

divide into Waboo Lake. At divide noted general hummocky condition which is probably due to ice heave. These divides do not receive erosion from side hills and may retain land form for great periods of time. I wondered about the possibility of larger mammals like the mammoth having found this particular type of divide topography. Watch 2 yellow-billed loons at east end of Waboo Lake which means that the eggs are not being incubated by the parent birds. They swam close together. A wolf sat on a ridge to north of lake. Returned to camp. While on top of mountain today photographed general area to east 520708-16. A wandering tattler, *Heteroscolus incanus* inhabits the creek which leads from the west end of Waboo Lake to the main river channel to the west. It has been flushed from willows in entrenched creek every day I have checked the area. It is in the dense willows along creek and when flushed flies to top of willows and perches like a passerine. I could not find a nest or young of this bird but it was evident that it had one or the other there. At midnight temp 40°F, min last 24 hours 40°F, max 63°F. Photos today: 520708-17 noseman plane; 520708-18 Spermophilus and hole retreat in outcrop; 520708-19 Close up of above; 52078-20. Ed. Campbell fishing.

Waboo Lake, Brooks Range, Alaska

July 9, 1952

Pulled all traps except 20 thru the area that caught a *Peromyscus* south of camp. Collected 3 *Clethrionomys rutilus*, 12 *Microtus murex*, 1 *Microtus oeconomus* and one *Lepus pictus*. This afternoon took boat and collected ♂ + ♀ yellow-billed loon and set of 2 eggs 520709-28 ♂ and 520709-29 ♀. Set of 2 eggs 520709-30. The nest was 40cm from edge of water and among grass and hummocks saturated and surrounded by water. About 20 feet of such wet ground separated the nest from the dry shoreline, setting up a barrier for wolf and fox.

