

woods in the vicinity of Wolf Lake. Once above the trees the insects dispersed in the air over the woods and lake in a southerly direction because of moderate north-northwest winds. With a sudden increase in wind velocity about 4:30 p.m. the ants were blown to the ground and/or water surface. Those that became completely wetted by wave action sank in the lake and were fed upon by fish as were some of those which remained afloat. The remaining ants were washed onto the beach to form the strand.

LITERATURE CITED

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Note

ROBINS CATCHING AND EATING MINNOWS—During the winter of 1970-71 a small flock of approximately 20 robins (*Turdus migratorius*) overwintered on the Sullys Hill National Game Preserve near Fort Totten, North Dakota. Throughout December and the first week of January the robins were frequently observed at close range catching and eating minnows from a small patch of open water near the inlet of the preserve's Sweetwater Lake. The opening in the ice was crowded with thousands of minnows making capture easy. The birds were not just eating the occasional dead minnows that floated along the edge of the ice but were actually observed pulling live minnows from the water. Often the small fish were dropped and could be seen flopping on the ice before being eaten. The robins had to switch to a diet of frozen berries when drifting snow finally closed the hole during the second week of January. —David E. Goeke, Sullys Hill National Game Preserve, U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fort Totten, North Dakota 58335.