

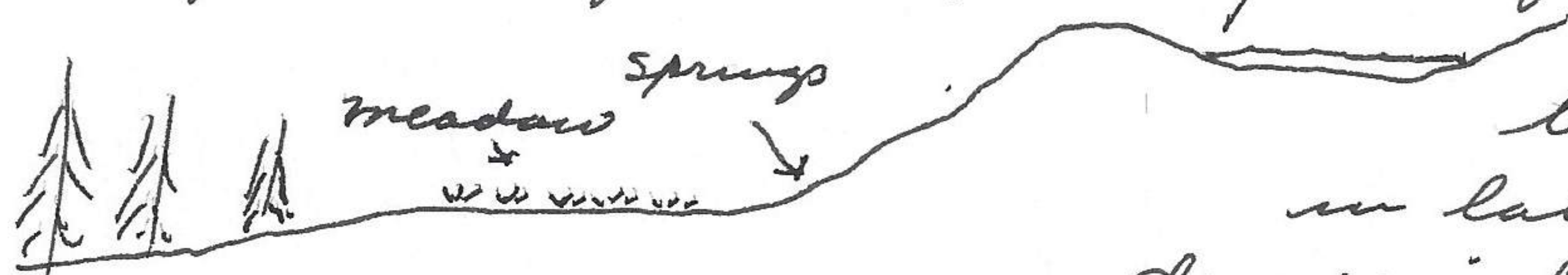
680807-107

The following 3 microtus from willow meadow and with above may be same family still with adults.

680807-11	Microtus montanus	109-27-17.5-10-12 gms ♀	ut normal
680807-12	" "	115-29-18-11-15 gms ♂	testes 5 mm
680807-13	" "	119-33-18-11-17 gms ♂	testes 7 mm
680807-14	Eutamias	182-74-30-15-51 gms ♀	plac. scars, suckling
680807-15	"	194-86-31-15-51 gms ♀	ut. normal
680807-16	"	206-93-31-15-41 gms ♀	testes 3 mm
680807-17	"	178-64-62-15-54 gms ♀	plac scars, suckling
680807-18	Clethrionomys	137-43-18-12-19 gms ♂	testes 10 mm

SKi 680807-20 Thomomys 211-61-27-7-108gms. ♂ testes 11 mm

The above mammals were taken from 125 traps set in two situations. The microtus montanus were from ^(50 traps) alpine meadow of 1 foot high dwarf willow, wet sedges and grasses with a 6" channel of water entrenched to about 6". Several flowers including the dominant elephantella. The water supplying these damp meadows were from springs which probably come from lobe above. It is



Conceivable that this area become dry in late summer or unusually dry periods.

The second line of traps ⁽⁵⁰⁾ were in spruce forests bordering the open marsh area and were set on dry clear sails beneath the trees. Clethrionomys & Eutamias from here. The spruce trees are apparently second growth as old spruce (some reaching 3 1/2 feet in diameter) are on the ground or standing as dead timber. It would appear that in former times this area supported larger trees than today. The old trees fell ^{pointing} to the east.

The dominant butterfly & flies were collected: The diptera are:

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 680807-21 | 680807-29a |
| 680807-22 | 680807-29b |
| 680807-23 | 680807-29c |
| 680807-24 | |
| 680807-25 | |
| 680807-26 | |
| 680807-27 | |
| 680807-28 | |
| 680807-29 | |

The dominant butterflies were:

- 680807-30
- 680807-31
- 680807-32