Misc. Zool. Notes

FIELD NOTE BOOK

CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION

1913 - 1915

No. 50

M. C. Panquary

Oct. 1st. 1913.

Examined contents of stomach and intestines of blue arctic fox. Fox was shot with a rifle by W.E. Ekblaw in valley back of the camp at Etah. Stomach was distended with a mass of feathers and parts of the body of a bird which we identified as that of a little auk. I found no parasites in stomach and intestines. The part of the intestines near the caecum had a peculiar mottled appearance.

Oct. 7th.

Examined the contents of the stomach and intestines of two arctic foxes (blue-foxes). Both foxes were caught the day before in traps and killed about 2 o'clock (2 P.M.). I removed the stomach and intestines last night but did not get to open them until this morning. The stomachs of both were nearly, a few little auk feathers being found in each. In one I found 18 nematode worms. These were in the intestine about 12 in. below the stomach. They were placed in a vial of 70% alc. with about 10% glycerine and given accession #1. They were dead when taken out.

I took six nematodes from the other fox, one being found in the posterior part of the

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stomach, the others in the intestine. These were put in a vial of the same solution and given accession # 2.

These two foxes belonged to Al-a-ka-shing-wa.

Oct. 8

Examined stomach and intestines of an arctic hare killed by Dr. Hunt. Stomach was well distended with vegetation too well masticated to be identified. Intestines also contained a great deal of material. No parasites were found.

Oct. 10

Examined stomach and intestines of a seal (Pu-ish-i) by ripping them open. The seal was ~~skinned~~ killed Oct. 8. but skinned and opened to-day. In the stomach I found about half a pint of small crustaceae. I did not attempt to identify them or save them. In the intestines I found 25 or 30 very small cestodes. These were all at a very young stage, none of them being over ½ inch long. There were only a few and these were very small until I came to the caecum where 3 or 4 of the largest ones were found. The other large ones were between there and the posterior end of the rectum, being most numerous near the posterior end of the rectum. I cut out a piece of the wall of the rectum showing the cestodes attached. These I placed with the others from the intestine in a vial of 70 % alc, and gave it accession #3.

Oct. 12 – See 2nd page ahead.

Oct. 14.

Opened stomach and intestines of blue fox. Fox was killed Oct. 11. Stomach contained little auk. Fox caught in trap which was baited with little auk. Intestines back of the stomach contained some nematodes. I preserved six of them in 95 % alc. and placed in vial as accession #4.

Oct. 14.

Opened alimentary canals of two <u>ptarmigan</u>. Crops filled with what I took to be buds of the arctic willow. Found no parasites.

Opened stomach and intestines of <u>arctic hare</u>. Found stomach well filled with vegatable mass which I could not be identified. No parasites in stomach and intestines.

Opened stomach and intestines of <u>burgomaster gull</u>.

In the stomach found parts of small fish. In the intestine there was a large number of small cestodes. These were adhering to the walls of the intestine all the way from a little way back of the stomach to the anus. I cut off parts of the intestine, killed with 70% alc. and 5% glycerine and placed in vial of 70% alc. as acc. #5. The gull, ptarmigan and arctic hare were killed to-day.

Oct. 12. Secured several dipterous larvae and pupae from bodies of ~~a~~ Little Auks that had been cached during the summer in a tin bucket and covered with stones. Placed 6 in vial #6 in 80% alc. as accession #6. Placed some of the larvae and pupae in vials and kept in my room to rear.

Oct. 17. Secured 21 Lemming skins from an Eskimo, Tancha. He said that he had caught them with his hands last year in the Eastern part of Axel Heiberg Land. He showed Ekblaw and me with a map just where he got them.

Dec. 24

The Eskimos tell me that they use the blubber of either the walrus, seal, white whale or narwhal in their Eskimo lamps but that the best oil is that from the narwhal.

Jan. 10, 1914.

Examined contents of the stomach of a rabbit killed today. It was filled with finely chewed grass and some of the woody stems of arctic willow. The rabbit was fat and in just as good condition as in the summer.

March 1st. 1914.

