

TO UCLA V:12:53

Both ^{sides} copied for Nancy Moffett,
Univ. Arizona, III:27:1975

Sta. No. 147-52

Locality: Baja Calif.: Ensenada Blanca
N. of Punta San Felipe, between the 2
Cerros de San Felipe

Lat. 31° 03' to 55" N.; Long. 114° 50' ^{ca.} W. (USC & GS chart 0619, 1942)

Water: ~~clear~~ salt, rather silty

Vegetation: no vegetation

Bottom: almost entirely sand a few stones Temp.:

Shore: ^{except near reef} sand beach ^{at} up against rocky reef* Current: tidal and small waves

Distance from shore: out 100 ft. Tide: incoming and outgoing

Depth of capture: Depth of water: 25 ft.

Method of capture: 75' 1/4" bag seine

Collected by: Carl L. Hubbs + party Date: IV:5-6:1947

Orig. preserv.: 10% form. + borax Time: 11:39 P.M. - 2:30 P.M.

Skull of porpoise found on beach (see end of notes)

* Fishes caught here separately annotated

* All fish saved.

+ Fished to just barely after turn,
about 2 P.M.

Bright moonlight, full moon.
Many squids saved.

6. Rhinobatos : 1 ad. ♀

~~Raja~~
Urobatis ^{maculatus} ~~subulatus~~ : 2 ad ♂ + ♀

Urobatis ^{nebulosus} (sp. near halleri) : 1 ♀,
caught near rocks. Bright cream
spots on tail, eyes, top of head.

8. Albula vulpes : 1 postlarva.

46A Cynoscion macdonaldi 1 (455) tank
green coloration of this specimen
due to long storage in a copper tank

Anchoa halleri: sev. hl. gr. ad. of deep bodied species. Same as from 1447-49. One noticed with extruding eggs.

40. Hubbsiella ~~clara~~ sardina: series of yg.

"Sardina" "cristalina" according to Rodriguez

34. Sphaeroides politus? - small mat. ads., incl. ripe ♂. Purple sooty cross bars and light blue spots, both more or less distinct. C. cream at base then blue black and blue white on posterior margin.

"botete"

40. Mugil cephalus: 4 yg., 4 hl. gr. preserved. 2 ad. eaten.

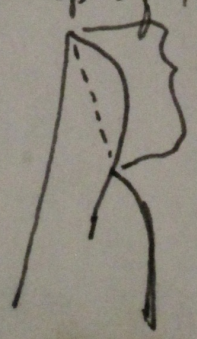
43. Scamberomorus concolor: 1 ad. Trace of bronzy spots.

46. Bairdiella: 1 ad. a. + pelvic fins bright yellow. C. and P, with considerable yellow, and D, with a little.

59. Gillichthys ^{Beta} ~~beta~~ ^{asthani}: small ser. hl. gr.

64. Paralichthys: 2 yg., 1 R., 1 L. "calamai" Colored like one from 1447-49

Porpoise 102 mm. from tip of snout to origin of hump



Tursiops sp. Skull channel. Given to Seth Benson V:16:47 for M.V.Z.

Turtle notes, both sides added to sheet transferred to WC Page 126 Texted notes E.L.H.

Both sides copied for Nancy Moffatt, III: 27:1475
for Univ. of Arizona

Testimony on the greenish like fish of the Gulf.

One of the objects of the trip was to run down the claims that there is a day spawning grunion in the Gulf. I heard of this first from a fellow guest at the Sourdups about 2 years ago, who claimed to have seen large numbers spawning on the beach at San Felipe in the day time.

Lawrence Huey has told me that he often took these with Clinton Abbott and had eaten them. He apparently thought they were ordinary grunion. No specimens seem to have been saved.

Lewis Walker recounted seeing them at Los Angeles Bay, S of San Felipe several times, but that they were so active as to require being shot.

On April 6, with the aid of Johnny Rodriguez as interpreter several apparently intelligent San Felipe residents were interrogated. Martin Vega was one of the chief informers. Johnny himself had seen the night but not the day spawning. Everyone insists that they run at approximately this time of year for 3 nights following the high tides. They all insist that they run both at midday and at night. Some think the heaviest run is at night. It is generally

stated that they spawn on the incoming tide but on the high tide series. Some thought that they should appear on this night, Apr. 6, and for the next 2 or 3 nights. But there seemed to be a bit of hesitation on this point. Obviously fish are locally too abundant to make the catching of the queen an important procedure.

Martin Vega, without leading question, described the spawning as consisting of the ♀ digging itself down vertically in the sand then the ♂ curving about it. To demonstrate this he stuck a match into the sand and drew an arc beside

IV:6 - The engineer and Martin Vega on the "Felipe Angeles" insist very definitely that the pejerreyes spawn on the beach only in Feb. and Apr., not in Jan., or March, or after April. They run both day and night and are difficult to catch by hand at either time. Both say that the beach spawning pejerreyes are slenderer than the pejerreyes [Colpichthys] that we took in the shrimp trawl.

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Checks for grunion

IV: 4: 1947 C.L.H. On beach by air field
at San Felipe 9:30 - 10:15 A.M.

C.L. + L.C.H. On beach at Campo
Uno 3 - 6:30 P.M.

IV: 5: 1947 ^{C.L. +} L.C.H. On beach San Felipe 2-4 P.M.
during turn of tide.

