

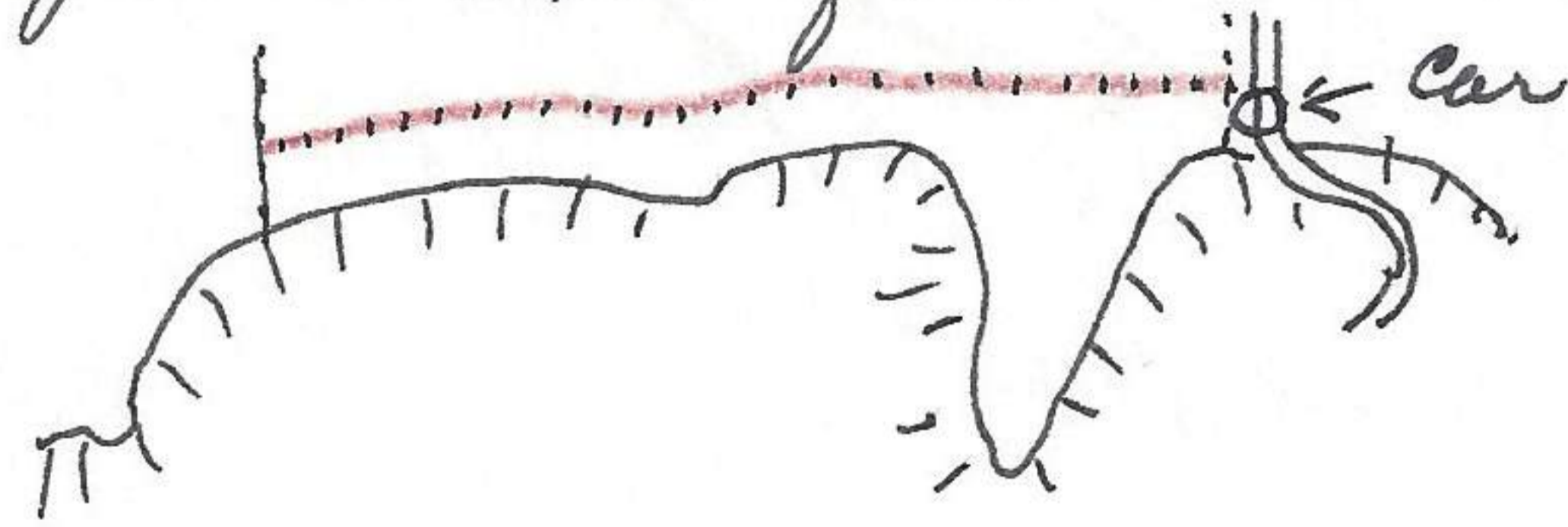
April 21, 1963

630421-88	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	160-36-19-12-47gms ♀
630421-89	" "	162-40-20-11-55gms ♀
630421-91	<i>Synaptomyia cooperi</i>	133-21-20-12-50gms ♀
630421-93	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	151-35-20-11-44gms ♂
630421-95	" "	133-31-19-11-28gms ♀
630421-97	" "	160-35-20-12-48gms ♂
630421-99	" "	160-40-21-13-55gms ♀
630421-100	<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	160-62-19-17-22gms ♀

Embryos of 630421-78  
*Synaptomyia cooperi*.



In area where *Rattus* was taken, other traps were pulled from their settings in trails and partly eaten. The rats were associated with the bulrushes. The best catch was from the continuous runway along drainage canal. Other areas good and all traps set in runway but the runways were, in many cases, peripheral and several days would be needed to make contact with the microtine using the runways. There was no evidence that the burning of the sedges of the S end of area, increased the mammal population of adjacent areas. Where runways crossed burned areas from one untouched patch of sedges to another, the mice were still using but other areas completely burned were not used. Returned to car on road at base of hill. Noted Harris Sparrows still in area. From car to a point 2000 feet to west at about 100 feet from base of hill made



census of a corridor 20 feet wide of the old nests, now burned, of the *Reithrodontomys megalotis*. This area was grown to dense foxtail grasses and other weeds. It was burned this week.

There was a remarkable lack of microtines except a small area near foot of hill to west. The distribution of nests, per 100 feet are: (from west to east) 100, 3; 200, 2; 300, 3; 400, 0; 500, 2; 600, 2 (dead turtle); 700, 6; 800, 2; 900, 1; 1000, 3; 1100, 2; 1200, 0; 1300, 4; 1400, 4; 1500, 5; 1600, 7; 1700, 5; 1800, 5; 1900, 1; 2000, 12, 2100, 10. while at trapping area

recorded the following photographs (color, 35mm):  
 630421-101 center of trapping area showing main log with bulrushes  
 630421-101a as above