

390617-55 showing the topography of the land and the exact place in which one of these reptiles were collected. The other two <sup>2-6-17-39</sup> <sub>3-6-17-39</sub>



1-6-17-39

NOTE MAN

shots show the nature of the hills close up and the rock under which this snake was collected. The rocks do not necessarily have to be large ones but must be of sufficient depth to keep ground moist. The larger the rock however the more chances of discovering these elusive forms of snakes. They

generally make their approach from the base of the rock & work themselves up under with rock. I rather think that these forms use the already established burrows and Chambers created by lizards and beetles. Cast skins are generally



2-6-17-39

where snake was found.



3-6-17-39

indicative of good snake territory and by systematically turning over every rock one is generally repaid either by finding a snake or at least knowing that they are not there. North exposures or north hillides are generally chosen as far as our observations of today were concerned. When the rocks are removed the first signs of the snake is either a snake in a curled position or one hurried seeking shelter beneath the dislodge rock. If extrachambers are present they soon find retreat there. When lifting rocks critically inspect all possible hiding places. These snakes were not necessarily associated with water. Dr Beck is pictured above examining the place where Mr. Anderson collected a specimen of night snake. <sup>Between Castle Dell + Ferron.</sup> Mr. Anderson was on these hillside and lifting these large boulder and only <sup>V. Tanner collected one at Orange.</sup> 1 week from hospital after an appendix operation. Returned to Standardville. inspected several dinosaur tracks at mine & met gentleman responsible for Howell collection in Salt Lake. at Royland observed a C.V. Utah. After leaving main canyon of the Price river stopped and took several Sta levis. They confine themselves to rock situation. Specimens not quite in Utah Co.