

as heavily populated by rattlesnakes. This section of the canyon floor is near enough to the Laramie Plain as to exclude erosional gullies and as a result the drainage is small and water is distributed over a broad surface area of canyon floor. Beyond this area the canyon widens and enters an old Pleistocene lake bed. Lateral erosional fans have produced good meadows and all in all appears to be excellent for microtines. As we entered the meadows a ♂ & ♀ deer left and as they crowded under the fence, the ♂ caught himself on one of the wires. He soon released himself and after catching up with the ♀ they continued up the west slope.

Established three research areas in this meadow. No A-8-4-48 along roadgrade among excellent cover of Artemisia, matted grasses and high pampus grass (oats), all dry down to contact of grasses & sedges on damp soils. This area was chosen because it is submarginal and in seral stage similar to other areas (Loveland & Thompson Canyon) where *Microtus ochrogaster* was captured.

Research area B-8-4-48 in meadows of grasses & sedges on damp to supersaturated soils. Within this more or less uniform complex of meadow vegetation were differences in amount of standing water and damp soils which control the frequency of microtines. The traps were set at the contact between the wet sedges and the more typical grasses of the meadow which were about 1 1/2 foot higher than the wet soils of the sedges.

Research area C-8-4-48 in grasses among gooseberry, stinging nettle and Artemisia at the border of the meadow. This contact was between damp grasses and of meadow and the dry hillsides of Artemisia. 127 traps were set in these three research areas before dark ^{was} closed in.

26 mi. N and 4 1/2 mi. E. Laramie, 6960 ft., Albany Co., Wyoming

Aug 5, 1948

This trapping area is at ^{NE} ~~SW~~ corner of sec. 19, T20N, R72W and places the area more accurately than above locality designation which was made without proper mapping facilities.

