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In Memoriam

Theodore M. Sperry

(1907-1995)

Thomas Kreissler

Dr. Theodore M. Sperry, professor emeritus of Botany and Ecology at Pittsburg State University, died 29 March 1995. A charter member of the Kansas Ornithological Society, Sperry was honored recently, along with his wife Dr. Gladys C. Galligar, by the new Pittsburg Audubon Society chapter, which has chosen to name itself the Sperry-Galligar Audubon Society. In addition to conducting Christmas bird counts and bird breeding surveys for several years in southeast Kansas, Sperry and Galligar banded thousands of birds at Paradocs, their residence in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Sperry was born in Toronto, Ontario, on 20 February 1907. After completing a B.S. in 1929 at Butler University in his hometown of Indianapolis, Indiana, he entered the graduate school of the University of Illinois, where he earned an M.S. in 1931 and a Ph.D. in Botany in 1933. He married in 1935 Gladys C. Galligar, also a Ph.D. in botany at Illinois. In that same year, Ecology published a condensed version of his dissertation about root systems of prairie plants. At the University of Wisconsin, Aldo Leopold read the article and arranged for Sperry's transfer from the Civilian Conservation Corps within the

United States Forest Service in Illinois, where Sperry had landed a job after earning his degree, to the CCC under the National Park Service in Madison, Wisconsin. Under the auspices of Leopold, Sperry was given sixty acres of old farm land near the Madison campus on the University's research land. A small crew of CCC boys with long-handled shovels, a truck, and Sperry were told to "go make a prairie". Curtis Prairie became the world's first restored prairie. Sperry considered his work and research at the Curtis Prairie his greatest professional achievement. The Second World War, however, suspended Sperry's work at Madison, and in 1946, after having served as a weather forecaster in England during the war, he accepted a teaching position at Kansas State Teacher's College.



Dr. Theodore Sperry

Galligar, who had been teaching since 1936 at James Millikin University in Decatur, Illinois, joined him in Pittsburg in 1948. During his professional career, Sperry taught Botany, Ecology, Plant Taxonomy, Conservation of Renewable Resources, Phycology and Birds of Kansas. He also served as curator of the University's herbarium, which was named for him.

Shortly after Galligar's move to Pittsburg, the couple purchased a one-acre lot in residential southwest Pittsburg. Paradocs, the couple's name for the property, earned its name because the two were a "pair of docs" and the site, complete with a pond, woods and a prairie seeded by Sperry, became a paradox to the neighbors. In 1954 they moved to Paradocs and into Lyrrose, a house designed by Galligar for both wildlife observation and storage of the couple's research material. For decades Galligar and Sperry recorded the biotic activity of Paradocs in several volumes of journals that are now stored in the Special Collections of Axe Library at Pittsburg State University, to whom Sperry, who survived Galligar by twenty years, bequeathed Paradocs and Lyrrose.

Besides the Kansas Ornithological Society, Sperry held membership in several organizations, such as the National Parks Association, The American Society of Plant Taxonomists, the Wilderness Society, The Nature Conservancy, of which he was a founding member, and the Kansas Academy of Science, for which he served as President in 1959. In 1990 the Society for Ecological Restoration recognized Sperry by making him an honorary member for his unprecedented work at the Curtis Prairie.

1998 REPORT OF THE KANSAS BIRD RECORDS COMMITTEE

This report summarizes records received and evaluated by the Committee for the calendar year 1998, as well as any decisions pending from previous years. Sixty-eight records were received by the Committee in 1998; these included 7 sightings from 1997, 60 from 1998, and one record from 1991 which was recirculated. Fifty-seven records were circulated for evaluation; uncirculated records usually were reports of otherwise common birds found at an unusual season, or in a region of the state where their appearance was not expected. All records, whether circulated to the committee or not, are archived in The University of Kansas, Museum of Natural History.