Examined contents of stomach and intestines of the sea pigeon, Cepphus Manti. Examined 14 of them and found a parasitic flat worm in the small intestines of 7 of them. Besides finding these worms on the inside of the intestine I found a # of them ~~in the~~ lying along the mesentery in the body. I think they had probably worked out through shot holes in the intestine but I could not be sure. I killed these worms in 70 of alc. and then preserved in a vial of

-the same strength, and recorded as accession number 9.

The stomach contents seemed to consist intirely of small crustacea. This species of the sea-pigeon seems to stay here all winter. These were shot in the water just a little way from the ice.

March 2, 1914.

Examined stomach and intestines of a raven killed to-day near Etah. I found no parasites. The contents of the crop and intestines was a finely ground-up grayish-brown mass composed of a mass of hair and some liquid in which were millions of tiny particles which looked exactly like diatoms. They are boat-shaped and pointed at both ends. There is the same uniformity of size that one finds in a mass of diatoms.

The Eskimos say that the food of the raven during the winter is the droppings from dogs, but that during the summer time they eatt all kinds of meat.

A white wolf, C. lupus has been seen near Etah the past few days. One of the Eskimos saw him for the first time three days ago. One of our men, J. G. Allen saw him to-day. The Eskimos set a steel trap for him to-day.

March 16, 1914.

The wolf, which was seen here at Etah for the first time about two weeks ago was killed by two of our men J. C. Small and Dr. H. J. Hunt yesterday. It had been seen several different times in the past two weeks and has been shot at by three different people. When seen yesterday morning it had come up within a few yards of our door and was playing with the dogs. [We have only 8 dogs here [illegible] now]. She started to run away and had gone about 100 yards when shot.

Measurements were taken as follows.

Weight 57½ lbs.

Girth back of fore legs ...	2 ft.	4 in.
Length - Tip of nose to base of tail	3 "	6½ "
Girth of neck in front of fore legs	1 "	8 "
Height at fore legs	2 "	5½ "
" " hind "	2 "	5½ "
Length of tail vertebrae	1 "	2 "
Girth of neck back of ears	1 "	3½ "
Length of ear		4 "

Color -- white all over.
Color of eyes -- brown

This wolf had evidently followed our returning party from Ellesmere Land. It was a female. One of our most dependable Eskimos, Peswahte says that it is the first wolf that the Eskimos have seen in the vicinity of Etah since he was a small boy, and he is now about 40 yrs. old.

We had the Eskimo women skin it and I also saved the skeleton.

The skin is tagged as accession # 10A, and the skeleton as acc. # 10B.

I examed the contents of the stomach and intestines of the wolf and found in the stomach some pieces of walrus skin which it had evidently gotten from a cache near here, and the intestines of some animal, probably that of the fox.

In the intestines I found two species of parasites, one of which ~~to~~ belongs to Cestodes, and the other belongs to the Nematodes. The cestodes are preserved in

a small bottle of 70%
alc. with a little glycerine,
and the Nematodes in a
vial of the same solution.
The bottle of Cestodes is
labled as Ac. # 11, and
the Nematodes as acc. # 12

March 16. 1914.
Found a number of
fleas on an Arctic hare. Placed
~~in~~ vial of 95 % alc. and la-
beled as acc. # 13.

May 21. 1914.

Umanak. To day the Eskimos told Mr. Frenchen that the young Phoca foetida are now finished losing their embryonic coat of hair.

They also told him that the first time they saw the rabbits pairing this year was a few days ago.

That is the date that some of the men at Nerke had set as the time when they would leave there to come to Umanak.

It seems to be very common for them to use such dates from Nature's calendar in that way. For instance they will not move into their tupiks until the little auks come.

Other dates they use are – when the little auks have eggs, when they have young, when the young can fly, when the sun goes, when The sun comes, etc.

May 22.

I found a larvae of a moth crawling on a dry rocky spot near the house at Umanak to-day. One of the women and one of the boys each found one also. It is probably the larva~~e~~ of Dasychira. To-day is the finest ~~May~~ day we have had. It has been clear all day. The temperature was above freezing in the sun through, but has fallen now in the night to below freezing. This is the first day I have seen any larvae here. I shall try to rear the larvae. —

May 23. Saturday.
Got another larva of same kind as yesterday.

