



Heard 2 calls (2 different animals or positions) from this position but after 2 hours examination with binoculars did not locate. This elusiveness of these marmots is difficult to explain as one would imagine that they would be curious of man and would tolerate close inspection.

Esquimo depredation could be a factor but I doubt it. More likely a predator-prey coaction. The call of the marmot is more prolonged than the sharp note of *Marmota flaviventris* of the States. Enroute up this trapline made the following photographs. Photo 510823-41 taken above camp. Photo 510823-42 of hillside slope above camp showing general condition of the sealed rock slopes (with mosses and lichens). *Betula nana* red. Bench meadow to right. The foreground of this area supported *Clethrionomys*, *M. musculus* and *Sorex cinereus*. Photo 510823-43 of typical steep hillside showing the way in which the boulder fields are sealed with mosses and lichens and the favorable community for some microtines. This sealing in of rock slides might be a factor in the geographical distribution of the *Ochotona*. Photo 510823-44 from trap 5 (steel trap) showing general condition of valley below. Photo 510823-45 of general vegetation among boulders and sidehill. Photo 510823-46 of valley from near top of ridge (ridge of marmot trapline) Photo 510823-47 up a west canyon from top of marmot ridge. Photo 510823-48 from top of marmot ridge showing valley below. Photo 510823-49 top of marmot ridge. Photo 510823-50 same as above, Lights getting very poor. Photo 510823-51 of Chandler Lake Valley from top of marmot ridge. Photo 510823-52 Ibid but to north. From this vantage point can see up the west canyon and see 3 Dall sheep feeding in some area as noted yesterday on previous day. On return from top of marmot ridge inspected the 5 steel traps set for marmots. Collected one *Citellus parryi* in trap 1 and hair of some kind of animal in trap 2. This would indicate a general movement up slope of both *Citellus* and marmots. This trend may be the same as with the marten, which, I am told by trappers in Alaska, ascends mountains in fall on approach of cold weather. They go to higher places because they are warmer or perhaps they are following the marmots and *Citellus* as they retreat to higher elevations. The valleys may be colder