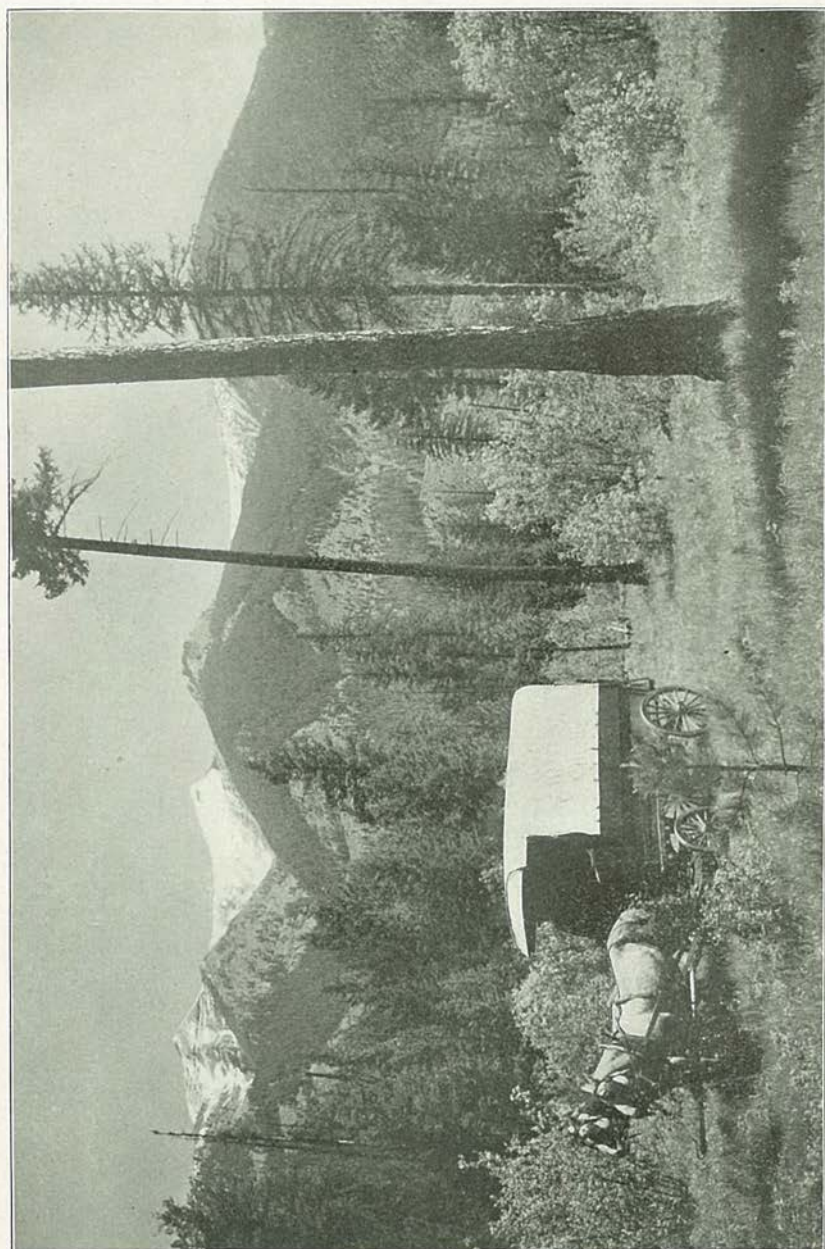
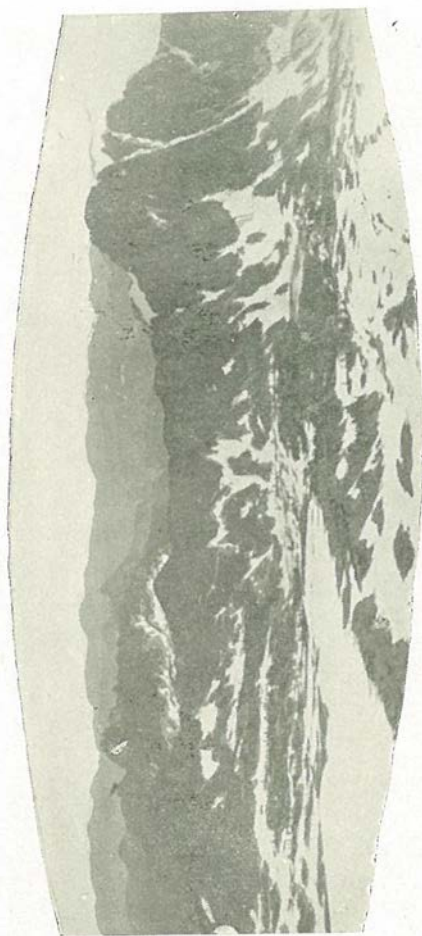


View of the southern end of the Mission Range from hill south of St. Ignatius, which is in the valley in the foreground. Mission Creek may be followed by the shrubbery growing along its banks. Photo by M. J. E.



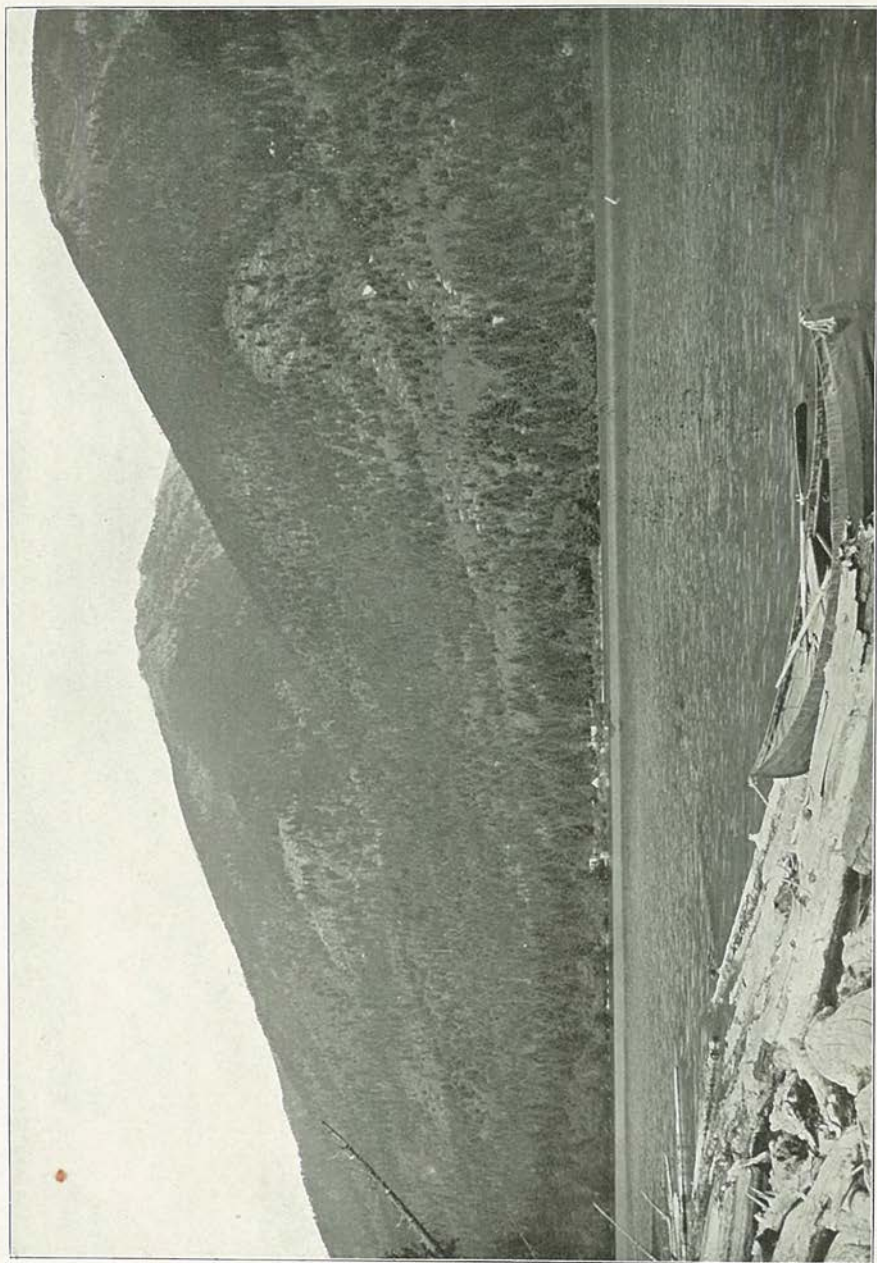
Sinyaleamin Mountain, from the south. Photo by Morton J. Elrod. The view is north.



