

interesting topographical features of these ⁴⁰⁰⁶²⁸⁻¹¹³ country to
the east can be studied. Several moraine levels can be found in
n. fork of Hobble Creek. Continued west along ridge. At 2:45 arrived
at small isolated rock slide issuing from ridge. This ridge is beautiful
garden of wild flowers and makes one conscious of walking among them.
The entire south side of the ridge to cirque floor is clothed in flowers.
Found a group of Meloidae beetles here. Considerable porcupine gnawing
of base of the *Pinus flexilis* mainly, however, at the base of the trees.
At divide at 3:00 P.M. Just before reaching the divide one finds a rocky
section of the ridge where many deer have bedded. Such a place
make for easy escape to the north in timber below. At divide
can see 2 nutcrackers, 1 *Eutamias umbrinus*, Townsend Solitaire and
deer tracks. Some Douglas fir 3 feet in diameter. Engelmann spruce in
Canyon & Cirque to north. A whistling flycatcher called here. Marmot
calling below to the S.E. Evidence of burnt logs. Summer passed.
The terminal moraines in cirque no 1 are very interesting and if ex-
amined closely enough will no doubt add to the cyclic nature of
glacial recession. From this interesting divide dropped down into
Cirque no 1 towards largest & lowest spring. 3:25 P.M. Brink of rock
slide. Heard 2 marmots and 1 pika. These two forms are decidedly rare
in occurrence in such typical habitats as I have experienced during travels
today, at least they are not making themselves know. Their occurrence
is not to be compared with the populations found on Mt. Timpanogas. 2
nutcrackers called continually. Desert varnish on moraine exposed in -
dicating oldest positions. On approaching spring started two Rocky
mt Hairy Woodpeckers calling. These birds continued calling vigorously and
followed my movements for the next 20 minutes keeping in close touch
and calling so nervously that their presence was almost annoying when
one has the intention of walking unnoticed and unherald thru the con-
ifers. These birds were first met-up with in dwarf Engelmann spruce
and large conifer directly above the spring. A Utah jay was also found
associated with them. Arrived at spring at ~~3:40~~ 3:40 P.M. The Clark Creeper
still calling on divide to the south. This spring, I estimated would flow at
this time of year about a gallon in seven seconds. It issues from the
base of the slide and flows 40' in a typical spring channel and then dis-
appears in ground. Its old creek bed continues on and is no doubt used
during the earlier part of the season. The *Mertensia* is the only conspicuous
flower in blossom. The conifer growths above spring appear to be ideal
habitat areas for both the *Clathromyces* and *Chamaecyparis*, being dense and
considerable undergrowth of dwarfed conifers. The old terminal moraines
north and west of Spring in main cirque are now covered with soils and are
supporting stands of conifers. Left spring at 3:46 P.M. with the intention
of going out to north end of rock ridge to the north. Across the open
flats saw 9 *Citellus*. One large and conspicuous group of elderberries
in blossom 40' x 15' some 60' n. of spring. Other smaller patches