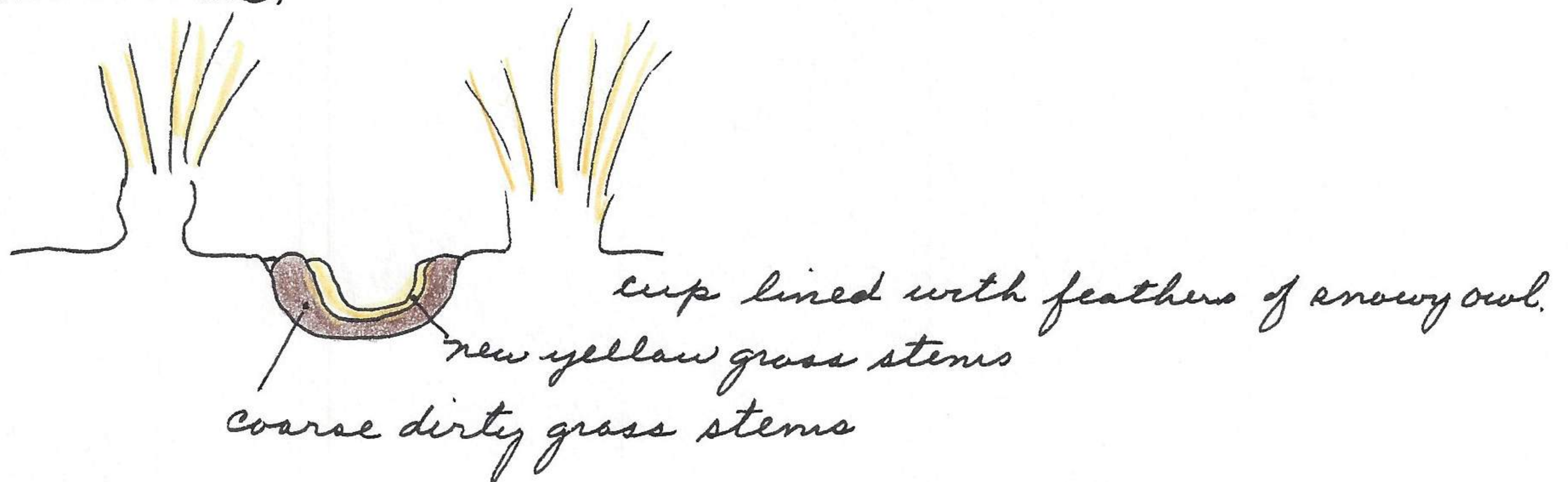


at about this date (June 17) or when conditions are similar to those of this date. At this date the snow is in such a condition of recession that lemming must retreat to the protected mounds, dense grass or perish as the snow is rapidly removed from their winter areas beyond the mounds. I suspect that all those animals that can not find elevated areas and protected holes underground will fall prey to the jaegers, snowy owls, long-eared owls and other carnivores. One Pomarine jaeger was observed catching and eating whole a lemming. In tramping over the tundra found several lemming apparently sunning themselves in trails as they seemed to be startled when I suddenly approached them. The Salt Water Lagoon to the west has opened up at the south end about 10 per cent since yesterday. North end still covered with ice. Some blue water on ocean ice between shore and pressure ridge. Outlet of Salt Water Lagoon dry a few days ago but now running 15 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Located nest of 5 eggs of the Alaskan longspur placed between 3 bunches of *Eriophorum* thus:



nest flush with ground. ♀ chased ♂ away from nest. Examined a mound with intrals of a lemming. Snowy owl pellets on some mound. Caught 2 lemmings from the same mound and same hole at the same time; one a ♀ 520617-1 and a ♂ that measured 152-20-20-9-88 gms. The ♂ had 3 cuts on the lower throat and front left leg about ankle level as if bitten by ♀ during copulation. Digestive tract of ♂ with 30 fecal pellets. From observations would say that in the most favorable areas of elevated dissected polygons, the lemming occur about 50 per acre. Outside these areas would say about 20 per acre. We travelled for about 1/2 mile in flat low polygons and did not see any evidence of these mice <sup>nor</sup> in runways.

From Robert McKinley, who remained at Point Barrow last winter reports:

1. Snow buntings at Barrow Village April 20 and perhaps even