acted as if it had been stung by a wasp and ran through the water shaking its head from side to side. Photo 5-8-13-48 of Lower falls of Yellowstone River. Photo 6-8-13-48 Yellowstone River just before it drops over upper edge of Lower Falls. Photo 7-8-13-48 Down canyon from Inspiration Point. Several osprey active here. Returned to mouth of Shoshone canyon at Cody and then departed for Buffalo, Wyoming. Camped north of Worland, Wyoming arriving 8:00 P.M.

Worland, Wyoming

Aug 14, 1948

Left Worland and continued to Buffalo. At 12 miles east of Worland on highway 16 observed one Cynomys along side of road. Stopped at Tensleep just long enough to determine suitability for microtus ochrogaster. Reparian vegetation about only suitable areas. This town has a very colorful setting among the flanking structures of the mountain ranges. A overturn or step limb of an anticline is here. The lower limits of the canyon is deeply eroded in steeply dipping beds. The upper limits flatten and is influenced by former glaciation. The canyon floor at 6800 ft has successional benches with one part of canyon floor deeply intrenched thru resistant rock layers. Few marmots in a slide here. The upper plataform of the Big Horn Range is uniformily developed both vegetationally and topographically. It needs a higher alpine topography in center of range to make it unique. Peaks are present farther to the north. The east side of the Big Horn Range is abrupt and drag blocks inevidence. The grasslands from the E end abruptly at the base of this range and only in exceptional cases break thru the basal barrier to the open meadows on favorable slopes of the lower range. As a result of this type of contact the river courses mountainward are deeply entrenched and without at-grade meadows until the upper plateform of the montane zone is reached. Will determine the extent that microtus ochrogaster enters these canyons (where most microtine activity is found, that is along river courses). Considerable grassland is on mountain slopes beyond canyons but they do not appear to support M. ochro. East of the range out plains and uplifted slopes, except along river courses, the plant community is too xeric and eroded for best community for M. ochrogaster. Continued on toward Buffalo.