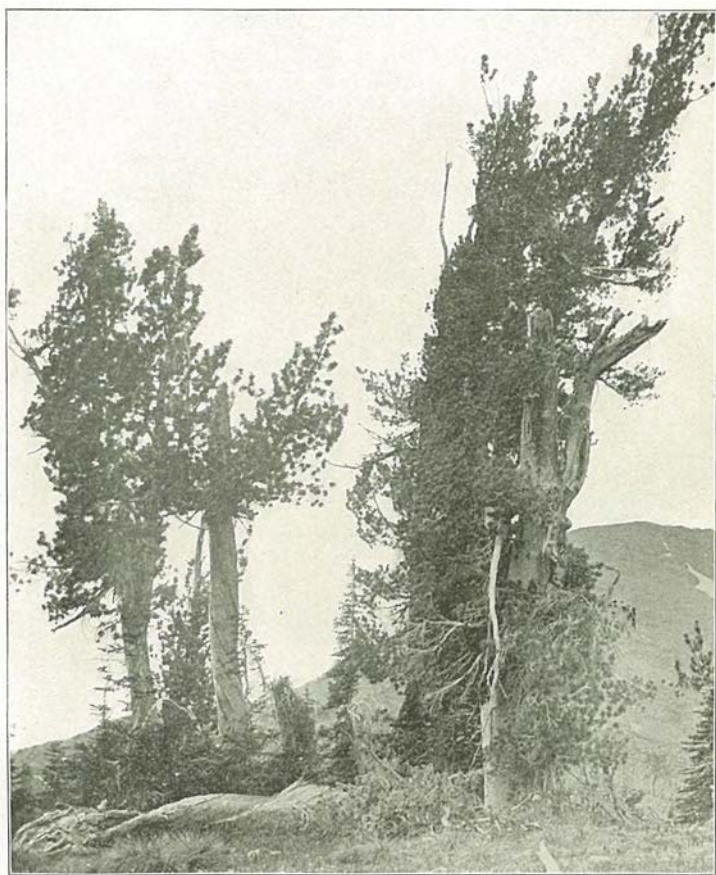
The Jocko Crags, seen from the summit of Sinyaleamin Mountain. The view is east. Snow Lake lies at the base of the mountain on the right. Photo by M. J. Elrod, July, 1900.



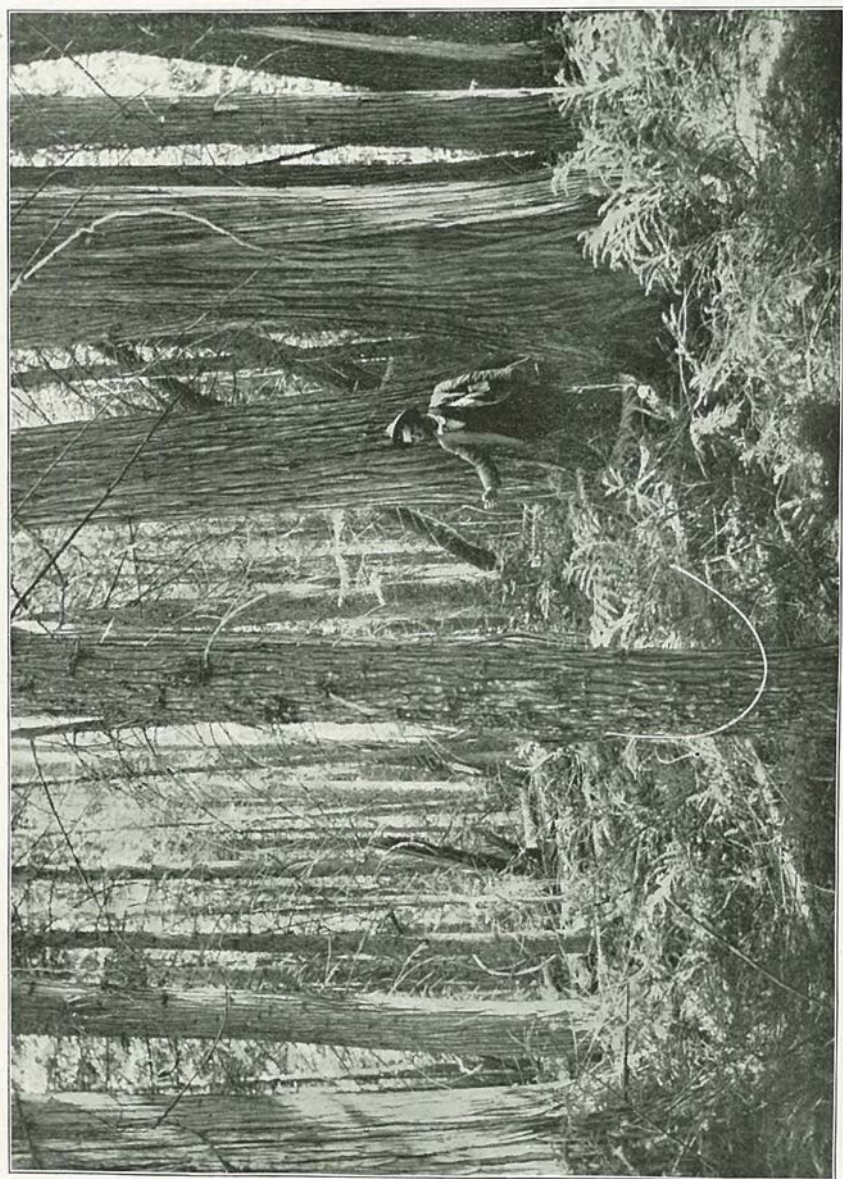
Silloway Lake from Silloway Peak, showing a typical alpine lake, enclosed on all sides, and fed by snow. The view is southeast. Taken early in July. Photo by Maurice Ricker.



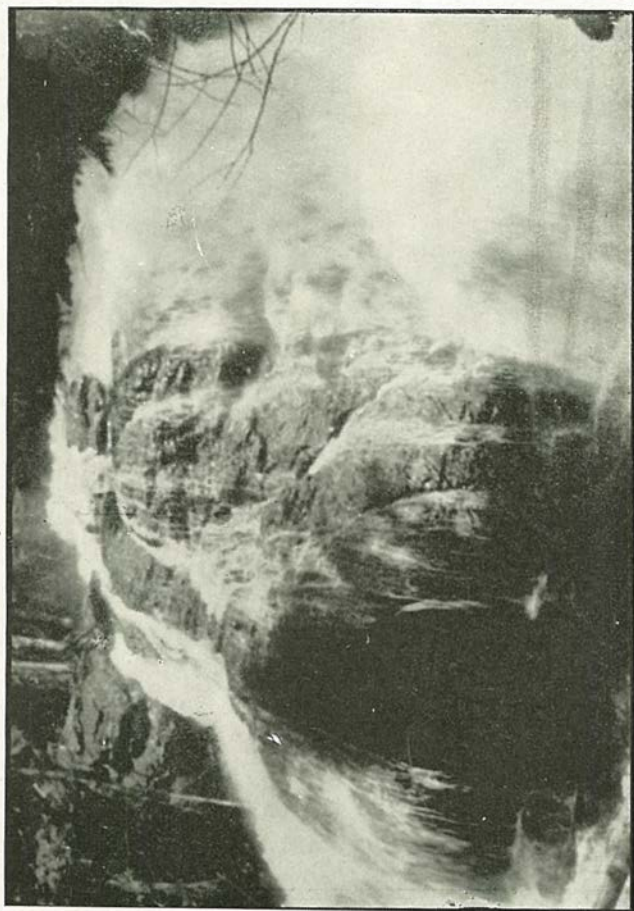
Sinyaleamin Lake, from the southern side. The camp site is across the lake. Sinyaleamin Mountain beyond.
Photo by Prof. J. M. Hamilton.