May 27. Many larvae of same kind have been captured and placed in exps. # 1, 2, & 3.

May 30.
The Eskimos say that they get a few "Net-ta-swah", the hooded seal, at Cape York every year, but only a few, a half a doz. or so. Last year (1913) they only got ~~a~~ two young ones. They get them in the bay at Cape York in the summer time in kayaks. The Eskimos do not get them either in the open water or along the coast north of C. York. They have been seen out on the ice in Kane basin by the Eskimos, and one was seen in Whale Sound sleeping on an ice berg last summer (1913).

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(General ~~weather~~ conditions etc. for May & 1st half of June given in Field notes)

June 2.
The larva put up ~~as~~ acc#26 was found under a rock on the slope not far from the missionary's house. It was killed with hot water + preserved in 75 % alc.

June 3. The tape worms from Rissa trydactyla put up as acc.#27 were killed in a sat. sol. of $HgCl_2$. I was out in the field at the time and it was cold enough that there were ice crystals inside the bottle of $HgCl_2$. The worms remained ~~inside~~ the $HgCl_2$ for about 24 hours, when I changed them to water. They remained in water for about 24 hours, the water being changed several times, then transferred to 75 % alc.

June 4. The flat worms from E. barbatus (acc.#28) were brought to me by an Eskimo (Samek) from a specimen he had killed the day before. I preserved immediately in 75 % alc.

June 5. The Nematodes preserved as acc. #31 are from the stomach of E. barbatus which was killed one or two days ago, south east of Umanak, out towards the open water. The stomach was cut out & brought to me by an Eskimo (Samek) and I preserved immediately in 75 % alc. and placed in a mason jar.

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June 6.
The spiders in vial as (of these [illegible] acc #29 were first collected (some June 6, but others will be added to the same vial as they are collected from the vicinity about Umanak.

June 11.
In a small, fresh-water pool formed during the past few days from the melting snow in a valley north of the "Uman" I found an abundance of life. There are many Chironomid larvae (perhaps two species, as some are of a reddish color, others a pale green) and

at least two species of small Crustaceans. The pool is located near two tupiks, and it appears that the Eskimos have had their tupiks, or summer tents here in this valley for many years, perhaps for many generations, and dogs have been tied near enough to drink from it every year. From the bones thrown to the dogs and from the fæces of the dogs and from other waste products of an Eskimo village for many years this pool has become very rich in organic material which furnishes the basis for the rich life it contains. There is a great abundance of microscopic plant and animal life. The pool is about 40 or 50 ft. in diameter and is very shallow, only a few inches deep most places and not more than about 12 in. deep at any place. It is not more than a few hundred yards from the sea, in a grassy plain or valley only a few feet above sea-level. Besides the two small crustaceae only a few millimeters in length (2 to 5 mm.) I found remains of another larger Crustacean, but I did not find any of them alive. I preserved the remains of four of them in acc. # 56 in vial of 75% alc. I saw a pair of phalleropes swimming around in the pool, probably feeding on the ~~young~~ Chironomid larvae.

June 13.

I brought material from the fresh water pool and placed on my desk in a shallow pan to get specimens of the adult Chironomids and to examine more closely the life of the water. One thing that is very evident in the life of the minute black Crustaceans is their very distinct phototrophism, as they give a very decided response to any change in light conditions. Accessions #'s 36, 38 and 39 are from the water of this pool. ~~Et~~

June 14.

The feathers of the the Tringa canutus from which the Mallophaga in acc. # 40 were taken were simply alive with this parasite. All those in the vial were from the one bird and I did not take half of them away.

The minute flies in acc #41 were taken from the flowers of Saxifraga oppositifolia.

The spiders in acc. # 43 were not all collected to-day. Some were collected a few days ago and others will be added to these as I collect them during the next few days, or as they are brought to me by Mr. Ekblaw, Peter or the Eskimos.

June 15.

