 19, 1953.

Received 2 live ♀ Dicrostonyx groenlandicus subarcatus from Dr. Robert Rausch of the Public Health Center of Anchorage. These animals were taken at Point Barrow or Anaktuvuk Pass. These animals arrived in good condition and are now housed in animal house and fed on lettuce, carrots, prepared food and fresh dandelions. Dry grass used for nesting material. Still in summer pelage. Did not eat prepared food.

March 8, 1953

Approximately 250 blue and snow geese flew high N over campus at about 3:00 P.M. They were flying in 3 wedge formations <<< and in consistent order as if they had become adjusted to their formation from long flight in the air. They called almost continually. Approx. 10% were snow and the rest were blues. Mode frequently than not, the snows were found in 2 or 3 but many were singles and randomly placed among blues.

March 9, 1953

Heard flock of geese (blues and snows) fly N over Mus. Nat. Hist. at Univ. of Kansas about 8:00 P.M. They were low and called continuously, moreso as they passed over the campus of lighted street lamps.

[see page 530310-7 for insert of march 10, 1953]

March 11, 1953

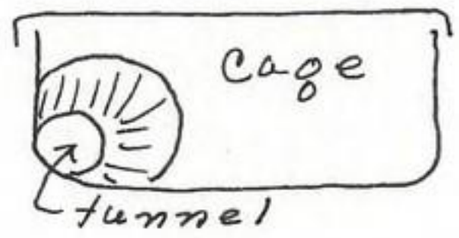
Measured and weighed the 2 Dicrostonyx (see notes Feb. 19, 1953 as follows:

♀ length approx. 118 mm; weight 43.1 gms. (530828-1)
♀ length approx. 114 mm; weight 38.1 gms. (530~~818~~ 506 -1

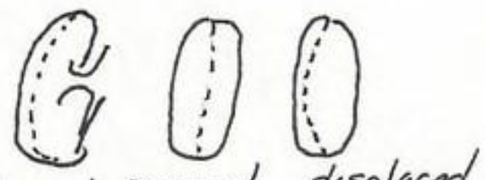
These two animals still retain their summer molt and lack the secondary thumb. Their health is good and no signs of nervousness in evidence. Diet todate predominantly fresh lettuce, secondarly carrots, leaves of carrots. Occasionally fresh dandelions tops, radish tops and green grass are fed to them which they eat with great gusto! Their containers of approx. 12x9x6 inches are plastic with perforated metal top..

The area of the cage is filled with 80% dry grass which they use for a nest. They remain inside the nest with exterior opening most of the time. When they come out they force their heads thru the top or sides for inspection. If a head of lettuce is placed in their way they will form a runway thru it by eating away the edges of the leaves.

Room with circulating air and cooled to 70° F. Vibration present from air conditioner. Every other day the entire bot of dry grass and food is replaced.



No. 530828-1 more active and aggressive than 530506-1. No. 530828-1 will fight back when hand is placed near him by voice, stance and pawing of feet. It will seldom bite but will pull its bluff by assuming an attitude of pugnaciousness and alertness to striking. If it merely attempts to defend itself it will stand side ways and reform its body masses so that the greatest bulwark is toward the intruder. During these moments the black line, which normally is arranged centrally along the back, is displaced about 1/2 inches on the side toward the intruder. They can stand upright or on tibia-fibula without effort. Observed the no 530828-1 to immediately cut all the green from top of carrot placed in the container before starting to eat the green or the carrot proper. Feces placed in one position generally in trailway or just to side. Started weight-length experiment of number 530311-1 as of this date.



March 20, 1953

Weight of Dicrostonyx experiment no. 530311-1 today as: 530828-1 ♀ 45.9 gms; 530506-1 ♀ 45.1 gms. Since march 11, the ♀ no. 530828-1 has gained 2.8 gms and the ♀ 530506-1 7.0 gms. (The numbers of the animals are based on the date of death - see these dates). Since about march 18, there has been a change in pelage and on the 20th of March, at noon, the greyish white hair had replaced the normal pelage as indicated on the accompanying deagram for both females. The white on the side of the head and on the rear of 530828-1 extends to white of venter. The black dorsal line is obliterated as the molt develops progressively backward or forward from the centers of molt. The new hair does not

appear as white as the typical winter molt. The food has been regular and the same as oregionally started. There has been a gradual change in weather from winter to spring just preceding this molt and the room has been slightly warmer. Secandary thumb not developed.

March 22, 1953

Weighed and recorded progressive stage of molt of the two Dicrostonyx (experiment No. 530311-1). The advance of grey-white hair as indicated on preceding deagram (green color). There is a general whitenning of sides that shows a general replacement rather than a front line progressive change of molt as is found on the head. Dorsal black line being obliterated by molt line. The weight of the Dicrostonyx at noon today is: 530828-1 44.9 gms and no. 530506-1 44.1 gms. Both females are losing weight due to this physeological change of molting. Food remains the same in quantity and kind.

March 23, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx at noon (ex. no. 530311-1). The change of molt is indicated on preceding deagram in blue color. The change has been very drabatic at this point as the grey-white hair rapidly invades the sides of both animals. Two uneffected and destinct areas remain on no. 530506-1 directly in front of the ears. The weight at noon today is: 530828-1 43.8 gms; 530506-1 43,7 gms showing a gradual loss of weight during the molting period. The female 530828-1 has lost more weight than no 530506-1 since yesterday. It is unusual that these lemming have retained their summer pelage throughout winter and are now changing into winter pelage as spring develops in Kansas. Could it be individual or seasonal.

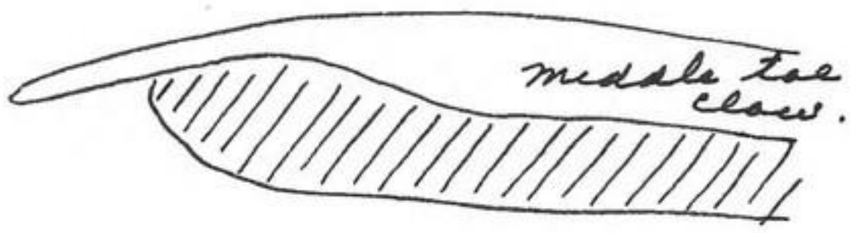
March 24, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx at noon, ex. no. 530311-1. Yellow in previous diagram shows molt change since the 23rd of march. Female no 530828-1 had an abrupt change on head, filling area between eyes. The most anterior white of head is more grey. The posterior line of molt overthrusts the summer molt thus:  . It shows

longer length of new hair. Ears still brown and darkest area of old hair on body except black dorsal line, white developing on and behind front legs. Female no. 530506-1 made first bisection of dorsal line and extends posteriorly between the ears about 1/4 inches. Except for the dark line and old pelage on dorsal area, particularly behind the head, the lemming is in good winter molt. The hair is not as long or as white as it will get later on. Most posterior line of molt remains distinct from the white of rump. The sides have come in abruptly and as a general fusion of white hair throughout the old hair rather than a distinct abrupt progressive line of demarkation as has been true with the head molt and posterior molt. Weights at noon for no. 530828-1, 44.0 gms; no 530506-1, 43.0 gms.

March 25, 1953

Pelage change of Dicrostonyx (el. no. 530311-1) as follows at noon today: no 530828-1 with more progressive molt than no. 530506-1 with gradual enlargement of most areas and two new spots of white hair beginning on back. No 530506-1 comparatively stabelized with slow but gradual change of dorsal line area. Dark line still indicated in most of new molt areas. This area is apparently slow to change. Weight at noon of 530528-1, 44.2 gms; 530506-1, 42.8 gms. Secondary claw about thus:
It has gradually developed in the last 5 days.



March 26, 1953

Pelage and weight change of Dicrostonyx (el. no 530311-1) Most change in male in new areas on back which developed yesterday. Head pelage extending backward by two prongs near ears. Ears still dark brown but with a few white hairs present. Posterior molt line still sharp and distinct as in no. 530506-1. Weights at noon 530828-1, 44.8; no. 530506-1, 43.2 gms. Their general activity has been good. It appears that they have eaten less food during the first part of the molt. Food has remained the same in kind and quantity. no 530828-1 has continued to be the more active throughout the molt. Feces placed in cer-

areas of the cage.

March 27, 1953

Addresses of personnel concerned with Gorgas memorial Institute: (may receive appointment with this group)

Dr. Stanford F. Farnsworth
Pan American Sanitation Bureau
Apartado 383
Guatemala City, Guatemala

Dr. Jorge Bashell M.
Escuela Superioreda Nigiene
Carrera 12th 5-53
Bogata, Columbia

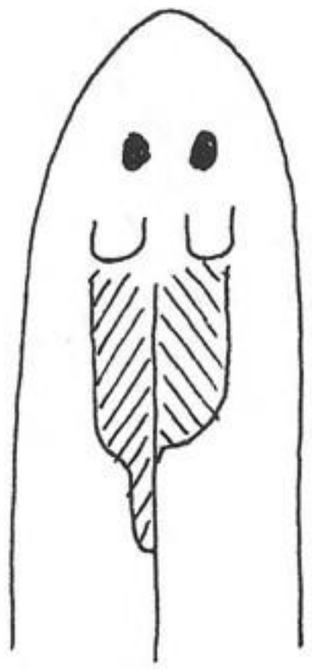
Dr. Harold Trapido
Gorgas memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, Incorporated. Ex. Office, 1835 Eye Street, NW., Wash., D.C. Phone Panama 3-3197.
Gorgas memorial Lab., Apartoa 1252, Panama R de P.

