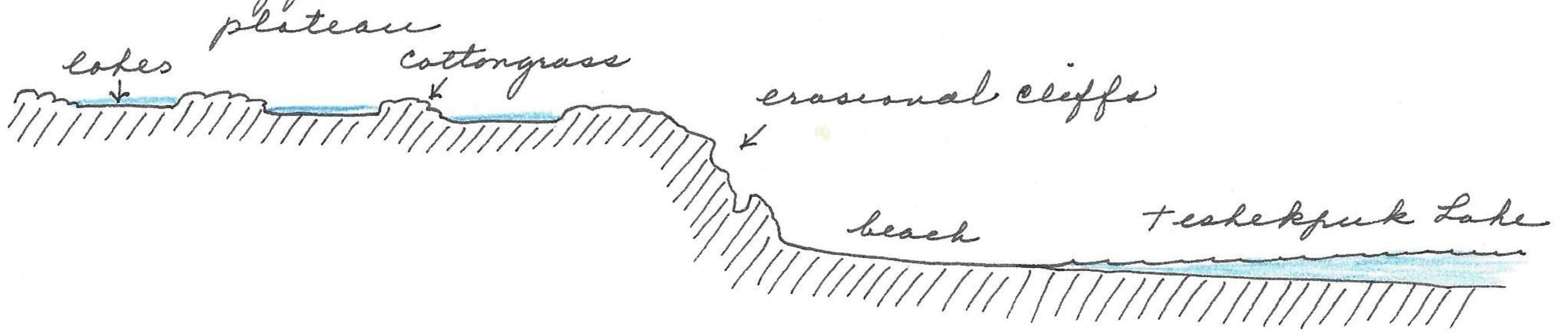


drain into the Teshekpuuk Lake or find underground seepage to the south. Several erosional gullies do send a small amount of water down to the beach but these are probably from rain runoff.



at places, there is a series of grass or sedge filled lakes which extend from ridge of plateau south to edge of Lake Teshekpuuk. The north slope is more gentle and leads down to lowlands of large lake (at camp), smaller lakes separated by hexagonal ridges and grass lakes. To the east beyond camp is a large grass marsh that is perhaps 4 times area of Barrier Lake. This is an old lake now filled with sedges in standing water. The general color of landscape of old lake green and uniform and gives one the idea of an African savanna marsh, particularly when single caribou are feeding or running about throughout its extent. Some days many caribou are there while other days there are none. They prefer the drier ground between lakes for movement but will use water and marsh if necessary. This afternoon made reconnaissance after putting up tent and while waiting for second load of equipment and Jones. In lake chain 300 feet NE of camp found ♂ + ♀ *Sterna parasctica* with young on island in lake opening into Barrier Lake. These birds were feeding along south end of lake but mainly in lakes at S-E end in their immediate nesting vicinity. They would catch fish without much hunting as the lakes were heavily populated, especially the small ones around the borders. They would drift downward in descending levels and when about 10 feet above water dive for the fish. Many more birds could be supported by the numerous fish on all hands. A family of 2 *Gavia arctica pacifica* had 2 young about 200 mm long, 300' east of camp. They were using the 3 small bays or lakes that opened into the main lake. They preferred one lake and would always return when disturbed from their original nesting area. They were never