At Saunders Island I saw one Bombus flying to-day. The day is cloudy and almost no insects are out. In damp moss I found a number of dipterous larvae, some worms, and 2 species of Collembola. The Collembola in acc. #45 were found in immense numbers, not only in the moss but crawling over the surface. I noticed them only on one slope on the west side of the island late in the afternoon when the sun came out and warmed that slope. The slope is just to the left of the cave on the outside of Saunders Island.

June 18.

Accessions #'s 48, 49 and 50 were brought to me by Mr. Freuchen from South of Umanak. I have given the approximate date on which he secured the specimens.

June 19.

The plankton in acc. # 52 is from the bottom of the fresh water pool described June 11. That in acc. # 53 is from the surface water of the same pool. In getting this last sample, I passed 16 gal. of the water near the surface through a plankton net, in order to get a larger amount of material. The ~~pores~~ meshes of the silk became stopped up and there was about a quart of water, or plankton, left in the net. I removed the cap from the net and allowed all the material to run into a tin, where the heavier materials settled to the bottom. I drained off ~~the~~ part of the top water and added 95% alc. & formalin to the rest, enough* to make the whole sol. about 74% alc, 25% water & 1% formalin. Acc. #52 was treated in the same way excepting that only about a quart of the material was put into the net. In both cases samples were taken from seven or eight places in the pool.

June 20

The flies in acc. #54 were collected from the window near which is resting the pan containing the fresh water from the pool described June 11, so it is probable that the Chironomids came from it. I see a few indididuals of each species floating in the water in the pan, and quite a number of Chironomid pupae in the water.

The lice in acc. #55 were collected for me by Eustu, the Eskimo boy. His father, Seekman told me ~~that~~ one of the seals he had killed had lice, so I gave a vial to his boy to get them for me.

~~I am~~

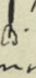
The fly in acc. #57 emerged today from a puparium which I collected on June 18. I found it attached to the under surface of a small, flat piece of sandstone about 1½ in. in diameter that was lying on the dry ground.

A female rabbit killed June 18, contained four embryos of the following lengths respectively 3¼ in, 3⅜ in, 3⅛ in and 3⅛ in.

June 25.
This is the finest and warmest day we have had. I got the first Tipulid and the first Argynnis to-day for this season.

Ekblaw and Mene who returned from Saunders Island this morning report having seen a number of walrus and E. barbatus over there on the other side of the island. One of the latter appears in the large lead running out from the Umanak, every day or so. It sometimes comes up not more than 3/4 mile from the shore.

June 27. Many tipulids out to-day. Also caught a Noctuid.

With the help of some Eskimo boys to-day I secured a number of specimens of two kinds (possibly three) of small fish. Some of them are Liparidae, and the others are Gaddidae, possibly two kinds of them. They were caught with small spears . The Liparids were caught swimming near floating Laminaria, the brown color of which they resemble. I killed the fish in weak alcohol and then transferred to 80% alc. at the same time injecting both anus and oesophagus with a solution of 94% alc. and 1% Formalin. I also cut a slit in the abdomen of each.

A few weeks ago two Eskimos caught two Cottidae for me by baiting hooks with walrus meat and letting the line down through a lead in the ice to the bottom just a little way from the shore.

With a small dip-net I caught many Schizopods which were swimming in immense numbers in schools in some of the leads near shore. Some of these are preserved in a vial of 70% alc. as acc. #70.

June 28.
The materials collected ~~for~~ to-day are mostly from the north slope of the peninsula where Mr. Ekblaw found so many Rhododendron. The Collembola were collected from

underneath small flat rocks at the edge of a pool evidently just above high tide. The pool is separated from the sea by washed-up gravel ridge only a few feet high.

The moths are out in larger numbers to-day than they have been before. The Tipulids are out in number to-day also. Several Bombids were seen.

July 2. 1914

Sechman killed an E. barbatus to-day near a lead not far from the Umanak.

A rabbit ~~said~~ killed yesterday at University Ridge by Sechman contained ~~five~~ young, which are dark colored.

The worm put in 70% alc. as acc. #75, I picked up with a pair of forceps from the bottom of one of the lakes in Bowdoin valley. The worm was cut into three pieces, a very small (about 10 mm.) middle piece being lost. The other two pieces I kept in water from the lake for two days and put in alc. on July 4. Evidently its powers of regeneration is such that two complete worms would have resulted as both were alive and active when I put them in alc.