Dr. Harold Trapido (Panama)
Gorgas memorial Laboratory
Apartado 1252
Panama R de P. as above

Dr. Pedro Galindo - Ibid and
Ex. Office, Washington, D.C., 1835 Eye Street, N.W.

March 27, 1953

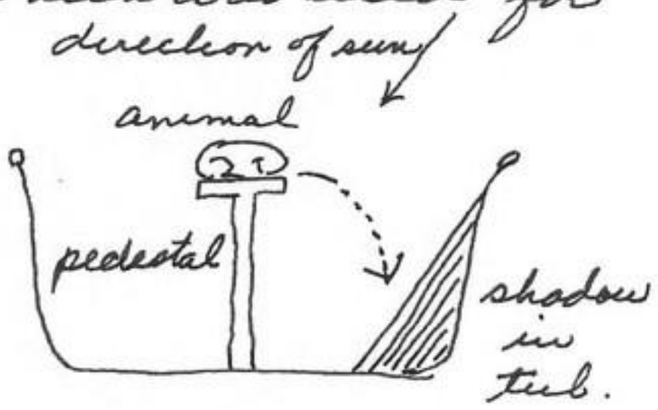
Examined Dicrostonyx (ex. no. 530311-1) as follows: weight of no. 530828-1, 46.6 gms; weight 530506-1, 43,8. Both animals show gradual increase in weight. The no 530506-1 molt shows that the two symmetrical sides of the animal molt independantly thus: no 530506-1 almost stabilized but changes, although minor, are still taking place. Distinct patches in front of ears and ventral have become segmented. no 530828-1 with long hairs growing posteriorly over ears which are obscuring the ears. Posterior molt lines still distinct. Side showing a general whitening. The area immediately back of ears has never shown a distinct white



but has nevertheless changed. Two small areas on back are enlarging.

March 28, 1953

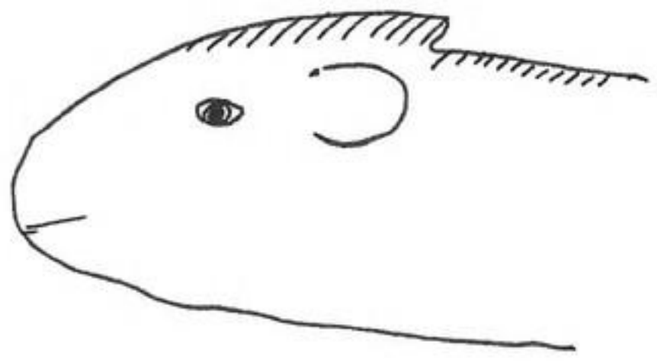
Examined Dicrostonyx of experiment No. 530311-1 as follows: No. 530828-1 weighs 46.3 gms; No 530506-1 weighs 43.0 gms. Pelage change slightly progressive. In orienting lemmens for photo found that they will not tolerate exposed situations such as on a pedestal placed a foot or so above ground and will, instead of remaining on pedestal jump down. They always jump into the shadowed part of the tub which was used for photographing or into the suns rays. With a slight covering of grass in the tub, they will burrow under rather than remain on top. They also remain at edge of tub and will seldom go out into the center. In other words, they are



Conditioned to protect themselves by using burrows, trails and overhead protection. They would probably kill themselves by falling in attempting to gain protection, than remain in exposed positions! Molt line in 530828-1 slightly progressive but not sufficient to register on diagram.

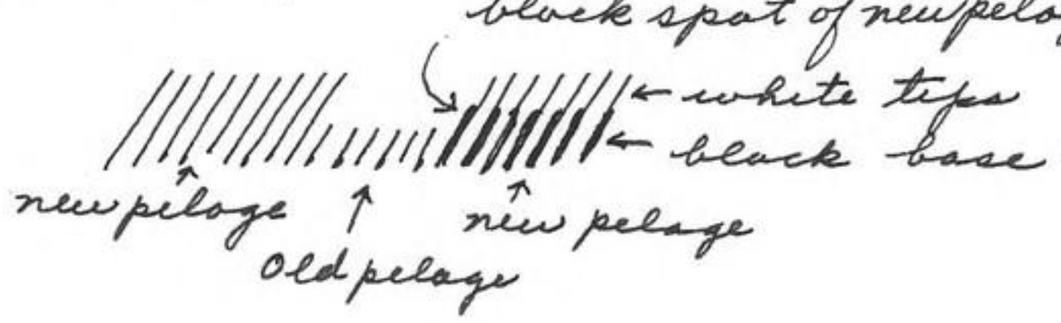
March 29, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx (experiment no. 530311-1). No 530828-1 weighed 47.4 gms; No 530506-1, 42.1 gms. Pelage Change stabilized with only very small amount of progressive change. No. 530506-1 with grey coming into head region replacing original white. Posterior margin of head molted whiter than rest of head thus:



Ears still mainly brown. In No. 530828-1 ears mainly obscured by long white hairs, head of no. 530506-1 greying like other animal.

Greying throughout unmolted areas. Last remaining original pelage color surrounded by higher white hair but with black of white hair showing as a black spot thus;



General back greying throughout old pelage.

main progessive pelage stabilized at present. no 530506-1 habit of jumping out of nest through top. Chatters more than other one when touched and also defends by assuming a fighting position.

March 30, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx (all previous observations have been made at noon) of experiment no. 530311-1 as follows: No. 530828-1 weighed 47.3 gms; no 530506-1 weighed 42.5 gms. Pelage of 530828-1 slowly changing, particularly between ears as extension posteriorly. Front legs and shoulders now white. no. 530506-1 is producing a grey thru old pelage hair on high shoulders neck area as a general defusion rather than by progressive invasion along a front. Anterior face getting darker grey. On the 28th attempted to take photo of 530506-1 in sun outside and as a result she apparently lost weight the following day.

March 31, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx (ex. no. 530311-1) at noon today. No 530828-1 weighed 46.8 gms and 530506-1, 45 gms. No 530828-1 has developed a very white spot on back about size of a dime since yesterday. Head molt moving slowly but progressively backwards. no. 530506-1 is now all grey except ears which remain brown. White in last remaining unmolted areas turned white without progressive molt line. The most anterior part of face getting a considerable amount of black due to wearing off of white tips of hair. white pelage irregular on back due to differential hair growth of former molt areas.

April 1, 1953

Dicrostonyx (ex. no. 53011-1) weighed as follows: no. 530828-1, 45.9 gms; 530506-1, 44 gms. Molt slightly progressive especially top of head and spots on back.

April 2, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx (ex. no. 53011-1) as follows: no 530828-1, 46.1; 530506-1, 44.7. The two dorsal spots have increased abruptly and are the whitish area of no. 530828-1. No 530506-1 losing all former evidence of old pelage.

April 3, 1953

Examined Dicrostonyx (et. no. 53011-1) as faclows: No 530828-1 weighed 46.0; 530506-1, 45.0 gms. In no 530506-1 & 530828-1 the last area to molt are pure white, the older white molt is turning to a grey. The second white spot on back of 530828-1 is moving backwards rapidly. Took several photos in color. Nos. 530403-1 to 530403-3 of both the animals showing development of molt.

April 5, 1953

weight of 2 Dicrostonyx are: no. 530828-1, 47.2; 330506-1, 44.4.

April 6, 1953

First purple martin observed in Lawrence this season. The Dicrostonyx no. 530506-1 and 530828-1 with molt slightly progressive. No 530506-1 greying in old area.

April 7, 1953

Dicrostonyx weights (et. no. 53011-1) are: 530828-1, 48.4; 530506-1, 45.8.

Kaw River, 1 mi. N and 1/2 mi. W Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 12, 1953

Observed 106 American white pelicans resting on sandy shore 20 feet from river. When alerted they flew up river just above water level. 6 black crown night herons were assoc. eated. As pelican rose on their feet and started to walk, the heron got out of their way by walking to the side. If the pelicans had not been there, the herons would have never placed themselves in such an exposed position. Purple martins and chimney swifts flew over river in good numbers. Redheads, canvas back, lesser scaup, pied billed grebe, blue-winged teal, shoveller, ruddy duck, lesser and greater yellow-legs, pectoral sandpiper, crow and red-tail in area.