Record submissions are assigned a sequential number in the order in which they are received, with the year of receipt as a prefix. Not all submissions that receive a number are circulated. Birds are listed in phylogenetic order under each of two categories: Records Accepted and Records Rejected. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the American Ornithologists' Union Check-list of North American Birds (Seventh edition, 1998).

After the common and scientific name follows the KBRC record number; the number of individuals seen, with age or plumage notes; date(s) of observation; locality, including county; observer(s), with those documenting the record listed first; supporting physical evidence, if any, and finally, comments and notes on changes in the species' status on the KOS checklist. When many other observers are listed, it is abbreviated as mob. Rejected records have the observers' names omitted and a brief explanation as to the reason for rejection.

RECORDS ACCEPTED

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*), 98-59, one adult in alternate plumage, 28 June 1998 to 6 July 1998, Milford Reservoir Dam (Geary County), Chuck Otte, mob; 7 photos. A rare summer record.

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*), **98-61**, one, sex and age unknown, 26 November 1998 to 28 November 1998, Clark County State Lake (Clark County), Galen Pittman.

Red-necked Grebe (*Podiceps grisegena*), **98-46**, one, in nearly complete alternate plumage, 19 May 1998, Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton County), Max Thompson, Mike Rader, Gene Young; 1 photo. This is a late record, and also unusual in that the bird was in nearly complete alternate plumage. There are also very few sightings of this species in Kansas, and most of the sight records are from the eastern third of the state.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*), **98-40**, one adult, 13 May 1998, Big Salt Marsh, Quivira National Wildlife Refuge (Stafford County), Sebastian Patti, Mark Robbins, Chris Hobbs, Town Peterson. Although there have been other records of this casual summer visitor to the state, most sightings have been in mid- to late summer.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), **98-41**, one adult, 25 April 1998, Schermerhorn Park (Cherokee County), Sebastian Patti, Galen Pittman, Mick McHugh, David Seibel. Black vultures are found in Missouri not very far from the site of this observation, but are only rarely seen in Kansas.

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), **98-42**, one adult, 3 March 1998 through 20 May 1998, Red Fox Lane subdivision, Salina (Saline County), David Weible, Victor Sullivan, Diane Weible, mob; 3 photos. **Fifth state record.**

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*), **98-34**, one adult, 28 March 1998, Crystal Lake, 5163 Harborside Ct, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Bonnie Bricker, Connie Schroeder; 2 photos. This species showed up in many places far north of its normal range in 1998; one bird was photographed in Minnesota. Vagrant waterfowl sightings are always best treated with skepticism, since many waterfowl are kept in captivity, and some of these can escape. The absence of a band on this bird and the pattern of dispersion of many other individuals of this species in the (El Niño) spring of 1998 were arguments in favor of accepting both KBRC #98-42 and #98-34. **Sixth state record.**

Gray Hawk (*Asturina nitida*), **91-01**, one adult, 15 April 1990 and 16 April 1990, Milford Reservoir (Clay County), Dan LaShelle, Chuck Otte, Eric Otte, Michael Anderson, Bob LaShelle. First state record. Added to state list with hypothetical status. This record was rejected when first submitted in 1991, as KBRC members believed that this species did not migrate very far, and was not prone to wander. Given these considerations, the most likely possibility seemed to be that this was a falconer's escaped bird. At that time there was no disagreement with the identification. A request was received from a KOS member to recirculate this record. Subsequent investigation, including solicited information from Rich Glinski, author of the soon-to-be-published *Birds of North America* account for this species, indicated that the record could be valid. There are indeed migratory populations of the species, and April is exactly when a migratory overshoot might occur. There is a sight record from Illinois in 1871 (S.F. Baird, T.M. Brewer, and R.L. Ridgway, *A History of North American Birds*, Vol. III, 1874, p. 247). Additionally, information solicited from many falconers indicated that falconers in the USA do not keep this bird, hence it was unlikely to be an escapee. On the basis of this new information the record was accepted; the species' status remains hypothetical in the absence of physical evidence.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), **98-54**, one immature, 10 September 1998, near Snake Pond in Recreation area of Cimarron National Grassland (Morton County), Jeff Chynoweth, Dan Svingen. This species, which favors