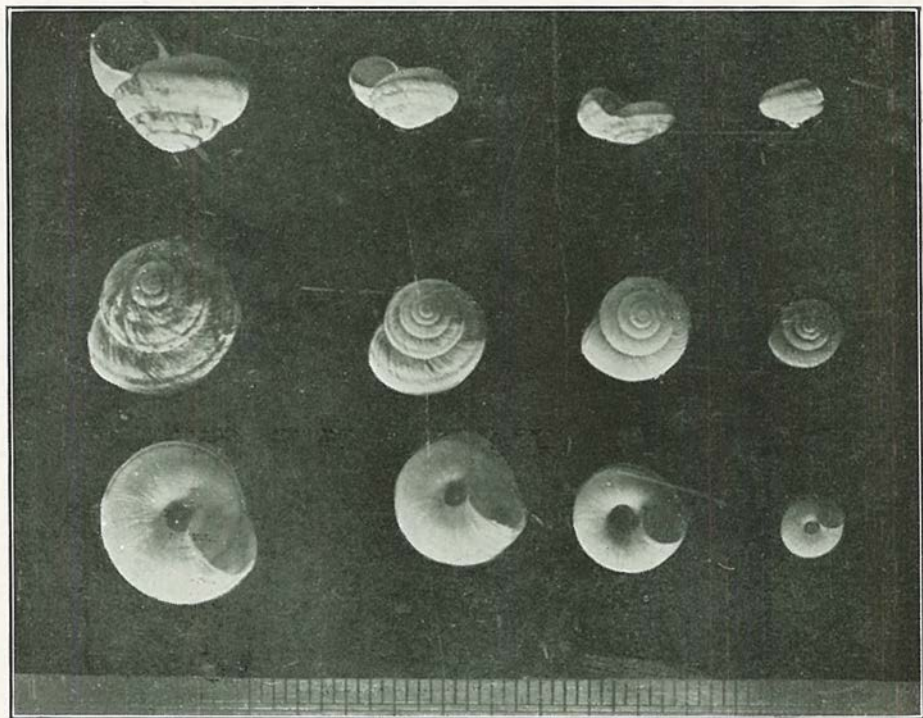
Pines on the slope of Sinyaleamin Mountain, at altitude of 7800 feet, showing the struggle they make for an existence. Photo by Prof. L. A. Youtz.



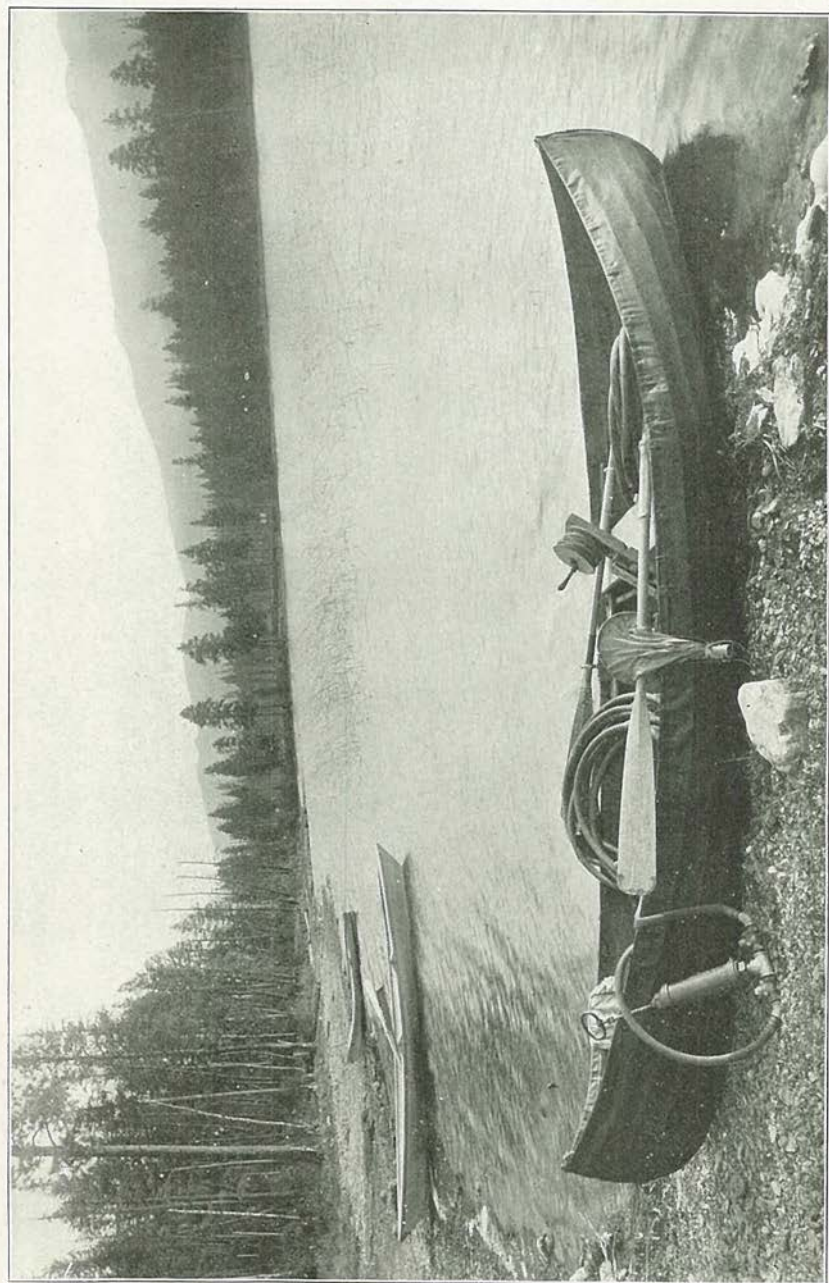
Arbor-vitæ forest at the inlet of Sinyaleamin Lake. Photo by J. M. Hamilton.



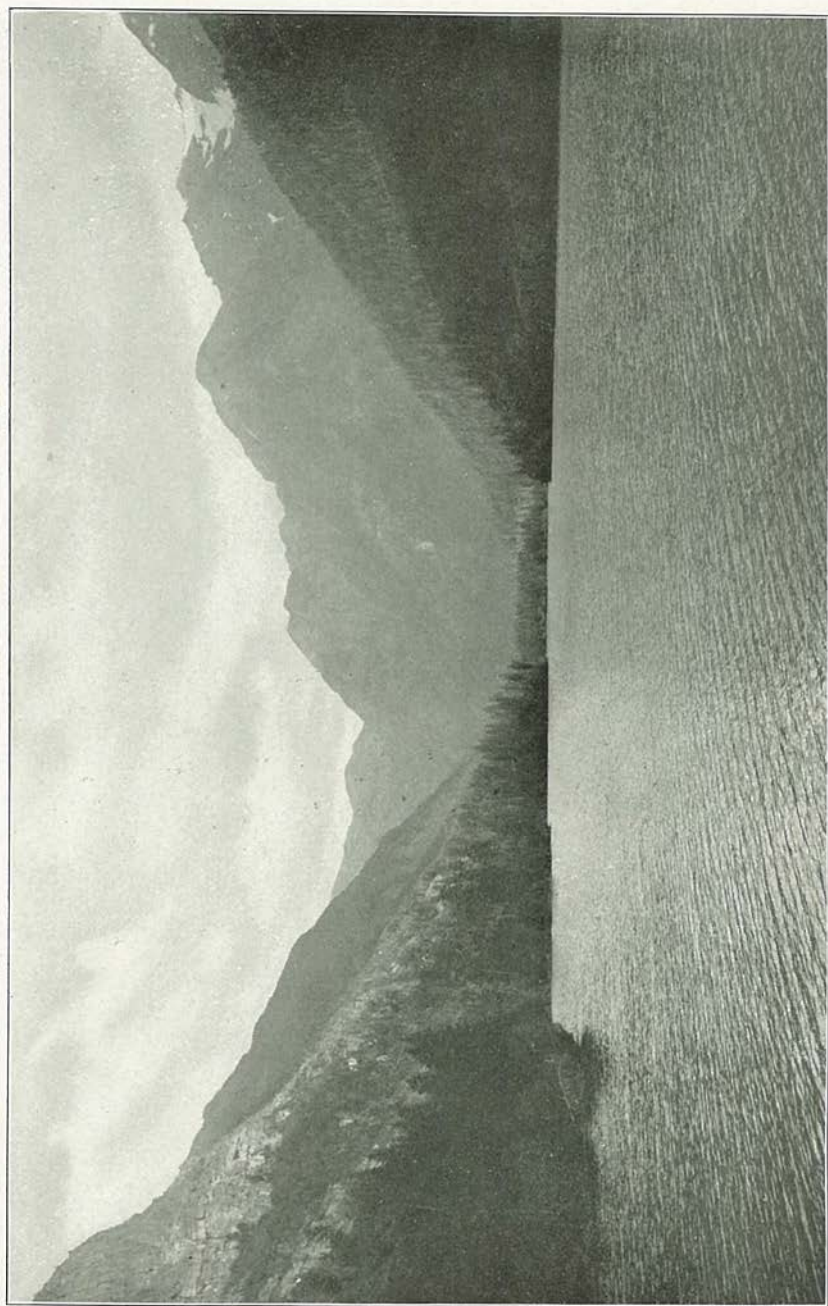
Cascade in Sinyaleamin Creek, a short distance above Sinyaleamin Lake. Photo
by J. M. Hamilton.