Mus. Nat. History, Douglas Co., Lawrence, Kansas

April 13, 1953

Weighed Dicrostonyx (Et. no. 530311-1) as: No. 530828-1, 148.2 gms; 530506-1, 145.9 gms. No 530506-1 with whitish hair in last molt area. In no. 530828-1 the area back of ears which was first to show changes in molt is now going through a second pro-

progressive molt as if original summer pelage. There is, apparently an early partial change in the region (does not turn pure white) before the regular molt.

Mus. Nat Hist. Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

April 14

Recorded the following information from the x catalogue (K.U.) of mammal material sent to me from Arctic Alaska.

near Point Barrow, Alaska

(8 February 1953)

Skull only X 706. ♂ Vulpes fulva alascensis. No measurements collected by Roby Oeyagak for Dr. L. Wiggins. Posterior part of skull damaged. K.U. Cat. 52358.

near Coal Mine on Meade River, approx. 70 mi. S Point Barrow, Alaska.

(15 Feb. 1953)

♀ Vulpes fulva. Measurements taken of carcass after skinning but befor defleshing. T.L. 108.7 cm; tail, 42.2 cm; h. foot, 16.1 cm. Ear not measured. wt. 12 lbs, 6 oz (after skinning and some loss of weight in freezing). Collected by Simond Akpik for Dr. L. Wiggins. Distal segment phalanges lacking. K.U. Cat. no. 53359.

About 35 mi. SW Point Barrow Village near Skull Cliff, Alaska

(28 February 1953)

+skel X708. ♂ Alopex lagopus innuitus. Total length, 76.7 cm; tail, 22.8 cm; H.f (left), 14.1 cm. Ear crown to tip 5.6 cm; ear front edge, 5.1 cm; ear rear edge, 6.7 cm; wt. 7 lbs 11 ozs. no fat evident on carcass or among viscera. Collected by Miles Itta for Dr. L. Wiggins. Penis bone included. K.U Cat no 52360

4.5 mi. SE of Barrow Village near Ikrowik Lake, Alaska

(18 Feb. 1953)

+ skel X709 ♀ Alopex lagopus innuitus. Total length, 85.5 cm; tail, 33.2 cm; h. f. 13.1 cm; ear 74 mm along rear edge to base; ear 65 mm along front edge. Very lean, no fat, wt 5 lbs. 2 oz. Skinned by Chester Lampe. Skel. fleshed by Wiggins. Collected by Miles Itta for Dr. L. Wiggins. K.U. Cat. No. 52361.

near Point Barrow, Alaska
(1 Feb. 1953)

Skull only x710. ♂ Alopex lagopus innuitus. no meas. Collected by Rody Oeyagak for Ira L. Wiggins. Cat. No. 52362.
Skull only x711. ♂ (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no. meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x712. ♂ (?) Alopex lagopus innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x713. ♂ Alopex l. innuitus. no. meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x714. ♂ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Baxter Adams.
Skull only x715. ♀ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta.
Skull only x716. ♀ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta.
Skull only x717 ♀ Alopex l. innuitus no. meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira. L. Wiggins
Skull only x718. (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no. meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira. L. Wiggins.
Skull only x719. (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no. meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x720. (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x721. (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Rody Oeyagak for Ira L. Wiggins.

8-10 miles S of Barrow Village, Alaska
(1 Feb. 1953)

Skull only x722. (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins. K.U Cat. no. 52374.

near meade River, 60 mi. S Point Barrow, Alaska
Skull only x723. ♀ Vulpes fulva alascensis. no meas. Collected by Rody Oeyagak for Ira L. Wiggins.

near Point Barrow, Alaska
(1 Feb, 1953).
Skull only x729. ♂ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.

Skull only x730. ♂ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by William Silak for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x731. ♀ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.
Skull only x732. ♀ Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.

Near Point Barrow, Alaska
(1 Feb. 1953)
Skull only x733. (?) Alopex lagopus innuitus. no meas. Collected by Miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.

8-10 mi. S Point Barrow Village, Alaska
Skull only x734. ♀ (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Miles Itta for Ira. L. Wiggins.
Skull only x735. ♂ (?) Alopex l. innuitus. no meas. Collected by Miles Itta for Ira L. Wiggins.

Near Colville River, 69° N, 157° W, Alaska
(7 Feb. 1953)
Skull only x736. ♂ Gulo luscus. no meas. Collected by Joe Kelly for Ira L. Wiggins.

About 150 yards from ocean 1 mi. SW of Point Barrow Camp, Alaska
skull + skel x737 (20 Nov, 1952)
♀ Vulpes fulva alascensis. 924-352-132-62-8 lbs. 3 oz. Coll. by WH Craig for Dr. Ira L. Wiggins. Trapped because fox was damaging Brittons cable leads by chewing insulation.

Coastal Bluff near Skull Cliff about 35 mi. SW of Point Barrow, Alaska.
(8 Mar 1953)
Skull only x738. ♀ Vulpes fulva alascensis. no measurements. Collected by Daniel Thompson Okomaulak for Ira L. Wiggins. Hyoid apparatus lacking.

Museum Natural History, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
April 15, 1953
A commercial photographer took 3 photos (strobalite) of the two lemmings nos. 530828-1 and 530506-1. When they were placed in the plastic cage together (always separated before) they approached each other front on with their noses separated

by about 1/4 inch  . This position was kept for about 14 seconds afterwhich they reacted by jumping at each other. The action was fast and ended with this position in which the two had each other by their dorsal part of their posterior backs. This position was held but the two continued to roll about the cage without releasing their grip. It was only after about 15 seconds of prying that I was able to separate them. The second time they were put together no 530506-1 jumped at no 530506-1 8 inches away. The same type of holding and rolling continued until separated no 530828-1 received the worst of the deal and reacted by fluffing its fur and crawling around the cage in short steps. Both lemmings had been injured at several points on their body. They fight in the manner and intensity of a carnivore rather than a microtine. I have been bitten four times by these mice. Their bite is characterized by a jump of 2-6 inches and then clinging on with the original bite contact. The original hold is secured by progressively sinking its teeth slowly but deliberately deeper and deeper into the flesh. Their hold can only be broken by prying open their jaws. They operate like a bulldog like in that once the jaws are secured, they will not let go. Wts today of no 530828-1, 48.7 gms; 530506-1, 46.3 gms. Photo taken today below.

Museum Natural History, Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas

April 19, 1953

Examined Microstonyx (et. no. 530311-1) as: No. 530828-1, 49.3gm, and no. 530506-1, 46.8 gms. For all tense and purposes no. 530828-1 has now attained its white pelage although traces of the last spots of original pelage still distinguishable as less white. These spots will, in turn, become whitier than the older white.

1/2 mi. up Kaw River from N. Lawrence highway bridge, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 20, 1953

12 Hudsonian Godwits feeding along edge of river. High wind would push them sideways if not properly oriented. Greater and lesser yellowlegs associated as well as the same kind of ducks observed April 12.

K.U. Campus, Mus. Nat. Hist, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

April 22, 1953

A nest 530422-1 of a meadowlark ready for eggs. Both birds within 15 feet. Examined Microstonyx (et. no. 530311-1) as follows: 530828-1, 49.8 gms; 530506-1, 47.0 gms. The female 530828-1 still shows faint indications of last original pelage spot but mainly obscured by white which has gradually replaced all the last remaining original spots. No 530506-1 shows whitish in areas which were last to change.

April 24, 1953

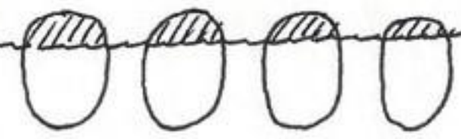
Yesterday and today have been hard on bird life with high winds and rain. Found fresh egg of Turdus migratorius on the ground. Eastern Kingbird at 21B Sunnyside on April 23, 1953 for first time in season.