IV: 5-6 On beach, Ensenada Blanca, just
N. of Punta San Felipe 11:30 P.M. - 2:30 A.M.
Tide turned 1:30 A.M. One day before
full moon. L.L. + L.C.H.

IV: 6 On beach, San Felipe to air field.

L.C.H. 11:30 A.M. - 2 P.M. High tide about 1:30

IV: 7 L.C.H. and low Walker. On beach just
N. of Punta San Felipe, at Ensenada Blanca.
1:20 - 2:25 A.M. Tide turned at 2:00

Water very quiet scarcely a wave - laps.
Bright moonlight, could not have missed
a spawning fish. None seen in water, nor
on beach. Turn of tide could be observed
almost to the minute. Rise from 1:20 to
2 A.M., about 3" vertical, 3 ft. along sand
beach. Fall of about 4", 4 ft. along sand
from 2 to 2:25. Afternoon tide had
been higher than this night tide, had
cut the seine haul marks of the previous
night about 12 feet higher along the beach
than this night tide.

L.C.H. On beach at 1:40 P.M. Tide
then about 3 ft. further up sand beach
than high of night before.

Tide turned about 2 P.M. (no watch).
Watched beach for about 1 hour after
turn of tide. No grunion.

IV:8 L.C.H. on beach at Ensenada Blanca.
Arrived at beach at 2 A.M. (Watch time)
Tide turned 2:15 A.M. Left beach
at 2:45 A.M. No grunion.

Turn of tide about 25 feet lower on
beach than on previous afternoon.

Apr. 12, 1947 Testimony of Tom Hester:

~~On~~ On May 5, 1931, remembered because it
was the "Cinco de Maya", Hester saw the largest
grunion run that he has seen (he compared it with
a very heavy run seen at Crystall Pier on Apr.
9, 1947). The fish were thick on the beach coming
in with the small waves. ~~He~~ He recalls it the fish
ran on the incoming tide, ab. 1 1/2 hrs. before turn.
Coyotes and kit foxes were down on the beach
~~for~~ catching the grunion. The coyotes were heard
but the foxes were seen as they paid little
attention to the spot light on the boat. Some
of the foxes were seen rolling.

Hester says that he has seen grunion
at San Jose del Cabo. People were out hunting
for them. He found about a dozen in an
hour.

Notes on collection received from Johnny Rodríguez on April 6th, 1947

5. Heterodontus sp. : 1 yg. specimen taken ab. 10 mi. N. of San Felipe, about 1 mi. off shore in water 6 ft. deep in shrimp trawl.

23. Fodiator acutus : 1 ad ♀. flew on board, about 10 mi. N. of El Muerto Island, of the Las Encantadas group, approximately $30^{\circ} 10'$ N., and prob. about 5 mi. off shore.

The eggs that are in the jar were extruded as soon as the fish was put into form. Johnny says the flying fish in the Gulf do not get more than 15 or 18 inches long. ^{only}

a few are seen as far W. as San Felipe but are commoner to the southward.

56. Prionotus sp. : 1 spec. of the species with long dorsal fin, taken about 1 mi. off San Felipe, ~~was~~ in a shrimp trawl on smooth rocky bottom, about 3 fath. deep. Johnny says the species is very poisonous but he was likely confusing it with a scorpionfish.

Various marine invertebrates were all taken in shrimp trawls in shallow water, less than 5 fath., between ~~and~~ San Felipe and the mouth of the Colorado R. — with the one

exception of a jar containing a crab with some mollusc eggs. These were secured about 11 miles S. of San Felipe by hand on the rocks at low tide, near where there are tidal lagoons.

The local name for the large hermit crab is "chollolo".

A few insects, spiders and a Choleomyx were collected in San Felipe by Johnnie Rodríguez.

All taken winter 1946-1947

Invertebrates collected by Johnnie Rodríguez were taken to Hancock Foundation V:15:1947. On V:16 letter came from ^{Alden E.} ~~Johnnie~~ Noble saying that despite contrary word given in Channel Island trip he did want the San Felipe invertebrates [which Johnnie had taken at Noble's suggestion]. - See letter under Exp. 1947 San Felipe - See letter re reply. Also letter from G. Smith.

Remarks by Lewis Walker and Johnny
Rodríguez on local water conditions
and fishes.

The gulf water is consistently dirty
from the ~~mouth of~~ San Felipe northward
to the mouth of the Colorado River.

There are no good rocky tide
pools, about San Felipe, but there
are many to the southward as about
Puertocitos, the Islands, etc.

(6) Pristis species. Johnny has
seen only 2 Sawfish that have
been caught about San Felipe,
~~Both Johnny and~~

Both Johnny and Walker have
seen schools of bat rays swimming
along ~~at~~ at the surface. They are
about 2 ft. wide.

(26). Johnny recalls catching only 1 eel
(about 3 ft. long) in a shrimp net.

(43). When Walker and Johnny were
together they found a broad bill
sword fish [Xiphias gladius] off
Punta Estrella (Pt. Diggs of chart).
It followed the boat closely and
would not leave even when pricked
with a turtle spear.

(57)

Remark by Martin Vega on seahorses.

Martin has seen only a few about
the rocks of the Cerros de San Felipe.
He knows them as common farther S