

are in continual coaction with the Clark's Crow and will remain at about 2 feet distance until the crow extracts the seed from the juniper cone at which moment it will fly at the Clark's Crow and take the nut away from the crow. This act is much like the English Sparrow and the robin when the latter pulls a worm from the ground & the sparrow then contacts the robin or worm & thus pirates the food source.

This P.M. set 100 traps 1 mi. N Cody in river bottoms at 4980 ft. Steep walls confine the river here. Cottonwoods, willows, grasses, artemisia, greasewood, rose dominate. This community an ephemeral one and controlled by water from river overflow. This set was to test river as contrasted to meadows beyond influence of river. This is research area A-8-12-48. *Castor canadensis* had felled several cottonwood trees. Returned to base camp. Logically *Microtus ochrogaster* should be here because the altitude is right and grasses & sedges compatible. The *Microtus montanus* pressure may be too great. The area appears to be too low for *M. montanus* but they are the dominant animals. This problem of lack of *M. ochrogaster* & low distribution of a mountain form of *M. montanus* is most interesting.

Mouth Shoshoni Canyon, Park Co., Wyoming
Aug 13, 1948

From research area A-8-12-48 collected 5 *Peromyscus maniculatus* as was expected. It is doubtful if entrenched rivers are used as routes of migration for microtines, particularly where long stretches of river is without vegetation on either side. Returned to base camp and thence west to check head of Shoshoni river and Yellowstone National Park. Followed highway $\frac{14}{20}$ to Sylan Pass, thence fishing bridge, thence Inspiration Point, thence return. The dike outcrop at upper limits of Shoshoni Canyon most outstanding geological feature. The extensive country east of Yellowstone National Park boundary is a good buffer area. While in Yellowstone took the following photographs: 1-8-13-48 From NE end Yellowstone Lake showing extent of alluvial fill since Pleistocene. Photo 2-8-13-48 from north end of Yellowstone Lake a few miles east of Fishing Bridge. Photo 3-8-13-48 Same area as above. Noted a *Mustela frenata* here. Photo 4-8-13-48 between mud geysers and Canyon junction. A female Moose *Alces americana* and young are feeding at shoreline. The young, at one moment