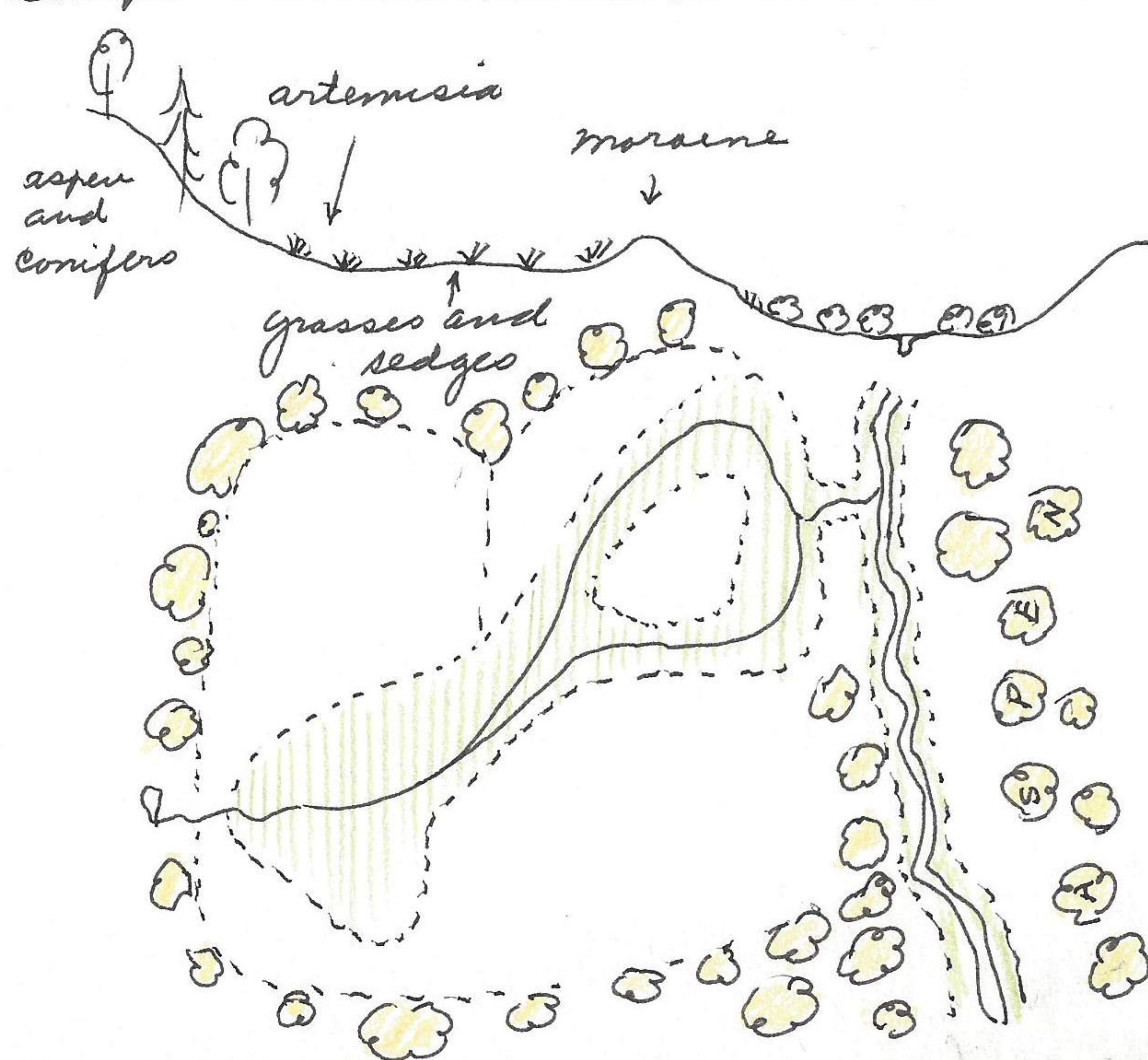


of its succession with sedges practically converging at the deepest point. It was around the peripheral edge of this lake that the traps of one section were placed. The Uintas could be discerned in the background with the conifer covered mountains adjoining the meadow. Traps were also placed among willows in the foreground and meadows in the distance. Photo 252-7-3-48 approx 2 mi. S of previous photo or about 16 mi. S & 2 mi. E Robertson, Uinta Co., Utah and at approx 9200 feet. The entire valley is controlled by *Custor canadensis* with the dominant plant. The beaver had used the sidehill for forage and had cut aspen as far as 60 feet from water. Photo 253-7-3-48 at 14 mi S and 2 mi. E Robertson and in an area where traps were placed. The immediate foreground of down timber from isolated growth while the middleground shows the main meadow where the greater majority of traps were placed. This meadow is a typical meadow for *Microtus montanus*, particularly where depression remain as a result of former creek channel excavation or early spring overflow. Uintas faintly shown as background. Collected the following grasses in this area & represented grasses of equal dominance; 250(1)-7-3-48; 250(2)-7-3-48; 250(3)-7-3-48; 250(4)-7-4-48; 250(5)-7-3-48; 250(6)-7-3-48; 250(7)-7-3-48; 255(2)-7-3-48.

This evening set trap line at 10 mi. S and 1 mi. W Robertson 8700 ft., Uinta Co., Wyoming in Research area A-7-3-48; This open field consists of an old lake that has been filled in except a small section at the lower end, where even here



the sedges are gradually invading the lake on all sides. The moraine ridge has set up a barrier at a point where a considerable portion of the old creek-meadow has formed the area. The lower end is