530424-14

1 mi. S and 1 mi. W Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

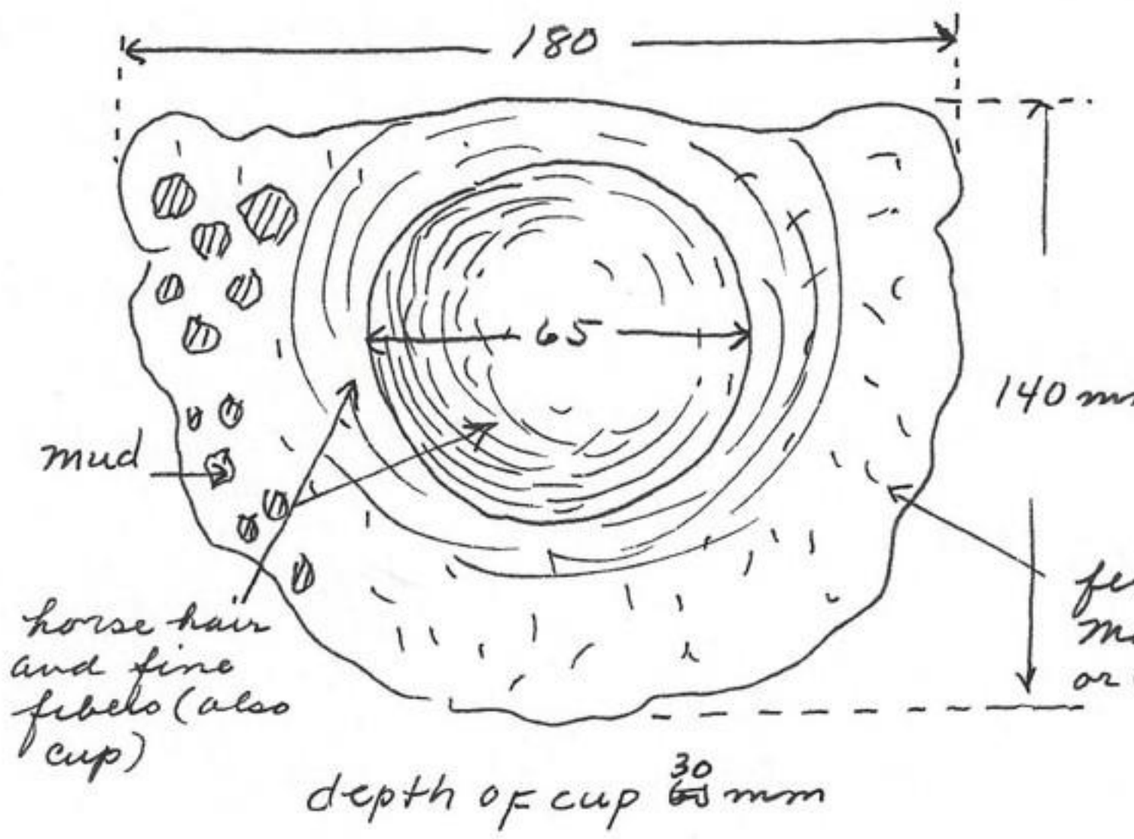
April 24, 1953

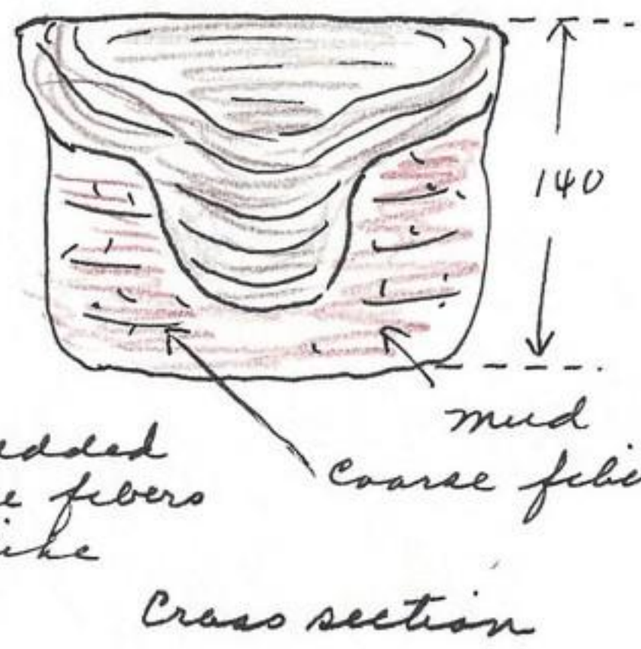
Collected set 4 eggs and nest of Sayornis phoebae, Eastern phoebe from the ceiling supports of a barn. It was 3 feet from doorway. all windows and doors open. Embryo at left natural size and measured 18.6 X 14.0. Black hairlike feathers as indicated in red. The embryo from egg measured 32 mm in length Eggs in water test thus: showing condition of incubation and length of embryos.

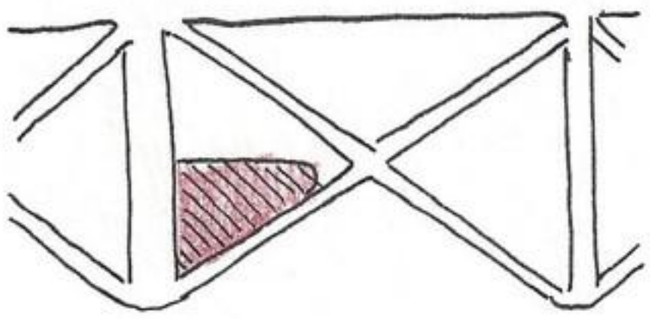


19.6 X 14.2 = 28.9 mm embryo.
19.3 X 14.1 = 29.0 " "
18.7 X 14.1 = 30.0 " "
18.6 X 14.0 = 32.0 " "

This would indicate that the first egg laid is the smallest and that they become larger with successive laying of the four eggs or that the embryo of the smallest egg develop at a greater rate than the larger eggs







Lawrence to Topeka, Kansas

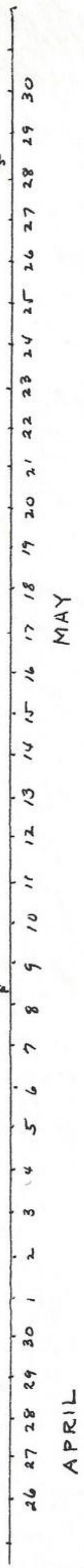
April 26, 1953

Census of road killed animals and sight records between Lawrence and Topeka on Highway 10 and 40 on south side of Kaw River.

Symbols:

C = cottontail rabbit 16
S = skunk 0
R = raccoon 0 (just out of Ind)
Sq = squirrel 3
Ca = Cat 1
Road kill (8:30 to 9:30 A.M)
Sight record (9:00 - 10:00 P.M)
Op. opossum 3
o trips and negative record
One trip at night and return trip to Lawrence in the morning.

1. No abrupt changes in mammal numbers.
2 - Turtles followed after rain for first time in season about 26 May, and crossing heads of drainage systems. One large 10 inch turtle May 29 at Big Springs.
3. June bugs all at once and in great numbers about June 28. None before but every day afterwards.
4. Moths occurred in good numbers all at once about middle of May, before only a few.



Museum natural History, Lawrence, Kansas

April 30, 1953

Weight of Dicrostonyx (et. no. 530431-1). no 530828-1, 50.6 gms: no. 530506-1, 47.5 gms.

May 4, 1953

Letter from Harold Trapido, April 27, to Prof. Hall stating that he will contact Farnsworth in about 2 weeks ~~at~~ and will find out the cause of delay.

Wakarusa River, Haskell Bottoms, S Lawrence, Kansas

May 4, 1953

Western bluebird and 1 fresh egg in stump 4 feet high among stand of trees along river. Both birds 50' from nest when approached.

Museum natural History, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

May 6, 1953

Examination of Dicrostonyx (et. no. 530431-1) no 530828-1, 51.3 gms; no. 530506-1, 48.0 gms. The female no. 530506-1 was found dead this morning at 9:30 A.M. Cause of death unknown. Weight comparable to other female and so death not dietary. Prepared this animal, ♀ Dicrostonyx groenlandicus rubricatus no 530506-1 J.B. 118-17-17-6-47.5 gms. Vagina closed.

Condition of third toe of front foot.

May 9, 1953

High wind this A.M. Mourning dove flying with wind as if for pleasure.

Topeka, Kansas

May 15, 1953

Night hawks have been flying over city buildings every night that weather permitted and calling, from the first of may to the 15th. Will see how long they will continue to call.

3 mi. S Big Springs, Shawnee Co. Kansas

May 18, 1953

84 black terns flying over uplands about 7 mi. S of Kaw

River. They were not associated with any permanent drainage system. This association of the black tern away from water and marsh has been observed on several occasions.

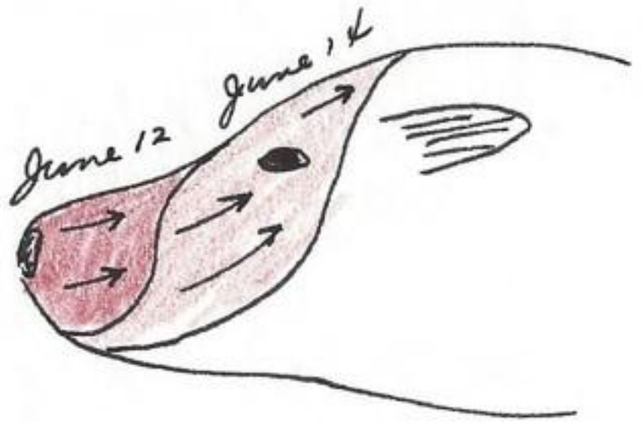
Museum natural History, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

June 8, 1953

Weight of no. 530828-1 Decrostonyx (cat. no 530311-1) at 51.2 gms. The summer molt is just beginning on nose and side and top of head (?).

