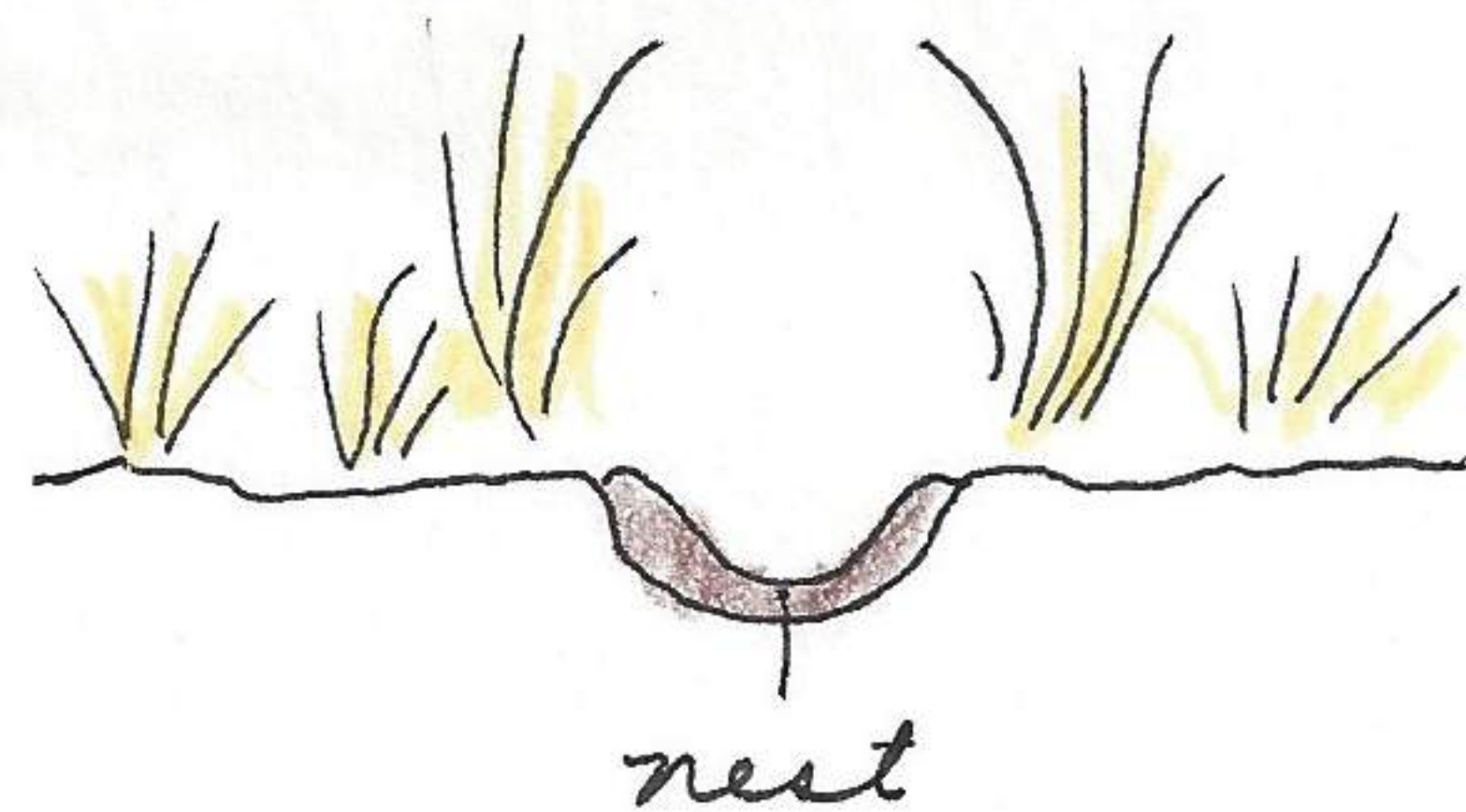
