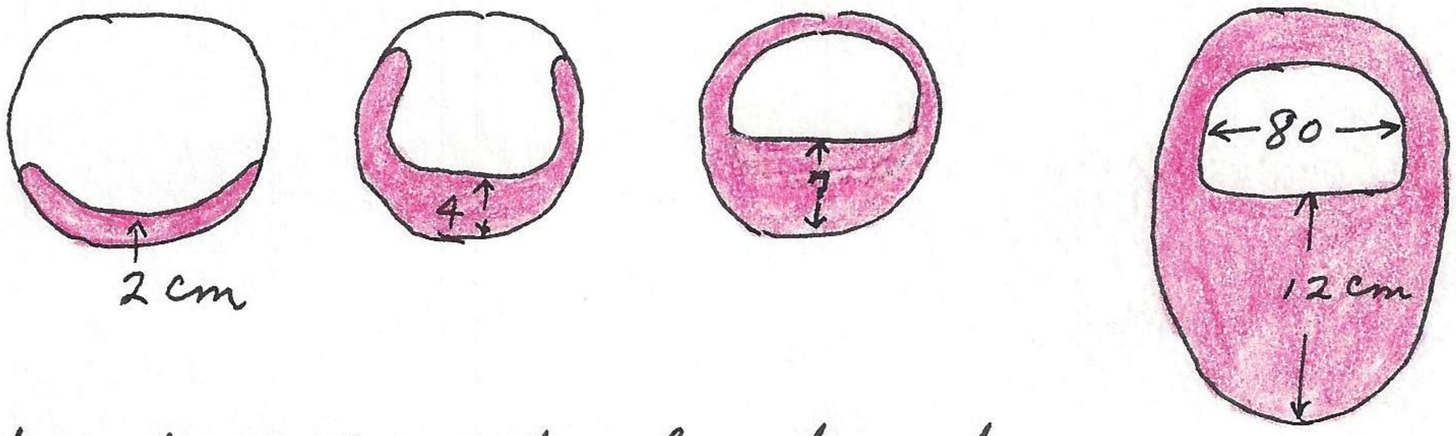
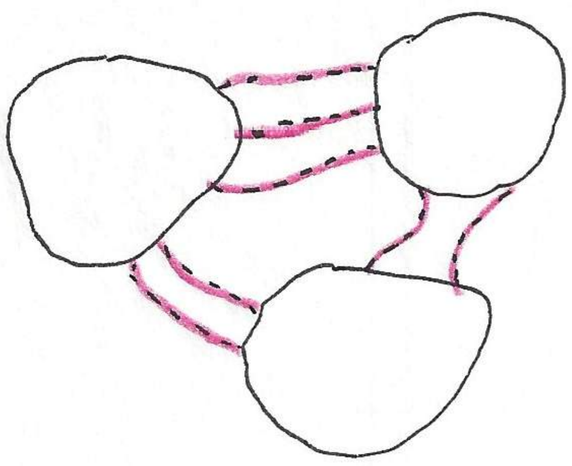
off to the side of the trail about 13 cms and slightly raised, some 6 cm high. They would cover an area 12 cm wide and 5 cm high. As no gross material was associated with these fecal mounds would think that they were used exclusively for depositing of feces. The nests proper were placed in all situations from high on polygons to low swales between. They were associated with main trails and had the following dimentions, however, the size varied consederably (all nests surrounded by snow).



most roofs collapsed when found free of snow. The snow leaves the upper surface and gives the appearance of a nest that has sunken into the snow. Walls of snow surrounding chamber and especially runways are slightly lined with ice. After the snow begins to melt and collapse above the trails the lemming use as much of the trail as usable and then runs across the snow surface from one entrance to another or from one mound to another.



Many runways come almost to surface of snow and one can see the lemming move along as a blurred darkened object in the snow. The greatest activity and signs of permanent summer habitation occurs on these mounds that support a suffucient stand of grass to give the lemming protection for runways and movement. I doubt whether they use the short grass beyond the grassy mounds in the early summer because of lack of overhead protection. In winter, however, they move out under the snow in all directions and, as far as I can see, use that area if the mound has been blown free of snow but return again to the mounds as the