riparian wetlands, is seldom documented in the southwest corner of the state.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*), **98-58**, 2 adults and 1 immature, 12 November 1998, Rocky Ford area, Blue River NE of Manhattan (Riley County), Dave Rintoul, Barbara Hilpman. An "inland hurricane" blew Sandhill Cranes (*Grus canadensis*) and Whooping Cranes off course in early November 1998, with sight records of the latter in Illinois and Iowa, far east of the normal flight path. This apparent family group provided the first Riley County record of the twentieth century.

Curlew Sandpiper (*Calidris ferruginea*), **98-55**, one, sex and age unknown, 21 August 1998, Lake McCoid (Sewage ponds), near Liberal (Seward County), Ted Cable, Mike Rader. **Sixth state record.**

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*), **98-66**, one in 1st basic plumage, 2 October 1998, K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Pete Janzen. **Fourteenth state record.**

Little Gull (*Larus minutus*), **98-62**, one, sex and age unknown, 14 November 1998, John Redmond outlet channel (Coffey County), Chris Hobbs, Eric Preston, Tom Curtis, Mary Myra; 2 photos. **Fifteenth state record.**

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*), **98-26**, one adult, 14 January 1998, sandpit at 29th and West St, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Pete Janzen. **Second state record.**

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*), **98-13**, one adult, 17 January 1998, sandpit at 29th and West St, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Tyler Hicks, Don Vannoy, Pete Janzen, Patty Marlett, Jim Marlett, Darlene Hicks. This is probably the same bird as 98-26.

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*), **98-21**, one in 2nd basic plumage, 24 January 1998, Waconda Lake (Mitchell County), Mike Rader, Scott Seltman. **Third state record.**

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*), **98-23, 98-27 and 98-33**, one adult, 2 February 1998, outlet tubes at Tuttle Creek Reservoir (Riley County), Jethro Runco, Guy Smith, Dave Rintoul, Galen Pittman, mob; 3 photos (Pittman). **Fourth state record**, first record verified with physical evidence. Hypothetical status removed.

Mew Gull (*Larus canus*), **98-65**, one in 1st basic plumage, 9 November 1998 to 10 November 1998, Lake Afton (Sedgwick County), Pete Janzen. **Fifth state record.**

California Gull (*Larus californicus*), **98-03**, one in 1st basic plumage, 30 December 1997, Waconda Lake (Mitchell County), Mike Rader.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*), **98-25**, two adults and one in 1st basic plumage, 24 January 1998, Bowersock Dam, Lawrence (Douglas County), Alexis Powell; 4 photos.

Thayer's Gull (*Larus thayeri*), **98-06**, one in 1st basic plumage, 10 January 1998 and 11 January 1998, Tuttle Creek Res. outflow tubes (Riley County), Guy Smith, Dave Rintoul, John Zimmerman.

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), **98-19 and 98-20**, one adult (*L. g. kumlieni*), 24 January 1998, Wilson Reservoir (Russell County), Mike Rader, Scott Seltman. **Fifth state record.**

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), **98-49**, one in 1st basic plumage, 13 February 1998, Hoover Rd. (near Wichita Sanitary Landfill, Sedgwick County), Sebastian Patti, Pete Janzen, Dan Kilby, Don Vannoy. **Sixth state record.**

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), **98-44**, one in 1st basic plumage, 15 March 1998, Cheyenne Bottoms (Barton County), Chuck Otte, Jaye Otte, Mike Rader. **Seventh state record.**

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucooides*), **98-63**, one, sex and age unknown, 24 December 1998, Wichita Sanitary Landfill (near K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Sedgwick County), Galen Pittman, David Seibel. **Eighth state record.**

