

State & Country: Baja California, Mexico Field No. SIOTO-55

County: Map: H.O. 1688, 1956, rev. 1965

Locality: Island Buddaluse, on east side, at base of south side of projecting tip of Punta Prieta (Yellow Point) Lat. 28° 55.5' N., Long. 118° 13.5' W.

Water: extremely clear and blue; visibility ca. 150 ft.

Vegetation:

Bottom:

Cover:

Temp.:

Shore: rocky

Current:

Dist. offshore: to ca. 100 m.

Stream width:

Depth of capture:

Depth of water: to 50 feet

Collected by John E. McCosker, Robert K. Johnson, Terance D. Parr, & R.B. McConnaughey SIOT R/V Ellen B. Scripps Date: I: 25, 1970

Method of capture: Observation only

Orig. preserv.:

Time: mid-day (1200-1250)

MV 70-I-21 (Carl L. Hubbs & party)

Note on invertebrates seen: Stichopus; 3 species of urchins (Strongylocentrotus purpuratus in higher water, Liaclona many, Eucidaris many); Megathura (several), Nomisma common on Eisenia ~~on bases~~, Astraea very common.

Note on mammals seen (see Running notes, following note on fossils, for mid-day I: 25)

5. Heterodontus sp., cf. francisci: one adult

♂ taken by McConnaughey at depth of ca. 30 feet; kept alive to meet request by Leighton R. Taylor, Jr., and provable specimen (headless, Disc. 27 Sept '73)

26. Lymnothorax mordax: several large adults, ca. 2 m long, in crevices and pot-holes of large boulders.

35. Paralabrax clathratus: very common from 20 to 50 feet depth; many large adults.

40. Atherinopsis californiensis Leuckert MS: common at surface.

42. Seriola dorsalis: 2 seen in open water, about midwater, in 20 x 30 ft depth; one seen by McConnaughey estimated at 30 lbs over

47. Hyperprosopon n. sp.: common; not larger than ca. 150 mm.

Embiotoca n. sp.: common near bottom in cobbly areas; dark with some bars.

Brachyistius aleuticus: common.

48. Chromis cf. punctipinnis: juveniles common in shallow water.

Hypsypops cf. reticulatus: common; several juveniles with blue spots.

50. Bodianus diplotaenia: several small adults (ca. 30-40 cm); dark with apparent hump on head. Mixing with aggregations of Pimelometopon.

Pimelometopon pulchrum: no juveniles; many adults and young adults; very few ~~♀~~ -coloration individuals; more without some dark head and tail banding. Many large adult ~~males~~ males (to ca. 10 lbs) in "caves" ^(= recesses) and following divers.

Halichoeres semicinctus: very common; young schooling in aggregations near bottom; juveniles and adults very common. Males seen with blue axillary bar.

Oxygulis californica: common about Sargassum.

51. Medialuna californiensis: abundant, at ca. 10'-20' off bottom in 20 to 50 feet depth.

Esirella nigricans: small ones common.

59-61. - See interleaved sheet.

MV 70-I-21 (continued)

59. Lythrypnus dalli: very abundant, from 20 to 40 ft. depths at base of boulders and along vertical ledge associated with urchins (both Diadema and Eucidaris); apparently commoner than L. zebra.

Lythrypnus zebra: very common, but less apparent than L. dalli; many large ones (for the species); living in same habitat as L. dalli.

60. Gobiesox, thought to be G. eugrammus; not uncommon; in 20-30 feet depth associated with Diadema; observed by McCosker in cracks in vertical ledge. — When urchins were moved by diving knife, clingfish scurried to & close-by urchins in fashion described by Dr. David Greenfield.

Probably adults, 30-50 mm. long, with brownish background, with dark punctations.

61. Alloclinus holderi: very abundant; mostly 60-80 mm long; from depth of 15 to 40 ft.; coloration like that seen at Channel Islands; at base of boulders and gravel interphase; also under sloping ledges.

Heterostichus rostratus subsp.?

abundant in Sargassum-covered boulders, at depths of about 20-40 ft.; mottled brown; mostly large, to 30 cm. over

MV 70-I-21 (cont.)

61(cont.) Sibbonsia erroli: one, about 150 mm long, reddish brown mottling; appeared to have two lateral spots near peduncle and above anal; at depth of about 20 ft., over a Sargassum clump.

Ophioblennius steindachneri: one seen by McCosker at depth of 20 ft. atop a Sargassum-covered boulder. It was approached closely to ~~check~~ for positive identification; tan, with slightly darker head & 2 brown crescentic marks ~~below~~ behind eyes; length ca. 140 mm.