June 12, 1953

Weight no 530828-1 Decrostonyx (cat. no. 530311-1) at 51.4 gms. Molt progressive back over face and top of head. One patch of back appears to be developing into summer molt. Claws like condition of May 6, 1953. Ears appear to be first to turn brown but may be left over from summer molt of last year. Slight suggestion of tawny on venter between front legs and slight fusion on side of face at about the upper lip level.



June 14, 1953

Wt of Decrostonyx 530828-1, 51.0 grams. All areas of molt progressing (see figure above)

June 16, 1953

Wt of Decrostonyx 530828-1, 49.7 gms wt. Greyish brown molt on dorsal part of animal progressive. One white patch between ears and in front of right ear remaining on top of head. Also 2 small white patches above eyes. Another patch of darker hair developing on back and faint concentric lines across back as indicated. On the ventral side, white except patch of tawny which has developed between the legs and on the throat area. A fusion in posterior position of front legs. Chin white, tawny below greyish-brown molt line on side of head. No evidence of molt on posterior of animal. Claws slightly worn and frayed at tips but otherwise like winter shape. Hair on and around sides of ear definitely first to change to a deep brown in summer molt followed by head molt.

530618-18

June 18, 1953

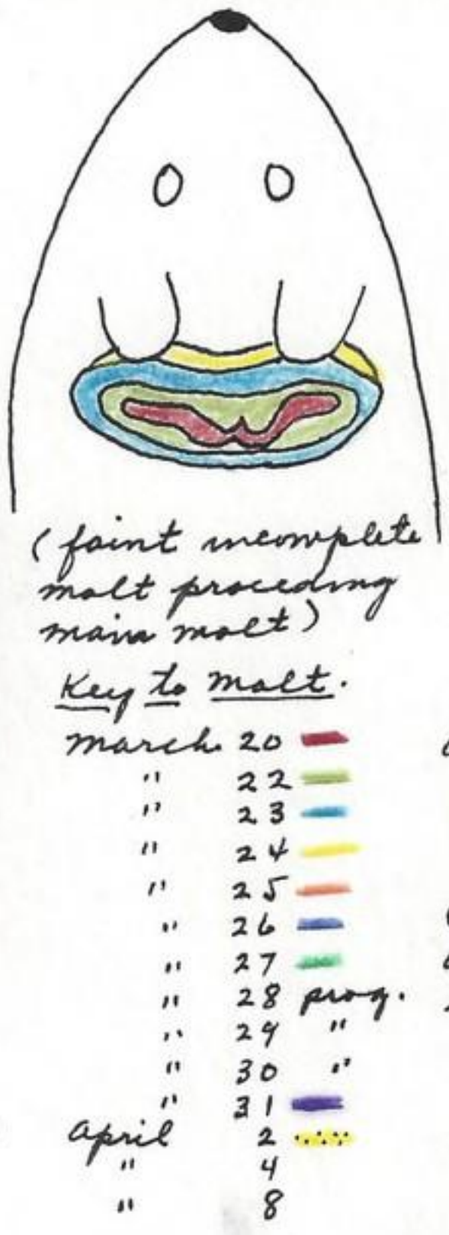
Dicrostonyx weighed 49.7 gms today. Upper surface of molt moving progressively backwards over ears and head. White spot of head nearly gone. Anterior patch of tawny on center better defined and part posterior to front legs extending up on sides. 2 patches on back larger and more general fusion of color comming in. Artule occurred today in Kansas City Times Thursday June 18, 1953 titled Lemmings Drown by Thousands in Frantic Search for food. There does not seem to be much truth in the above statement. The megration of the lemming was confused with local adjustments when the animals were forced to leave the protective snow cover which was melting from the surface of the swales and the animals were moving to hegher (but local) relief. The following is a listing of weight measurements of Dicrostonyx no. 530828-1 of the orginal experiment 530511-1

June	20.	49 gms	Side pelage still progressing
June	22.	48 gms	molt as above but slightly progressive.
June	24	48.3 gms	molt progressive
"	26	48.1 gms	" "
"	28	47.8 gms	" " Sides becoming stabelized. New growth center in operation on posterior back and in general.
"	30	47.5 gms	molt as above.
July	2	47. gms	" " "
"	4	47.1 gms	" " "
"	6	47.3 gms.	molt gradually developing on back
"	8	48 gms	molt gradually developing
"	10	48.2 gms	"
"	12	47.8 gms	"
"	14	47.9 gms.	"
"	16	49 gms	"
"	18	48 gms	"
"	20	48 gms	"
"	22	48.1 gms	"
"	24	49 gms	"
"	28	50 gms	"
"	30	49.9 gms	"
Aug.	3	50.8 gms	"
"	7	49 gms	"
"	11	50 gms.	"

530618-19

Change of pelage in Dicrostonyx (summer to winter)

530828-1
(molt completed April 19)



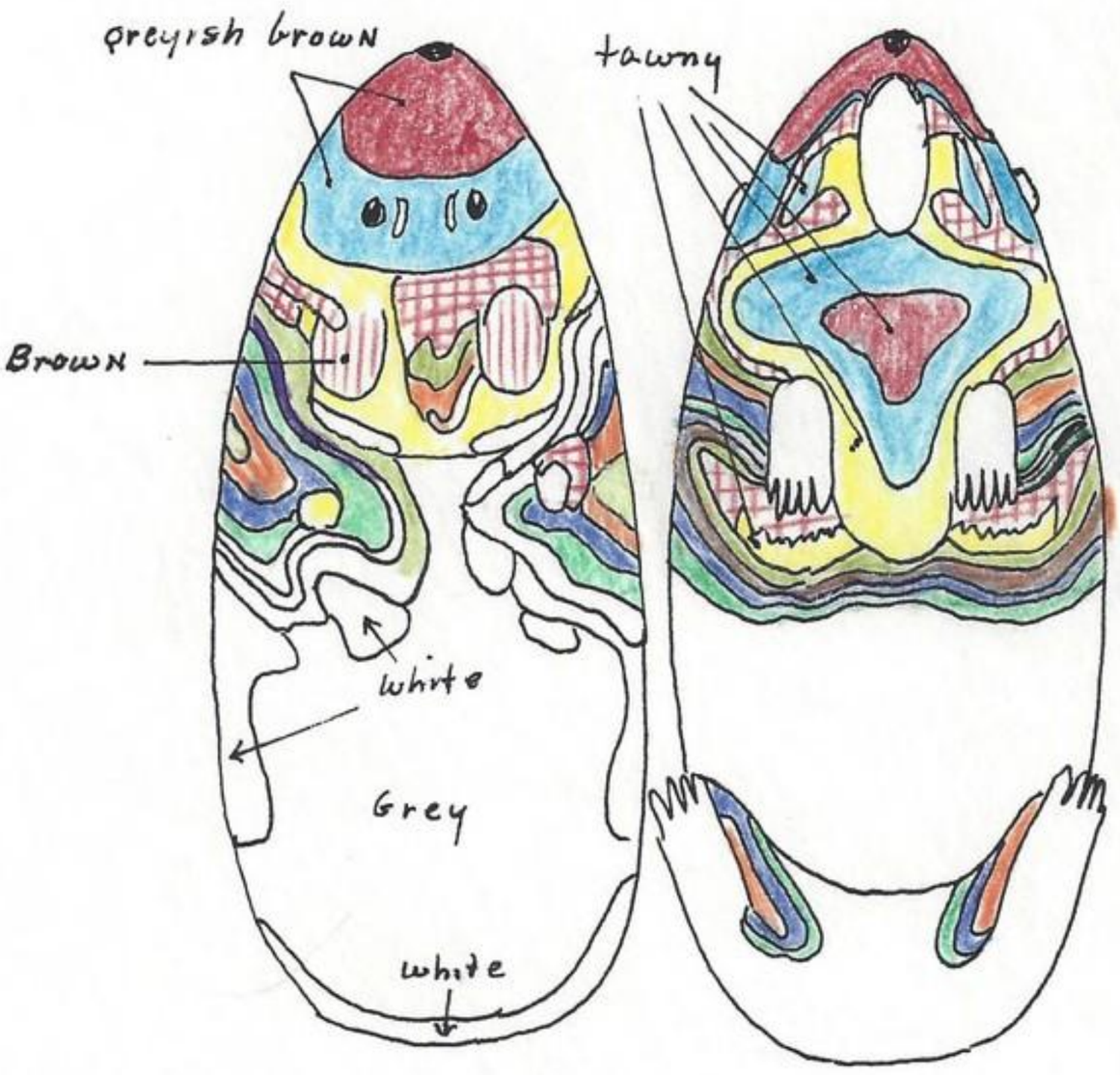
(faint incomplete molt preceding main molt)

Key to molt.