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), **98-16**, one in 3rd basic plumage, 4 December 1997, sandbar on Arkansas River near K96 bridge, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Pete Janzen, James Barnes, Dan Kilby, Don Vannoy, Fran Vannoy; 6 photos. **Fourth state record.**

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), **98-02**, one adult, 30 December 1997, Waconda Lake (Mitchell County), Mike Rader. **Fifth state record.**

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*), **98-30**, two, 4th yr. or adult, 24 January 1998, Wichita Sanitary Landfill (near K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Sedgwick County), David Seibel, Mark Corder, Galen Pittman, Phil Wedge, Pete Janzen. **Sixth state record.**

Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*), **98-14**, one, 2nd yr., 24 January 1998, Wichita Sanitary Landfill (near K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Sedgwick County), Mick McHugh, Mark Corder, Galen Pittman, David Seibel, Phil Wedge; 1 video tape, but images are not sufficiently distinct to be accepted as conclusive physical evidence. **First state record. Added to state list with hypothetical status.**

Glaucous-winged Gull (*Larus glaucescens*), **98-22**, one adult, 5 February 1998, outlet tubes at Tuttle Creek Reservoir (Riley County), Guy Smith. **Second state record.**

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), **98-15**, one in 1st basic plumage, 16 January 1998, K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Mark Corder. **Fifth state record.**

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*), **98-12**, one in 1st basic plumage, 17 January 1998, K96 bridge over Arkansas River, Wichita (Sedgwick county), Tyler Hicks, Darlene Hicks). This is probably the same bird as 98-15.

Black-legged Kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*), **98-57**, one, sex and age unknown/first winter, 12 November 1998, outflow tubes at Tuttle Creek Reservoir (Riley County), Guy Smith. **Twelfth state record.**

Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna nilotica*), **98-36**, one adult, 19 May 1998, wildlife loop at Big Salt Marsh, Quivira National Wildlife Refuge (Stafford County), Max Thompson, Mike Rader, Gene Young, Lloyd Moore; 1 photo. **First state record. Added to state list.**

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), **98-32**, two, sex and age unknown, 20 February 1998, patio/feeder in Topeka (Shawnee County), Dan Kilby; 9 photos. **Second state record, first to be accompanied by physical evidence. Hypothetical status removed.**

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), **98-50**, one adult, 24 April 1998 and 26 April 1998, 1729 E. 11th St., Winfield (Cowley County), Max Thompson, Gene Young. **Ninth state record.**

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), **98-35**, one, sex and age unknown, 7 May 1998, 104 Point Rock, Elkhart (Morton County), Gene Cooper, Lawrence and Ruth Smith; 1 photo. **Tenth state record.**

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), **98-47**, one adult, 7 June 1998 through 9 June 1998, farmstead south of Bloom (Clark County), Galen Pittman, Eunice Pittman. **Eleventh state record.**

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), **98-45**, one adult, 18 June 1998, 3637 N. Seneca, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Pete Janzen, Gene Tipton, Phyllis Tipton, Don Vannoy, Sandra Tholen; 2 photos. **Twelfth state record.**

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), **98-51**, one, sex and age unknown, 11 August 1998, crop field near Clinton (Douglas County), Lloyd Moore. **Thirteenth state record.**

Greater Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus*), **98-64**, one, sex and age unknown, 30 August 1998 to 8 January 1999 (and beyond), rural backyard near

Lawrence (Douglas County), Galen Pittman, mob; many photos. This species is found in southwest Missouri and southern Kansas, but a northeast Kansas record may be unprecedented. Additionally, it appears that the bird survived the winter and is still in the vicinity as of the spring of 1999.

