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ASB BULLETIN

and a with 1.0 mg, on the day of trauma and daily net until killed on Days 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12, animals were injected with 1.0 mg, starting on arth day after trauma and daily thereafter until an Days 9, 10, 11. Twelve animals were injected in mg. on the day of trauma and daily thereafter until and bays 7, 8, or 9. Twelve animals were injected in mg. on the fourth day after trauma and daily thereafter with 0.5 mg. on the fourth day after trauma and discreafter until killed on Days 9, 10, or 11. Subal histological examination of the uteri indicated the life span of the deciduomata (cf. Turnbull Vent in this issue) was not prolonged by progester-herein administered.

et of Food Supply on the Egg-laying Date of Junco (Junco hyemalis)

AMES T. TANNER, University of Tennessee

later dates with increasing elevation. This could result of temperature affecting the birds, or of return affecting their food supply and the available of food determining the time of nesting. At this at Juncos feed almost entirely on ground-inhabitathropods. The abundance of this kind of food was said hefore and during the egg-laying dates at four ment elevations. There were very significant different elevations at the time egg-laying was initiated at elevation. This indicates that the food supply is the factor determining the time of egg-laying.

The Life-Cycle and Ecology of Elliptio hopetonensis Lea

Lynn Raulerson, Howard College W. D. Burbanck, Emory University

the fresh-water mussel, Elliptio hopetonensis Lea, is of the major faunal forms of Lake Creek, a tributary the Altamaha River system. The life-cycle of this cies is characterized by the development of gametes fertilization in late summer, an overwintering of soloping larvae in marsupial gills, and emergence of kless glochidia in late spring. Parasitism of fish by chidia does not appear to be host-specific. The chid of parasitism is approximately thirty days, after fish glochidia leave the fish to develop as juveniles spersal of this mussel may be accounted for by the venents of infected fish. Adults probably live for new years, and except for those carried by flood waters, and to remain in a limited area characterized by a rocky distrate and a abundance of plankton. Usually asciated with Elliptio hopetonensis is the commensal liate Conchophthirius anodontae (Ehrenberg).

Comparative Observations on the Behavior of Marine and Fresh Water Turtles

FRED K. PARRISH, Agnes Scott College

The observations reported below were made as a same of reference for projected physiological studies explain certain aspects of turtle behavior. These discriptions were made on 29 marine turtles (4 species) at Marineland, Florida, and on 11 fresh water turtles (4 species) maintained in a greenhouse tank 1 meter × 3.4 secters with a depth of from 2.5 cm. to 54 cm. Only recasionally did one turtle bite another at Marineland, females being more prone to this activity. The fresh water turtles have ignored each other, despite a wide difference in size. Sea turtles use their foreflippers as wings" to "fly" through the water; the hind flippers

normally serve only as elevators or rudders (when turning). Fresh water turtles use all four feet as paddles held square to the line of motion; fore and hind feet on opposite sides move sychronously. Scratching, which is so characteristic of sea turtles, has been observed in the fresh water forms. The respiratory patterns of sea turtles reported by Parrish, 1958, have been undetectable in fresh water chelonians.

Ecology of the Microbiota of Mission Bay, California, in the Summer of 1961

JAMES B. LACKEY, University of Florida

Mission Bay and adjacent waters were studied, June-August 1961. The microbiota showed qualitative differences varying from distinctly different poulations in small isolated baylets to a few species in the main bay which were different from the oceanic outer waters. The Bay had its own blooms, some of which were synchronous, but was subject to invasion by oceanic species. Many of these failed to maintain themselves in the Bay. It is evident that many differences exist between Bay and Ocean habitats, but some ubiquitous species are equally at home in either.

A Live-Trap Study of Seed-Eating Mammals

H. E. SHADOWEN, Western Kentucky State College

A 27-month study of small mammals was made in a cutover, shortleaf-loblolly pine-hardwood forest in north Louisiana. Two plots were established, one of which was burned to study the effect of controlled burning on small mammals. One hundred live traps were used on each plot. Animals were trapped, marked, and released. Length of trapping periods varied from five to six days. Species trapped included Peromyscus nuttalli, Peromyscus gossypinus, Reithrodontomys fulvescens, Pitymys pintorum, and Blarina brevicauda. The two species of Peromyscus were retrapped in sufficient numbers to calculate home range and density. The mean home range of Peromyscus nuttalli was 1.31 acres, and the highest trap-revealed density was 2.79 mice per acre. The mean home range of Peromyscus gossypinus was 1.12 acres, and the highest trap-revealed density was 1.22 mice per acre. The controlled burning of one plot had a negligible effect on the small-mammal population.

Crater Density and Above-Ground Activity of Two Dominant Old Field Ants

ARNOLD VAN PELT, Tusculum College

For the past twelve years investigators associated with the University of Georgia Ecological Research Team have been intensively studying and analyzing the dynamics of abandoned crop fields on the Savannah River Plant, South Carolina. Ants are a dominant animal form in these old field situations. To learn more of the role of ants in the old field community dynamics, the present investigations were carried out during the summer and fall. Density of one of the two dominant ant species, Dorymyrmex pyramicus, as expressed by the number of craters present, increased to a maximum in September. The greatest density of Dorymyrmex craters was in a portion of a field in which the Andropogon clumps were discrete and well-spaced. Pogonomyrmex badius, the other dominant ant, maintained fewer nests; the most favorable areas for the mounds were well-drained slopes. Dorymyrmex averaged one crater per 2.7 square meters, and in contrast, there was a Pogonomyrmex nest for approximately every 820 square meters.

In *Dorymyrex*, optimum temperature for above-ground activity was 40° C., while 57° C. caused a diminution or cessation of activity. These ants remained active