March	20		April	12	
"	22		"	13	
"	23		"	19	
"	24		"	22	(dorsal line obliterated in new molt)
"	25				
"	26				
"	27				
"	28	prog.			
"	29	"			
"	30	"			
"	31				
April	2				
"	4				
"	8				

530506-1
(molt Completed march 31)

Change of pelage in Dicrostonyx (winter to summer)

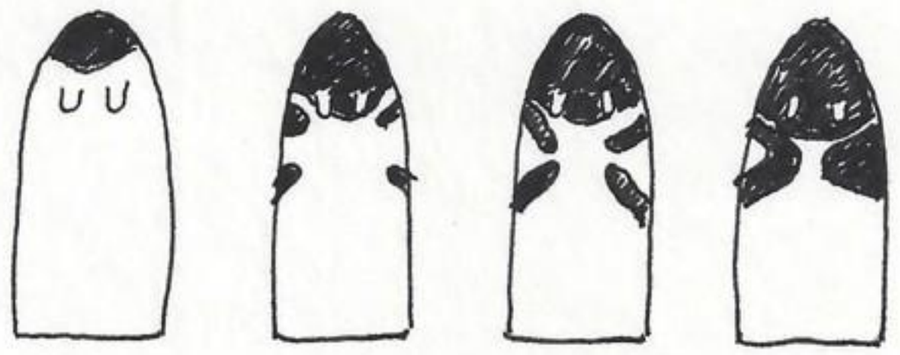


530828-1

Key to malt

June	12	June	24
"	14	"	26
"	16	"	28
"	18	"	30
"	20	July	2
"	22	"	4

From July 6 to aug 20 the posterior back gradually turned from white to summerpelage without progressive molt. It apparently came in over the entire back at about the same time by gradual replacement of hairs.

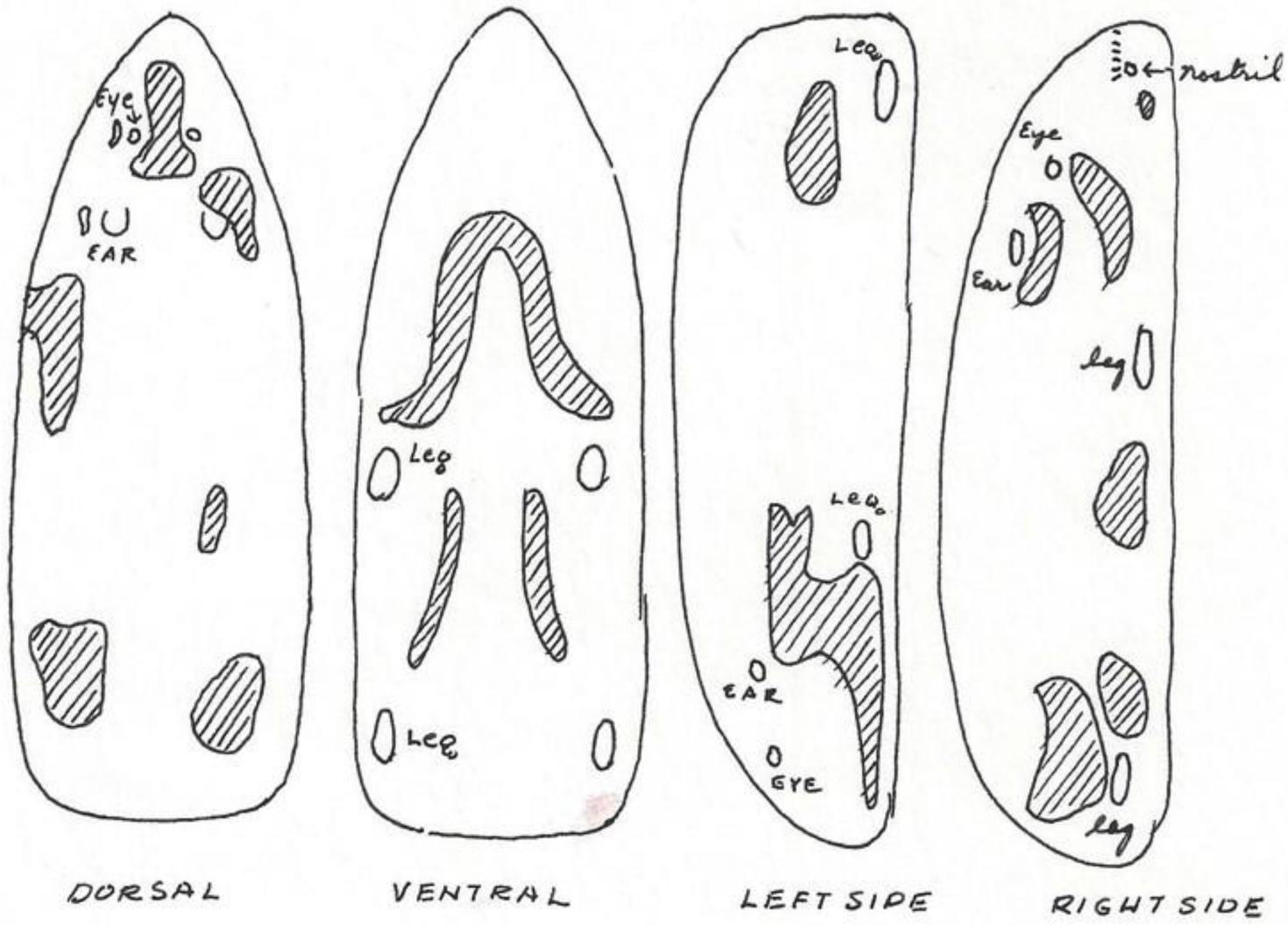


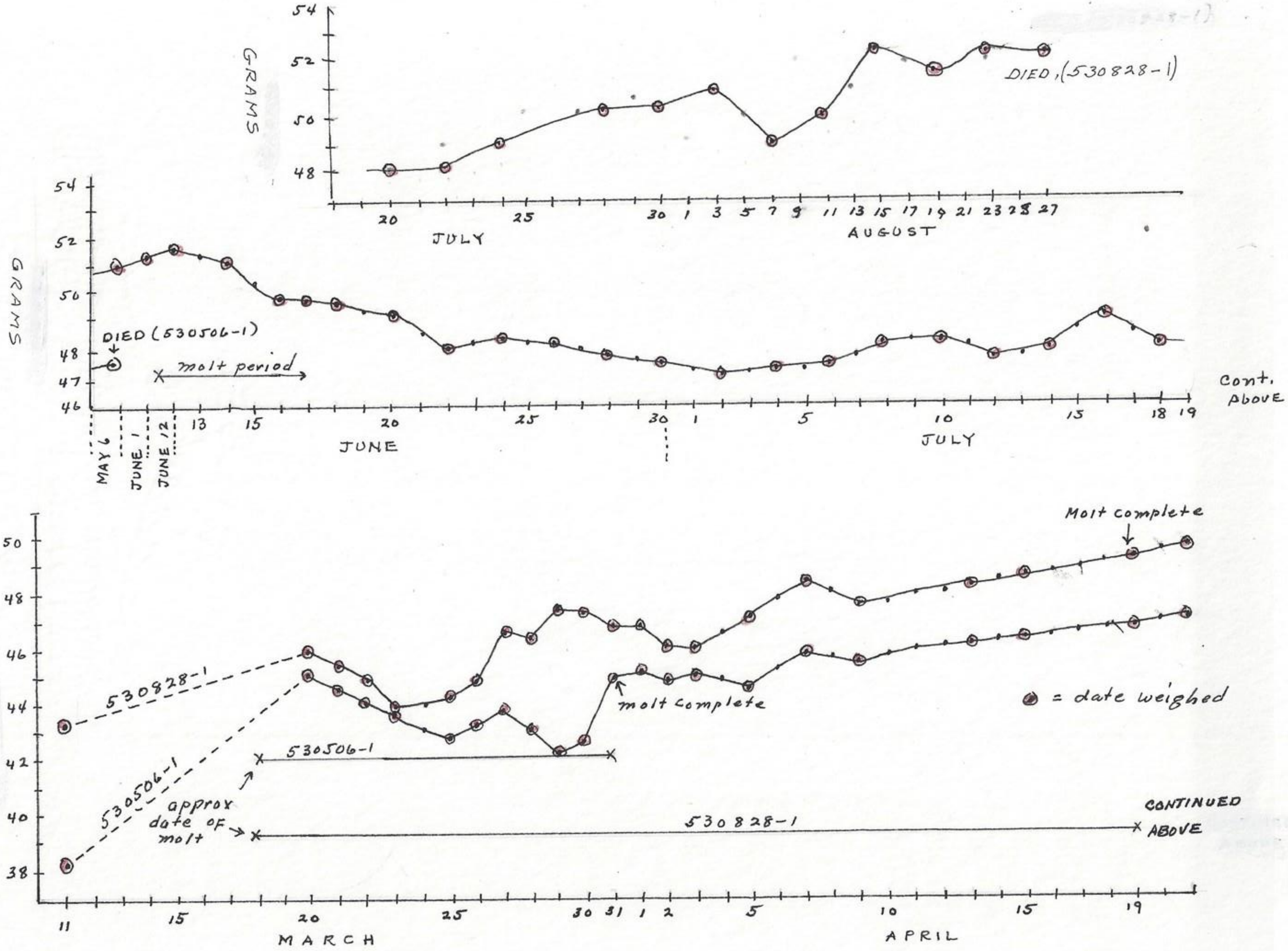
Stages from June 12 to June 28

530618-20

Pigmentation of everted skin of Sycrasloneyi no 530828-1

(the pigmentation pattern as of Aug 28, 1953, ♀)




