

in lakes inland, although connected by channels, but preferred the security of the large lake (Barrier Lake). Late in the evening the ♀ would be on the SE edge of Barrier Lake, resting on land with her two young while the ♂ would be about 200' away or in the lake and nearby. Observed it to carry a fish across upland from Teshekpuuk Lake to Barrier Lake. 3 *Peledna schalma alascensis* feeding in area but did not show territorial behavior. A flock of 5 *Erolia melanotos* in area but may be passing through. One bird showed signs of concern by flying from one position to another. Tracks of red fox (?) and wolf in area. The fox, (could be arctic fox) had on 4 occasions dug the nest of either *Lemmus* or *Dicrostonyx*. If the hole happened to be in solid vegetation it would dig out, either in one or in 5 or 6 holes in an area of 1 square meter. Most of the excavations were directly downward to abrupt terminal but on occasion would follow along ground for a foot or so. If the nest is beneath a moss hummock, the fox would tear the moss away with mouth and such mouthfuls of moss would be scattered in all directions within 2 feet of the hole. Jones arrived 3 hrs later and after organizing camp made recon. to Teshekpuuk Lake to south. The country between camp and Teshekpuuk holds very little possibilities for trapping because of lack of overhead protection and because of caribou trampling. *Calcarius lapponicus* at both contacts of lakes among erosional cliffs but only 2 birds (*Calcarius*) in intervening area. The only other birds were 1 pair of *Gavia stellata* which Jones collected and one *Clangula hyemalis*. This is a remarkably poor record for nearly one mile of tundra. The red-throated loon made themselves known by low guttural calls. When approached they refused to leave the lake (200' long and 40' wide and partially segmented with sedges and grasses) but remained within 30' of us until collected one by one. They would dive under with a splash, like a beaver, and a loud shriek call just as they started their dive. They surfaced in 20 seconds to repeat the same act. They had a choice to leave but preferred to remain and protect their young which must surely be in the area. An egg of this loon was on a grassy point of lake where birds were first observed. This lake is about 200 feet from N edge of Teshekpuuk which is a good fishing lake for