

loons. Teshekpuk lake has about 30 small  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch fish per square foot around edge. These and larger fish remain at the immediate edge of lobe (out to 3 feet in shallow water) as if searching protection from larger fish that live in the deeper parts of the lake. Returned to camp.

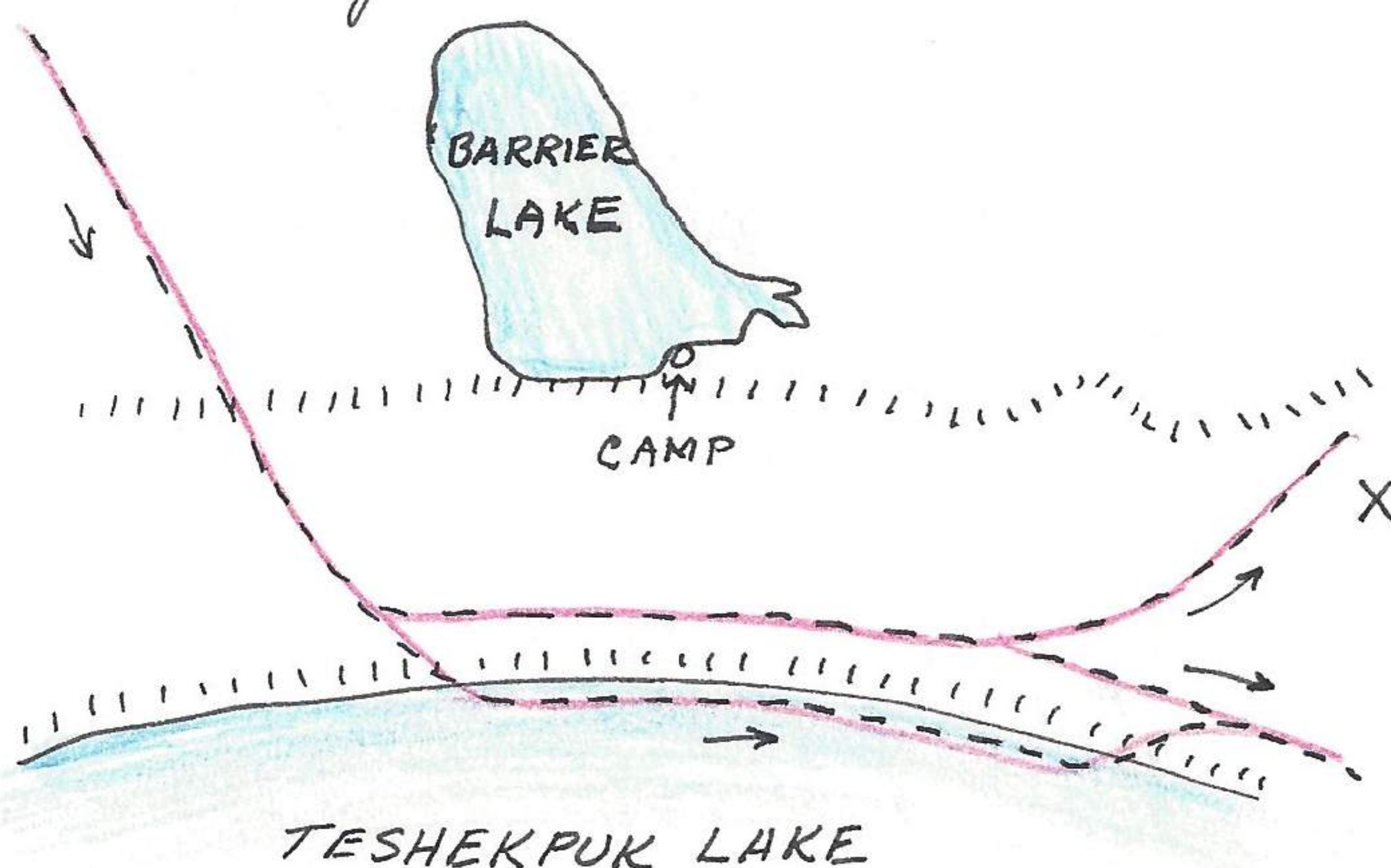
n 8 Teshekpuk Lake, 153°05'40", 70°39'40", 8 ft., Alaska

July 30, 1951

Set 150 traps this A.M., 68 on erosional cliffs at south end of lobe and 70 on brink of plateau south of camp among cotton-grass and moss covered fracture ridges. While setting traps observed about 105 *Ruminant arcticus stonei* moving east and south from lowlands to west of our camp lobe. They continued south across plateau toward Teshekpuk Lake, thence east along edge of Teshekpuk and slightly inland. They travelled in a fairly compact group and in a line-a-breast formation across the tundra. As the bodies moved beyond the horizon, could see only the marching of elevated antlers giving somewhat of an nostalgic feeling of oriental ceremonies or moving camels across the desert sands.



most of the caribou moved on a trot. Their movement across the country thus:



The group broke up into two groups, one going to east out of sight while the other to area marked X where caribou were prone to remain as center of aggregation. Three of the largest Caribou remained in the rear about 1000 meters and were more concerned

with inspection of the country about them. On tundra examined excavations of *Lemmus* or *Dicrostonyx* with 5 inches of solid moss removed by teeth. Observed a ♀ and ♂ *Gavia arctica pacifica* with young. Their calls are characteristic and thus:

Common call when approached the sound of a tomcat growling