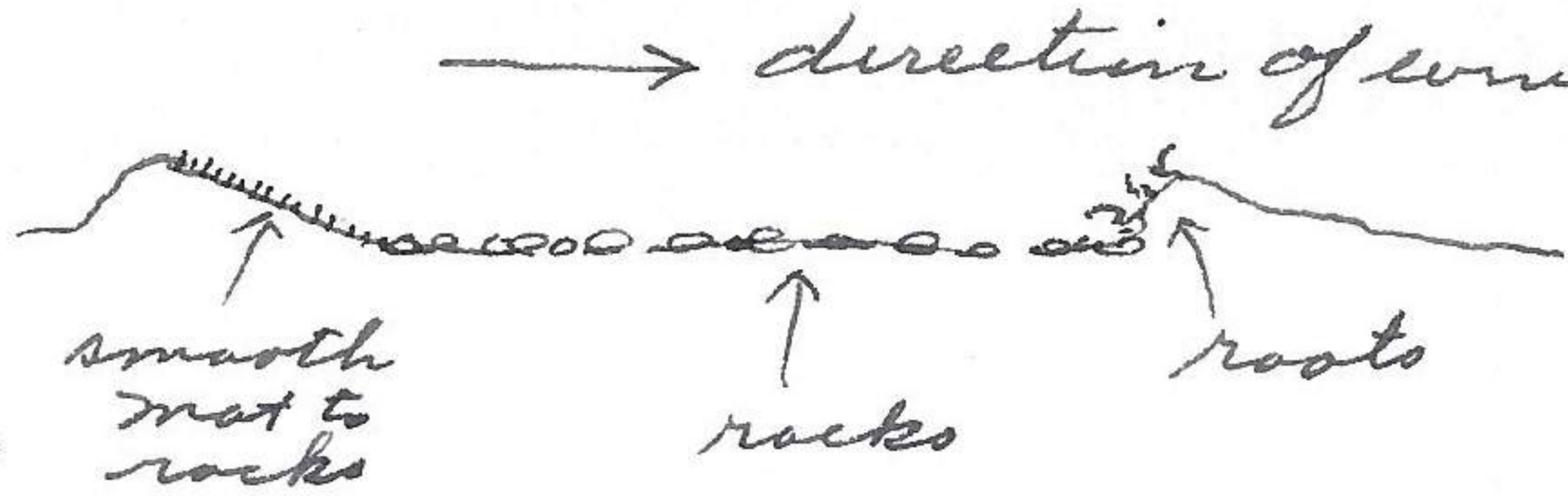
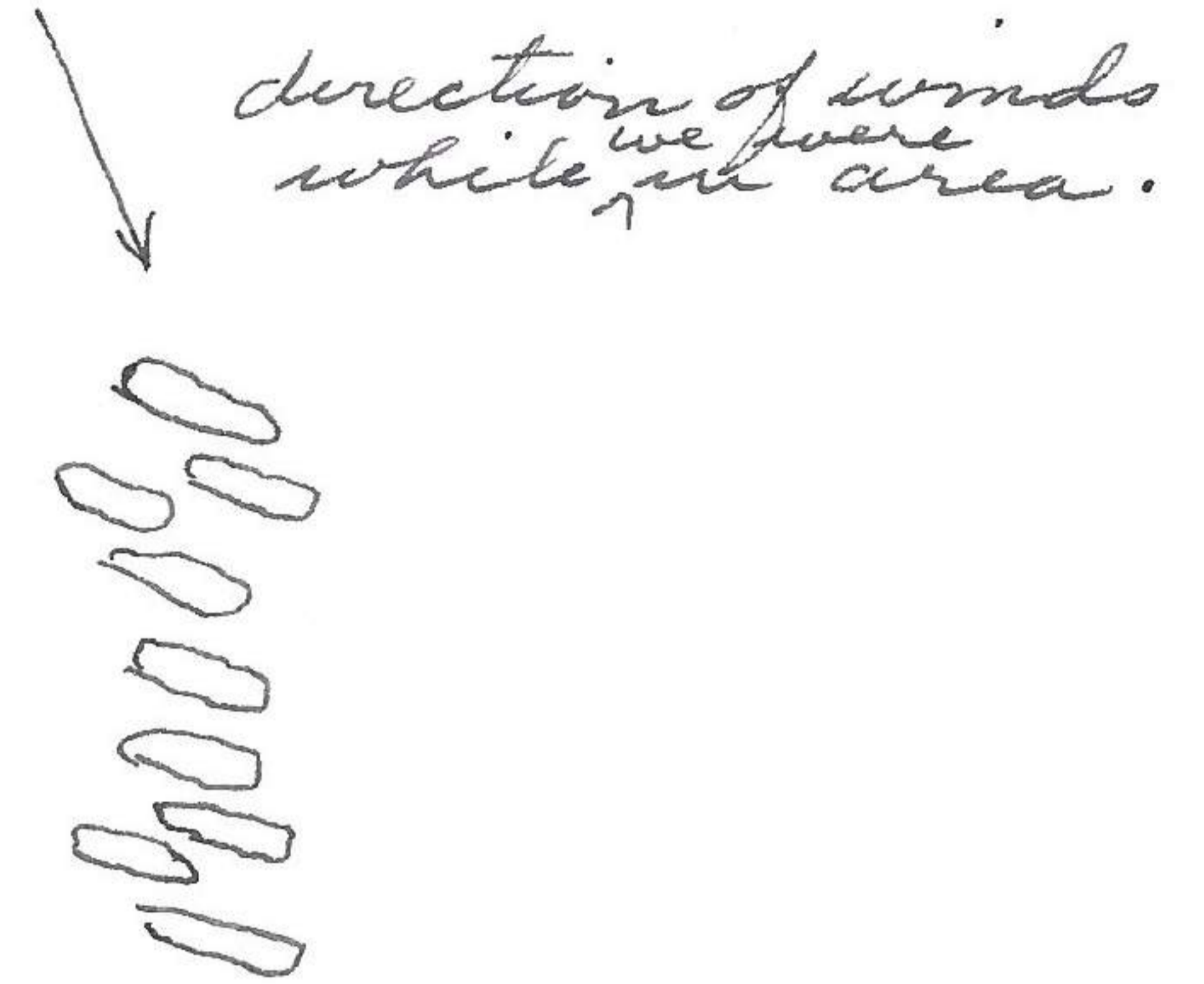