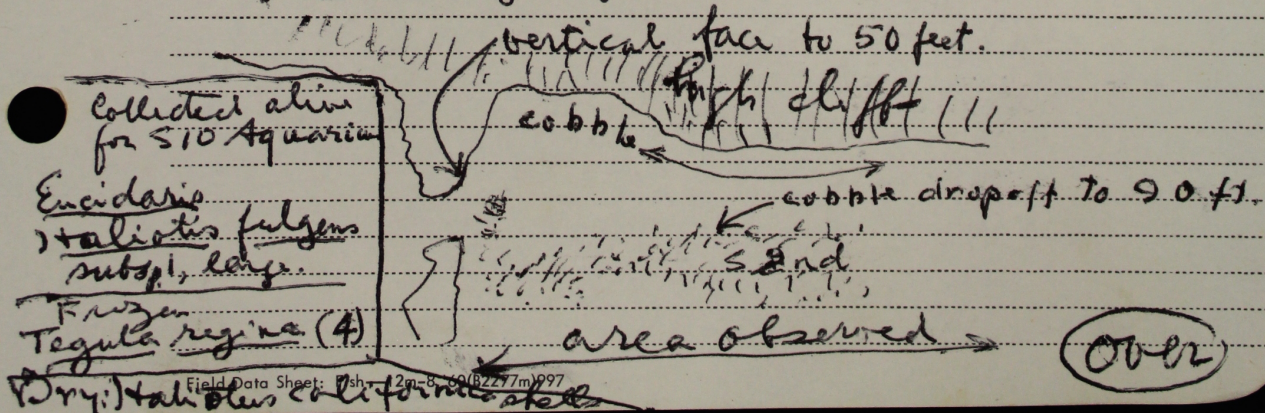
Tripterygia (Enneanectes sp. ?); seen by McCosker in a shallow crack ~~at depth~~ in 20-ft. vertical rock face, along with the species of Lythrypnus and ~~the~~ large urchins (Diadema). Gray and black with speckling; peduncle with a definite black band. Length ca. 50-70 mm.

John E. McCosker, with
some editing by Paul L. Hubbs

State & Country: Baja California, México Field No. _____
 County: _____ Map: H.O. 1688, 1956, rev., 1965
 Locality: Isla de Guadalupe, in Caleta Melpomene
immediately east of the Weather Station, just beyond
opening into Station Bay. Lat. 28° 53.0' N., Long. 118° 17.5' W.
 Water: clear, slightly contaminated; visibility ca. 100 ft.
 Vegetation: on boulder: Eucaria "forest"
Phyllospadix, and Sargassum (of 80 to 90 feet (see above)*)
 Bottom: large cobble & boulders; sand flat beyond depth
 Cover: _____ Temp.: _____
 Shore: _____ Current: much surge
 Dist. offshore: to 50 yards Stream width: _____
 Depth of capture: _____ Depth of water: to 90 feet
 Collected by _____
 Tide: _____ Date: I: 25: 1970
 Method of capture: _____
 Orig. preserv.: _____ Time: 1530-1615 hrs. PST

MV 70-I-22

Habitat quite different from that at Sta. 21: much more surge, somewhat less visibility (ca. 100 vs 150-200 ft.). More Stichopus and large sea urchins (Diadema) readily apparent. Bottom covered with discarded refuse and empty black and green abalone shells from settler ~~fishermen~~. The sand bottom at interphase with rocky area is somewhat silty and is less populated by fishes. No fishes directly on sand. Diadema and Stichopus many on boulders. A white Stichopus-like holothurian uncommon (one collected, but discarded). Dominant fish above rocks Paralabrax clathratus, Chromis punctipinnis, and Pimelometopon pulchrum.



over (MV 70-I-22)

- (5) Heterodontus sp. cf. francisci: searched for because folks at village said this shark, "~~is~~" is abundant and easily taken by divers; but "none" not one was seen.)

(26) Gymnothorax mardax: none encountered

FISHES OBSERVED

34. Diodon, presumably holacanthus: one smallish individual seen by Ronald B. McConnaughey on a sloping rocky area at depth of about 60 feet. He said it was not "the species that gets big (i.e., hystrix)" and that it lacked prominent spots (characteristic of hystrix); hence it is assumed that holacanthus was the species seen. New record for island.

35. Paralabrax clathratus: very abundant; many large adults; in both Eisenia and in large caves in rocks (i.e., recesses).

47. Embiotoca sp. cf. jacksoni, Brachyistius aleuticus, Hyperprosopon sp. cf. argenteum, "and Amphistichus? (a barred surgeon)", "all common in Eisenia forest and above sand in 40 feet" depth. [The "Amphistichus" is an enigma, unless it was made up of the more strongly barred examples of the Hyperprosopon - C. 10.]

50. Bodianus diplostaema: none seen.

Pimelometopon pulex: very abundant; nearly all with blackish male coloration;

no faint ♀ coloration seen on any.

Halichoeres semicinctus: many seen; juveniles to large adults.

Oxygaster californica: none seen;

- 48 Hyporhamphus sp. cf. rubicundus: quite common among boulders; both black-speckled juveniles and adults.

Chromis punctipinnis: quite common; both juveniles and adults

(48 cont.)

List continued

MV 70-I-22 (cont.)

46 (cont.). Azurina hiruudo: a few, swimming as pairs, among young of Chromis, about 1.5 times their size; ~~not~~ more ferriform body and yellow tail makes them stand out in the mixed schools. Photographed by McConaughy at a depth of about 40-50 feet, over Eisemia and boulders.

51. Medialuna californiensis: many in mid-water.

Girella nigricans:—juveniles and adults quite common in algae, but not over sand.

61. Alloclimurus holderi: very abundant.

Gibbonzia erroli: one adult seen by McComber.

Heterostichus rostratus subsp.: common; several large adults mottled brown; one large adult entirely olive.

John E. McCosker, somewhat
augmented & edited by
Carl H. Hobbs.