GRAMS
54
52
50
48
DIED, (530828-1)
20
25
JULY
30 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27
AUGUST
GRAMS
54
52
50
48
47
46
DIED (530506-1)
molt period
MAY 6
JUNE 1
JUNE 12
13
15
20
25
30
JUNE
1
5
10
15
18 19
JULY
Cont. above
GRAMS
50
48
46
44
42
40
38
530828-1
530506-1
530506-1
approx date of molt
molt complete
molt complete
530506-1
530828-1
CONTINUED ABOVE
= date weighed
11
15
20
25
30 31 1 2
5
10
15
19
MARCH
APRIL

530618-21

Aug	15	52 gms
"	19	51.1 "
"	23	52.0 "
"	27	52.0 "
"	28	52.0 "

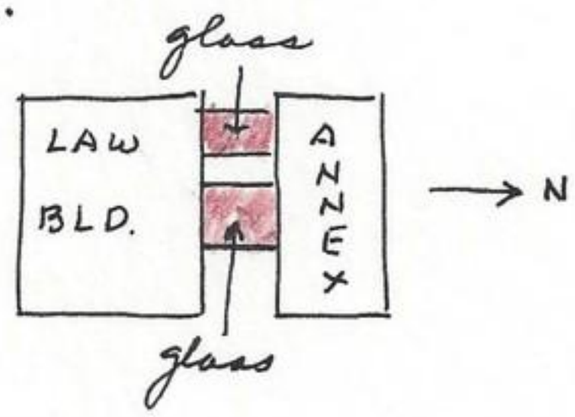
This Dicrostonyx no. 520828-1 died today from an accidental death. The molt on the back, posterior, although now shows only three small white spots, is for all tense and purposes in full summer molt. From July 6 until this date Aug. 28, the hair on the back has come in gradually to replace the white winter hair. It appears that there are two centers of growth, one, which proceeds the other and comes in from venter around foreleg to converge on top. The head molt advances posteriorly to shoulders. The posterior part of body comes secondarily and later.

Evidence from experiment no. 530311-1 suggests several things.
1. There is a pronounced physiological adjustment at the onset of molting and although the animal eat and drank at normal levels, the weight goes down for from six to ten days.
2. There is a regular pattern of molt.
3. Animals molt at different rates.
4. Hair is replaced that can be either grey, white, or tawny.
5. The animal with the more aggressive disposition complete its molt ~~more~~ sooner than the less aggressive.
6. Something in their ecology interupts the normal pattern of molt.
7. Light has greater influence than temperature or food in starting molt.
8.

University of Kansas Campus (Annex to Law Building), Lawrence, Douglas County, Kansas.

Aug. 5, 1953

Record following of birds killed by flying into glass lined corridors between the old Law Building and the new annex which is built to the north. These corridors (2) are about 15' wide and and connect the second and third story floors. They are lined with glass on each side and when clean are apparently invisible to the birds as they fly between the two buildings. The listing is compile under the aug. 5 date and do not occur at regular date in journal.



August	5, 1953	Passer domesticus.
"	8, 1953	Turdus migratorius
"	15, 1953	" "
"	21, 1953	Passer domesticus
"	28, "	Turdus migratorius
"	29, "	Passer domesticus
Sept.	4, "	Turdus migratorius
"	9, "	Zenaidura macroura
"	14, "	Turdus migratorius
"	18, "	" "
"	23, "	" "
"	25, "	" "
"	26, "	" "
"	28, "	Zenaidura macroura (Dec. 1953)
Oct.	3, "	Dendroica castanea (Reported in K.O.S. Bullet in by Edna Ruth. "Oct 3. Bee, James W. One of this species was found dead on the campus of the University of Kansas. The skin is in the museum of Natural History at K.U. Specimen no. 31234. Sex not reported... The fall record sent in by James W Bee is the first autumnal record obtained for the State of Kansas")
Oct. 5, 1953		Passer domesticus (a ♂ and ♀)
" 6, 1953		Imprints of domestic pigeon on glass ♀ —○— and one wing on ground.
Oct 8, 1953		Turdus migratorius (adult) no 531008-1, prepared.
" 10, 1953		" " (subadult)

Oct. 14, 1953 Turdus migratorius (subadult)
" 16, " " " "
" 29, " Richmondena cardinalis (subadult) ♂
Nov. 27, 1953 Regulus satrapa ♂
" 30, " Passer domesticus ♀
Dec 31, " There have been no birds killed since the entry of Nov. 30.
Feb. 18, 1954 Have checked all winter but there has not been one bird killed since nov. 10, 1953
Mar. 22, 1954 Turdus migratorius. First bird killed in 1954.
" 25, " Passer domesticus
April 4, " Richmondena cardinalis
May 5, " Troglodytes aedon
" 7, " Archilochus colubris. Specimen 540507-1
" 11, " Vermivora rufficapella. ♀ (egg 1.3 mm in egg mass. Specimen 540511-1. Killed at 8:00 A.M and flew into glass from west.
May 15, 1954 Zenaidura macroura (adult)
" 19, " Cyanocitta cristata, ♂, testis 7 mm.
" 24, " Zenaidura macroura ♂, testis 13 mm.
" 28, " Coccyzus americanus, ♀, largest egg 3 mm. Specimen number 540528-1.
" 28, " Richmondena cardinalis ♂
June 13, " Zenaidura macroura, subadult, feathers feel from skin when handled.
" 24, " Turdus migratorius, subadult
July 1, " " " "
" 3, " " " "
" 4, " " " "
" 6, " " " "
" 28, " Passer domesticus ♀
" 30, " Turdus migratorius, subadult
Aug. 10, " " " "
" 18, " " " "
Sept. 6, " " " "
" 14, " Quiscalus quiscalus
Nov. 3, " Sturnis vulgaris. This is the first starling killed in last 2 years. This bird should occurr more frequently because it lives around buildings. The fact that only 2 or 3 birds have been taken during the

migration period would indicate that the migratory routes have been altered or they are migrating at greater heights as hundreds of bird have been killed by flying into T.V. broadcasting antennae.

Nov. 11, 1954 Certhia familiaris americana.

Records of birds from 1954 on are only those that are new to the list or are of particular interest. No attempt has been made to keep a listing of all birds killed. Birds new to the list are;

May 6, 1956 Hylocichla ustulata
" " " Troglodytes aedon
" 7, " Passerina ciris
" " " Dendroica aestiva
" 11, " Vermivora peregrina.

[see following page for Aug 9]

University of Kansas Campus, Lawrence, Douglas Co. Kansas

Sept. 5, 1953

Collected a red bat, Lasiurus borealis borealis on campus.
No. 530905-1 ♂ 100-43-8-11-7 gms, testis 5.5 mm.

Sept. 9, 1953

Collected a Sorex cinereus on campus. Found dead on sidewalk.
No. 530909-1 ♂ 81-18-20-5-3.7 gms, testis 4.5 mm.

Oct 3, 1953

Collected a Dendroica castanea, Bay breasted Warbler, from Law Building (see record Aug 5, 1953). No 531003-1 specimen and presented to K.U.

Oct. 9, 1953

Chimney Swifts still in area but in reduced numbers.

Oct 12, 1953

Approx. 200 geese (snows and blues) flew south over campus at 4:00 A.M.

Oct 14, 1953

Flock of snows or blues flew south over campus at about 4:00 P.M

530809-26

526 Gayley Ave.
Los Angeles-24, Calif.
9 August 1953

Dr. James W. Bee
Museum of Natural History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Jim;

How goes everything? I have been meaning to drop you a line for some time now. Is the mammal project for the ONR completed? I will be interested to see the results.

We are just now finishing up our completion report to the ONR on the birds of the Colville, and are now faced with the task of rewriting the whole thing, in a somewhat condensed form, for publication. The task is somewhat complicated by the fact that I am now at the University of California, Los Angeles, a good many thousand miles from my collaborators in Alaska.

We are attempting to bring together all published and unpublished records that we can obtain, and in this regard I would like to ask you about the bird records that you and your grouped obtained on the Arctic slope. If you have no plans for publishing these yourself and if your records could be made available to us in some way, we would very much like to include them in our report. Our discussion is to concern the entire Colville drainage, which covers a good part of the Arctic slope, and I know you have many pertinent records--particularly nesting data. Your stuff from Chandler Lake, for instance, would be most useful to us, since we have very little information from the upper reaches of the drainage. I believe you said you found Smith's Longspurs there; they did not occur in any of the areas visited by us.