Canyon Wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), **98-39**, one adult, sex and age unknown, 29 October 1945 through 8 April 1946, Warkentine Mill (Harvey County), Alma Ruth, Ruth Rose. This bird was added to the state list in 1992 based on a sighting (and accompanying photographs) from Morton County (KBRC #92-50). That observation was apparently not the first, however, as Alma Ruth, a long-time Harvey County birdwatcher, noted in her journals a sighting of this species in the winter of 1945–1946. Dwight Platt provided a transcript of her description of the bird and its song, and the committee accepted the sight record posthumously. This supplants KBRC #92-50 as the first state record. KBRC #92-50 thus becomes the second state record, but remains the first verified with physical evidence.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*), **98-10**, one adult female, 6 January 1998, access road to Rock Creek Park, Perry res. (Jefferson County), Richard Rucker. A rare winter record of a species that has been known to linger in fall migration.

Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*), **98-37**, two singing adults, 1 May 1998, Swartz Canyon (Comanche County), Bill Busby, mob = participants of KOS spring field trip. This sparrow may be a regular but highly local breeder in this part of the state.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*), **98-17**, one in 1st basic plumage, 13 January 1998, visiting a feeder at a residence on the east side of Tuttle Creek Res. (Pottawatomie County), Dave Rintoul, Doris Burnett; 4 photos. A rare winter record for the species in this state; several other overwintering chipping sparrows were observed in Minnesota, Nebraska and Indiana during the same time period. There is only one previously documented winter record for this species in the state: a chipping sparrow was found and photographed during the 1991 Garden City Christmas Bird Count (Kansas Ornith. Soc. Bull. 50:1, March 1992).

Black-throated Sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*), **98-38**, one adult, 10 March 1998, yard of Paul Griffin, 814 Spaulding, Wichita (Sedgwick County), Paul Griffin, Dan Kilby; 2 photos. Unseen by other Wichita birders, this bird apparently visited a feeder at this location for many weeks. **Eighth state record.**

Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), **98-04**, one adult, 21 December 1997, Perry Lake (Jefferson County), Bunnie Watkins. This bird was found on the 1997 Perry–Oskaloosa Christmas Bird Count.

Golden-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), **98-18**, two in definitive or 1st basic plumage, 3 January 1998, behind Gigot Irrigation, S. Star Rte, Garden City (Finney County), Marie Osterbuhr, Tom Shane, Sara Shane; 4 photos. These sparrows stayed at this location for many weeks.

RECORDS REJECTED

Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*), **98-08**, 25 October 1997, dam area, Clinton Reservoir (Douglas County). Identification uncertain, insufficient details to eliminate other species.

Gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*), **98-56**, 14 October 1998, 3 mi. E of Tonganoxie (Leavenworth County). Identification uncertain, insufficient details to eliminate other possible species, or even the possibility that this was a falconer's escaped bird.

Pomarine Jaeger (*Stercorarius pomarinus*), **98-11**, 9 December 1997, Sundance

area, Melvern Reservoir (Coffey County). Identification uncertain, brief observation did not allow time for elimination of other possible species.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*), **98-48**, 20 July 1998, Kinsley (Edwards County). Identification uncertain, brief sighting and lack of vocalization of the bird did not allow elimination of other possible species.

Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), **98-01**, putative adult female, 20 August 1997 through 30 August 1997, Larned (Pawnee County); 2 photos. Originally this record was accepted by a majority of the committee. Two dissenting members pointed out that the tail pattern of the bird in the photographs was not the tail pattern of this species and requested that the record be recirculated. Additional information was solicited from hummingbird expert Nancy Newfield, who agreed that the bird in the photograph was either Allen's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*) or Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), but was definitely not a Broad-tailed Hummingbird. Record was rejected on the second round.

Olive-sided Flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), **98-52**, putative adult, 9 June 1998 and 30 June 1998, Walla Walla Rd, west of Junction City (Geary County). Identification uncertain, insufficient details to allow elimination of other possible species. This would be an unprecedented summer sighting of this species, which usually breeds much farther north than Kansas; the latest spring date recorded for the species in this state is June 7.

