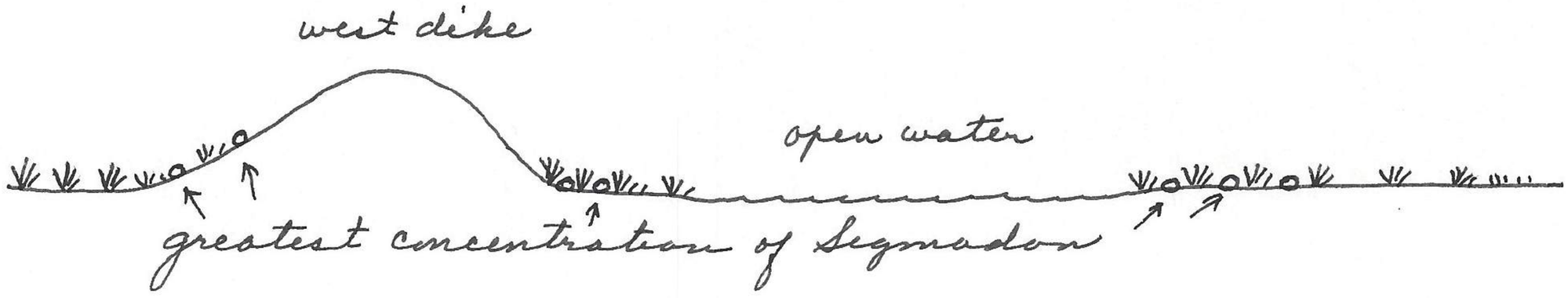
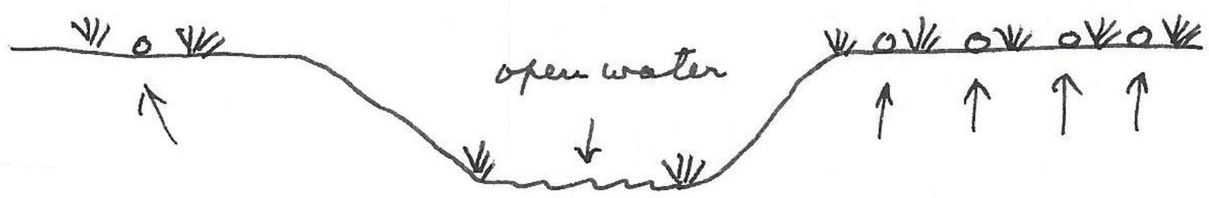
on the 1/2 sq mile. On the basis of trapping Sigmodon is 25 times as common as micratus ochrogaster or 164,852 Sigmodon and 6868 micratus ochrogaster. The new used trails could be identified by bare compact soils from constant use, sharp edges of the trail and general sign of freshness of trail and use. These trails, each of which probably constituted a family trail of 2 or more members, even as many as 5 or more individuals were in the area of wet to damp soils between the parallel drainage swales. The greatest concentration of trails bordered higher relief such as dikes, or well drained slopes of drainage ditches thus:





drainage ditch (N-S direction) (no C on map)

Earlier in the season the upper slope of the dike were used but now they (the Sigmodon) were on the lower slopes among the matted grasses. Surface nests of Sigmodon, some 3 gallons capacity were throughout the transect along base of dike indicating that the Sigmodon were generally distributed wherever the ground was not inundated with water. Water in lowlands and drainage swales not over 8 inches deep; most water only 3 or 4 inches deep. Wherever soil was borrowed for dike, area supported small shallow ponds, generally distributed adjacent dike. muskrats occupying lakes; diggings extensively along edge of dike. One muskrat was in drainage ditch where latelly lines cross ditch on east edge of Haskell Bottoms. Considerable digging by Sigmodon for roots will be eaten

throughout area. These roots until new sprouts, grasses and other vegetation appears. The wet areas have more succulent grasses. Frogs singing in nearly all ponds but nothing compared to what they will do later in the season. There were no rabbits along transect. Seven Sigmodons noted running in trails