

maniculatus 51-8-5-48. End of Line.

From the three research areas collected the following plants:
 52-8-5-48 _____ from saturated waters of
 research area ^B 8-8-4-48 where *Zapus princeps* were taken along
 borders of running water. 53-8-5-48, _____ from research area
 B-8-48 where greatest number of *Microtus montanus* were taken.
 Soils damp and covered with mosses. 54-8-5-48 _____
 _____ from research area C-8-4-48 where greatest
 number of *Peromyscus maniculatus* were taken. The *Microtus*
longicaudus was from this area of overhead protection of shrubs.
 The largest *Microtus montanus* were from contact between grasses
 52-8-5-48 and 53-8-5-48. It was also the zone where *Mustela*
erminea was captured. Contact zones are extensively
 used. One *Mustela frenata* in cliffs to east and some
 300 feet from meadows. Photo 55-8-5-48 of the three re-
 search areas. Research A-8-4-48 to right of road, B-8-4-48
 diagonally across meadow between higher grasses to left &
 shorter grasses to right. C-8-4-48 on east side of meadow at
 contact of shrub and meadows. After concluding trip line
 inspection departed for Casper, Wyoming via highway 26, 87
 and $\frac{20}{87}$ locating at Yessie Picnic Grounds some $2\frac{1}{2}$
 miles ⁸⁷ S and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W Casper. The general area is to be
 investigated to determine the contact of a Great Plains
 mammal (*Microtus ochrogaster*) with an isolated mountain
 range. The plains ^(grassland) to east and north are flat and more like
 than the grasslands around wheatland of the SE part of the
 state of Wyoming. From Casper & river valley of North Platte,
 the plains increased in grade to the south until it joins the
 base of Casper Mountains. The vegetation is grasslands to base
 of mountain where it is replaced, according to slope, with
 ponderosa pine. Tongues of riparian growth from vegetation
 higher on the mountains follow down the stream courses
 in the eroded valleys of the confluent fans from the base of the
 mountains. A few ponderosa pine enter the flat plains
 but generally along edaphic slopes. Aspen enter grasslands
 on slopes only at mouth of steep canyons. This evening
 set 50 traps in research area A-8-5-48 at $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S and $1\frac{1}{2}$
 mi. W Casper, 5250 ft., Natrona Co., Wyoming. These 50 traps
 were placed in an erosional gully that had developed elevated
 benches which in turn had grown sufficient grasses to
 offer plant communities for small mammals. These erosional