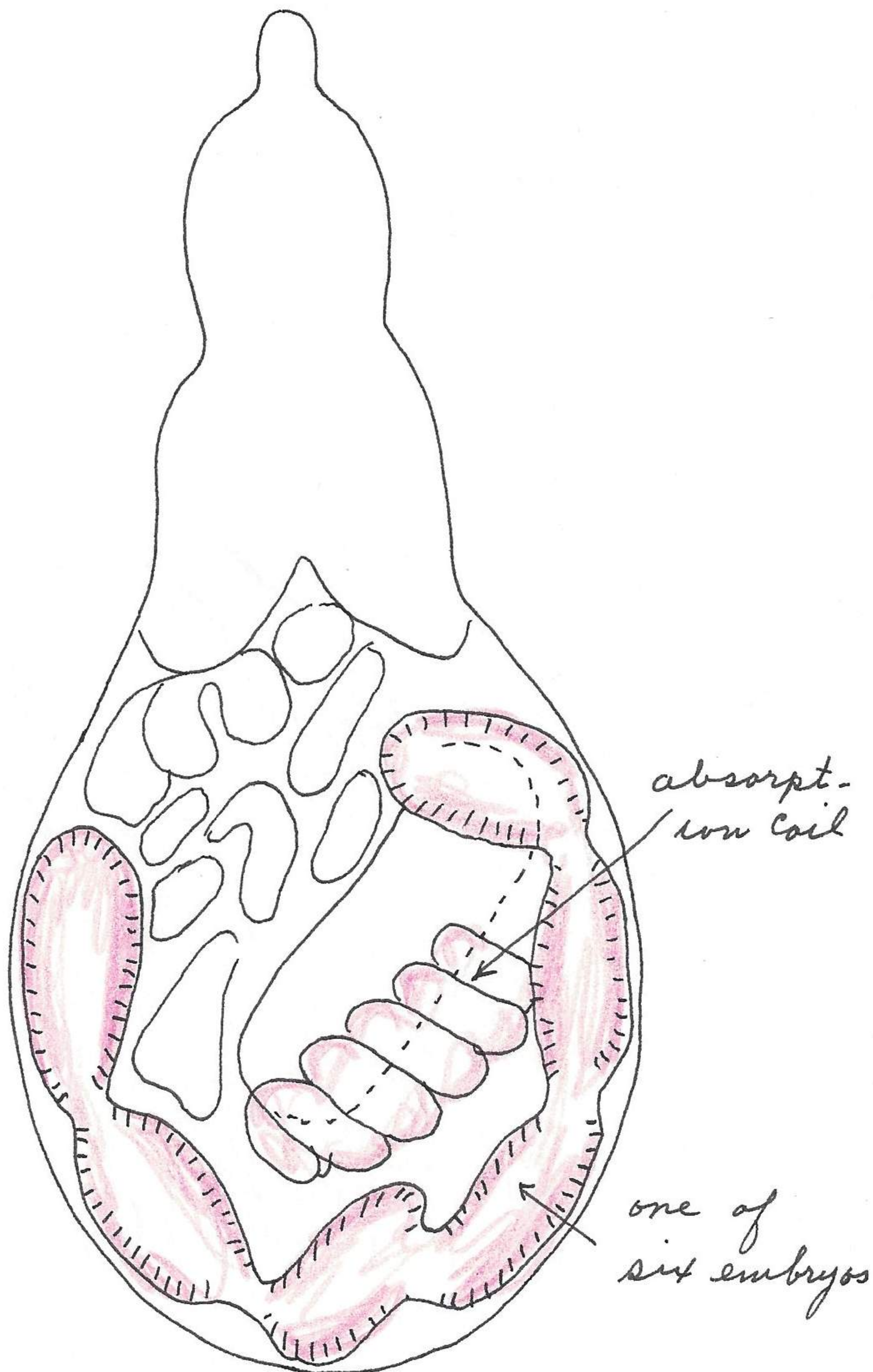


scared with no hair and covered with dirt. The body minus guts and skin weighed 37 gms. Skin only 8 gms, guts only 9 mm. This total weight is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal animal in both gut and total weight. The head was fluffed and eyes deeply seated. Again, this experiment suggests that these animals can live on vegetation beyond the period of the crash if vegetation alone is a factor as during such periods, there is always sufficient vegetation to carry in an emergency. If they eat all the food first the entire area would be bare. It is possible that they die of malnutrition or disease before the actual food supply is 100% depleted. The above animal was covered with about 200 or so small ectoparasites.

Mr. Clifford Fuscus of the U.S.G.S reports the following to me:

1. 6 wolves in one group.
2. Caribou killed in action by 2 wolves, one approached after tiring and diverting from herd and then killing by grabbing throat. The second wolf came to kill after the first one actually killed the Caribou.
3. Arctic fox, red fox, black fox, silver and cross fox in area of Pitt Point.
4. Raven off Fish Creek but mainly along Cobulle River.
5. No bear at Pitt Point.
6. Eskimo Alfred Stregge reports sea otter (see map) at Harrison and bay off Habbett in 1951-1952.
7. Eskimos reports night hawk at Wainwright & mouth Cobulle Riv.



Arrangement of embryos and absorption coil in Lemmus no. 520909-5. Approx nat. size.