July 9. 1914

Today I made a collecting trip down to the sea ice on the north side of the Umanak. I collected in the leads in the ice that are very numerous just a short way off shore. Most of the material collected to-day I obtained by pulling the Laminaria out of the water and getting the animals either attached to it or swimming near.

The eggs in acc. #78 are laid by the gasteropod (Margarita?) in the same accession as I found one individual in act of ovipositing. I found some eggs in one-celled condition, some in two, 4, 8 and many celled stage of cleavage. Many of the shells are encrusted with Polyzoans.

Accessions #79 & #83 contain pieces of the stem and frond of Laminaria. On these are several species of Polyzoa and one worm, Spirorbus.

The fish (Liparidae) were pulled out of the water by pulling the Laminaria out quickly. Evidently they were attached to it by their sucking disks.

Acc. #85 contains a leathery case attached to the hold-fast of Laminaria. I opened the case and removed the contained embryo, which is in the same accession.

I have placed aside some of the gasteropod eggs (same as in acc. #78, in sea water to get notes on time of incubation.

July 13. 1914

Men killed a Narwhal just a short distance from the shore of the Umanak. It was swimming in a lead about ½ mile off shore.

I found some parasitic amphipods on it, probably Cyamus. In one place a large number were bunched together in a spot about 1 inch in diameter and had eaten a hole in the skin about ½ inch deep. This was along mid-dorsal line. The stomach of the narwhal was given to some Eskimos to keep oil in so I did not get to cut it open. However I squeezed out the contents as well as I could and found nothing but shrimps which I have preserved in alc. as acc. #101. I was unable to obtain the entire intestine for examination, but examined about five or six feet of its length, and found no parasites. The Eskimos tell me that they never find any in the intestine of the Narwhal.

I also collected more marine material to-day, this time from the leads or tidal cracks in front of the station. I collected Crustacea, Mollusca, Star fishes, ~~Bryozoa~~ Polychaeta, and what looked to be a small sponge. These are preserved in accessions # 89, 90, 91 & 92. I also found fish (Liparis) and Gasteropod eggs, acc's # 94 & 95. All this material I obtained by pulling up Laminaria from the tidal cracks. Some of it was attached to the fronds, and some found amongst the tangles of the holdfasts.

July 14. To day Ekblaw and I followed the Brook back to its mouth at the head of the fjord watching for salmon. Ekblaw had seen them in large numbers two days before, July 12, in the Brook above Salmon lake and caught one. He also saw them in two lakes, Salmon lake and the lake which is the head of the system drained by the Torrent. Those in the lake were much larger, all of them he thought over 12 inches in length, while those in the Brook were small, from 3 or 4 to 7 or 8 inches in length.

To day we found some salmon in the Brook above Salmon Lake (between that lake and the one next above it) and a few ~~the~~ just a little way below Salmon lake. This is the last big lake in the system. These were all small, from 4 to 8 or 10 inches in length. We caught 25 in the stream, nearly all in one place where they were lying head up-stream in a deep pool (3 ft. deep). Caught them with a dip net. Except when being frightened and driven down stream, or when lying quietly on the bottom, they seemed to be always moving up stream.

We saw only a very few below Salmon lake. On following the Brook to its mouth we found that it leaps over a falls of at least 15 ft. about 100 yds. up from the sea. About 3 ft. back from the falls there is another little falls of about 2 ft. in height and back of this one two more of the same size (about 3 ft.) at intervals of 3 ft. and 15 ft. respectively. As it would be impossible for these fish to leap such a falls, they evidently come from the lake. We saw only a few small salmon in the lake to-day. The day is cloudy & windy and we can not see so far into the water as the day Mr. Ekblaw was up, when it was clear & calm. These fish are preserved in acc. #100.

I opened more than a doz. of the fish and found about half of them sexually mature, both males and females. The others, both male & female were still immature. On the outer surface of the stomach and of the intestine in the region of the pancreas in several of them I found a number of cystocerci of Cestodes. From one fish I removed these and preserved in vial of alc. as acc. # 104. Most of the young Cestodes were squeezed out of their cysts by handling.

