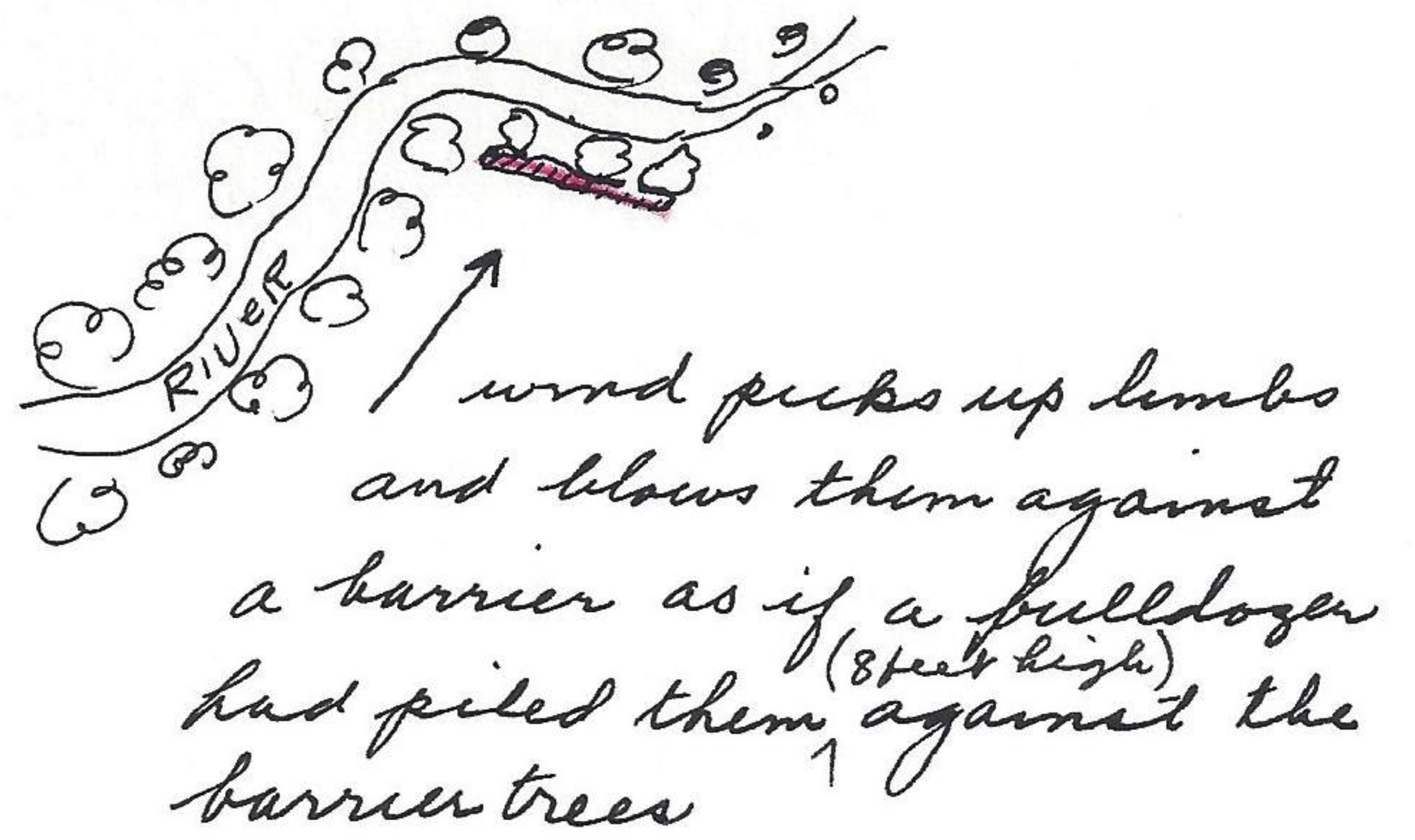


trees along the creek, thus:
The path of destruction of the tornado follows a course, irrespective of influence of trees, entrenched river course or open area between two bordering lines of trees.



In this area observed more birds adjacent to path of tornado than in path of destruction.

noted 2 Harris sparrows ^{migration of} which seems late for these birds. At research area the eastern edge of tornado

passed thru the trapping area. Some vegetation was down and in direction of tornado but as far as I could tell had not affected the microtine population. When rain is added to the path of the tornado, the vegetation reacts as if subjected to a flash flood, except that the water and vegetation is forced against gravity. This debris which is water soaked can come to rest on the side of a tree above its base, against a ^{rock} wall or any other type of barrier. Some mud is incorporated in the plastered debris. At a point approx. $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. N Clinton, noted 1 scissor-tailed flycatcher and one turtle which had back burned black and surface corroded.

$\frac{6}{10}$ mi. W and $\frac{7}{10}$ mi. N Lawrence (P.O.), Douglas Co., Kansas
April 25, 1964

Sam James collected the following from above locality:

- 640425-18 *Desmophis*
- 640425-19 "
- 640425-20 "
- 640425-21 *Carphophis*
- 640525-22 narrow mouth frog.

There were 10 or 12 narrow mouth frogs under stones on the sidehell. James also reports many centipeds, some $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long.