

from the plant refugia indicated a lateral movement from the trampled areas. The 15 caribou left behind, either as a result of natural death or predation, were eaten by raven, bear, wolverine and wolverine.

The entire area investigated was marked by the nature of its primitiveness as evidenced by the unconcern of mammals and birds for man's presence. The animals were curious instead of afraid. The untouched nature of this part of the Brooks Range was also indicated by the normal aggregation of large mammals. From one vantage point I counted eight barren ground grizzly bears in an area of approximately 15 square miles. They continued to live their own interesting lives in spite of our presence. To permit the continuance of this fauna, certain conservation measures should be immediately instituted. Already reports are being received of repeated raiding of caches and the destruction of unoccupied camps by bears. If the shooting of these animals is allowed to continue their numbers will become greatly reduced. Equipment should be bear-proofed and certain areas established as inviolate sanctuaries if this representative of the largest carnivorous mammal is to be perpetuated on the Arctic slope.

The following mammals were collected in the period covered by this report.

Dusky shrew	collared lemming
Saddle-backed shrew	Brown lemming
Cinereous shrew	Singing vole
WOLF	meadow vole
Barren ground grizzly	Arctic red-backed mouse
Ermine	Arctic ground squirrel
Least weasel	Hoary marmot
Porpoise.	

The geographic sampling of the Arctic fauna was directly proportional to the transportation provided and we are grateful to the administrators of the Arctic Research Laboratory for effectively using the transportation facilities available to them. James W. Bee.