In the intestines of a few of the fish I found fully developed Cestodes, which I killed in $HgCl_2$ and then, after washing in H_2O, preserved in alc. as acc. # 103. I never found more than one worm in a single fish. I found the stomach and intestines of all these fish greatly distended with food material, mostly dipterous larvae, and most of that Chironomous larvae. The stomach and intestinses of several of the fish are preserved as accessions # 105 and 106.

To day I also obtained some

Cyclops from one of the lakes and preserved as acc # 93.

July 16

I walked back again to the large lake at the head of the Brook system and followed the Brook between that lake & the one next below. I saw several small salmon dart out toward the center of the lake from the grass along the shore & caught one with a dip-net and preserved with those caught July 14. I saw no salmon in the Brook between the two lakes.

The ice is now gone from the smaller lakes, but still remains as a central body in the large ones. In the lake at the head of the system drained by the Canyon I was able to get out on the ice where it was connected with the shore. On the surface of the water out ~~near~~ some distance from the shore, in a spot where the ice had melted through over an area of 10 or 12 feet in diameter I found many Chironomous ~~[illegible]~~ pupae and adults floating. There are at least two species. I preserved these as acc. # 107 & 108.

From two small ponds from which the ice was all gone I took the materials in acc. # 109 & 110. That in 109 was obtained by running the small dip net through the water without stirring up the bottom. That in 110 was obtained from the grass and mud & sand at the bottom of the lake a long the shore.

The insects in # 111 & 112 were collected on the trip with a net.

July 19, 1914. On the under side of the leaves of Salix arctica I found a number of green Aphids. These were found on the old beach near the mission less than 100 yds. from the sea beach. These were preserved in alc. as acc. #113.

On various parts of the willow I also found ~~some~~ a few lepidopterous eggs. These were laid singly and on the under side or protected by leaves above if on upper side. Found both on stem and leaf. The egg is oval, narrower at one end than ~~at~~ the other. It is about 1½ mm in length and about ½ mm. at its greatest diameter or breadth. It is white, and has a rough corrugated ~~appearance~~ surface, the corrugations being in more or less regular rows. I place a few of them in a watch crystal to obtain larvae.

July 21, 1914.

The materials in to-days collection were obtained by Mr. Ekblaw and myself on a trip along the lakes and back to Arnica valley. I took five samples of plankton and microzoa from four of the lakes. I use the term microzoa to include organisms found in the bottom of the lakes as well as the floating plankton. In one of the lakes I found an abundance of volvox. The material does not seem to preserve well in alc. altho I increased the strength only gradually. Unfortunately the formalin ~~that~~ Mr. Freuchen gave me is no good.

We got an abundance of Lepidoptera to-day. I try to take all the Lepidoptera on each trip in order to get a good representation for that part of the season, to note seasonal variations, etc.

July 22. 1914.

The Chaetopods in Acc. 119. are from the hold fast of Laminaria near shore.

The Collembola in Acc. 119 were found in very small numbers. More numerous in the same mushroom I found a small black-headed larva which works both in the gills and in the substance of the stem and top of the mushroom.

July 23.

In the diptera, acc. 133, collected near old igloos, I obtained a number of mosquitos, the first adults I have seen this season, altho I obtained a few larvae from the lakes July 21. I have been surprised at not having found mosquitos in greater abundance.

July 25. The collembola in acc. 138. were found in great numbers, attached to under side of rocks, or on the water, along the beach at the very water's edge.

July 25.

The Apus glacialis (acc. #139) was obtained from one of the small lakes near Tringa pond, altho' I found the same thing in Tringa pond and a number of the other small ponds near. I did not see them early in the season, but found the remains of those of the season before.

The female Branchipus is carrying eggs in her "brood pouch" now, attached to the under side of the abdomen. I noticed eggs on those in a jar on my table about two weeks ago. I counted the eggs on three of them and found the same number on each, 14, 7 on each side. A week later the number had increased to about 40.

The Plankton in Acc. #'s 142 and 143, were obtained by pouring water from the pond through a small dip-net and then through a plankton net. ~~#~~ When most of the water had passed through, the silk cap was removed and the entire contents allowed to run into ~~#~~ a bottle. To this material enough 95% alc. was added to make about 70% alc.