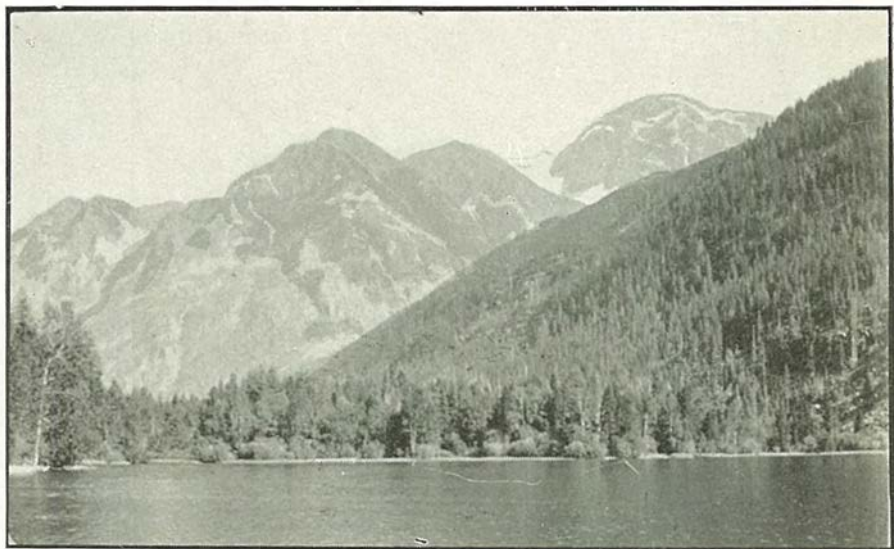
A series of shells showing the varieties of *Pyramidula strigosa* due to high altitude. The largest, to the left, from McDonald Lake, altitude 3300 feet. The next size, from Tobacco Root Mountains, east of the main range. The third, from the Bitter Root Mountains, altitude 5000 feet. The smallest, from McDonald Peak, altitude 8000 feet. Photo by M. J. E.



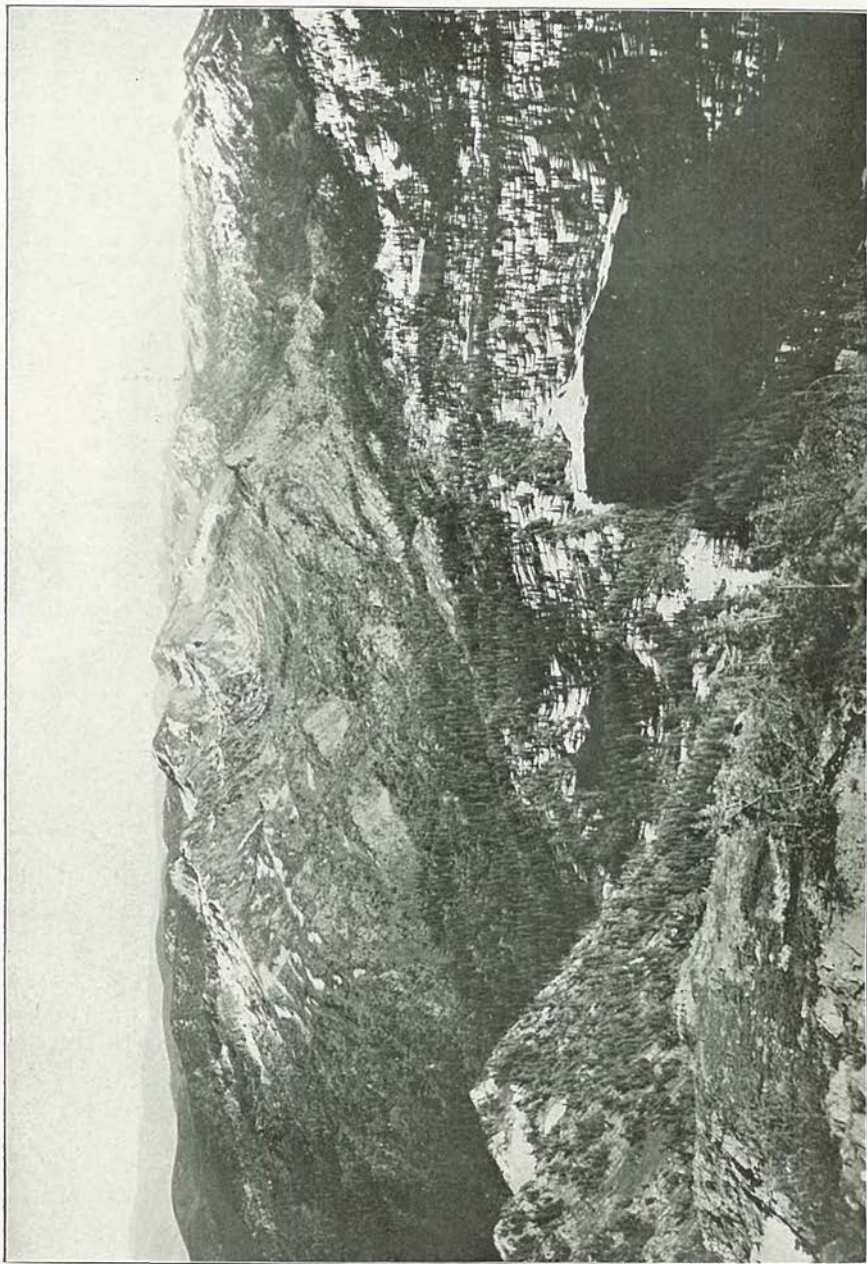
Canvas boat *Daphnia* loaded with apparatus and ready for service. By permission of the Am. Mic. Soc. Photo by M. J. E.
View is at the outlet of Swan Lake, looking down the river, north.



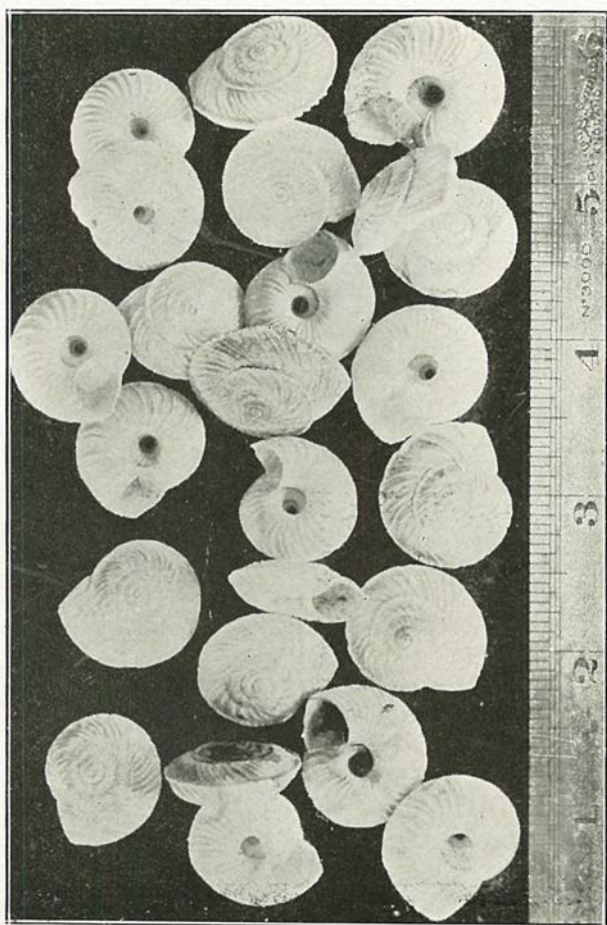
General view of McDonald Lake. McDonald Peak is on the right. The bluffs of Teton on the left. The view is from the outlet of the lake, looking east. By permission of the Amer. Mic. Soc. Photo by M. J. E.



