

Prepared the following mammals from trap-line inspected this A.M. (field numbers also represent trap number):

621231-3	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	202-80-28-15-52gms
621231-5	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	138-51-18-13-18 gms ♂ testis 9mm
621231-8	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	120-56-16-13-8 gms ♀ ut. normal
621231-17	" "	149-71-18-12-12 gms ♂ testis 5mm
621231-18	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	153-39-20-12-35gms ♀ ut. normal
621231-25	" "	126-26-20-12-25gms
621231-29	" "	150-30-19-12-42gms ♀ 1x2 plac seen
621231-47	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	131-23-20-10-40 gms, 3x0 emb 43mm
621231-52	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	146-55-18-15-23gms ♀ (dest.)
621231-60	<i>Sigmodon hispidus</i>	222-92-30-17-74gms
621231-66	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	124-45-17-13-13 gms ♀ ut. normal
621231-67	<i>Synaptomys cooperi</i>	141-23-21.5-10-47gms, ^{side glands} testis 6mm
621231-80	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	128-47-18-14-10gms ♀ (dest.)
621231-81	<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	122-55-17-12-8gms ♀ ut. normal
621231-82	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	150-55-19-13-21 gms ♂ testis 8mm
621231-90	" "	139-51-18-13-17gms ♂ testis 7mm
621231-93	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	151-31-21-12-43gms
621231-102	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	125-48-19-14-12 gms ♂ ^(SK. only) testis 6mm (dest.)
621231-104	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	129-30-19-12-28gms
621231-106	<i>Didelphis virginianus</i>	602-170-60-50-2 3/4 lbs ♀

The 621231-47 *Synaptomys* had three embryos in the right uterus. They measured:

Crown/rump 24 mm 25 mm 26 mm

total length 40 mm 42 mm 43 mm (standard length-nose-tip tail)

weight 2.3 gms 2.3 gms 2.4 gms

The male *Synaptomys* 621231-67, had large side glands, as observed on inside of skin.

The two specimens of *Synaptomys* were separated by 400 linear feet on dike. I was somewhat surprised at the small number of mammals taken from this trapline as I had considered the area to be excellent for small mammals, and particularly good for *Synaptomys* because of the permanent water. One explanation would be the heavy predation of snakes, especially copperheads, that inhabit the cliffs at the top of the slope. This area, although limited in extent has never been changed in the 15 years that I have checked the area. The levee at base of slope east of this area holds promise for good trapping and if the snow does not come I will give it a try.