

Apparently there is considerably less activity during the day hours than at night. A comparison of the night-day activity is as follows:

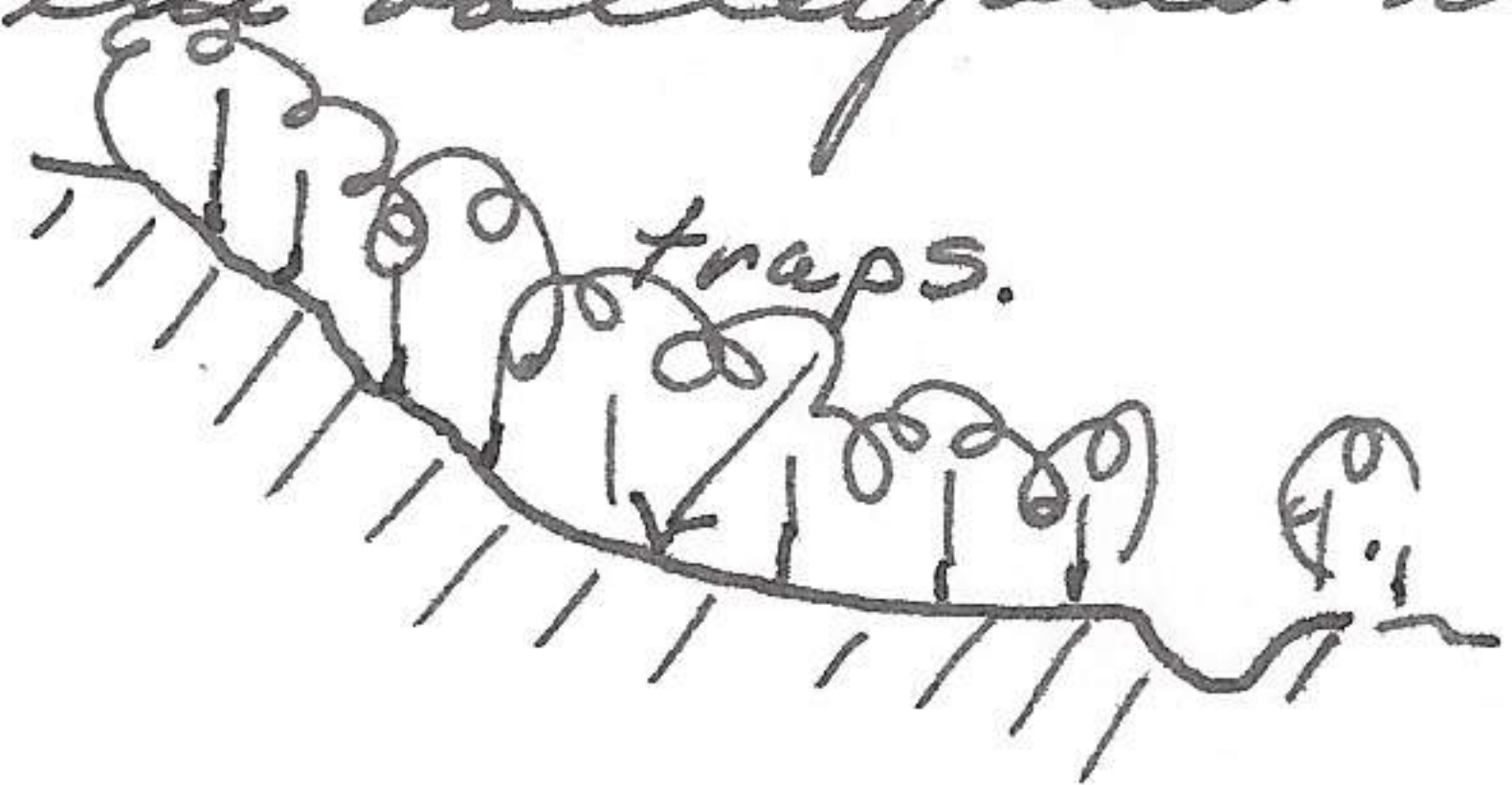
<u>Night of 16th</u>	<u>Day of 17th.</u>
35 traps not visited	86 traps not visited
1 bait gone	0 bait gone
30 traps sprung	3 traps sprung
19 <i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	10 <i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>
1 <i>Synaptomys</i>	0 <i>Synaptomys</i>
1 <i>Pitymys punctatorum</i>	1 <i>Pitymys punctatorum</i>
10 <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>	0 <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>
5 <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i>	0 <i>Reithrodontomys m.</i>

This evening heard a great horned owl in deciduous forests to S of trapping area. It would be a good idea to check the pellets of owls for *Synaptomys* etc. On return to home noted the Wakarusa River to be 95% ice in contrast to 60% last week. All snow gone from ground but ice in creeks and drainage areas.

1 1/10 mi. S and 3 mi. 200 ft. W Clinton, Douglas Co., Kansas
Feb. 22, 1963

This locality is the position of a marsh that was used extensively by *Synaptomys cooperi* during the late fall and early winter.

The general trapping area is in the NE 1/4 Sec 30 of Township 18 E and Range 13 S, along the contact between the valley and the hillside.



Three different communities were tested.

1. Sedge marshes among trees.
2. open field cut last year.
3. mouth canyon on alluvial flat.

The first area is the most likely looking area for *Synaptomys* as evidenced

