

which uses rock slides, dry slopes, subterranean corridors and other larger mammal holes. The trap that caught the weasel was approx. 200 meters from the hillside to the north. This evening at late twilight examined the marsh set of 130 traps (Catalogue nos. 47-55) as follows:

13 *micratus oeconomicus*.

From the condition of body heat of these animals would say their greatest activity is just before dark. This evening afternoon photographed several trapping areas at camp. Light poor. Photo 510903-51 of *Eriophorum* association with *Betula nana* and other grasses mixed. alder trees (shrubs) in background. This community is present among sparse alder & willows but is excluded in thick stands of these trees. The Lemmus was from this *Eriophorum* association. Photo 510903-52 of *Eriophorum* association with alders in background. *Betula nana* mixed in among cottongrass. This association does not extend into the meadow or marsh association but is distinct. It is not popular as a community for micratines but is used when associated with grass & sedge communities. It is in drier areas than usual marsh or meadow community. This type of terrain is difficult to navigate but the caribou seem to take it in stride. It is interesting to speculate as to the evolution of this particular life form. It may have evolved as result of a combination of several factors such as trampling of caribou, frequent inundation of ground causing a higher growth to remain above the water level, foraging of *Microstomys* and other small mammals at the lower levels of the plant, etc. while we did not capture *Microstomys* at this point, I am sure it will be taken in this type of community on the higher and drier slopes, particularly the upland gentle sloping plateau above. Photo 510903-53 of general trapping area. The grasses in the immediate foreground is along damp to wet water course while on each side the *Eriophorum* occupies drier areas. The alders are generally distributed usually in abandoned stream channels. Willows on drainage course to extreme left are yellower and can be traced up canyon. The upper slope, especially to right are covered with extensive willow fields, to right the willows are shared with alders. Areas that are bare, except to left on colored ground spots, are covered with low matlike plants. Areas of small willow on hillside constitute good *micratus murus* community. The vegetation below the