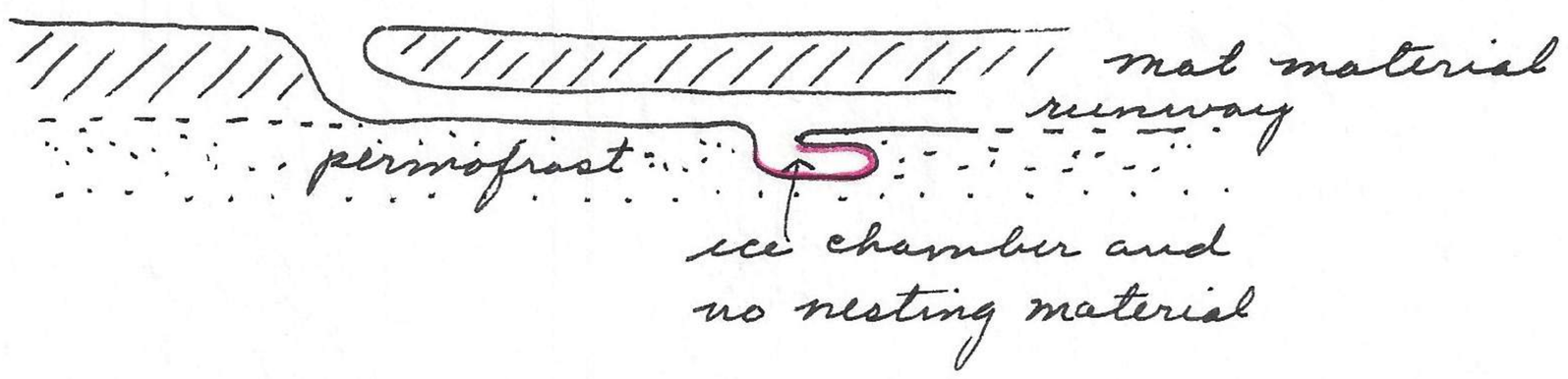
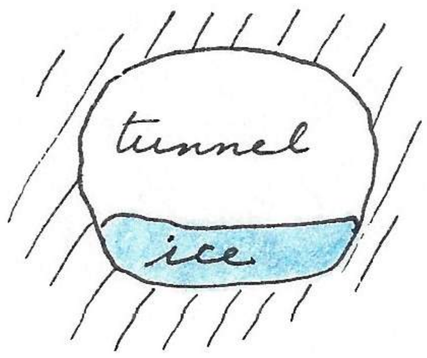
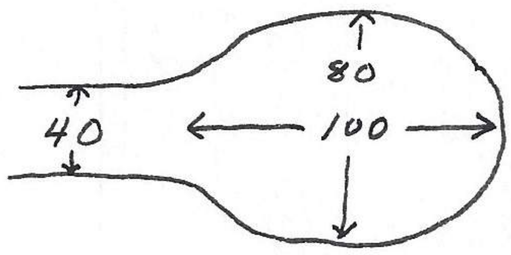
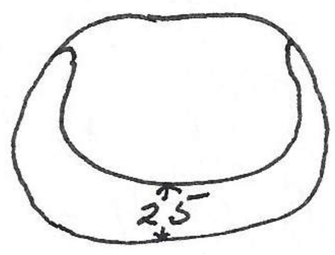
layer of tundra thus exposing the surfaceal runway which leads to the nest. At this time of year the nest can be easily excavated, as I say, with only two fingers. In no instance did I find a tunnel and nest that could not be easely excavated and the lemming captured. This system could produce more lemming than a trap line. Foxes would have no difficulty getting at the lemming. In some instances the lemming would escape to a blind tunnel which was not used as a chamber. In these cases the animals just fit the aperture and would have only a small area of the back exposed. If the dead end of tunnel was large enough for the lemming to turn around, it would face the intruder and fight with mouth and teeth. In several instances I found them retreating to an ice chamber which appeared to be used exclusively for protection or possibly as a place to escape from warm temperatures of the shallow overhead tundra.



Retreat chamber in solid clear ice. many runways with pavement of ice in bottom of runway as if water had settled in the already established runway. The pavements elevate as long ice slivers. A typical nest chamber would have the following measurements.







Nest material generally lines the chamber thus with most of the material on the bottom.

Runways under snow are about ice level or on frozen ground. The trails pass through the snow in all directions, rarely coming to the surface. The trend is a curved line ~~~ but some are straight. Under snow between polygons are permanent winter habitations with well used trails and nests. Lemmings use one area for depositing feces and are generally