

Such a position offers a ready exit in case of danger. Beavers were most generally observed after the sun had left the lake and toward twilight but it was not too uncommon to see them out during the middle of the day, particularly if not molested by fishermen. The clear waters supplied trout in good numbers as well as an introduced albino trout. The water enters lake from $\frac{1}{4}$ way across shoreline from left and leaves in diametrically apposed position. A chain of lakes to the north feeds Lake Marie. Also permanent snow banks around its borders add to the water resource. Photo 17-7-11-48 as above but at a moment when threatening clouds mass passed over the range, a common occurrence at this altitude. Photo 18-7-11-48 also at Lake Marie showing the perceptuous head wall of former glacial action. Storm direction from left to right is clearly indicated in the picture. Of the several lakes in this area would consider Lake Marie the most unusual, in that it lies at the base of cirque walls. The other lakes are farther removed from the rocky background. The snow field apparently remains throughout the summer and this the name "Snowy Range". The most interesting condition is the ever changing mood of light and shadow, of warmth and cold that traverses this alpine landscape of Lake Marie. From Lake Marie continued south and inspected the pika line. At the conspicuous talus approx $\frac{1}{5}$ mi. N Silver Lake recorded a section of the rock slide occupied by pika (photo 19-7-11-48). This snow slide is 30' in diameter and is a remnant of a former cornice accumulation and will gradually disappear before the end of summer. No large mammal tracks across its surface. Photo 20-7-11-48 of pika set approx 1 mi. N Silver Lake on west side of ridge. This benchland continues around ridge on both sides and offers an excellent retreat for *Odocoileus hemionus* as several deer were observed on this particular bench. Above this bench was a continuous rocky ridge from disintegrated cliffs and below the bench only frequent rock slopes. The *Odocoileus* in photo was first observed lying down at the base of the Conifers and at some 200 feet and by stalking to within 50 feet was able to photograph this male deer just as it started away from its resting grounds. It was not until I stepped from behind a conifer that my presence was realized. An Indian with a bow & arrow could