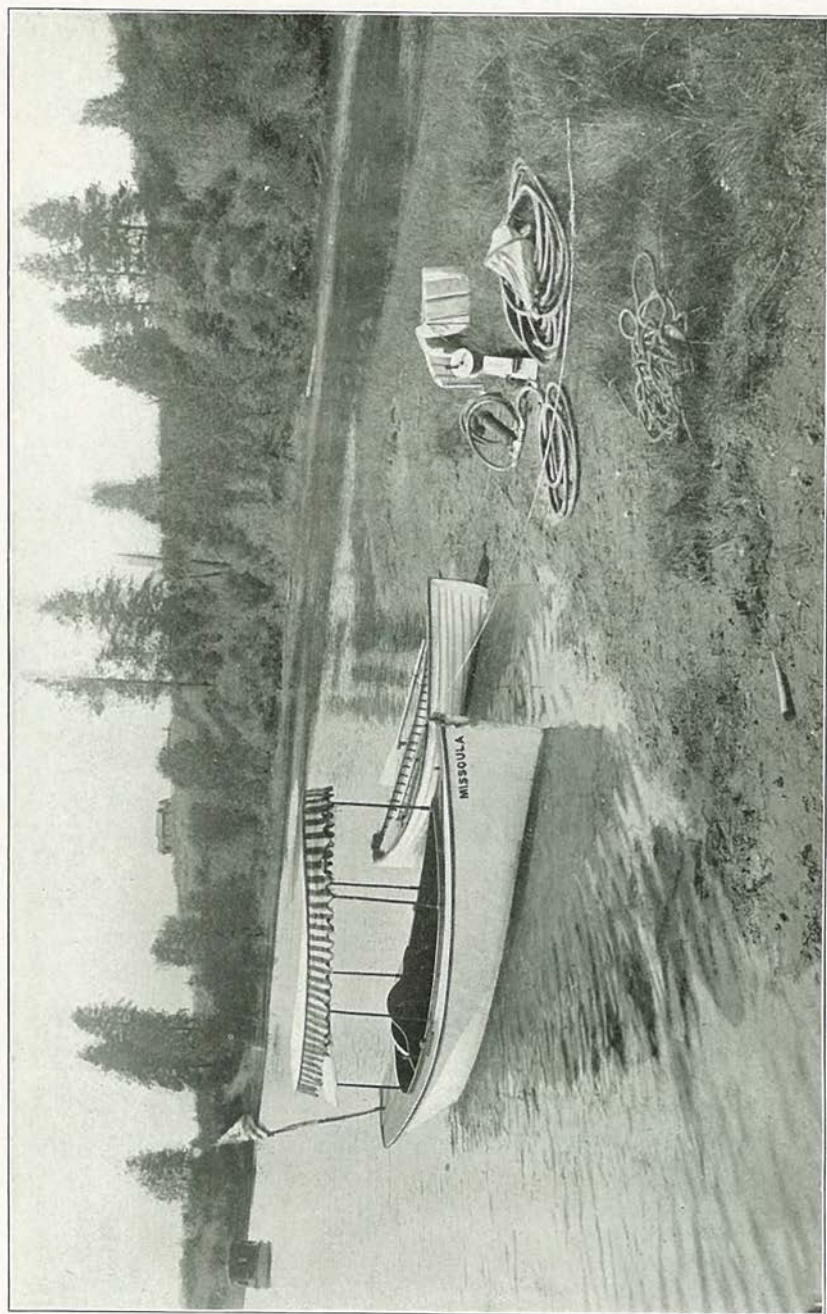
McDonald Lake, upper end, with McDonald Peak. Cedar forest in the foreground. The view is southeast. Photo by J. M. Hamilton



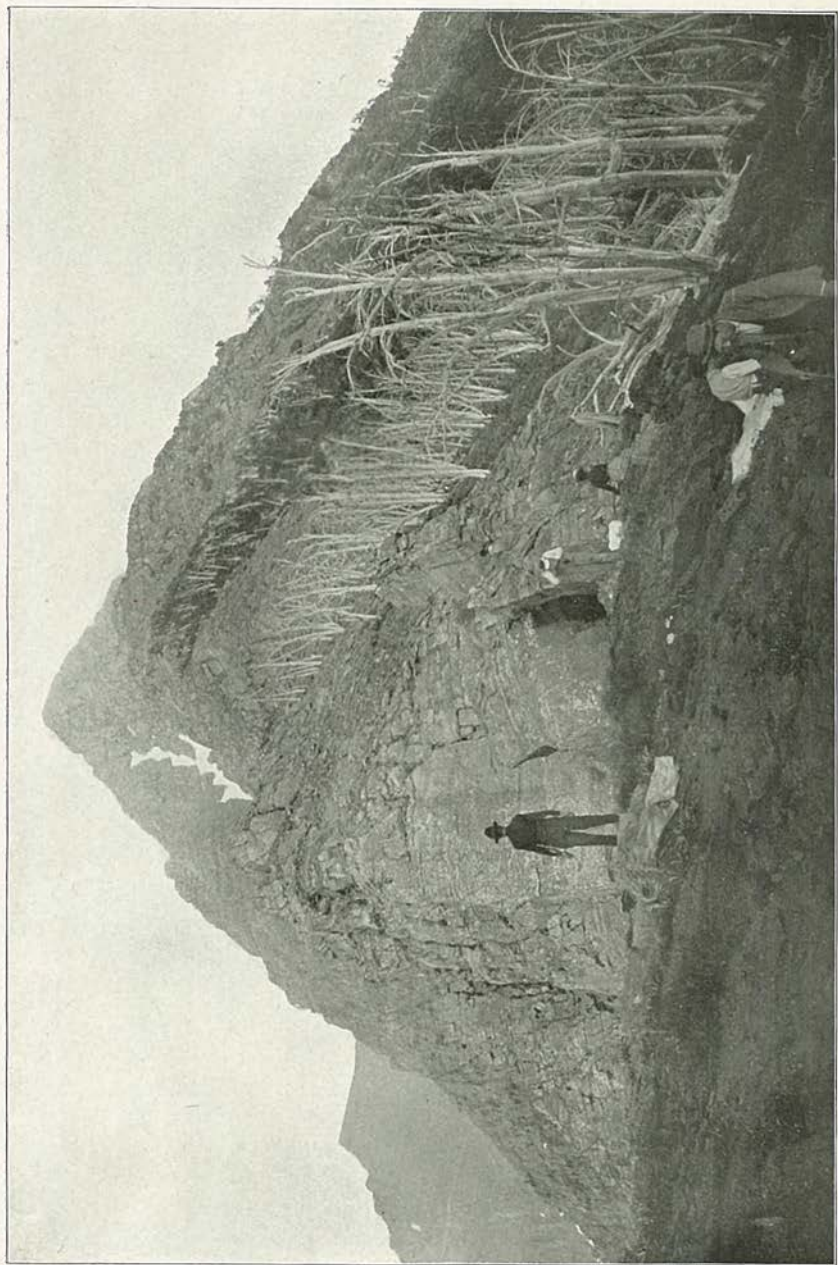
View southeast from MacDougal Peak. The lake in the foreground is MacDougal Lake. Silloway Peak is the double peak in the middle of the illustration. Craig Mountain is on the right in the distance. Photo by M. J. E.



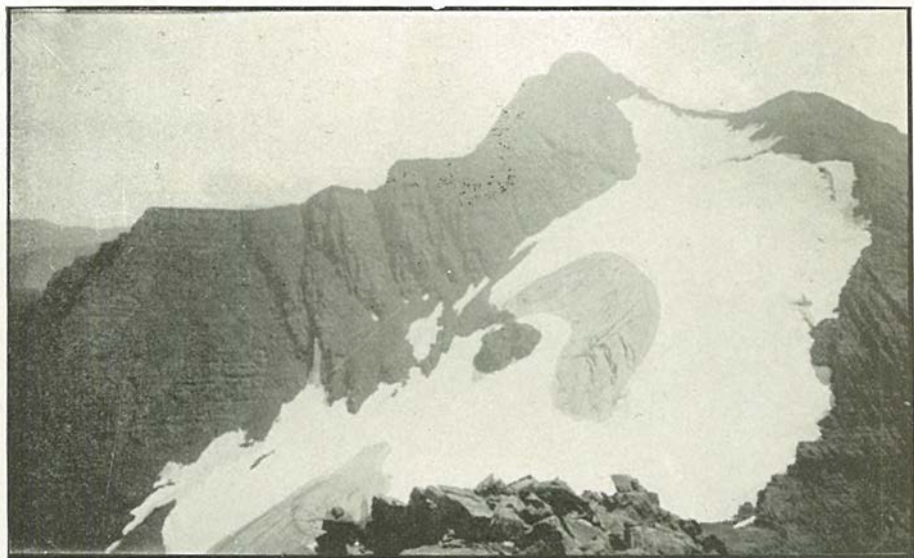
Pyramidula elrodi Pillsbry. From mountain slopes north of McDonald Lake. Photograph made at the University of Montana by Frances Maley.



