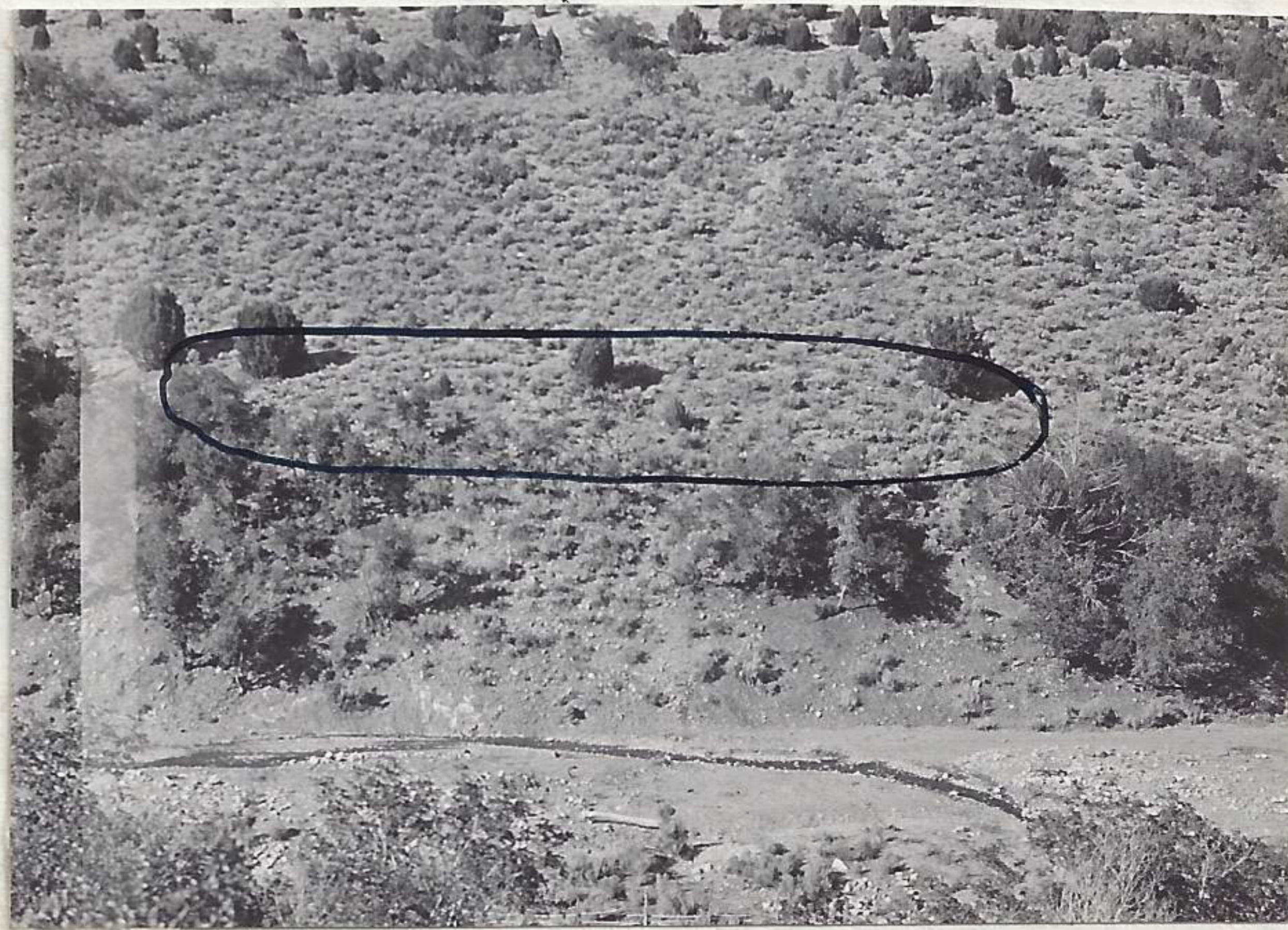


annoyed by the ectoparasites as evidenced ³⁹⁰⁸⁰³⁻⁸⁶ by their frequent scratching of their bodies. The one collected was heavily invested with fleas, particularly on the underside and toward the back or posteriorly. Destroyed this specimen. It was interesting to note that whenever a red-tail flew or soared by these squirrels they would call in a warning manner. If ^(myself) one was fortunate in seeing a hawk far down the canyon he would find that as the hawk moved progressively up canyon, the citellus calls would also move progressively up canyon with the flight of the hawk. Frequently calls were heard 400 feet up hillside as well as on wood pile near cabin. Wilmer reported finding a few specimens of Burneas earlier in the day. He had located a colony of these lizard on the north side of your canyon, directly opposite our station, and called me over to witness some interesting habits of these fellows. They are the form Burneas

_____ . Picture 82-8-8-39 shows the area and associational vegetation of the colony. The general area is rather isolated and confined to slope of the north side of canyon. Here the exposure allows for a greater maximum summer temperature range than does the south side. It appears that these Burneas had chosen the brink of an ancient elevated floor of a former canyon that has since eroded down to its present level. It may appear that the brink of such an elevation would receive less erosion than the general slope found directly above the colony. They are again more closely associated with the oak trees directly below them. It may be the association of several different factors other than the ones observed. It does appear coincidental that the brink of platform and oak growth should occur side by side. As we located new nests of these lizard an attempt was made to designate them by number and they to draw plan which was to be superimposed on a photograph of the area. The profile was not recorded by picture but a diagram was made to



82-8-8-39