Dr. Kessel and I do not want to impinge upon anyone's work, and if your bird data are being, or going to be, worked up for publication that is all well and good, but if they are just being filed away for safekeeping, it does seem like a good opportunity to put them to use.

It looks as though I shall, regretably, be removed from the Alaskan scene for some time, as I am now engaged in doctoral studies at U.C.L.A. Here they seem to have a nasty way of expecting one to make up what they call "undergraduate deficiencies."

Sincerely yours,

Tom J. Cade

Tom J. Cade

P.S. I have put together a bibliography of some 700 odd titles on Alaskan ornithology. Would you like a copy?

530908-27

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA
OFICINA REGIONAL DE LA
ORGANIZACION MUNDIAL DE LA SALUD
ZONA III - CENTRO AMERICA
TELEFONO 5175 - CABLE: OFSANPAN
APARTADO No. 383
GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA

IN REPLY REFER TO: ZIII-2869-53
AARO-57

September 8, 1953

Mr. James W. Bee
Museum of Natural History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Dear Mr. Bee:

I regret that we have been so long in answering your letter of July 23 in regard to the field work in connection with the Yellow Fever investigations in Central America. However, a series of unforeseen circumstances have delayed and changed our plans somewhat.

The virus at the present time is on the Rio Coco which is the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. It is moving rather rapidly into Honduras and as a result, our field of work has been shifted to the north.

The dry season lasted longer this year than usual and the rains are just now getting to their maximum.

It has been necessary for Dr. Jorge Boshell to attend the meeting of the Expert Committee on Yellow Fever which is now meeting in Africa. Prior to his departure we discussed at length the work on mammal investigations; he feels that if it meets with your convenience, it will be much better to do the field work in December or January. The dry season will be at its height then and it will be much easier to get into the areas involved.

We have forwarded the list of equipment that you are suggesting to our Washington Office for order, and I will make arrangements while I am in Washington this month for its delivery either to Nicaragua or Honduras, whichever seems more appropriate at the time.

I regret the delay in this matter, but unfortunately the changes in the virus pattern and the weather conditions could not be anticipated.

Sincerely,

Dr. Stanford F. Farnsworth
Representative
Zone III

Oct 24, 1953

Lt. Ralph mitchell of Arctic Ares - medico Laboratory, Ladd Feeld, Alaska. He will try to get evidence of Arctic Hare and Ochotona from the Arctic Slope.

Oct 28, 1953

Heard snow or blue geese this evening

Univ of Kansas Campus, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Nov. 4, 1953

Crossbills on campus.

Nov. 9, 1953

3 Lobia curvirostris on Campus.

Nov. 12, 1953

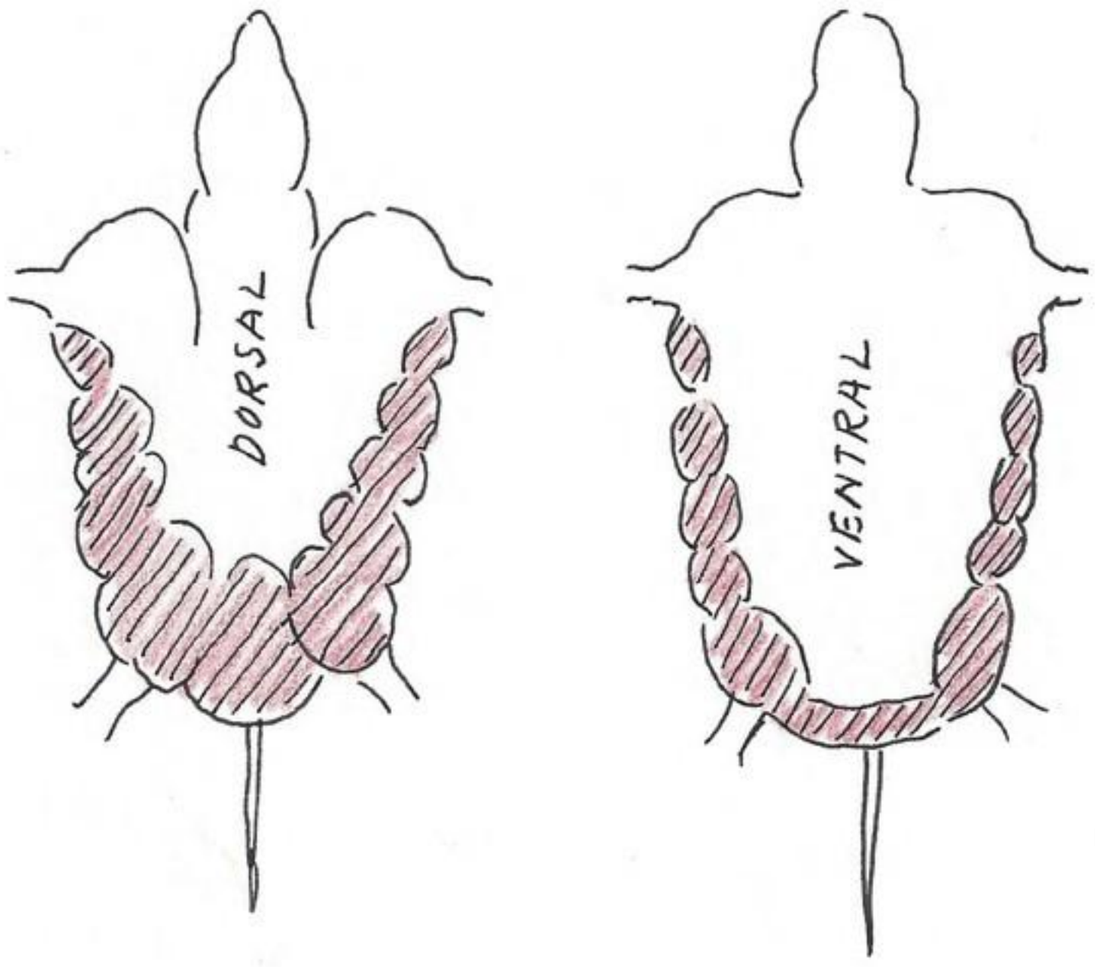
2 Lobia curvirostris in conifer (pine) tree 150' east of Frozen Hall. These birds appeared to be the large race curvirostris. Bud Tordaff reports crossbills feeding near faculty club in arbor-vitae trees one week ago, Nov. 6, and that Mr & Mrs. Chenoweth had seen them a few days ago near the Lawrence memorial High School.

Stadium, Univ. Kans, Lawrence, Kansas

Dec. 14, 1953

Mr. Victor Hogg, artist, mus. nat. Hist, collected an Eptesicus f. fuscus ♂, big brown bat from under stadium. This stadium is enclosed and protected from winds. Two bats of the species were lodged between two walls of cement. They become active during the short period in which they were being extracted from the crack. Mr. Hogg needed only the eye apparatus of the bat so the skin and skull were saved for a specimen. This specimen, ♂, no. 531214-1, measured 124 mm in length, tail 43; hind foot, 12 mm; ear, 18 mm; and weighed 21.6 gms. Distribution of fat between skin and muscles on the dorsal and ventral surface of the bat. Layer of fat continuous between back and belly. Weight of fat between skin and muscles = 4.9 gms. weight of fat around intestines and in body covity = 0.7 gms. The hibernating fat constituted 25% of the total weight of the bat. Stomach and intestines empty. Mr. Terril Vaughan told me that there were at least 40 Eptesicus fuscus under

the stadium this year and that the number is only a small fraction of the number that roost there during the summer.



Distribution of fat on the dorsal and ventral part of the body of Eptesicus fuscus

Wakarusa River south Haskell Institution, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Dec. 26, 1953

Collected a specimen of pelecypod, Lasmigona complanata no. 531226-1 which measured 125 x 185 mm. The Wakarusa at this time of year is entirely frozen and without visible water. The stream is intermittent and the areas between the ponds are supporting many of these pelecypods which have presumably died from lack of water or frozen. When walking upon the frozen ponds the edges of the ponds (parts of isolated stream) show movement which would indicate that the fish are receiving oxygen; other ponds are tightly sealed by ice. It would be an interesting problem to determine the mortality of fish under the ice.

1/2 mi. S Haskell Stadium, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kansas

Dec. 30, 1953

Are Asio f. flammeus hunting the cattle pastures south of Haskell Institution. Annette C, James R and myself walked on the frozen ice of the Wakarusa River from the east boundary of the Reservation to the west boundary (1 mile by straight line) The water was completely frozen and the ice 7 or 8 inches thick. Fish were observed under the ice and alive. Usual birds

along the creek included tufted titmouse, black-capped chickadee, cardinal, Harris' sparrow, song sparrow, crow, barred owl, red-bellied woodpecker, hairy woodpecker, downy woodpecker yellow-shafted woodpecker, Carolina wren, starling and others.
2 Icterus galbula (Baltimore Oriole) were seen along the course.

END 1953