

The females live about 1 to 2 weeks and are dependent upon the fat left over from the larval stage. They may eat the juices from plants but mainly the pollen is consumed. Males do not bite.

2. Mosquitos pass the winter as eggs but must be well desiccated and pass the winter month in a dry condition. Late summer rains might prove unfavorable for the insect eggs. These eggs are generally placed in the dry mosses and lichens. Insect larvae and ova can stand many degrees below freezing. The temperature on the tundra in the moss and lichen under a good covering of snow is approx. 2 degrees below freezing.

3. Bot flies (like a bee) lays eggs on the hair of caribou and then gain entrance to the mouth of the animal, thence to digestive system, thence to all parts of the body via the body tissues. They finally come to rest on the back of the caribou just under the skin where they form a pocket and then penetrate the skin with a small puncture for air supply.

4. Diptera and arachnids most common group of insects on tundra.

5. There has been very little work done on the Arctic slope.

This morning, near College, collected 3 snails 520613-1 from borrow pit along side of railroad. Pond almost stabilized many shells on surface of water. Observed the following birds near the Univ. of Alaska along railroad grade:

*Zonotrichia leucophrys*

*Junco hyemalis hyemalis*

*Turdus migratorius*

*Melospiza melodia*

Pewee

Thrush, sp.

*Acanthis*, sp.

Flicker

*Microtus oeconomus*, active at 11:00 A.M., day cloudy and cool.

at museum at Univ of Alaska saw largest Alaska Brown Bear on record. Collected at Cold Bay, Alaska Peninsula by Bob Rieve. measured 17' 7" long and about 1700 lbs.

Fairbanks, Alaska

June 14, 1952

Departed for Point Barrow by Transoceanic plane at 8:36 A.M. Daniel Thompson of Missouri reports group of caribou aggregating 550 animals between Cutoff and Eagle Creek, Steese Highway.