

State or County: Field No. No. 68
County: Map: D. B. C., 1
Locality:

..... Lat. N., Long. W.

Water:

Vegetation:

Bottom:

Cover: Temp.:

Shore: Current:

Dist. offshore: Stream width:

Depth of capture: Depth of water:

Collected by

Tide: Date:

Method of capture:

Orig. preserv.: Time:

Sta. No. H49-68Locality: Baja California — Northern District: Punta
Canali, N. of mouth of Rio Canali & S. of
Pta. San Jacinto

Lat.° N.; Long.° W. (USC & GS chart, 19....)

Water: clear, saltVegetation: much Phyllospadix; considerable Egregia
and macrocystis (see below); much ^{much Ulva (shore)} Fuus & other
brown algae; very little coralline algaeBottom: shale + sandstone flat and irregular Temp.: 14.75°C *Shore: many corals, some boulders with sand Current: some inflowDistance from shore: over flat reef Tide: low (-0.9 ft. 0412)Depth of capture: Depth of water: to 3 ft.Method of capture: diver root poisoningCollected by: Earl L. & Laura C. Hill Date: V: 29: 1949Orig. preserv.: 1090 form Time: 0430-0630

*
At 0645 over flat rock near shore
inside station; see also records of
V: 28-30 on "temperature run".

Cover: deep horizontal crevices in pool &
some outside; some rock walls to 4 ft.

Fished one pool about 18 ft. in diameter
broken by large projecting rock and
irregularities in margin; poison worked
out over flatish eel-grass area with
some deep holes.

Entire ^{fish} collection saved. Inwash over
run and ^{through} under rock channel
rendered pool fishing incomplete but
helped poison surrounding area.
Poison moderately effective.

Very few invertebrates saved - a few seen.

Sent to Dawson

13.3.49

Sept. 1949

Notes on algae - 3 gallon jar (1 mutant Macrocyptis plant) + 1 2-qt. jar saved to submit to E. Yellison.

Looked for shining blue algae (on Hypoglossops problem). Found 1 plant of which ^{the} underside fronds (Chondria?) - saved in 2 jars. Also noted rather bright blue underside on the Tricus that covered much of the rock surfaces, north where largely exposed at the tide. Sample saved. Miscellany of browns + reds saved.

Told Dawson
14.9.49

checked on Macrocyptis + found most plants of integrifolia type (Several types preserved). One plant had a broad terminal blade + several outer fronds split (type saved). Another was an odd variant, likely a mutant - saved to fill a 3-gallon jar. It had several terminal

blades, of which at least one was broad,
others slender to very slender! Most
of the bulbs except near the tips bore
branching stems leading to small
fronds - totally unlike typical
fronds.

Fish list:

47A Micrometrus minimus 14 (33-107)
series of adults
+ 1 with newly born, some to
spent, others with embryos. All
in eelgrass outside pool.

51. Girella nigricans 2 (168-185)
Small ad.

53A Sebastes rostrillo 2 (143-188)
yrs. + 1 yr.

53A Artedius latialis 1 lg. yr. (29)

55B Oligocottus snyderi 2 ser. ad.
4 (49.5-59)

55C Clinocottus analis australis
2 lg. yr. + 1 ad. - 8 yr. 4 (40-88)
overish to low for food
series.

61. Gibbonsia elegans elegans: small
series, yrs. + ad.

61 Gibbonsia elegans 31 (25-124)
124

Factors responsible for poor collection
may include -

(1) Tides or tide

(2) Somewhat weakened position. (over)

(3) Reef may be ^{in part} covered at times
with sand.

(4) Abundance of predators -
considerable nos. of cormorants,
surf scoters, western gulls, etc. + groups
of pelicans. 50 harbor seals
(Phoca) on flat rock
just off place of fishing.

(5) Very little sun

(6) Advancing age + decrepitude (?)

(1) and (2) and probably (3) negated by
V: 30:1 eval. (H49-70). Predators,
chiefly harbor seals, likely to blame.