Ecological Studies of the Amphitheater and Surprise Lakes in the Teton Mountains

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The summer of 1962 was spent obtaining quantitative and qualitative data on the vegetation of the forested and non-forested areas around these two lakes. Since visitors, hiking and horseback, use this area the National Park Service asked for a comparison of used and non-used areas if possible.

The data were obtained by quadrats, 1 square meter for herbaceous plants and 2 x 5 meters for shrubs and trees less than 4.0 inches diameter breast height. This included frequency for all species and cover for the most important species. Tree data were obtained by a combination of the Bitterlich method for basal area and the 1/10 acre plot for frequency and abundance.

Three trips were taken to the study area, July 9-14, July 31- August 5, and August 22. The first two trips were utilized in collecting data and plants. The last was a one day final reconnaissance and to collect some species not in flower during the early trips. The number of daily visitors was also recorded for the above dates.

A complete report on this work is soon to be completed and turned in to the National Park Service for their use. Recommendations are to be made concerning future development and use of the area.

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Some Aspects of the Blood Physiology of *Amblystoma tigrinum melanosticum*

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Forced hemopoiesis within the cartilage skeleton.

Twenty splenectomies were performed on *Amblystoma* larvae (90-100 mm.) and placed back in the pond near the Moran turnoff. These were left in a wire cage, 20" x 20" x 8", submerged (3 inches from the mud on the bottom) for a period of 17 days. Twenty pseudosplenectomies (body wall completely opened but spleen left intact) were treated in a like manner on the same sized individuals. Twenty normal (untreated) larvae were handled in the same fashion.

Only one of the splenectomized animals failed to survive. The wounds in all cases healed perfectly to the point in many cases it was impossible to tell where the incision was placed.

Comparisons of the hemopoietic activity throughout the entire reticulo-endothelial system will now be undertaken to determine whether cartilage