July 26 1914

The larvae in acc. 154, are found very abundant in the catkin of the female willow. They lie just at the base of the ovules. There may be as many as a dozen in one catkin.

The dipterous larvae found in the stalks of Pedicularis (acc. 155) are in a large percentage of the stalks. There is never more than one larva in the same stalk. The egg is apparently laid either in the flower on the ovary, or at the very base of the flower, at which point the larva, newly hatched, enters the stem and eats its way down through the pith, apparently emerging at the base of the plant.

I also found a small lepidopterous larva in the stalk of one Pedicularis which I am attempting to rear. → See Below

July 28. I saw a young (about half grown) arctic hare to-day. It was of a rather dirty white color. It started up the hill just as the old ones do, when disturbed, but did not run so far before stopping.

July 29.

The moth in ~~sp~~ acc. #157, was collected a few days ago near Umanak, and placed in a jar with a willow branch to get eggs. Some of the eggs are preserved in alc. as acc. #158. (See Exp. 20)

July 26-continued.

Near a land-locked lake beyond Kansas Steppes Mr. Ekblaw and I collected several

Trichoptera. They were flying over a swail which drains into the lake. I went back to the same place on July 28, but there was a wind blowing and I ~~th~~ only obtained one more specimen, and this one was floating on the surface of the lake where it had just barely emerged from the pupal skin which was still clinging to it. This is the only place I have found Trichoptera.

July 31. The Eskimos killed a white whale about 3 miles from Umanak ~~July~~ to day. It was out in N.S. bay. I found no external parasites. I did not get to examine intestines, nor the lining of the stomach. The stomach was saved to keep oil in. Part of the contents were squeezed out. I could only identify a piece of a small fish, a number of opercula of gasteropods and a gasteropod egg case.

Aug. 4. 1914.

An Erignathus barbatus was seen in North Star bay to-day, coming up within gun shot of the shore just in front of the house. Sechman shot at it, and later we got in the boat and followed it for two or three miles, shooting it once, but we did not get it.

To day I saw five about half grown rabbits in a bunch in the hills back of the house. They are of a dirty white or dark color.

I also saw a mother Ptarmigan and her brood of 9 young, just about ½ grown.

I obtained a number of Caddice flies from Caddice fly lake region, acc # 166. Also obtained Chironomid larvae and other material from lake and from small stream running into lake, ~~ac~~ acc. #'s 168 & 169. Obtained many adult Chironomus from surface of same stream, acc# 170.

April 28. 1915

Foxes were seen running about in pairs on Lake Alida to-day by Green. He saw three pairs, and they acted as tho this were the pairing season. Apr 26, Odie saw six foxes together on the ice up the fjord, probably three pairs.

~~(Apr 28)~~ ~~Today~~ Odie killed a young seal Phoca foetida in the fjord. It still had its snow-white ~~sk~~ coat and was resting in a sheltered place underneath the snow over a seal hole in the fjord ice. (Killed Apr. 24)

Measurements of above seal

Length - Nose to last vertebra	24½ in.
" - Nose to base of skull	6½ "
Girth back of fore limbs	17½ "
" middle of belly	19 "
" at base of hind limbs	10 "
" of neck	13½ "
" " head	12¼

Length of fore limb to base
of outer claw 6 in
" " hind limb to base
of outer claw 4½"
Color - white
Weight 12½ lbs.

The stomach of this seal was filled with milk, which was fed to an Eskimo baby.

May 1. Kulatinna said that he saw Burgomeister gulls on the ice below Cape Alexander to day.

May 8.

In a letter from Peter Freuchen, he tells us that the Fulmars arrived at Saunders island on April 30. and that Larus glaucus had arrived there

X1-III Skin of Male Musk Ox killed at head of Bay Fjord Ellesmereland, on March 22, 1914 by W. Elmer Ekblaw.