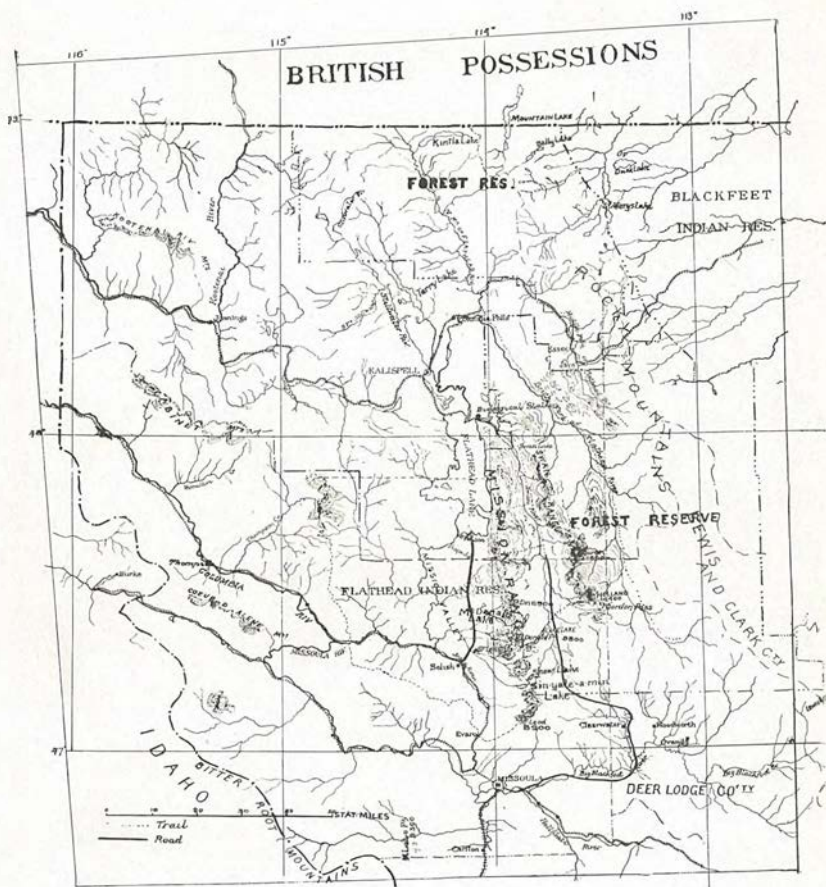
Equipment of the Station for work on the lake. The launch Missoula with rowboat Culex and equipment, in the harbor by the laboratory. By permission of the Amer. Mic. Soc. Photo by M. J. E.



Making the ascent of McDonald Peak. Camp at 7800 feet in July. The spur on the left is from the main peak. See illustration with glacier, Plate XXXV. A glacier lies behind this spur. The shell, *P. strigosa*, var. *alpina*, was found on the shoulder above the camp, and up on a level with the snow. Note also the dead timber, killed by previous forest fires. Photo by Mor-ton J. Elrod. The view is east.



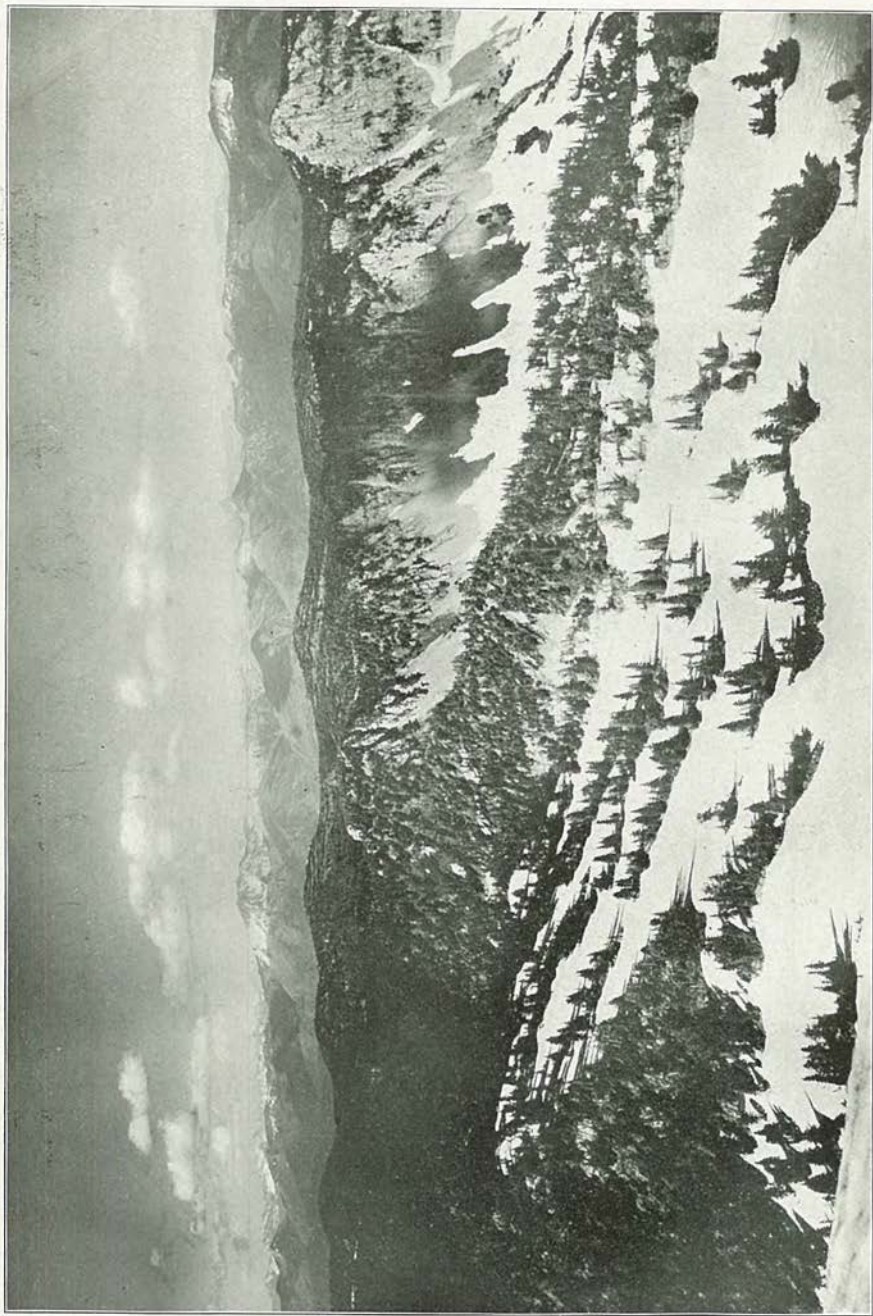
The main Peak of McDonald, with glacier and snow field, from the saddle between the two peaks. A snow field lies behind the spurs to the right and left of the main peak. U. S. G. S. Triangulation Station on the summit. The view is south of east. Photo by M. J. E.



Map of the northwestern portion of Montana, in which is located the University of Montana Biological Station.



General view westward from the summit of MacDougal Peak. In the foreground is the wooded plain. Echo Lake is on the right, Rost Lake in the middle foreground, Swan River on the left. In the distance is Flathead Lake. The point of land extending into the lake is the delta of Flathead River. Photo by M. J. E.



Dodge Mountain, from the Summit of MacDougal Peak. The view is south of east. Beyond Dodge Mountain is the valley of the South Fork of the Flathead River. In the distance is the main range of the Rockies. Photo by M. J. Elrod, in July, 1901.



