
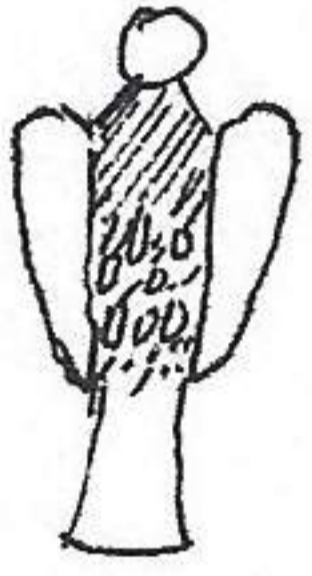


(16)  
The goldfinch<sup>(16)</sup> left at 4:00 P.M. with sun still on the feeder and during the 5 hrs of continuous feeding consumed 1/2 lb of black niger thistle seed at a dollar per pound. The sparrows & starling at the other feeder are still active.

Feb. 2, 1979

Moved goldfinch feeder (8 positions) to in front of viewing window. They changed without a problem. One bird had light color in crown ; another male with yellow at bend of wing and more yellow in head and neck region with yellow spots on back between the wings which in other males is continuous grayish-brown (light). There does not seem to be any dominance of males in group. Tail fans out during aggressive behavior. Yellow at bend of wing is good character to differentiate ♂ from ♀.



Lawrence to Linwood, Kansas

Feb. 3, 1979

Enroute to Kansas City, <sup>12:00</sup> via route 32 noted an unusual number of horned larks on side of road bed. They occur in relation to topography and vegetation, found most commonly in broad river bottoms of open fields and on upland approaching nearest the conditions of broad flat fields uninterrupted by trees or low vegetation. There was a decided change beyond Linwood as country becomes segmented with smaller fields surrounded by fence ~~low~~ rows and only 3 groups were observed up to Bonner Springs, beyond which the country is unsuitable for this species. Between the city airport in Lawrence to Linwood I would estimate that there were 50 groups of horned larks ranging in numbers from 4 to 250 and averaging toward the large number in flocks of 120 birds or approx. 6,000 birds. There were only 16 meadowlarks, approx. 200 junco & tree sparrows, 3 cardinals, no hawks except 1 sparrow hawk. On return on highway 10 no horned larks to Eudora and then in bottomlands of Wabasha only 4 but the sun was just setting and the horned lark activity had already stopped. Only one redtail and this bird NE of Eudora.

402 Yorkshire, Lawrence, Kansas

Feb. 4, 1979

2 ♂ cowbirds at feeder and first noticed since last recorded. Yellow-shafted flicker eats corn, some pieces of the size that can hardly be swallowed. While corn was on ground it prefers to dig down thru packed snow to retrieve the food below. Flights to tree and clean each side of bill progressively as it climbs the trunk.