A *snake* (*coil*) is an induced path (cycle) in a hypercube. They are well known from the *snake-in-the-box* (*coil-in-the-box*) problem which asks for the longest snake (coil) in a hypercube. They have been generalized to k-*snakes* (k-*coils*) which preserve distances between their every two vertices at distance at most $k-1$ in hypercube. We study them as a variant of Locke's hypothesis. It states that a balanced set $F \subseteq V(Q_n)$ of cardinality $2m$ can be avoided by a Hamiltonian cycle if $n \geq m+2$ and $m \geq 1$. We show that if S is a k-snake (k-coil) in Q_n for $n \geq k \geq 6$ ($n \geq k \geq 7$), then $Q_n - V(S)$ is Hamiltonian laceable. For a fixed k the number of vertices of a k-coil may even be exponential with n. We introduce a *dragon*, which is an induced tree in a hypercube, and its generalization a k-*dragon* which preserves distances between its every two vertices at distance at most $k-1$ in hypercube. By proving a specific lemma from my Bachelor thesis that was previously verified by a computer, we finish the proof of the theorem regarding Hamiltonian laceability of hypercubes without n-dragons.