

for use by the Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) during the late winter and spring of 1978 in Lincoln Parish, Louisiana. The boxes were observed regularly for nesting dates, clutch sizes, incubation periods, hatching and fledging of young, and overall nesting success. High nesting rates combined with recurrent usage of nest boxes indicated lack of available natural nesting cavities relative to otherwise potentiality of carrying capacity in the habitat area. High overall nesting success resulted in large offspring production which should be reflected by a more abundant bluebird population within the project.

Moertly, R. J. Trawl and Wing-Net Study of Fish Fauna of Caminada Bay, Louisiana.--Fishes representing 61 species and 34 families were collected in a trawl and wing net study of the Caminada Bay Estuarine System from July, 1973 through July, 1974. Wing nets provided little new information on fishes of Barataria-Caminada Bays, but when fished systematically they proved to supplement data taken with other gears.

Morris, S. M. and J. W. Goertz. LTU. Breeding Biology of the Brownheaded Nuthatch in Northern Louisiana.--During 1977 a reproductive study of the Brown-headed Nuthatch (*Sitta pusilla*) was initiated in Northern Louisiana and vicinity. This species has a relatively limited distribution in the pine forests of the southeastern United States. Little research has been conducted on this species in comparison to other North American Nuthatches. With recent trends toward non-game wildlife management, information from this study could be beneficial. Data being collected and analyzed in this study includes nesting dates, clutch sizes, duration of incubation periods, nest heights, nesting success rates, causes of nesting failure, and nesting habitat.

Peaslee, M. H. and M. S. Huffman. LTU. Studies on Mice Drinking Paper Mill Effluent During Lead Acetate Feeding.--Forty female laboratory mice were divided into two groups--one drinking tap water and the other a 50% dilution of Kraft paper mill effluent. After 30 days a base level of activity was established through one week of open field behavior testing. The mice were then subdivided into groups: tap water and ground lab chow; tap water and 3% lead acetate in lab chow; 50% paper mill effluent and lab chow; 50% paper mill effluent and 3% lead acetate in lab chow. Behavioral testing continued for an additional 6 weeks. Data were collected on body weight changes, fluid and food consumption and reproductive fecundity in these four groups.

Perry, W. G. LDWF. Seasonal Occurrence of Fishes Collected From Beach Seining, Southwest Louisiana.--This paper describes results of seine samples collected from 1968 through 1974 from the beaches of southwest Louisiana. Seasonal occurrence of the various fishes and hydrological data are included for each of the stations which were sampled monthly.

Poirrier, M. A. UNO. Louisiana Fresh-Water Sponges (Porifera: Spongillidae).--Fourteen species of fresh-water sponges were found in Louisiana. Many species only occurred in habitats with a particular range of physico-chemical conditions. Seasonal differences in growth periods, gemmule formation, gemmule dormancy, and gemmule hatching were found among species.

Ramsey, P. R. LTU. Physiological and Biochemical Differences in Wild and Captive Armadillos.--Comparisons of natural populations and colony-adapted animals reveal marked change in several physiological variables during the transition to the acclimated condition. Field studies and laboratory experiments suggest that changes in dietary-nutritional components and in locomotor activity are partly responsible for observed differences in assimilation, blood chemistry and hematological parameters. While the armadillo is used currently as a laboratory animal model for leprosy and other diseases, caution must be exercised in extrapolation to possible disease states in natural populations. The limited usefulness of "standard literature values" is discussed.

Robicheaux, B. and G. Linscombe. LDWF. Techniques for Live-trapping and Handling Furbearers in Louisiana Coastal Marshes.--A study was conducted on Rockefeller Refuge in southwestern Louisiana to evaluate and develop efficient techniques for live-trapping and handling coastal marsh furbearers. A total of 35,078 trap days produced 2,004 captures of which 1,783 were furbearers.