

It is bordered by a corn field on east, railroad tracks and wheat field to S and W and a shrub covered ridge to the north consisting of *Artemisia*, *Chrysothamnus* and other shrubs and grasses. This slope, however, is mainly a dry rock slope. The research area is approx 300 feet from Big Thompson River and approx 2 blocks west of the first small barrier ridge that breaks the continuity of the flat prairie to the east. The tree grasslands is relict on slopes and situations where the plow cannot touch. The feed proper consists of weeds and grasses upon a soil that is dry and baked. The lower edge of field was inundated 1 month ago. The upper NE corner is slightly higher and supports more weeds and grasses that permit a matted vegetation of old and new vegetation. This corner is where most of the runways were located. The runways in S part of field are absent or poorly developed. Cuttings and droppings, however, are more numerous here than in the NE corner where runway are well developed. In general, this field appeared too dry for *Microtus ochrogaster* and if it were in Kansas would probably not be used by *ochrogaster*. At 3:00 PM set 132 traps in this field at 10 foot intervals with each trap in a runway or place of activity (cuttings etc). At the completion of this set at 4:20 PM when back over the line and did not find any captured mammal. However, I found that practically all sets had grasshoppers on the treadle of the trap and in some cases the bait was gone and the trap was sprung. As I moved along the line, approx. 30 grasshoppers would leave the ground or vegetation and alight ahead of me. The clover, wherever found in this field was completely denuded of leaves and bare stems remaining. This was particularly true in a large area NW of base camp along road. Here the grasshoppers would be found crushed in the road with dozens of other grasshoppers investigating the dead ones and eating those not too severely crushed into the dirt of the road. These grasshoppers will undoubtedly effect trapping results, especially in the daytime. Grasshopper on trigger of trap would invariably set trap off when jumping into the air on my approach. I wonder if the mammal population is utilizing these grasshoppers as food. In contrast to a large grasshopper population, I found only a rare mosquito, an insect that is more commonly associated with *Microtus ochrogaster* community. At meadow at Laramie Plains, Centennial, Saratoga, Soverly and Marie Lake the mosquitoes were