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been taken in the high mountain regions. For example the Linnaean species Podura aquatica, of world-wide distribution, found commonly near sea level, was collected at elevations ranging from 6,500 to 10,000 feet.

Another interesting discovery was the almost complete absence of species of two of four subfamilies of the single family that constitutes the suborder Symphyleona, one of the two suborders of Collembola. Although numerous species of the other two subfamilies of this suborder were collected, only one species of the third subfamily and none of the fourth were discovered. Altitude directly may not be the determining factor in this instance; a short period of warm summer temperatures may not permit completion of the life cycles of the species in these subfamilies, probably the most highly specialized members of the suborder. Further investigation of this question seems warranted.

A small amount of collecting was done in areas earlier scoured by forest fires. An interesting and important study would involve the determination of the rate of repopulation of such burned areas by the Collembola which constitute a major part of the fauna of the soil and play an important role in the breakdown of organic materials in the biological cycle of soil formation.

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Rodent Population Studies in Jackson Hole, Wyoming
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Project Number 110

Collections were made during a period of about a month during the summer. Results of these collections are not yet available.

Stress as a Factor in Parasitism
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Project Number 103

Research during the summer of 1961 was a continuation of a study which was started in June, 1959. The overall purpose was to investigate the relationships between stress on an animal and its parasites. This problem not only involves the internal environment of a host, which is the habitat of parasites, but also is related to population pressures and behavior.

As in previous studies, the host animal was the Uinta ground squirrel, Citellus armatus. These animals were live-trapped, examined immediately for parasites to get a field count, taken to the laboratory, weighed and caged. They were fed dandelions in the morning and rabbit pellets in the afternoon. Water was present at all times. Fifty-three squirrels were captured but a few soon died of unknown causes.