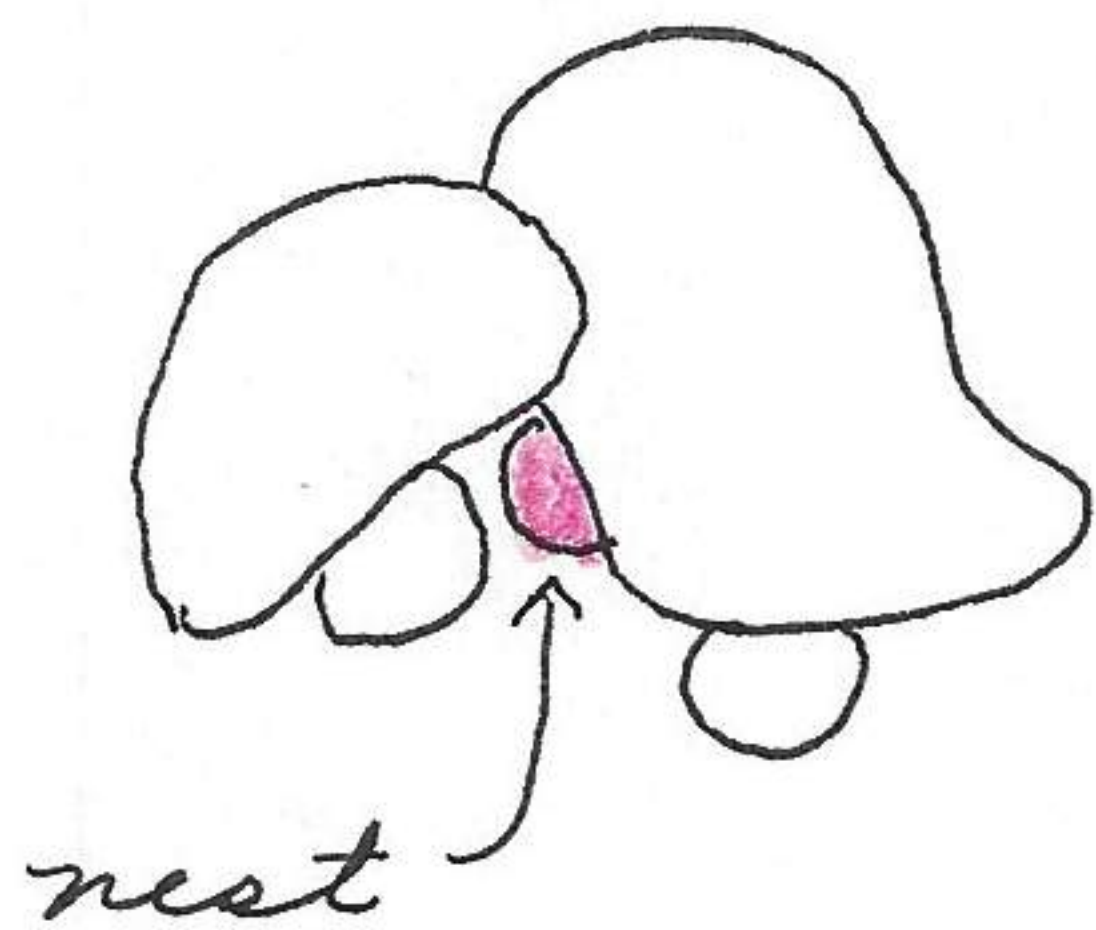


