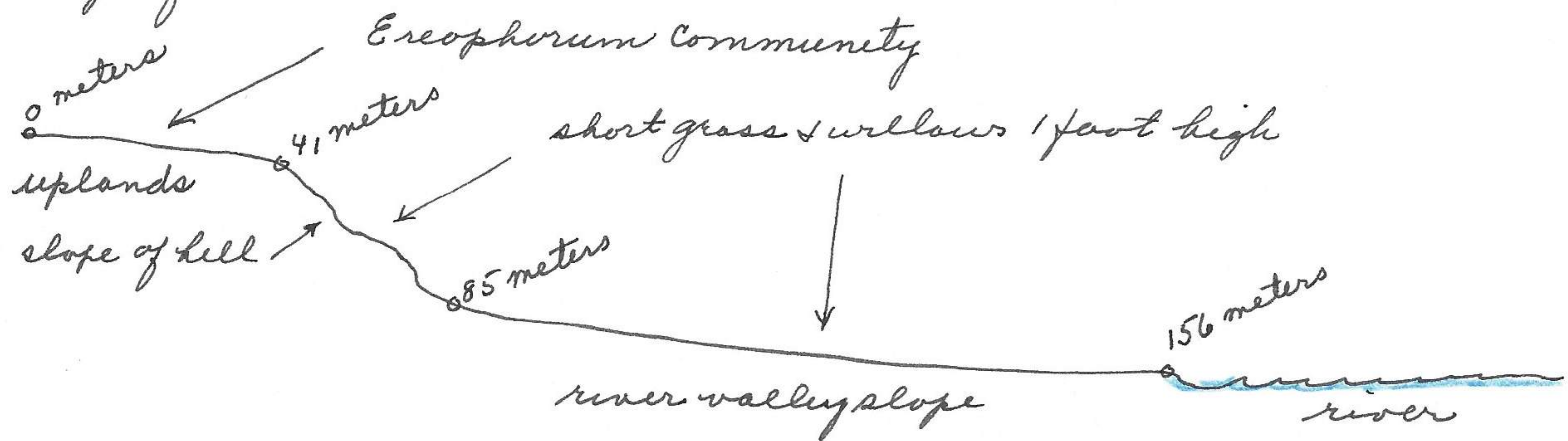


and averaged 300 pellets each. One pile had 890 pellets. Most light brown and of an age of at least 2 years ago.

Made another count of fecal droppings (at entrance to holes) from upland tundra, down slope of hill, across river valley slope to edge of river thus:



From 0 meters to 41 meters of typical *Ereophorum* Community of hummocks and used by *Sicrostonyx*. Nest (holes in ground) and pile of pellets at 2, 5, 15, 23, 27, 38 meters. Few runways of *Lemmus* invading upland tundra of *Ereophorum* along damp swales of short grasses & sedge and dwarf willow or short or long grasses and sedge alone. From meter no. 41 to 85 no *Sicrostonyx* but signs of runways of *Lemmus* and surface nest of dried grass & sedge stems and no holes in ground. From 85 to 156 meters on slope to river, more runways and no holes, but surface nests (of *Lemmus*). With many exceptions of course, and without trapping data sufficient for positive statement can say that the *Sicrostonyx* are in greatest number in *Ereophorum* uplands, especially where hummocks are best developed and where areas between hummocks are dry and without much moss. They become less numerous as bare areas become covered with green moss or become damp or where the hummocks tend to flatten and other types of vegetation mixes with the *Ereophorum*. The willows and wet swales are the least desirable. The evidence from scat count would suggest a special requirement of vegetation conditions in a tundra that looks much the same in general appearance. There is evidence of community or aggregation of *Sicrostonyx* and *Lemmus*. Examined several winter nesting holes and found considerable variation (it is not sure but surface nests may be winter nests and ground nests are used in summer). The hummocky nature of *Ereophorum* is caused by *Sicrostonyx* and counteracted by *Lemmus*. Designs of some of the nest (ground) are as follows: