

C WASP WEEKLY DATA

28/6/81

DIMENSION J(74), LL(200), ID(74)  
READ(2, 101) IJ IX, IY, IZ

1 READ(2, 102) END=200 ~~INT, INTB, INTA~~

WRITE(3, 102) IX, IY, IZ

102 FORMAT(1X, 3A1)

101 FORMAT(20I4)

2 READ(1, 103) END=200 J

103 FORMAT(7X, 7A1)

I=1; IB = J(3)

3 J = J+1; IF (I.GT.74) GOTO 2

IC = J(I); IF (IB.EQ.IC) GOTO 3

IF (~~IC.EQ.IX~~ AND ~~IB.EQ.IX~~ AND ~~IC.EQ.IY~~) GOTO 4

IB = IC; GOTO 3

4 LFRM = I; ~~to I~~

5 J = J+1; IF (I.GT.74) GOTO 2

IF (J(I).EQ.IY) GOTO 5

IF (J(I).EQ.IZ) GOTO 6

IB = J(I); GOTO 3

6 LTOP = J-1

LNGT = JD(LTOP) - JD(LFRM)

IF (LNGT.LE.200) LL(LNGT) = LL(LNGT) + 1

IF (LNGT.GT.200) LG200 = LG200 + 1

IB = IZ; GOTO 3

200 REWIND #1; GOTO 1

100 CONTINUE

WRITE(3, 104) LG200; WRITE(3, 104)

LNGT = LNGT  
+ (ID(I)  
+ JD(LFRM)  
- ID(LTOP)  
- JD(LFRM-1))/2

LL(K), K=1, 200

(IX IT JZ)

2 3 4

Er Lower

UV Spectroscopy

IR

Flourescence spectroscopy

NMR

$$I+6 = 444$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 439 \times 74 \\
 \underline{1756} \\
 = 32486
 \end{array}$$

Jairaman

DIMENSION I (439, 74)

28/6/81

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READ (2, 3) END=2 (( I(J,K), J=1, 439), K=1, 74)
WRITE (3, 4) (( I(J,K), K=1, 74), J=1, 439)
3 FORMAT (6X, 69A1, /, 1X, 74A1, /, 74A1, K, 74A1,
/ 1X, 74A1, /, 1X, 74A1, /, 1X, 74A1)
WRITE 4 FORMAT (1X, I5, 1X, 74A1)
STOP ; END

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29  
46

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-> 104 FORMAT (21X, 25I5)
STOP ; END
10 (I4, =, I5, 2X)

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SEQ WK. FOR

- 1 → data
- 2 JX IT JZ
- 3 LPI
- 4 ID

popel

27/6/81

Methods in Computational Physics  
~~530~~ 530 · 1594

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Dominance Hierarchies among Workers and  
Nurses - News & view by R.M. May  
291 281 (1981) 28 May 1981

~~512~~ Cole Science 212 83, 1981

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Productivity of a lawn

Name NBV P.D. Moore

Falk (Ecology 57 141 1976)

J. Appl. Ecology 17 689 1980

1.05 kg m<sup>-2</sup> per year

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Stability of a real ecosystem

P. Yodzis Nature 289 674-676 (1981)

Feb.

# Round Table Discussion

## 1. "Methodological Reductionism" -

Laboratory setup Vs Natural Habitat, w.r.t. Aim/cue recognition  
Extrapolation?

## 2. Costs of misidentification likely to be high ∴ signals more complex?

How to deal with the complexity?

## 3. Nature of Cues? Classification

Discrimination cues - genetic.  
Discriminatory substances?  
Environmental

### Extrinsic cues

- i) maternal - embryonic
- ii) " by proximity
- iii) Indirect cues by location.
- iv) cues obtained from environment - eg. diet.

TELEX 0 845 8349 BG

MSG TO

DR. N. SHAMALA

DEPT OF PHYSICS

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE  
BANGALORE INDIA

ARRIVED SAFELY ARRANGMENTS EXCELLENT  
REACHING BANGALORE NEXT WEDNESDAY

JOSHI

TELEGRAM 9