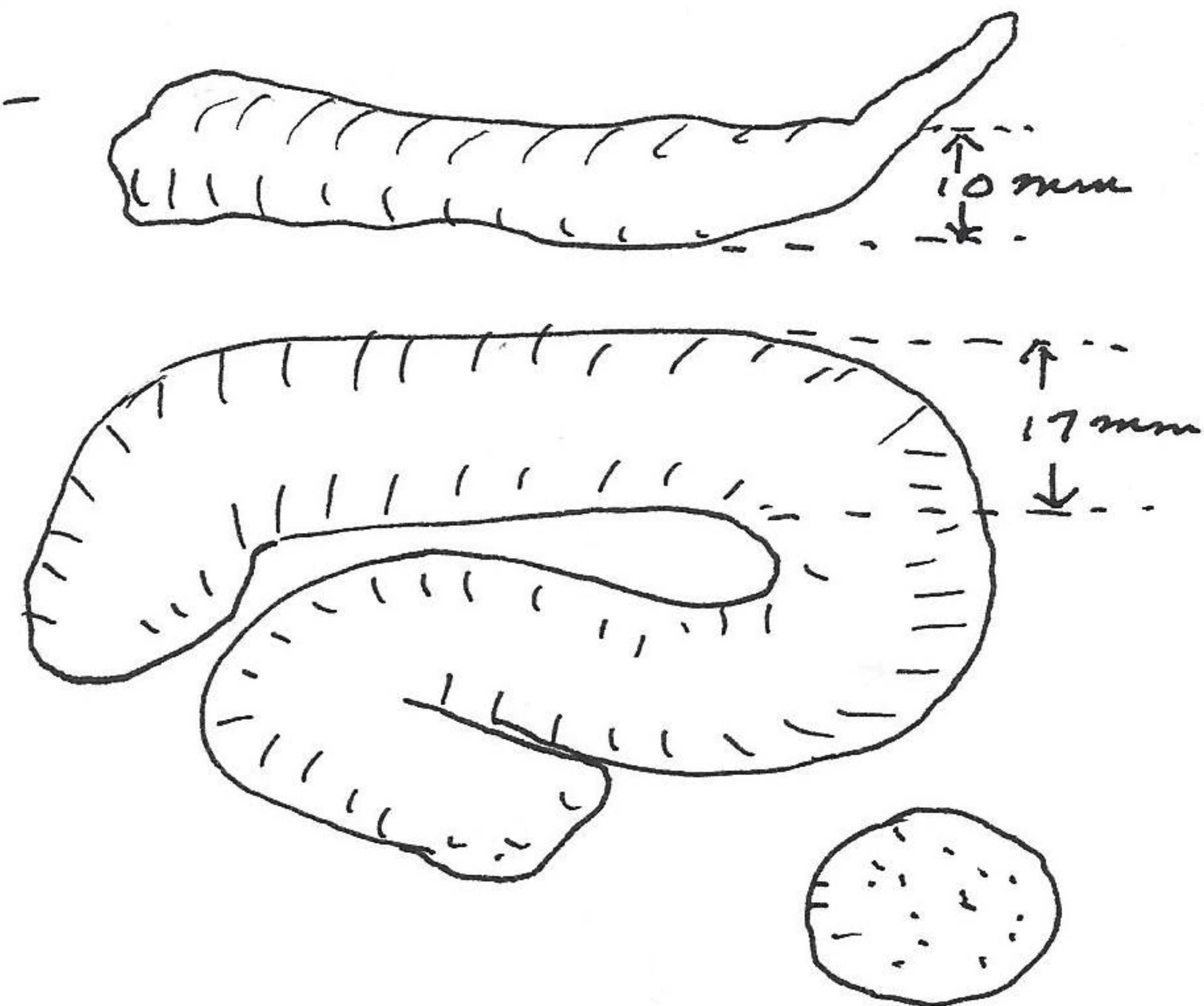


	640410-152	<i>Microtus ochrogaster</i>	158-36-20-10-46gms ♂
	640410-172	" "	151-38-20-11-46gms ♀ v imp.
sk. only	<u>640410-175</u>	" "	150-30-20-11-54gms ♀ u. imp. ut normal
	640410-177	" "	164-43-21-11-41gms ♂
	640410-178	" "	111-26-18-9-21gms ♀
sk. only	<u>640410-185</u>	" "	148-32-19-11-39gms ♀ v. imp. 1x1 emb 3mm
	640410-191	" "	102-25-16-9-15gms ♀
sk. only	<u>640410-196</u>	" "	150-33-20-11-42gms ♂ testes 11mm

nos 177 and 178 were from same hole, representing a male adult and a ♀ juvenile. In field west of trapping, (directly west of the *Synopteryx* marsh, noted large areas of the field which had been inspected by the striped skunk for insects. The surface of the ground, which had been burned 2 or 3 weeks ago and now supported a new growth of *Lepedeza* grass (1/2 to 3 inches high). The skunk had dug shallow holes from mere surface scratches to holes as deep as 5 inches, most of the holes were about 2 inches deep and dug from one position, pulling the dirt in one direction. Many of the holes had single grass stems and roots exposed as if the insects were associated with the grasses. These diggings were a growth of grass slightly different from the usual *Lepedeza*. The most concentrated diggings were of the order of 12-15 holes per 1 square foot. Some areas, as large as 12 x 12 feet, supported the concentration of diggings. Other areas averaged 3 per sq. yard. One is impressed by the importance of the skunk's digging in bringing new soil to the surface and covering old seeds for germination; plus the fact that a tremendous quantity of insects are consumed. Scat was distributed at approx 1 per every 40 or 50 feet. They assumed the following shape: diameter ranged from 8 to 17 mm and relatively uniform in diameter for the full length. The scat were of the following insects.



One scat was entirely of the fur & bones of *Microtus ochrogaster*