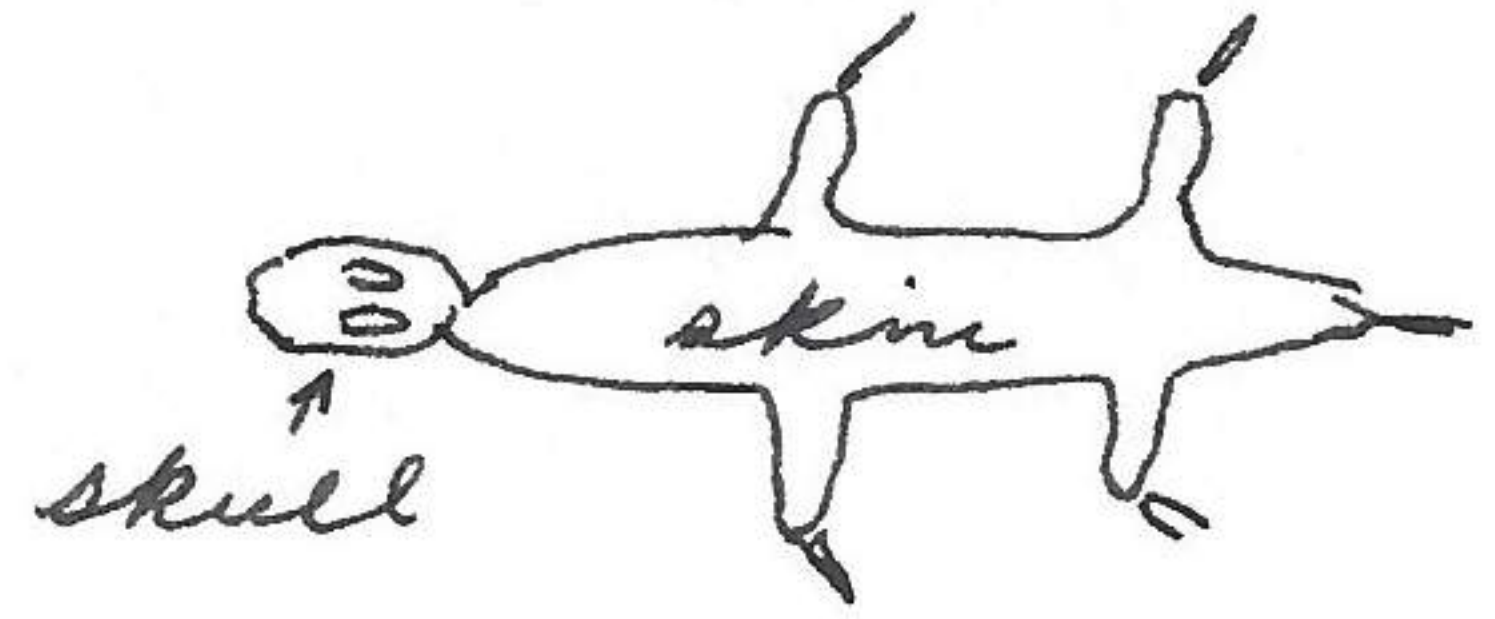


*Rana sylvaticus cantabrigensis* common in trapping area. A specimen 510808-105 was eaten by a weasel and was turned inside out in the following manner:

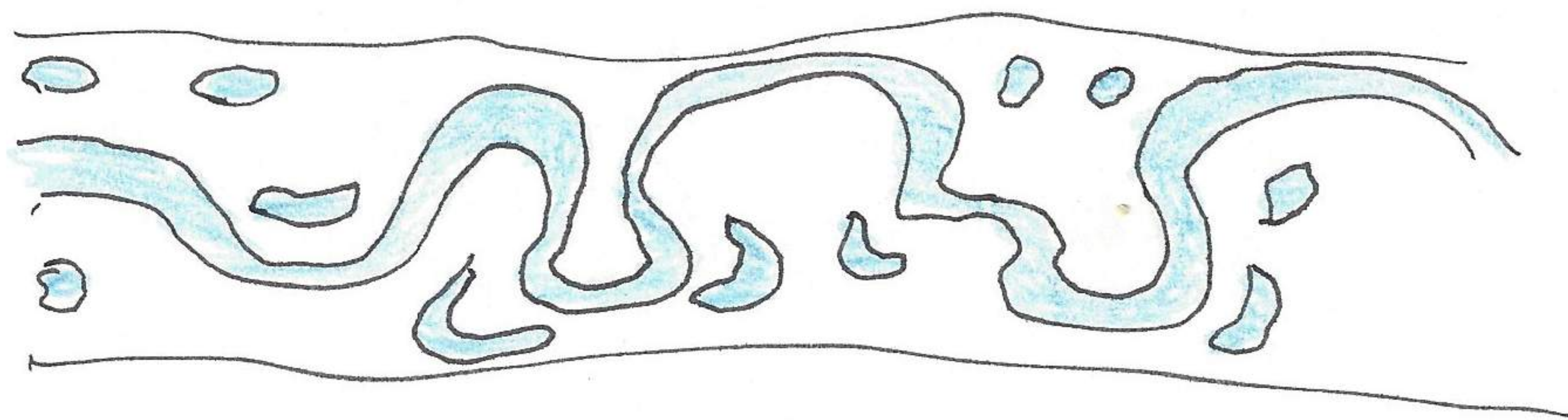
Examined a dirt core ramifying over the surface of mat grass as if a snow chamber had been



filled with debris indicating Chombu construction when snow covered ground. Also considerable hole excavation in the slope of runway on bare ground. Heard sandhill crane calling about 1/2 mile to west. It was observed flying to south over west end of runway. Family of great-horned owl called frequently and nearly always on peripheral edge of camp. This after-

noon <sup>(Aug 9, 1951)</sup> prepared for Chandler Lake at 3:10 P.M. I left with tent, sleeping bags and some food in Cessna 170 piloted by Anderson. Gorge came by Army plane (Beaver). This arrangement by mutual agreement between Anderson and the pilot of the Beaver. Followed John River to upper reaches, thence west through divide to Chandler Lake (divide and canyon about midpoint on east side lake). Flew low most of way. John Canyon is next in beauty to Alatna River to west, the most beautiful canyon in the Brooks Range. John Canyon is bordered by steep precipitous slopes

of two major erosional levels. The bottom of the canyon, particularly in lower reaches is filled with numerous lakes created by various Pleistocene agencies and many lakes formed by out-bows. The floor of the canyon would appear thus from the air.



The canyon floor and slopes are covered with coniferous and deciduous trees. The upper slopes are bare of arborescent vegetation, or for that matter bare of any vegetation. From Bettles to Chandler Lake the vegetation changes from forests to complete lack of arborescent vegetation except willow and