

KROGER, ANNEMARIE. McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Study of the glacial morphology of the area north of Dease Arm, Great Bear Lake, between Dease and Haldane rivers.

MACINNES, CHARLES DONALD. Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Quebec, Canada.

Preliminary survey for an oceanographic study in Ungava Bay.

MACINTYRE, ROBERT JOHN. McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

An intensive study of the biology of marine species of the amphipod *Gammarus* in Ungava Bay.

MACPHAIL, JOHN DONALD. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

Collections for distributional and taxonomic studies of fishes in southeastern Alaska and southwestern Yukon Territory. A zoogeographic study of the fish fauna of the upper Yukon River and the North Pacific coastal drainages.

MACPHERSON, ELIZABETH. Carleton College, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Collections of blood slides and exam-

ination of them for blood parasites. Collection of other endoparasites, fish otoliths, and plants, in Prince of Wales Island, N.W.T.

MYRES, MILES TIMOTHY. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

To describe and film sexual and non-sexual display behaviour of at least two species of eider ducks at Homer and Point Barrow, Alaska, as part of a study of the ethology of sea ducks, in which courtship displays are being used as indicators of the systematic relationships of genera and species.

TOMLINSON, ROGER FRANK. McGill Subarctic Research Station, Knob Lake, Quebec, Canada.

Glaciological and geomorphological studies in the Kaumajit Mountains of northeastern Labrador.

WEEDEN, ROBERT BARTON. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., Canada.

To continue studies begun in 1956 on the ecological factors determining the distribution of ptarmigan in western North America.

NORTHERN NEWS

Salmon investigations on the Koksoak River, 1957

Continuing the investigations that were begun at the George River in 1956, the salmon population of the Koksoak River was examined during the summer of 1957. Sampling was by the use of nylon gill nets placed at various stations along the river and its two major tributaries, the Kaniapiskau and the Larch. A fairly large sample of juvenile salmon was obtained by angling. It was found that probably the majority of the Koksoak salmon travel up the Larch River to spawn. How far they can ascend is not known, but they do so for a minimum of 60 miles and probably can go much farther. Only the lower 20 miles

of the Kaniapiskau River are accessible to salmon, beyond this they are stopped by the 60-foot Limestone Falls. On the basis of catches of adult salmon twenty times as many ascend the Larch than the Kaniapiskau; however, since only one salmon was taken in the Kaniapiskau in 30 net nights, this estimate is probably not reliable.

The Eskimo salmon fishery at Fort Chimo was observed when it was in full swing and a good sample of the catch was examined. This fishery can hardly be described as intensive and undoubtedly the Eskimo could obtain far more salmon. The major obstacles are (1) the high cost of gear; (2) the difficulties of fishing the Koksoak River at Fort Chimo

due to the large size of the stream and the strong tidal currents; (3) the coincidence of the fishing season and the time of seasonal employment in loading and unloading the ships. This occupation is very attractive because the Eskimo can earn \$1.40 per hour, whereas fishing does not bring in cash, only a supply of dog food for the winter.

Since the supply of dog food runs out at Fort Chimo usually around Christmas and the dogs from then on have to be given imported food, something ought to be done to improve this situation. Perhaps a co-operative scheme might be organized whereby a few men could catch sufficient fish to supply the community for the whole winter and sell them to those who are employed in other ways.

In addition to collecting, physiological studies on the speckled trout and the Atlantic salmon were continued. These

involved measurements of the basal oxygen consumption of these fish under different temperature regimes at different seasons. Results obtained for the speckled trout in previous years suggested that diurnal temperature fluctuations at low temperatures had an exaggerated effect on the oxygen consumption of the fish. To complement the hourly measurements of temperatures made in conjunction with the physiological experiments, a number of continuous recordings were obtained using a thermograph kindly supplied for this purpose by the Taylor Instrument Company.

The results of these investigations, which were supported by a Banting Fund grant from the Arctic Institute of North America and a grant from the Department of Fisheries, Quebec, will be published in detail later.

G. POWER

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE CANADIAN NORTH

The Canadian Board on Geographical Names has adopted the following names and name changes for official use in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory. For convenience of reference the names are listed according to the maps on which they appear. The latitudes and longitudes given are approximate only.

Lubbock, 105 C/4

(Adopted March 7, 1957)

Hawdt Lake 60°07'N 133°35'W

Nokudsay Lake 60°08' 133°37'

(Adopted May 2, 1957)

Name confirmation

Haunka Creek 60°15'N 133°44'W not Stony Creek

Fort Norman, 96C

(Adopted March 7, 1957)

McConnell Range 64°20'N 124°10'W

Red Dog Mountain 65°12' 125°39'

Red Dog Creek 64°11' 125°40'

Moose Nest Creek 64°12' 125°48'

Moose Prairie 64°03' 125°58'

Middle Creek 64°15' 125°09'

Little Smith Creek 64°26' 124°41'

Big Smith Creek 64°35' 124°53'

Little Birch River 64°41' 125°06'

Seagull Island 64°45' 125°05'

Fall Stone Lake 64°43' 125°42'

Yellow Lake 64°39' 125°39'

Four Mile Island 64°54' 125°31'

Lake Tagatui 64°58' 125°12'

Police Island 64°51' 125°10'

MacKay Range 64°43' 125°43' not MacKay Mountains