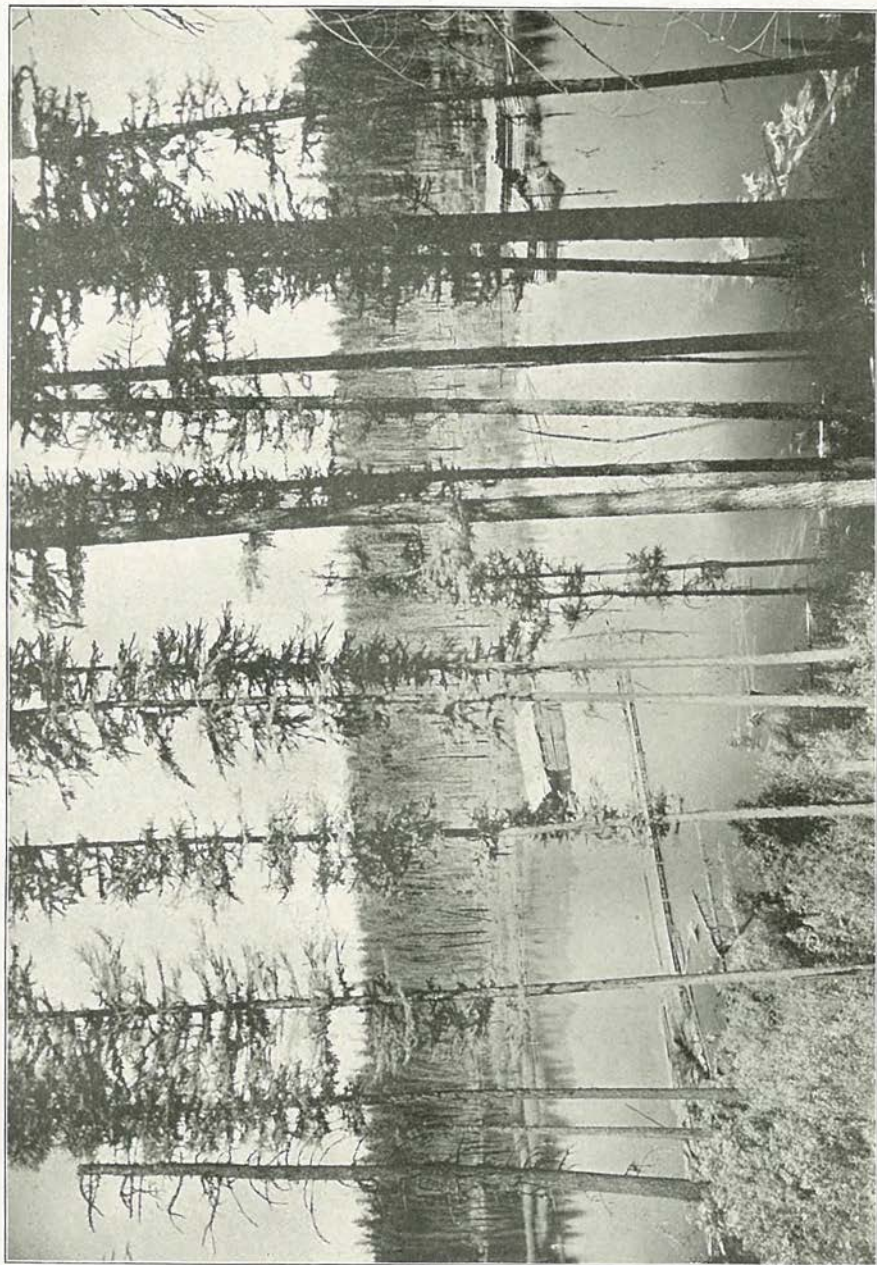
* Craig Mountain, from Silloway Peak. View is from its eastern side, showing the long crest with several summits. Wolf Creek heads in the snow visible. On the left is a series of faults, swept clean and smooth by sliding snow. Photo by Maurice Ricker.



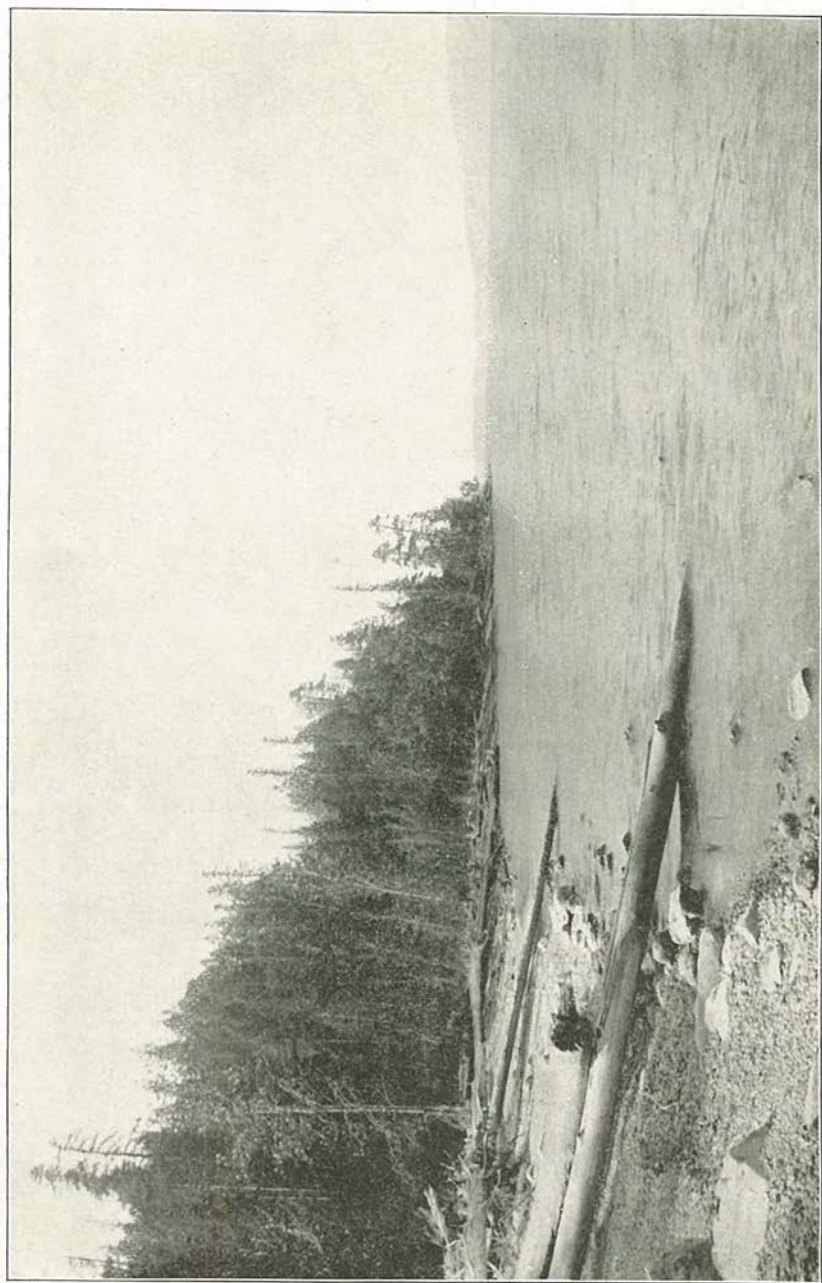
Collecting party with packs, on the summit of Silloway Peak, showing mode of carrying loads in mountain work. Craig Mountain in the background. The view is south. Photo by Maurice Ricker.



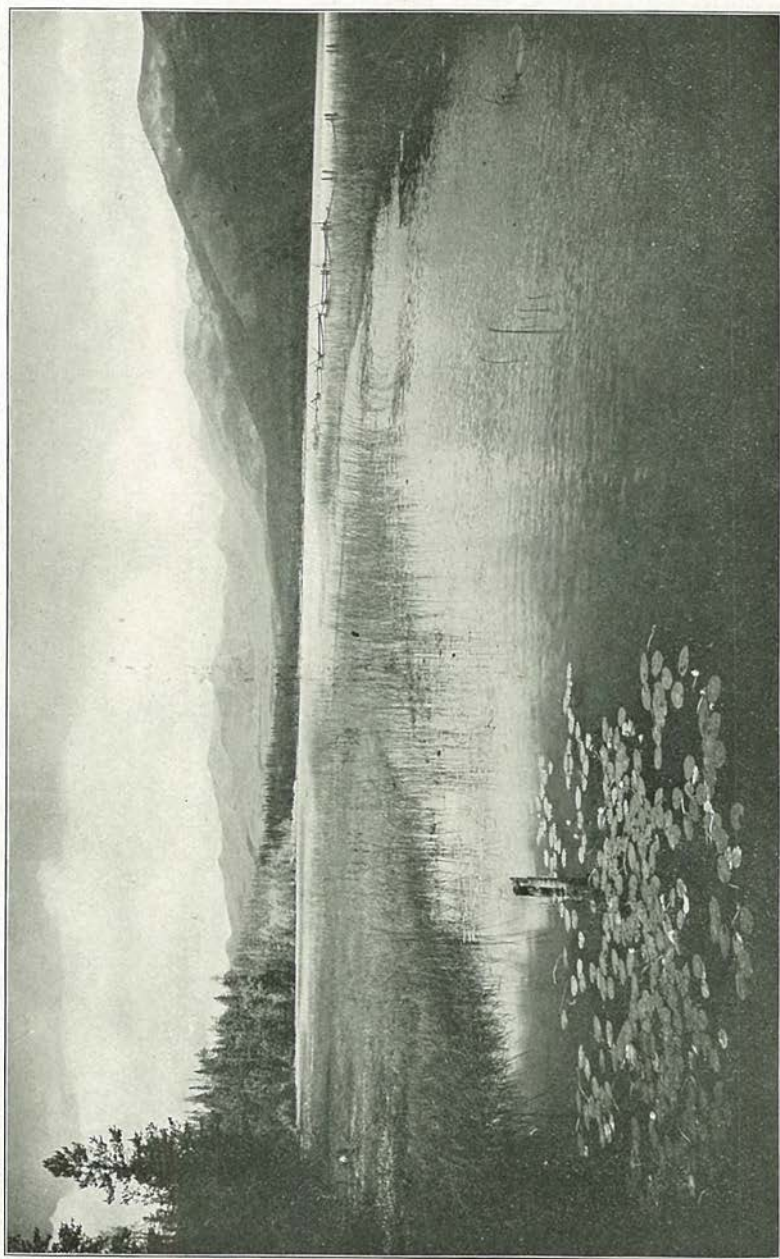
Showing sleeping bags as used in mountain work.



