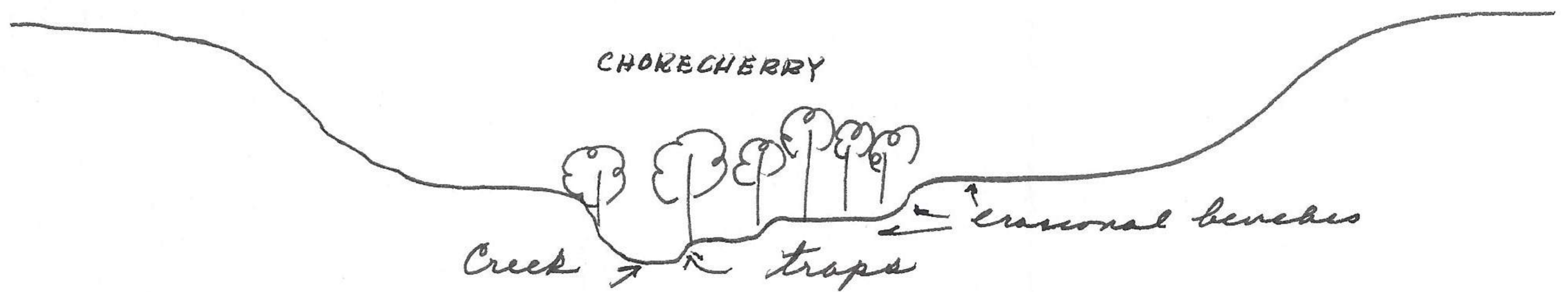


gullies are crowded with chokecherries and make it almost impossible to negotiate. The area chosen for trap line consisted of the lowest erosional bench some $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the present

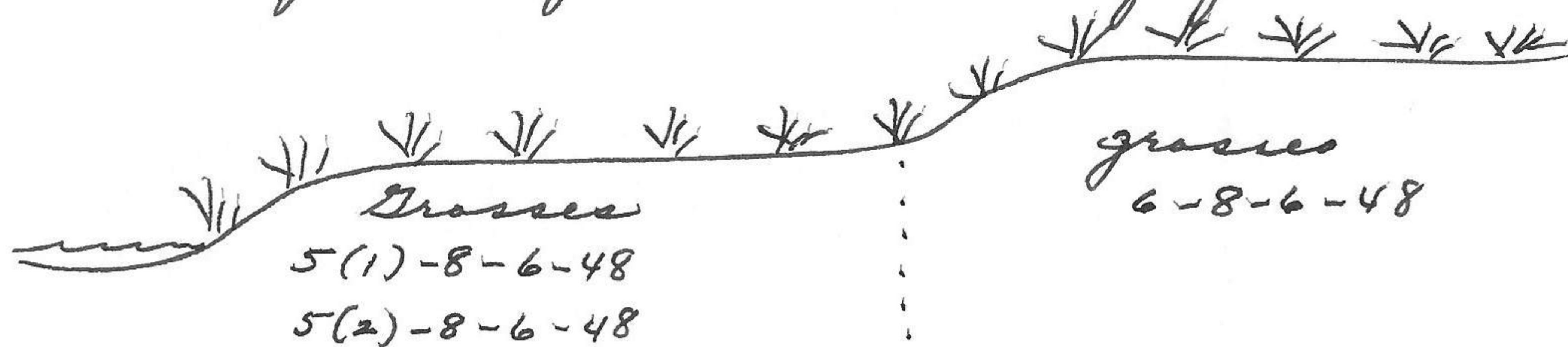


water level and at a height that occasionally received an inundation from the creek. The green matted grasses were differentiated in the contact between this bench level and the slope bordering the next higher level. Traps 1-12 in first level and traps 13-50 on second level where more shrubs are found. Returned to camp.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. W Casper, 5250 ft, Natrona Co., Wyoming.

Aug 6, 1948

Results of trap line A-8-5-48 as follows: 2 *Microtus ochrogaster* 1-8-6-48, 4 *Microtus ochrogaster* 2-8-6-48; 8 *Microtus ochrogaster* 3-8-6-48; 36 *Peromyscus maniculatus* 4-8-6-48. There were no sprung traps except those that held mammals and these were from adjacent water along first erosional level.



murantine runways through both areas. Further inspection did not reveal runways and Longquist did not have success in same general area. Returned to base camp and in evening set 41 traps at 7 mi. S and 2 mi. W Casper in three series: Research area A-7-8-6-48 of 12 traps in an uncut segment of a grass field. Runways only in this 20×15 feet section. The remaining field kept cut too closely for runway development. Being isolated in the field, was not connected with gullies. This line is 300 feet from the actual hinge between the grasslands of the outwash plains and the ponderosa covered slopes of the mountain. The second research area B-8-6-48 in same general area but 300 ft