

feet to west and slightly north (traps 13-41). This area is another isolated damp meadow on the sloping grassland plains and is marked by a 100' x 50' growth of dense willows and a few aspen and shrubs. The outer limits of this willow patch was marked by damp soils and sedges. At the lower end of this area a linear growth of damp sedges and grasses extended 200 feet to the N & down slope which drained spring of main trapping area. Here again there is no contact with gullees. The third set C-8-6-48 in creek bottom in vegetation bordering creek. Stream deep set in gully & with little water. Aspen continuous with montane above. Shade condition not conducive to matted grasses for microtus. Collected a *Pituophis* near here. Returned to camp and collected one *Lepus townsendi* and one *Sylvilagus*.

4 1/2 mi. S and 1 1/2 mi. W Casper, 5250 ft., Natrona Co., Wyoming
 Aug. 7, 1948

Inspected research area A-8-6-48 (positive record only): trap
 7. *Microtus montanus* 1-8-7-48; From research area B-8-6-48;
 20 *Microtus montanus* 2-8-7-48; 30 *Reithrodontomys* 3-8-7-48;
 36 *Peromyscus maniculatus* 4-8-7-48; 41 end of line.

Longquist collected one *Microtus ochrogaster* 300 feet south of here and about 30 feet higher in elevation. Photo. 4(1)-8-7-48 shows position of *Microtus ochrogaster* and *Microtus montanus* (research area A-8-7-48). The principle difference between the two areas is one of dampness and type of grass. For *M. ochrogaster* the soils were dry and grasses were dead and only retained in sufficient matted condition under the protection of the shrubs while *montanus* was in open meadow among sedges and grasses of damp soil. Runways developed in both communities. Photo 4(2)-4-7-48 of research area B-8-7-48 showing relative position of *Microtus montanus* and *M. ochrogaster*. The upper location is pine catch and is separated by open grass meadow. The willows are the upper 1/2 of area. Note the contact between grasslands and ponderosa slopes of mountains. A few *Populus tremuloides* in favorable habitat for propagation and if dispersal is by roots I am wondering how they got there. Runways mainly in uncut grasses at edge of willow patches and mainly in damp situations.

From research area C-8-7-48 collected the following: