

moving slowly to within three feet and then thrusting the net $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet beyond them so that the net is in position to capture the insects as it leaves the ground. If the net is not in position one most frequently misses by a foot or so. By thrusting the net forward and then backward toward insect is the most successful method. If the position of the insect is such that it is moving straight from its body alignment, the best method is to swing the net, or following the insect as it makes its departure. One has more deliberate time to adjust to variance of flight. To run across sands swinging ^{ing} a net at random is futile; patience is required and to follow one insect at a time. Ordinarily the beetle leaves the ground at 5 feet. When in net they can make a buzzing sound with their wings which is never heard elsewhere. I would estimate that the 80 specimens collected represents $\frac{1}{5}$ the population on an area equivalent to 80×80 feet.

Kaw River, Lawrence to Stranger Creek, Douglas - Leavenworth Co., Kansas

June 23, 1968

Made solitary canoe trip from bridge at Lawrence to R.R. bridge on Stranger Creek, a distance of 19 miles. Day clear in morning and ^{later} wind from SW, sufficient to cause grasses to bend and wave to near white-cop in some long straight courses in direction of wind. Water relatively high a covering many sandbars. Air temp 73°F , water 78°F . Will keep record of all water birds, hawks, crows and a list of different kinds associated with riparian forests. Left 8:35 A.M. 4 grackles, 1 brown thrasher, 6 purple martin and 6 bank swallows in area below dam. As I proceeded down river noted that grackles were most frequently observed in association with the areas occupied by man and less frequent elsewhere. This time of year they occur as singles, usually 2 or 3 and up to 8 in a flock and occur at approx 1 group per 150' or so. They are near water and call frequently. 9:00 Can hear or see the following birds and is representative of the riparian forests near town: cardinal, grackle, Indigo bunting, bank swallow (average 2 per $\frac{1}{10}$ mi), dickcissel, mourning dove, redwing blackbird, cuckoo, Baltimore Oriole (1 or a pair per $\frac{1}{2}$ mi), goldfinch, titmouse, bluejay. One cottontail followed along trail 2 feet above water. The water is at a point where vegetation