

Kootenay river flows south along the Rocky Mountain Trench into northwestern Montana, thence into northern Idaho, north into British Columbia again, where it flows through a flat valley about five miles wide, cut into numerous side channels, ultimately flowing through the long Kootenay lake and southwest to join the Columbia shortly before it enters the State of Washington. This region shows a great variety of bird life. The Moyie valley is also interesting as a great fall migration route for birds, possibly on account of being badly burned over and with much second growth. Typical mammals are Selkirk marten (*Martes americana abietinoides*), northern striped skunk (*Mephitis m. hudsonica*), the latter being an intrusion from the prairies; British Columbia woodchuck (*Marmota monax petrensis*), an extreme western subspecies of the Eastern woodchuck; Cœur d'Alene chipmunk (*Eutamias ruficaudus simulans*), Cœur d'Alene pocket gopher (*Thomomys fuscus saturatus*), Kootenay red-backed mouse (*Clethrionomys gapperi saturatus*), Rocky Mountain showshoe rabbit (*Lepus bairdii bairdii*), and mountain muskrat (*Ondatra zibethica osoyoosensis*). The region is noted for abundance of yellow-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus ochrourus*) and mule deer (*O. hemionus*) and a few mountain caribou are still found here and there. Mountain goats are found locally, but bighorn sheep are not known to have ever occurred in the Selkirks although found both to the east and west.

*Rocky Mountain Trench.*—This is a comparatively level valley between the Selkirks and the Rocky mountains, including the east part of the Big Bend of the Columbia river, and farther south the source of the Kootenay river which flows south on the west side of the Tobacco Plains into northwestern Montana. The Rocky Mountain Trench is apparently less of a barrier to species of birds than it is to mammals. There is little apparent difference between the species found on each side, and the Trench is a common migration ground for the birds from either side. The region around Newgate at the edge of the Tobacco Plains is noteworthy for prairie or Great Plains intrusions, producing breeding grounds for upland plover (*Bartramia longicauda*), McCown's longspur (*Rhynchophanes mccowni*), and chestnut-collared longspur (*Calcarius ornatus*). Williamson's (cut-throat) sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus thyroideus*) is here largely restricted to a western larch habitat. The Columbian ground squirrels and pocket gophers are very abundant, and the California badger, which within the past few years has been nearly exterminated in British Columbia, was more common than at any other point along the Boundary. The Alberta phenacomys (*Phenacomys intermedius levis*) is first noted as an intrusion from the east, and the Rocky Mountain jumping mouse (*Zapus princeps*) is common. The buff-bellied chipmunk (*E. a. luteiventris*) is found on the east side of the Kootenay river near Newgate, and the Columbian chipmunk (*E. a. affinis*) on the west bank, showing that in this latitude a large swift river may be a barrier separating hibernating species.

*West Slope of Rocky Mountains.*—The foothill region is comparatively narrow, and the mountains rise rather abruptly from the Rocky Mountain Trench. This section is heavily forested at the lower levels, except where limited areas have been stripped by snowslides or fires, and on Arctic-Alpine summits. Typical trees are Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine, and Douglas fir. Mammals of interest are wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*), Montana mountain goat (*Oreamnos americanus missoulae*), Yellowstone moose (*Alces americana shirasi*), bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis canadensis*), British Columbia showshoe rabbit (*Lepus americanus columbiensis*), and the typical Rocky Mountain pika (*Ochotona p. princeps*) which is represented by various subspecies on the ranges farther west.