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Divers.

As it's possible to suggest, based on previous studies (Flint, 1982b) the Arctic Loon and Pacific Loon (*Gavia arctica* and *G. pacifica*) together sufficiently exceeded in numbers the Red-throated Loon (RTLO) (*Gavia stellata*). According to our estimates, their number in 1993 on the study territories was about 4700 and 1000 birds, respectively. During that year the RTLO concentration sharply increased in Lower Kolyma. Information that this species' numbers exceed the rest of the loon species in the region of Kolychinskaya Guba (Krechmar et al., 1978), was not confirmed by us: the RTLO was not registered here at all in 1992 either (Hodges, Eldridge, 1993).

In 1994, in contrast to previous season, in Lower Kolyma River the RTLOs were not sighted at all, this species reached the maximal density – total 0.05 birds / sq km in region (sector) “D”. With maximal density (0.32 birds/sq km) the Arctic and Pacific Loons were sighted in Indigirka R. mouth (region “E”, Fig.27).

In 1995 in the region “F3” the flock of 18 RTLOs was sighted, obviously non-breeding this year. In the rest of the areas the picture remained the same, quite typical for majority of the study areas in the previous seasons. We would like to note, that by the time of our surveys the loons, probably, already have begun nesting. It's possible to suggest, that many of the birds were not counted, because they were incubating.

Yellow-billed Loon (*Gavia adamsii*) in small numbers was sighted in 1993 on the shore of Chukotka and in Chaunskaya Guba (Inlet). In 1994 one bird was recorded in region “C” on the shore between mouths of Kolyma and Indigirka.

A single bird, identified by one of authors as the Common Loon (*Gavia immer*), was observed in 1993 to N-W of Kolyma R. mouth in the region “G”.