

From first original trap line 1-75 traps (first part of 214 traps).
 3 *Lemmus trimucronatus* 510723-5, area looked like good *Dicrostonyx* community; 55 *Lemmus trimucronatus* 510723-6 set for *Dicrostonyx* and shows overlap of communities. It was adjacent damp meadow grass community; 65 *Lemmus trimucronatus* 510723-7 set at entrance of hole going into *Eriophorum*, fecal pellets at entrance typical of *Dicrostonyx*. At 11:00 A.M. left for landing lake about 8 miles NE of camp and arrived at 11:55 A.M. Made census of birds in 30 meter lane x 8 miles as follows (from weasel vehicle): *Colaptes lapponicus*, 16 (singles except 2 groups of 3); *Pluvialis dominicus*, 2, fledging; *Erolia melanotos*, 1, fledging. Day cloudy and occasional rain. Jones caught an *Microtus oeconomus* ♀ among meadow grasses south of camp.

July 25, 1951

Rain this A.M. Will not inspect trapline until about noon. Mr. Hudson, foreman of this camp, reports that a brown bear came into Titaluk Camp yesterday and left by willow thicket near that camp. The radio report wanted a gun to kill this animal. Also he reports a barren-ground grizzly killed about June 1949 at Oumalik (no. 1). The pelt was retained by the tool regger but the skull was sent to Point Barrow. Hudson reports successive layers of ice and tundra in some drillings. The electrification of camp and a trooper in Alaska, saps shrews get into martin furs on trapline causing damage by furrowing of fur. They are also destructive to sleeping bags. He reports 6 *Mustela erminea* at Fish Creek Camp near mouth of Colville River delta at approx. $151^{\circ}30'$, and $70^{\circ}18'$. He also reports 5 *Mustela erminea* at Titaluk Camp. The only *Mustela ritosa* was the one Thompson skinned him at Point Barrow. 5 or 6 *Mustela ritosa* were also observed at Fish Camp in the fall of 1950. Following birds observed in this area since we arrived July 20.

Stercorarius longicaudus One nesting pair in broad grassy meadow. male and female, especially female very demonstrative and calling continually immediately over either nest or, more likely young. The ♂ was less demonstrative but came into area when ♀ began calling. An average of 6 birds per day noted at camp while on a four hour trip beyond camp would see as many as 14. They generally fly in groups of 3 and