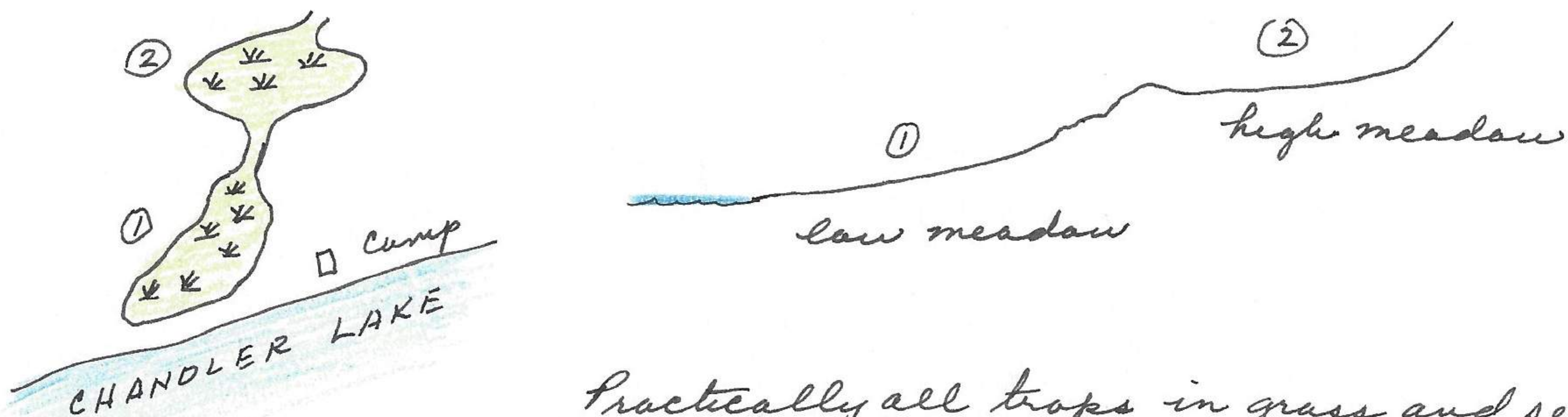


on east side of lake at about 3:00 P.M. Ferns showed considerable curvature of plane and tent yesterday. This evening continued trapline up slope to bench meadow directly above and continuous with trapping area of last night. First 150 as of last night with 50 more above.



Practically all traps in grass and sedge community except a few at construction between the two meadows. The construction was a rock-shrub zone. The upper meadow was drier and completely streaked with caribou trails trending north-south. These trails were approx. 200 cm deep and divided by a ridge of grass between trails, most of the traps were set in these trails. It is interesting to speculate as to affect the caribou have on the establishment of these grass communities and associated mammals. Without these trails the community would take on an entirely different aspect.

Chandler Lake, $68^{\circ}12'$, $152^{\circ}45'$, 2900 ft., Brooks Range, Alaska
Aug. 11, 1951

Rained periodically (light) last night to 8:00 A.M. Temp. 42 to 56 during day. Inspected 200 traps set last night and caught: 17 *Microtus murus*; 9 *Clethrionomys rutilus*; 1 *Callospermus laponicus*; 1 *Sorex ~~citellus~~ arcticus* (this shrew was caught in the same trap as caught a shrew the night before, a ♂ *cinereus*); 1 *Lemmus trimucronatus*. From hole 1 of *Citellus* set caught on *Mustela erminea*. Later in the day caught another *Citellus parryi* from the same trap and hole. There is a definite relationship between *Mustela* and *Citellus* in sharing some set of ground holes. I question much the capacity of the weasel to kill a ground squirrel and the searching of *Citellus* holes is for their young or some other kinds of small mammals other than adult squirrels. Trapline will be retained in same position as last night. Raven in area today.