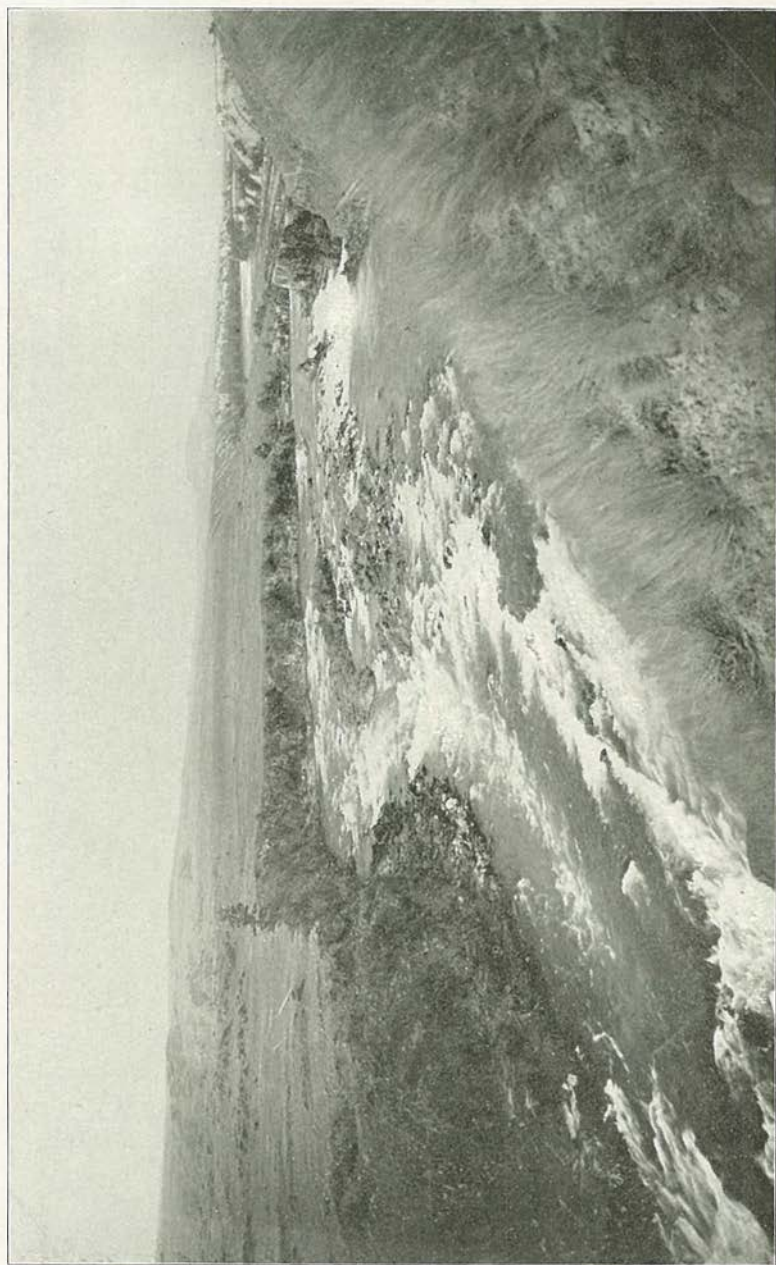
A portion of Echo Lake, showing submerged cabins and timber land. The bridge is the place at which the new hydra was found. The view is north. The portion shown is "new lake" made by the permanent elevation of lake level. Photo by M. J. E.



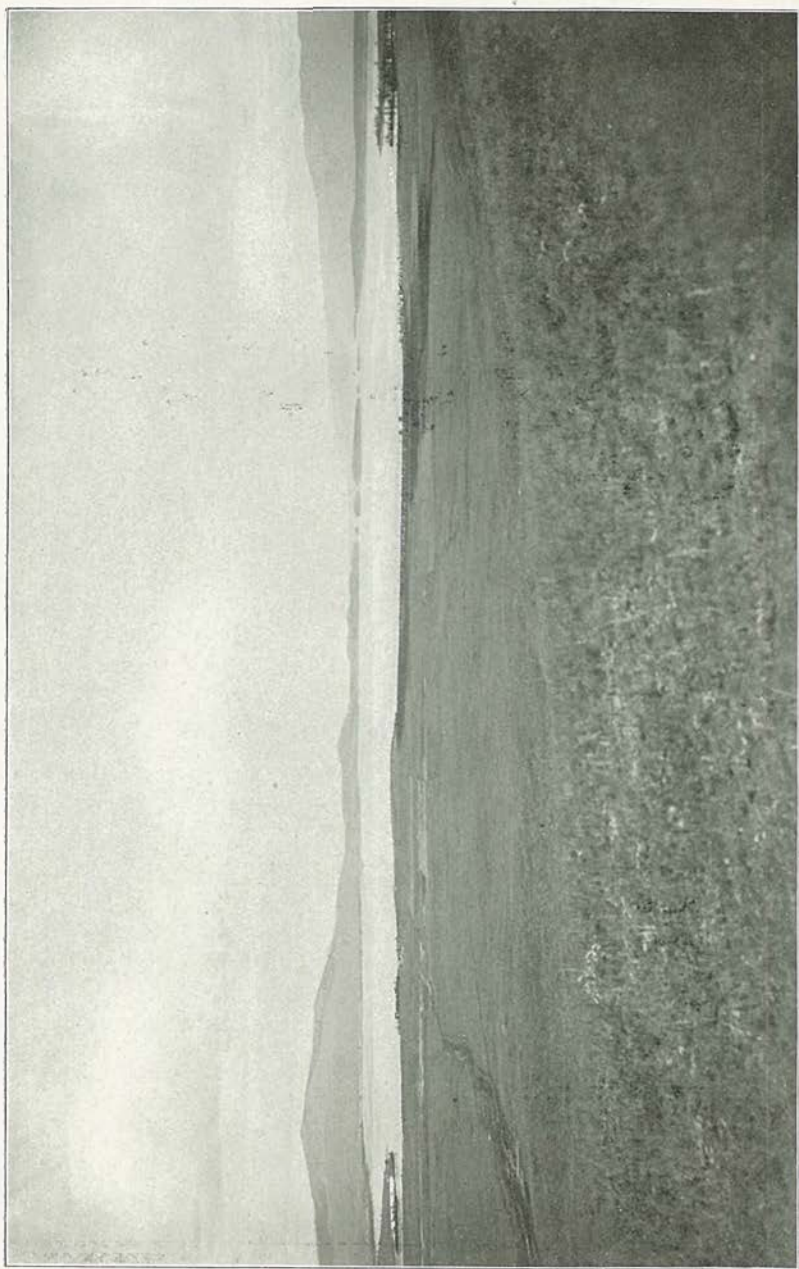
A portion of the beach of Flathead Lake near the Station, showing general character. The view is south. Photo by Mrs. J. M. Hamilton. By permission of the Am. Mic. Soc.



General view of Rost Lake from the outlet. The Swan Range of the Kootenais is in the distance. The view is east of north. Photo by M. J. E.



Rapids in the Pend d'Oreille River, showing the fall and rapid cutting of the river. This is about two miles from the lake. View is taken from the moraine bank. The large rock which it was intended to remove is plainly visible in the middle of the stream in the right of picture. The view is north. Photo by M. J. E.



View of Flathead Lake from the Moraine at the foot of the lake. The lake is about two miles distant from the point of view. In the distance is seen the islands which cut the lake in two. The main lake lies beyond these islands. To the left is the outlet, the Pend d'Oreille River. The view is north. Photo by M. J. E.