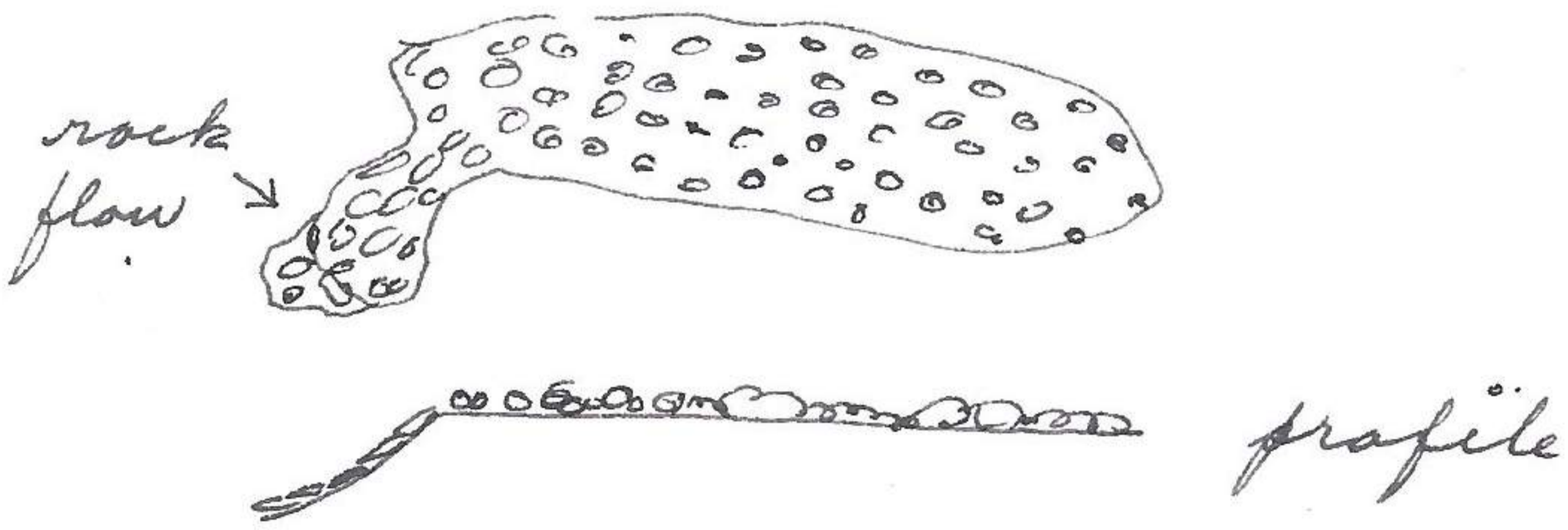