The nest of the longspur was bordered by 9 inch high grass and moss. In general low hummocky polygons. Inspected another nest of 5 eggs longspur thus:

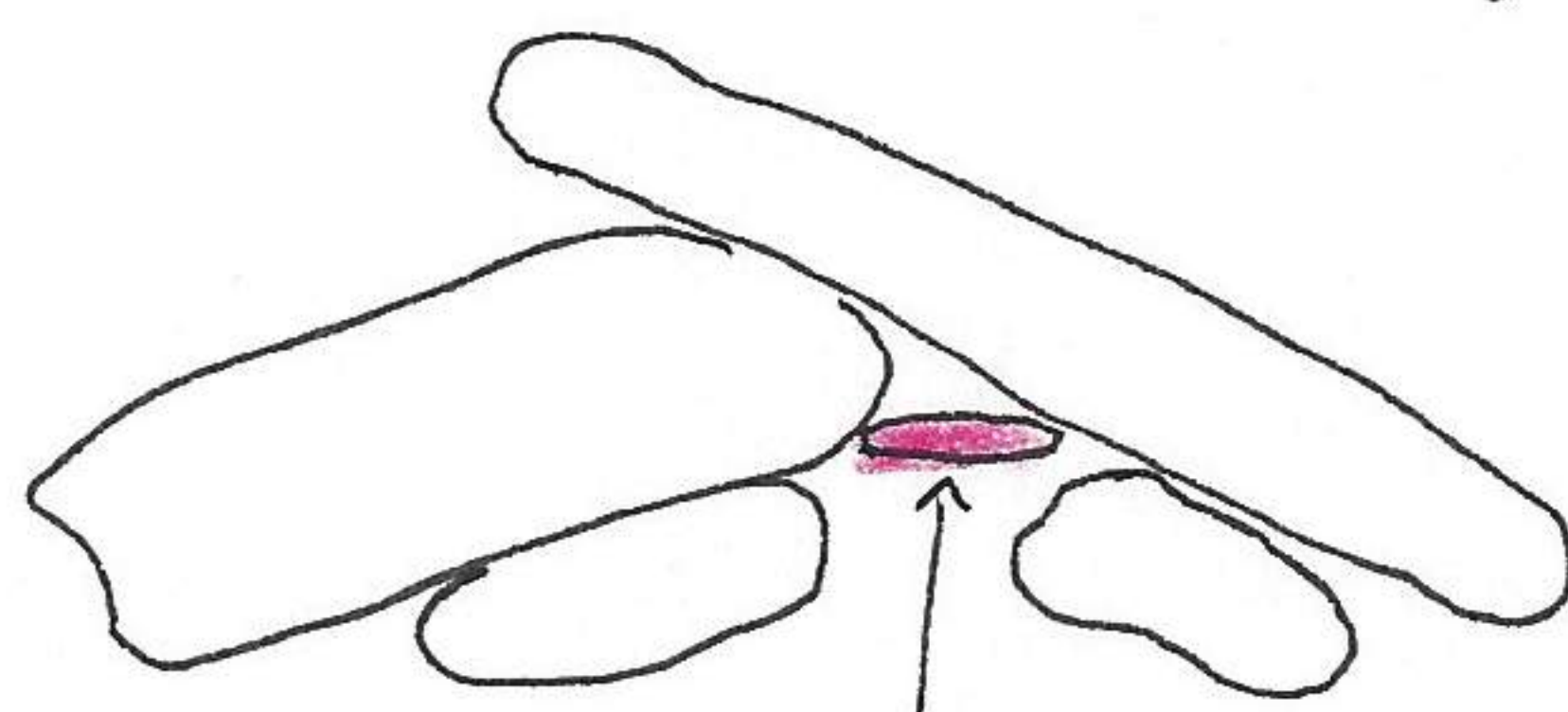
Examined another nest of Alaskan longspur thus:



grass *Dupontia fisheri*



nest
aerial view



nest
profile view

Cup of nest 100 percent protected overhead with outer edge of nest exposed. Set of 6 eggs in cup lined with white

feathers and caribou hair. Returned A.R.L. and prepared mammals. no. 520618-12 lemming with 10 scars across back || || || || || || || || as if bitten by jaeger or snowy owl. This evening set 20 traps along west edge of Salt Water Lagoon on partly exposed cross oval bank bordering the lake.

Arctic Research Laboratory, Point Barrow, Alaska

June 19, 1952

Inspected trap line west side of Salt Water Lagoon and collected 6 from 20 traps, 12 sprung indicating several larger lemming in area. Drove vessel across tundra in an area about 3 square acres and collected 32 lemming. In most favorable areas there were approx 8 per 30x30 meters. In the flat low polygon area with water crowding most of the low ridges, there were no lemming present. The most popular areas are high center raised polygons with high and mat type grasses. As the vessel approaches the lemming which are under snow, they run across exposed ground rather than remain in snow tunnels. I am impressed with the ease in which these animals can be dug out of their chambers by merely raising the top 70-80 mm of soil and vegetation until the nest chamber is reached. I have found no evidence of these animals using deep holes. A fox or wolf could easily dig these animals by lifting up the ground over the tunnel with their mouths as if tearing sod. An Arctic tern and 2 Black Brant passed east at 6:00 P.M. With 6x30 glasses and surveying a 90° arc counted 12 Pomarine jaegers working over the tundra and 3 snowy owls. The jaeger capture lemming alive