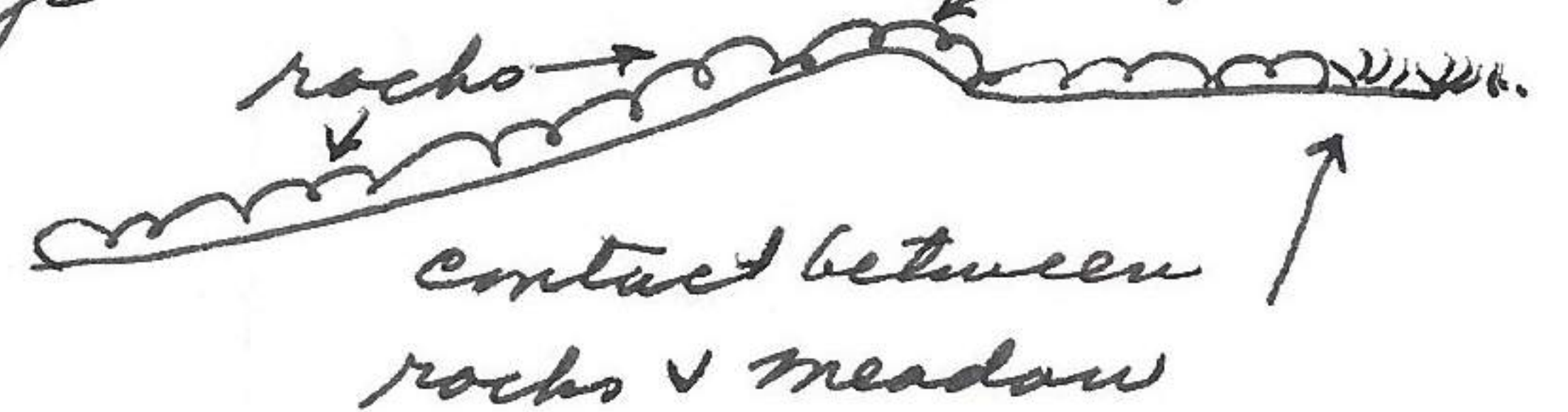


may represent the glacial platform of the Pleistocene. Photo 26-7-5-48 was taken from steep west side hill at point where the water leaves the broad meadows. This hill may be the lateral moraine of a former glacier. It is peculiar in that deposition is on one side and erosion on the steep slope on the right side of photo. The moraine is of uniform composition and passes a relatively sharp angle at the point of angle between the horizontal surface and the dipping angle to the west. The accumulation could not have been formed from the west because of the factor of consistent angle. It is noteworthy that lichens are more heavily populating a zone from the angle down the slope to the base. Exposure and snow drifts may have something to do with the distribution of rock covering. Photo 30-7-5-48 is a close up of these igneous or basaltic rocks and indicates the distribution of these lichens. It was among these rocks that *Ochotona princeps* and *marmota* were observed. The mites was also noted here.

Photo 31-7-5-48 a dam of *Castor canadensis*, intercepting the water as it leaves the meadow beyond. Willows and aspen form their chief supply of food in this area. Several houses were along this creek. At this dam found a *Sorex* vagrans on the upper edge of dam as if washed against the dam by winds. No active beavers at this time of day.

Photo 32-7-5-48 at south end of Gilbert meadows where creek leaves meadow. The sharp angle of the upper edge of the rock field is traceable the full length of the exposure. The entire creek used by *Castor canadensis* and outside of one or two small dams in the area of the foreground in photo, the main series of dams are among conifers beyond the open field. The ridge presents an elevation at edge of rock field. At the contact between the rocks and meadow soils there



are unusually high concentrations of *Citellus armatus* and *Marmota*. Departed Gilbert meadows & returned to 10 mi. S and 1 mi. W Robertson, ^{8700 ft.,} Limata Co., Wyoming to research area A-7-3-48 where dominant grasses were collected. Photo 34-7-5-48 of research area A-7-3-48 at above locality. This meadow is relatively extensive for this area and apparently has always been a permanent one. It is fed by a spring at the right hand side of the picture where ^{an} *Artemisia* opening enters the