to the same nematode species but found under widely different environmental conditions or in or near the roots of widely divergent plant species will be examined carefully for morphological and anatomical variation.

From the examination under the stereoscopic microscope of nematodes recovered from the different samples it was evident that individuals from at least 12 genera were present. Substantial numbers of nematodes were obtained from a few of the samples.

Supported by New York Zoological Society.

Life History of *Microtus richardsoni macropus*
Norman C. Negus
Tulane University
Project Number 87

A short time during September was spent in collecting additional reproductive and pelage data for the life history study of *Microtus richardsoni macropus*. Also live specimens were collected and sent to Dr. Robert Matthey, University de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland for his use in behavior and chromosome studies.

Ecology of Ants in Jackson Hole, Wyoming
Gerald and Coral Scherba
Chico State College, California
Project Number 80

The investigation of ant ecology in the Jackson Hole, Wyoming area has been concerned with three problems: the altitudinal distribution of ant species; the analysis of a Big Sagebrush ant population; and a description of a unique ant population on Moose Island, in the Snake River.

1. During 1957 about 200 specimens were collected from canyons in the Grand Teton Mountains at different elevations above 9,000 feet. This brings the total number of specimens to about 1300, which when determined will provide information on the distribution of ants at increasing altitudes in western Wyoming.

2. On the Big Sagebrush ant population, two suggestions arose from the 1956 data. One, that lack of available nesting sites may be an important factor limiting population density and two, that the foraging activity of different species may occur at different times during the day, and hence, competition between the fifteen coexisting species would be reduced.