

Okanagan valley. The sooty grouse comes a little over the divide, but is soon replaced by Richardson's grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus*), Franklin's grouse (*Cana-chites franklini*), and gray ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*). Other interior forms are California pygmy owl (*G. g. californicus*), red-naped sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius nuchalis*), black-headed jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri annexens*), American magpie (*Pica pica hudsonica*), and Nevada towhee (*Pipilo maculatus curtatus*). Typical mammals not found on the west slope of the Cascades are: dusky-mantled ground squirrel (*Callospermophilus lateralis saturatus*), Columbian chipmunk (*E. a. affinis*), Streater red squirrel (*S. h. streatori*), sagebrush lemming mouse (*Synaptomys borealis artemisiae*), Kootenay jumping mouse (*Zapus princeps kootenayensis*), Ashnola pika (*Ochotona princeps fenisex*), mountain meadow mouse (*Microtus pennsylvanicus modestus*), sagebrush white-footed mouse (*P. m. artemisiae*), Okanagan flying squirrel (*G. s. columbiensis*), Cascade snowshoe rabbit (*Lepus americanus cascadenis*), and bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis californiana*).

*Okanagan River Valley.*—In the hot Upper Sonoran Zone of Osoyoos Lake country in the extreme south, greasewood, rabbit-bush, cactus, and several species of sagebrush are common plants. This merges into semi-arid Transition-Campes-trian farther north, with much open range country. Among the birds may be mentioned turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Columbian sharp-tailed grouse (*Pedio-cetes phasianellus columbianus*), burrowing owl (*Speotyto cunicularia hypugaea*), Nuttall's poor-will (*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*), cañon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), long-tailed chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*), white-throated swift (*Aëronautes saxatilis*), sage hen (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) (formerly); and various species of ducks and grebes. Mammals restricted in Canada to this valley and some local valleys near the border farther east are California badger (*Taxidea taxus neglecta*), pocket mouse (*Perognathus lordi*), and western white-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus townsendii townsendii*).

*Monashee Mountains.*—This area is a more heavily timbered region of the Columbia Mountain system, with more rainfall than the eastern Cascades, flora of mixed Eastern Canadian and Western Canadian characteristics, and a somewhat intermediate fauna, showing species that are found in both the Okanagan and Columbia valleys, but few that are common to both of those areas.

*Columbia and West Kootenay Valleys.*—This area is closely connected with the preceding, ranging from Transition Zone at Trail (1,364 feet elevation), on the Columbia, reaching timber-line a few miles away at the edge of the Hudsonian Zone at about 7,000 feet, showing a mixed bird fauna, including long-eared owl (*Asio wilsonianus*), Sierra creeper (*Certhia familiaris zelota*), Audubon's warbler (*Dendroica auduboni*), and Alaska pine grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator alascensis*). Typical mammals are buff-bellied chipmunk (*E. a. luteiventris*), Okanagan hoary marmot (*Marmota caligata okanagana*), with yellow-bellied woodchuck (*Marmota flaviventris avara*) at lower levels, Chapman lemming mouse (*Synaptomys borealis chapmani*), big-footed water vole (*M. r. macropus*), Richardson red squirrel (*S. h. richardsoni*), and brown pocket gopher (*Thomomys fuscus*). The mountains in this area are forested nearly or quite to the tops, and the alpine flower displays are of great interest, incidentally providing food and shelter for some of the alpine mammal species.

*Selkirk Mountains*—(*Kootenay and Moyie valleys*).—The interior of British Columbia is not usually thought of as having many water birds, although the long, narrow, deep "arrow lakes", such as the Okanagan and Kootenay lakes, harbour many ducks in season. The "Kootenay Flats" are particularly interesting. The