

This morning Dr. Tanner, Wilmer, Harry Chandler and myself drove out to Pavell's Slough to collect a few frogs for demonstration and dissection purpose for General Zoology and Physiology. Left the University at 9:45 A.M. and drove directly to the Slough and directly west of Jersey Farm. The weather of the last 12 hours may shed some light upon the frequency of frogs etc. Last night it rained almost all night but did not materialize into snow except on higher elevations on mountains. The day from early morning promised to be a good one. Yesterday afternoon cold and threatening. Hunted in small sloughs and along creeks and ditch banks. The four of us collected 42 *Rana pipiens*. The largest measured 93 m.m. in length from nostril to end of tail bone. The smallest measuring 50 m.m. Coloration from light to dark vivid greens to light and dark browns. The brown phase dominated. When captured during 10:30 A.M. to 12:00 A.M. were placed in cage and were inactive and sluggish. Returned to University and at 3:00 P.M. after remaining in room for 2 hours were a little more than active. They would all jump to top of cage in unison. They were found congregated, in the fields, along stream where they were uniformly distributed. Other forms observed: yellow-headed blackbirds represented by four males in sloughs. The Brewer blackbird the most dominant bird represented by several flocks. Marsh Wrens generally distributed and very active. One marsh hawk flew near. Several forms of indistinguishable sparrows. Few *Succinea* snails. English sparrow only along main road. a rail called in slough. Some active muskrats keeping waters circulated by their numerous channels. A fox active and observed. *Thamnophis s. parietalis* near main stream. Some of the *Rana* called when placed in sock. One of them 54 m.m. in length called for sure.

10-7-39

Harry Rabbin reports master plans to be sent to California Monday. Water from river not to be used but water from lake which will eliminate sedimentation of harbor by river.

10-8-39

Drove out into country to check on Bird migration. Itinerary including mouth of Slate Canyon, Airport, Mouth Provo River, Curtis station on Provo Bench, Carterville, Mouth Provo Canyon, East Carterville to Provo. The most apparent migration observed was that of the Am. Robin. Indication of Robin movement at foothills near city junk pile. The main robin migration was found to be near the Sand Dunes 1.7 miles west of Curtis Station. Here the terrain is one of marshes and spring at the