Kansas Bird Records Committee Members

The following is a list of the members and alternates of the KBRC at the end of the period covered by this report; in addition, Lloyd Moore and Max Thompson served on the Committee until May 1998.

Position #1: Pete Janzen

Position #2: David Seibel, *Chairperson*

Position #3: David Rintoul, *Secretary (May 1998–present)*

Position #4: Mike Rader

Position #5: Tom Flowers

Alternate #1: Sebastian Patti

Position #6: Galen Pittman, *Secretary (through April 1998)*

Position #7: Roger Boyd

Alternate #2: Richard Rucker

Submitted

David A. Rintoul, KBRC Secretary

Summer Record of the Rufous-crowned Sparrow in Kansas — On 6 June 1996, Sebastian Patti and Mike Rader heard the song of a Rufous-crowned Sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps*) from the rim of Schwartz Canyon in southeastern Comanche County, Kansas. Bill Busby revisited this same area during late morning on 3 July 1997. In response to a playback tape of the species, birds at two adjacent sites sang repeatedly and displayed agitated behavior. The first bird was observed at close range in a side-canyon for approximately 30 minutes as it sang from the tops of small trees and boulders. The second bird was located in the main canyon about 300 m away from the first bird. It flew down from near the rim of the canyon in apparent response to the tape and was observed singing from a dead tree at a distance of 20 m for about five minutes. Bird activity was low at this time, perhaps due to the hot (ca. 90°F) weather, and

the only Rufous-crowned Sparrows detected were only those that responded to the tape.

The habitat consisted of a steep-walled, 30 m deep canyon composed of Permian sandstone capped with a thick layer of gypsum. The vegetation was grazed, mixed-grass prairie with patches of woody vegetation (dominants include red cedar, American elm, aromatic sumac, and hackberry) on the slopes and in the bottom of the canyon. Gypsum outcrops and boulders were prominent on the canyon slopes.

The Rufous-crowned Sparrow has a breeding range that in the Great Plains extends north to southeastern Colorado and western (locally west-central and southeastern) Oklahoma (1998. American Ornithologists' Union.. Check-list of North American Birds. 7th edition. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, D.C.). Kansas's records are mostly from the extreme southwestern corner of the state (especially Cimarron National Grasslands) in the fall and winter (1992. Thompson, Max C. and Charles Ely. Birds in Kansas. University of Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Publ. Educ. Series No. 12). The only verified summer record we are aware of is a specimen also from Schwartz Canyon, Comanche County (KU 29222: male, 7 June 1936). Additionally, the ranch manager for this site was familiar with this species, having observed it frequently in the area. In sum, it appears the Rufous-crowned Sparrow may breed at this site and may have done so for many years. If so, this represents the first and only known breeding locality in Kansas.

We thank the managers of the property for allowing access to the area, and Mark Robbins for providing information on the specimen at The University of Kansas Museum of Natural History. – *William H. Busy, Kansas Biological Survey, 2041 Constant Avenue, Lawrence, KS 66047; Sebastian T. Patti, 552 West Belden Avenue, Chicago, IL 60614; Mike Rader, P. O. Box 395, Wilson, KS 67490.*

MANUSCRIPTS

The Kansas Ornithological Society actively solicits manuscripts for the Kansas Ornithological Society Bulletin. Manuscripts submitted for the bulletin should in some way involve Kansas birdlife. Normally, manuscripts should be no longer than 10 pages, double-spaced with one-inch margins. Longer manuscripts may be considered for monograph publication, i.e. annotated county checklist. A computer disk should accompany the manuscript in Microsoft Word. If Word is unavailable, we can translate it to the necessary format. Photographs in black and white or color may accompany manuscripts for publication. Outstanding photographs in color may be reproduced in the Bulletin.

Manuscripts and disk should be sent to: *Max C. Thompson, Southwestern College, 100 College St., Winfield, Kansas 67156-2499.*