X1-III. Skull of same

X2-III- Skin of Female Musk Ox killed at head of Bay Fjord, Ellesmereland, on March 22, 1914 by W. Elmer Ekblaw-

X2-III Skull of same

X3 Skin of Body of Male Musk Ox killed at head of Bdy Fjord Ellesmereland on Mar 2 1914 by W. Elmer Ek-blaw+

X3- Skin of Head of same

X3= Skull of same.

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May 27, 1914.

Saunders Island

Examined Stomach and intestines of Larus hyperboreus (Burgomaster gull).

Stomach contained one Little Auk.

No parasites

May 27

Umanak

Examined stomach and intestines of two seals, Phoca foetida. The stomach of one had nothing in ~~them~~ it, but the intestines contained some unrecognizable food substances and quite a number of small Acanthocephali, most of which are preserved in a vial as Acc. #19.

I did not have the opportunity of examining the other, but the intestines of it contained a few parasites (about half a dozen) of the same kind as those in the first seal.

Near the posterior end

of the alimentary of the latter I recognized the remains of numerous small, shrimp-like crustaceans. In each case the parasites were scattered from a short distance back of the stomach to the anus, but they were more numerous near the posterior end.

May 28. Umanak

Stomach and intestines of Phoca foetida were examined.

Stomach contained some bones and parts of muscles of small fish.

Intestines contained parasites, ~~#~~ (Acanthocephali ?).

Preserved in alc. (75%) as acc #20.

May 30 Umanak

Examined stomach and intestines of 4 seals, Phoca foetida. The stomach was empty in each case.

In one seal I found one round worm, and in another 4 round worms. In the intestines of all four I found Acanthocephali. These were more numerous about the caecum in all cases, and the infestation was always less just back of the stomach. One seal was very badly infested, the intestine having from 15 to 50 parasites to the inch, for many feet.

In some part of the intestines of all seals examined, generally the posterior part, I recognized the remains of small crustacea.

The specimens of round worms from the two stomach, and some Acanthocephali from the four intestines are preserved in large vial of 75% alc. as Acc. #21.

1. Loon - S.N. Diver - Gavia immer.

2. Red throated loon - Gavia stellata

3. Large billed Puffin - Fratercula arctica naumanni

4 Mandt's guillemot - Cepphus mandti
(Sea pigeon)

5. Brunnich's murre (Ark-pa) - Uria lomvia lomvia

6 Little Auk - Dovkie - Sea dove, etc Alle alle
(ark-pud-e-ark)

7. Parasitic jaeger - (Bosun bird) - Stercorarius parasiticus. (Skua gull)

8. Long Tailed jaeger - Stercorarius longicaudus.

9. Ivory gull - Pagophila alba.

19. Kittiwake - Rissa Tridactyla

11. {Glaucus gull - Larus hyperboreus (Now-ya)
{Burgomaster "

12 - Herring gull - Larus argentatus

13. Sabins gull Xema sabini

14. Arctic tern - Sterna paradisaea

15. Fulmar - Noddy - Fulmarus glacialis glacialis

16. Green winged teal - Nettion carolinense. (Rare)

17. Old squaw Harelda hyemalis

2/ 18. Northern Eider - Somateria mollissima (Metila)

19. King Eider - Somateria spectabilis -
Females of King Ei- looks like females
of common Eider.

20. Greater Snow goose - Chen hyperboreus nivalis

21. Brant - Branta bernicla glaucogastra

22 Red phalarope - Sea-goose - Phalaropus fulicarius

23. Knot - Red breasted sandpiper (Tringa canutus)

24 Purple sandpiper (Rock snipe) Arquatella mara-
tima maratima.

25 Baird's Sandpiper - Pisobia bairdi

26. Ringed plover - Aegialitis hiaticula

27. Turnstone - Arenaria interpres interpres
(Red legged plover)

28. Reinhardt's ptarmigan (Lagopus rupestris
reinhardti.

29 White gyrfalcon - Falco islandus

30 Snowy owl - Nyctea nyctea

31 Northern Raven - Corvus corax principalis

32 Greenland red poll - Acanthis hornemanni horne-
manni

33 Snow bunting - Plectrophenax nivalis nivalis

34 Greenland wheatear - Saxicola oenanthe leucorhoa

35 Gray Sea Eagle - Haliaeetus albicilla