Not all rock basins are flat but most of them are so. At the edges some reservoirs of rocks have flowed down from the sides. The N side is mat vegetation and mat to the rocks while the S side is interrupted tundra with roots exposed. The orientation is thus:



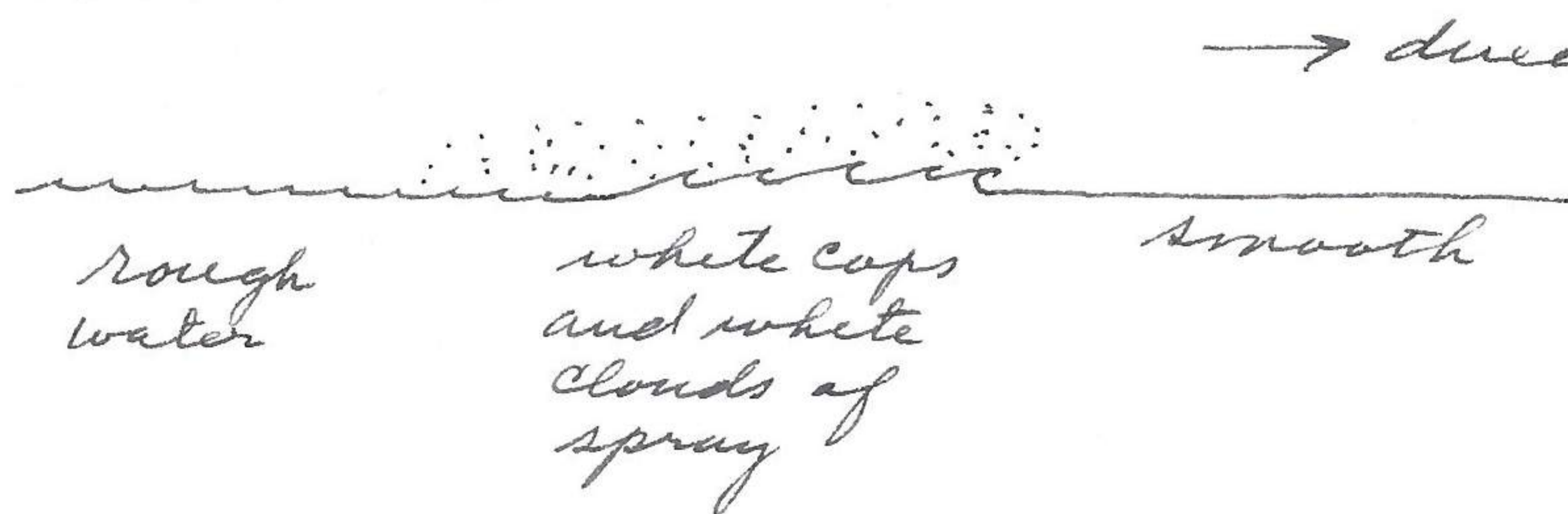
the edges some reservoirs of rocks have flowed down from the sides. The N side is mat vegetation and mat to the rocks while the S side is interrupted tundra with roots exposed. The orientation is thus:

The rock flow appears in areal view thus:



It is believed that these bare rock areas are produced by a combination or singly by wind on the one hand and water percolating up thru the gravels on the other hand.

One hard wind from the NW blew across the upper slopes and then down on the ocean below. Its advancement across the water was thus:



This afternoon examined the dens of Marmota monax ignava. On flat areas disassociated with rocks the dens are squirrellike but aperture larger averaging 9 inches in diameter. From this hole, which turns abruptly laterally below, are generally 2 or three trail approaches and at the edge of the hole are well worn. Immediately beyond the hole the trails become unobspicuous beyond the second foot. From patches of krummholz or other masses of shrubs, the trails, while currently used are only faintly discernible and narrow; they appear in fact as old unused trails. They are surfaced with matted green vegetation of the same kind as the adjacent vegetation. These trails are first observed as indication of the marmot in the area. The dens or holes are inconspicuous unless the den has been recently