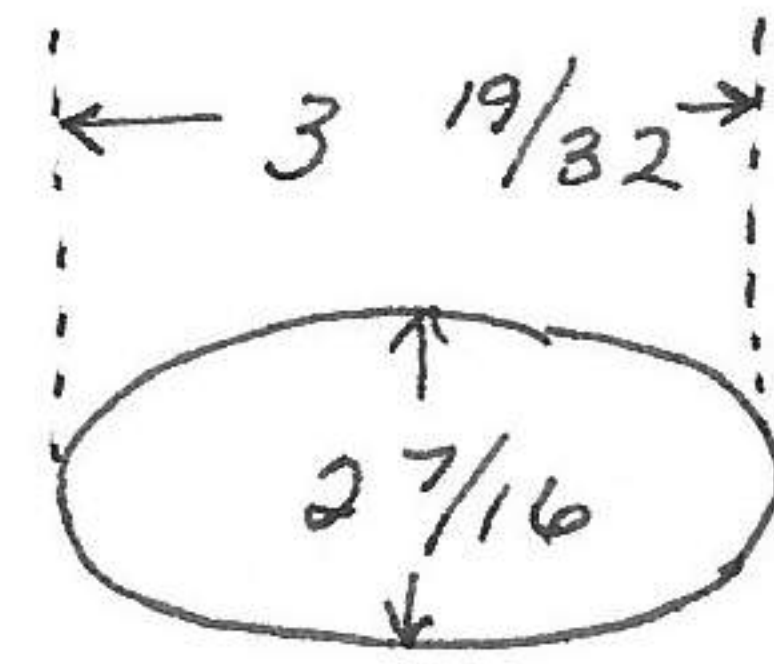


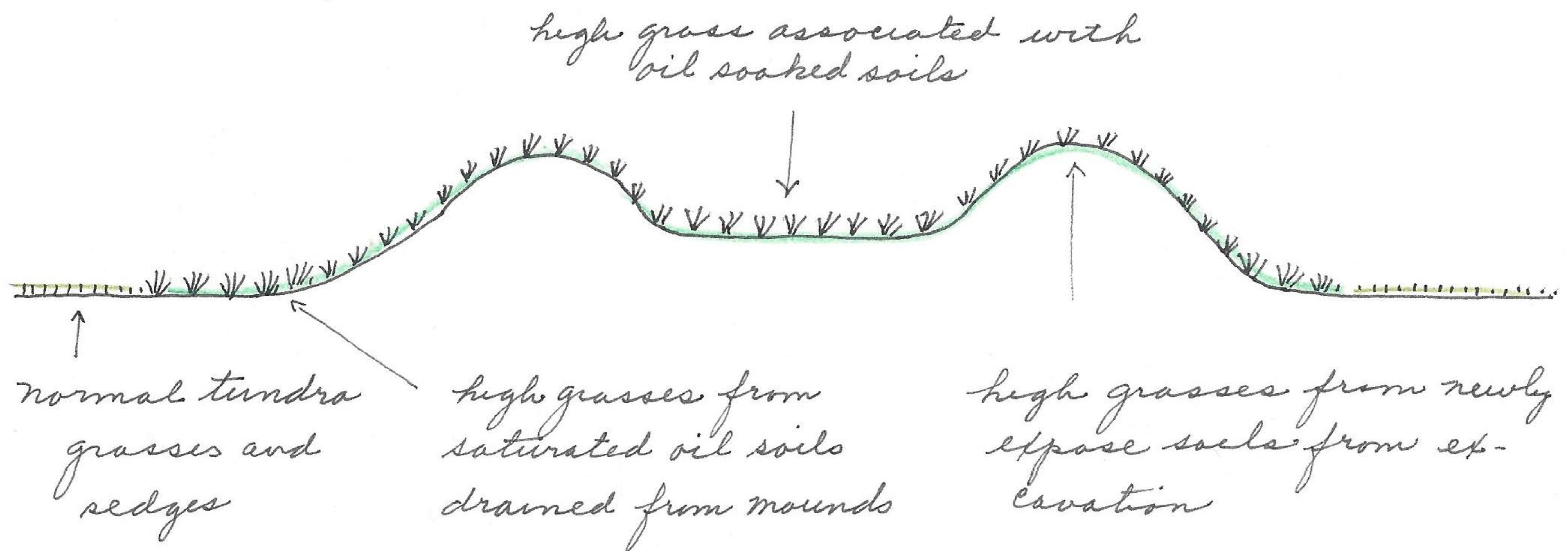
the fresh water lakes as marine shells are on shorelines of these lakes. Examined a walrus tusk taken at Barrow Village last year. It measured:

greatest width at base -  $3 \frac{19}{32} \times$   
 $2 \frac{7}{16}$  inches. Total length  
 $26 \frac{3}{4}$  inches. Weighed 8 lbs.  
 $9 \frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference at base.



Point Barrow, Arctic Research Laboratory, Alaska  
 Sept. 8, 1951

Continued preparation for departure to outside. Checked the set of 65 traps set at Burnik mounds last night. ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$  mi. SW of Point Barrow proper, approx. 5 feet elevation) and collected 5 *Lemmus trimucronatus*. These mammals were from the 13 mounds, the largest mound with sprung trap only. In each setting, the grasses were well developed and confined to mounds only. The new soil, as exposed by excavation, and particularly the oil from these diggings, helped to increase the unusual development of these grasses. Runways associated.



The lemmings were in higher grasses (high in growth form) associated with oils from the mounds. In these areas of high grass the trails were well developed because of overhead protection. The grasses on new soils from excavations, were used but not as extensively as those in high grass associated with oil soils because of lack of adequate overhead protection. The low sparse grasses of tundra beyond the mounds showed no development of trails except those associated immediately with mounds. Lemmings probably range beyond mounds at times. One is impressed that overhead protection is required for their development in normal numbers. Grasses around Point Barrow beyond influence of