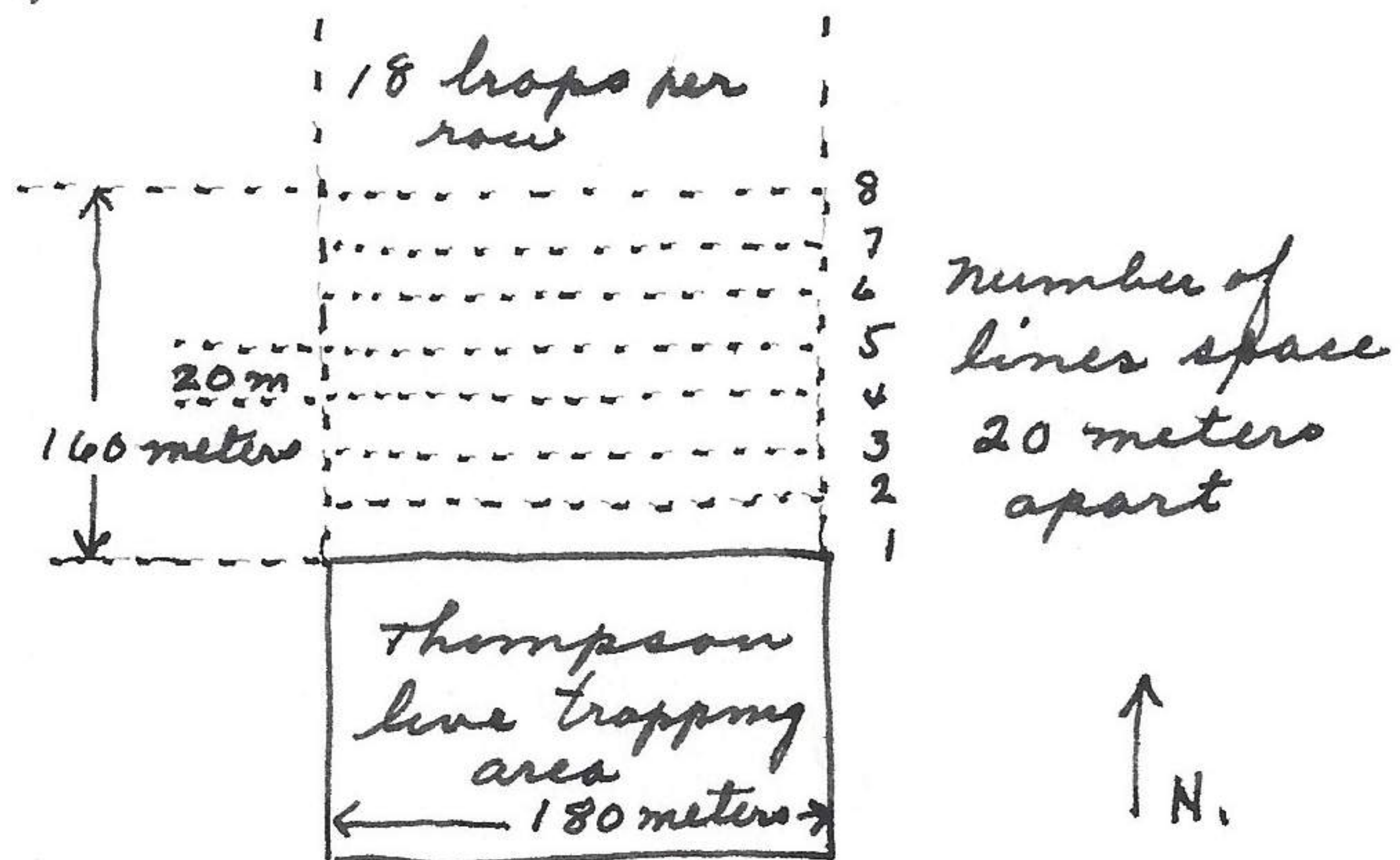


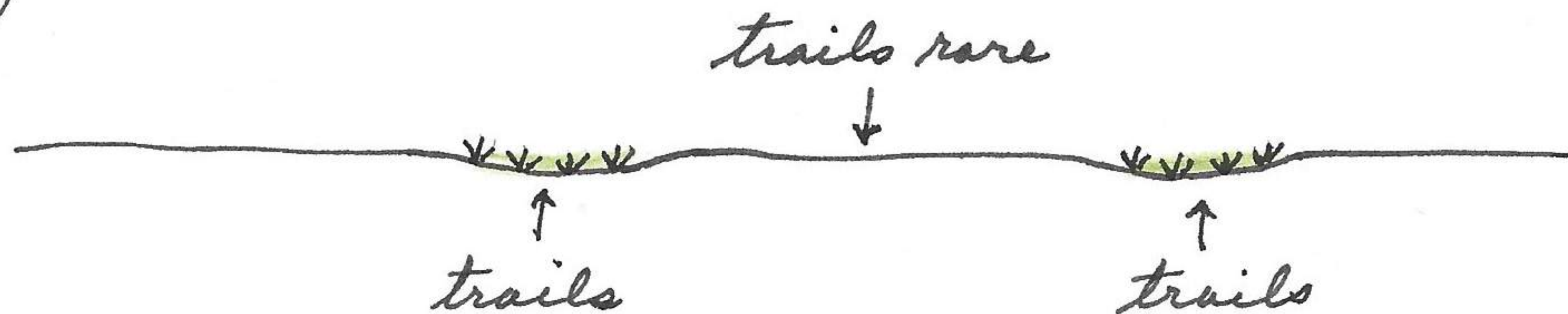
It is my opinion that the peripheral areas should have been trapped with live traps instead of snap traps. Our lines were formed beyond the limits of his boundary in a systematic plan. My area I laid out thus:



144 traps placed 10 meters apart in 8 lines separated by 20 meters. All traps placed in runways and baited with oatmeal.

The area trapped of raised polygons but relatively flat. Vegetation covering sparse and trails entrenched and low in grass

Cover. *Eriophorum* conspicuously in blossom. Nearly all channels between raised area supporting runways with extensive trail development at intersections and places where grasses and sedges more dense. Cover ranged from completely covered trails to bare trails over raised polygons or man made bare exposures. The animals were inhabiting an area where I would not have expected Lemmings to use so extensively. Jaegers in area.



Point Barrow, Arctic Research Laboratory, Alaska
Sept. 4, 1952

Inspected trapline set of last night. Cold, cloudy, high wind and traces of snow on surface. Ice pellets clinging to fur of Lemmings. Caught 77 Lemmings and 32 traps sprung.

line 1	traps 1-8
" 2	" 9-20
" 3	" 21-29
" 4	" 30-39
" 5	" 40-49
" 6	" 50-56
" 7	" 57-66
" 8	" 67-77

Two of Thompson's marked specimens in traps. line no 1. The specimen no 65 of Thompson measured ♀ 120-17-17-9-41 gms, vagina open. On Aug. 8 this animal weighed 21 gms and this date (Sept 4) weighed 41 gms or a gain of 20 gms in about 25 days. Line no 2. This specimen was a ♀ 123-18-19-9-47 gms, vagina closed. (see catalogue for rest of Lemmings caught)