

immediately in front of it. When we returned one hour later the ♀ was at shore and the ♂ in an adjacent lake. The ♂ did not show concern of nest. This species call frequently from large lake to north. Young <sup>of Plectrophenax n.</sup> of nearly full feathers in nest in 6 inch pipe 5-foot above ground (stack of pipe). One young bird, 2 or 3 days old, in water and mud at base of pipe. One small immature *Calcarius lapponicus* (size of parent) caught in trap line. Trap line this morning with 8 sprung traps. This evening on 2 traps sprung indicating greater bird activity at night. Jones traps indicated same trend - 13 at night and 2 during day.

Topagaruk, 155° 55', 70° 34', 10ft., Alaska.

July 7, 1951

West trapline (this A.M) with 1 sprung and one *Microstonyx g. rubricatus* 510707-1. Taken in trap 49 along fissure type runway. No sign of recent activity. Trap in exposed situation. Fecal pellets from this animal measured 4. mm in length. East trap line with 2 sprung. At 9:30 A.M photographed 510707-1 nest and one egg of *Gavia arctica pacifica* located yesterday. Female bird collected yesterday from this nest with one egg 8 mm in diameter and others grading to small egg clusters. The photo shows close proximity to water and moisture conditions. At the time the female was taken I placed some mosses and grasses on egg so jaegers would not discover and when examined this morning the male had been incubating the egg and had left without us seeing it. The male was at the east end of lake. In afternoon nest and egg cold and ♂ in adjacent lake 300 yds away. Perhaps it sensed a disturbance or left eggs at a time when it considered the other bird should be at the nest. These birds call frequently and when passing over camp the Eskimos will call back in a near perfect response. Observed 2 young *Plectrophenax* <sup>3/4</sup> size of parent, short tail and feebly flying. Also one *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* young which could just fly. Photographed a nest of 4 eggs of *Pelidna alpina alascensis* 510707-4. This bird was approached 7 times and it left, on each occasion, at about 80 feet and would fly 150 feet before alighting, at which time it would call as usual. This conservative nature of *Pelidna* is in contrast to other smaller birds (shore birds) which leave under foot. The eggs of the red-back sandpiper are about same as Wilson snipe. Flushed