

it grows too long and is unable to withstand trampling, close grazing or wind.

Satanta, Haskell Co., Kansas

Dec. 6, 1956

Departed Lawrence 9:10 A.M. on U.S. Highway 50-S. Snow in air, and having completed our work just in time. Entered turnpike at Emporia, thence to Lawrence. On trip spent \$19.88 for food, \$6.17 of which was for hotel room. Stayed at Modoc Hotel at Satanta. There was an unusual concentration of crows between Sylva and Hutchinson and for a mile or two east of Hutchinson. Approx. 15 flocks of crows averaging 400 or less each were in the sandunes west of Hutchinson. Most of these crows were in flocks. West and east of this area of concentration, crows were in limited numbers and generally as singles or in small groups of 4 or 5. The marsh hawk was the most common hawk across the entire state, especially in western Kansas. Mileage at Lawrence on return 22167 having covered 1146 miles or equivalent to the distance between Lawrence and Provo, Utah.

Dec. 7, 1956

According to Prof. Charles Michener of the Entomology Department at the University of Kansas, the plant Solorium rostratum (buffalo burr or Kansas thistle) is the plant that grows only on the edges of buffalo trails and wallows on the hard packed soils. This plant was used by the Colorado potato beetle before the introduction of the potato into the United States.

The buffalo grass collected Dec 5, was placed on the floor of the closed floor of the main panorama in order that the grasses could be matched for placement in the panorama. There is a homogeneity in the appearance of this grass in the field but when cut into sections and placed at random on the floor, there is a decided difference in height, texture, color, compactness etc. Each square foot of grass had to be matched with equal kind. There is a clone formation in this species of grass and each isolated group varies with from place to place in the field. Grass sod is now dry enough so that there will not be separation of the sod after in place in the panorama.