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forest of cottonwood trees adjacent to the Provo River, on the west by a railway fill 30' high, on the north by the high Delta at the foot of which is a channel and spring; and to the east by cleared field from the original cottonwood populated Provo River floodplains. This area is no doubt a very restricted area as far as *Thomomys* population is concerned, and am wondering whether these limiting confines are responsible for their presence, particularly the railroad barrier and the pushing cultivation from the east. This area is used for pasture & not cultivation. This area is about 300' x 200' feet and is literally perforated with holes and elevated mounds. Some 3 years old denuded & reinvigorated by new mounds, some 2 years old and others recent. Also many winter burrows presents (cores). The ground, indeed had been completely turned over during the several known years of gopher habitation. The loose sandy soil permitted extensive operation. Activity had been going on for several weeks. One area of about 100' x 100' had been completely turned over with no indications of the original surface. The new spring mounds represented about $\frac{1}{20}$ of the total mounds of the previous years. The area of greatest activity was sparsely covered with vegetation, but in the loose sandy soil, areas of lesser habitation had a more or less degree of pebbles and coarser dirt. However, there were also areas where the gophers were sending out lateral tunnels into sod damp areas. Mound debris ranged from mere dirt collections of a cup or so to several bushels. Holes found mainly closed with a few however open and recent dirt piles indicating recent activity. The arrangement of mounds indicated territorial rights. It was in such a situation that the trapping was conducted. First a new mound was found and then the tunnel intercepted between two mounds where a no 0 steel trap was placed. The top was then covered with cardboard & sealed with dirt. The trap must be staked, while this is not as easy as the regular gopher trap setting it is highly satisfactory but must be visited frequently. Made inspection at 10 o'clock P.M. and collected no. (B50) and (B51). These traps were then changed to other holes. Next morning, One hour later collected 2 more nos. (B52) (B53) (B54). Next morning collected 3 more nos. (B55) (B56) (B57). These forms are *Thomomys bottae albicaudatus*. With only one exception all forms were taken from different territories. The one trap in one case caught two in same tunnel. On the 2nd of April