

hide and listen again, after which they will either jump forward and run for 100 meters or so or continue to graze. This fly approaches me at times and after buzzing 2 or 3 times flies off in an easterly direction. It seldom remains for more than 3 or 4 seconds and always at above head height. Sometimes this fly is seen flying by with no caribou in sight. When one caribou joins 2 or 3 other caribou, the fly that has been following the lone caribou is introduced to the other caribou and, although the caribou may have been peacefully grazing before the fly was introduced, will run at great speed. This A.M. caribou are running in all directions, generally as individuals or small groups. They form large groups to dilute the effect of one fly. Even within a herd of caribou moving at a constant speed, there will be some animals with erratic movements which are concerned with diptera. When a caribou approaches one on the tundra, by surprise, it snorts and then dashes away for 30 meters or so and stops to survey the land. In running they have no regard for the irregularities of tundra and pass over hummocks, mounds, and wet to open water (shallow ponds) without deviation from their course. This, in contrast to what I had imagined, of placing feet in selective positions and selecting their course through the difficult running surface of the tundra. The tundra shows the effect of such unselective trampling, however, in slow grazing gait they may be more cautious with their foot placement. I have seldom seen caribou travelling on an easy graceful feeding pattern (like cattle) but they are always moving around the country. In a group of 500 caribou counted 8 young of this year and about $1/2$ height of parent. 3 adults without antlers. One of the smallest caribou observed did not have escort but followed the herd at some distance back. This P.M. made trip to Teshekpuke Lake to south. Made 1000 meter count ^(1000 x 1 meter) of *Microstonyx* fecal piles at entrance to burrow in a typical cottongrass community as I could find on the upland plateau between Barrier and Teshekpuke Lakes. Counted 8 piles and in each case they were within 7 to 8 meters from what I would consider as typical Lemmus community. Observed no *Calcarius* except at the erosional cliffs on the shores of the two lakes (Barrier & Teshekpuke). The only other bird was a pair of Pacific loons flying over the tundra. At Teshekpuke Lake