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related species, however, in that at the mating flight queens fly but a short distance, often inches, and return to the parental nest soon after mating with males from other nests. As such, the species shows an extreme type of behavior, which probably functions to reduce mortality of fertilized queens by protecting them in this fashion.

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An Evaluation of Certain Exclosures
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Project Number 89

Field work on this project was completed in September, 1957. Frequency and abundance data have been collected for species found within the following relict areas or adjacent grazed areas:

1. Upper Slide Lake Exclosure
2. Goosewing Study Plots
3. Miller Butte Exclosure
4. National Elk Refuge Exclosure
5. Gilcrease Unit Exclosure
6. Camp Creek Unit Exclosure
7. Bryan Flat Exclosure

These data will be analyzed to obtain the following objectives:

1. Species response to grazing.
2. Degree of departure from climax due to grazing.
3. Pertinent intraspecific relationships and the effects of grazing thereon.
4. Type of distribution (random, overdispersed, or underdispersed) and the effect of grazing thereon.

A detailed report of this project is in the process of being written and will be submitted to the Graduate School as a Ph.D. thesis. One copy will be supplied to the Director of the Biological Research Station.

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