

and because of overhead protection, in this case, of boulders and rocks. In many cases there is no definite overhead protection but lateral protection nearby. This rock protection is equivalent to matted grumboltz community of alpine areas in the States where *Clethrionomys* are most numerous. Overhead protection is one of the prerequisites for these mammals, however, I have caught them far from their preferred community and in short wet grass and sedges which is the preferred by *Microtus oeconomus*. *Clethrionomys* occur in these marshes only by chance.

Examination of trapline of 50-100 traps in linear transect up slope where traps were placed in a zone of few boulders but mainly on soils supporting grasses and willows:

- 51 *Clethrionomys rutilus* 510817-51
- 52 sprung
- 53 *Microtus murus* 510817-53
- 54 sprung
- 55 *Clethrionomys rutilus* 510817-55
- 56 " " 510817-56
- 57 *Microtus murus* 510817-57
- 59 sprung
- 61 *Microtus murus* 510817-61
- 73 sprung
- 74 *Clethrionomys rutilus* 510817-74
- 75 " " 510817-75
- 78 *Microtus murus* 510817-78
- 79 *Clethrionomys rutilus* 510817-79
- 85 *Sorex cinereus* 510817-85
- 86 *Clethrionomys rutilus* 510817-86
- 87 " " 510817-87
- 90 " " 510817-90
- 98 " " 510817-98
- 99 " " 510817-99
- 100 sprung

On basis of above catch, *Microtus murus* is associated with willows near water. The last 15 traps (85-100) among rocks and high lush vegetation, as contrasted to dwarf willow and water, caught almost exclusively *Clethrionomys*. *Clethrionomys* has a wider tolerance of community and has penetrated community of *Microtus murus*. Rerelled all traps in marsh and meadows near camp and reset as 101 to 138 in marsh at base of mountain below other two sets. This will give an indication of community