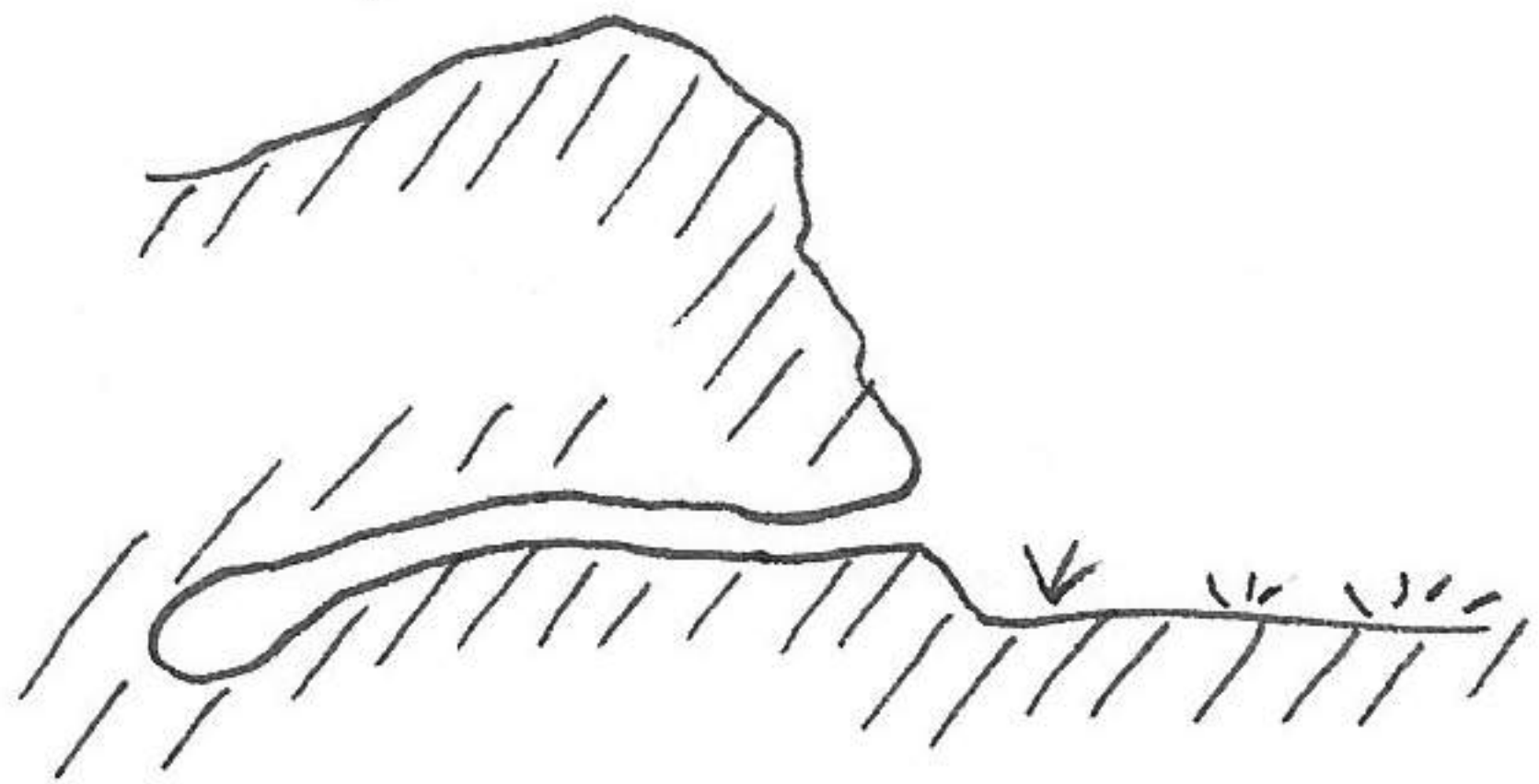


before the fight. The ♂ offers this call alone but the ♀ in addition has a final high pitched note that concludes with a call. The both have a low guttural note when not disturbed much. These calls are offered continually when in area of nesting or young, especially when young were present. The ♂ is more nervous and less prone to come as close to an intruder as the ♀. There is an attempt to try to attract ♀ and young away from source of danger. Observed 2 *Stercorarius parasiticus* harassing a *Larus hyperboreus*. The gull was reacting in earnest to the plunging attacks of the jaegers. It was driven 100 meters or so before it was finally given freedom. Examined a *Spirastonyx* (?) Chamber with



13 pieces of grass about 40 mm in length. It was not used as nesting material but as a storage chamber. 5 fecal pellets also in chamber which is unusual for the number of nests examined. 12 mouth fulls of hair in

chamber of this nest.

Made short 2 hour trip NE of camp and noted the following: group of *Pluvialis dominicus* (sp. ?); one single *Pluvialis dominicus*; 1 *Stercorarius parasiticus*. These birds, ^(jaegers) hover or cruise along the south edge of Barrier Lake, following precisely the edge of the water. They have been seen to follow this route on several occasions. *Stercorarius longicaudus* are commonly observed hunting ridges to south and marsh areas. Observed long-tailed jaegers (3) chasing a *Larus hyperboreus*. One old squaw duck flew by at SE end of camp lake. On basis of hoof imprints, nearly all caribou trend in easterly direction. The tundra of entire area of upland is marked by foot trampling of about 1 every meter. In the lowlands between small lakes and especially where 2 lakes come together with 15 feet or so of land, the trails are deeply imbedded to

