

such a nature that they cannot be described. 411005-125  
appears so restful. In places the colored <sup>Every</sup> maple <sup>thing</sup> leaves  
covered the trail to depth of 4 or 5 inches with leave 1 foot in  
diameter. Shortly after leaving on trail found for the first time  
the Varied Thrush Sporeus noedus naevius. Found later as trip  
progressed that they were relatively common and generally distributed  
along the entire route. They were more generally associated with  
water. All birds found in this more dense timbered country. Was  
surprised to find them predominantly upon the ground or in under  
brush at base of large trees. When approached they would leave  
the entangled brush and shrubbery and would gain the upper  
branches of the taller trees only after a good deal of fumbling and  
biting of branches with their wings. In this respect they did not  
belong here but their shy disposition and elusiveness placed  
them with the thrush in belonging to the deep dense forests.  
They look like a robin as far as size and general color but when on  
a limb will try to place it between itself and the intruder. In some  
respects they act like a flicker in inspection from one position and  
then turning around and inspecting from another angle. They seem to  
scrutinize with some degree of intelligence. Their call is like the  
warning call of a junco but subdued in intensity. Once they gain  
the upper branches of conifer trees they assume a certain degree of  
confidence. Their actions seem to be between the true thrush  
and the open inhabiting robin. Saw in all approx 60 Varied  
thrush in groups of 4-6-8-12 and 15. They kept in compact groups.  
Few winter wrens. In general the bird life was scarce with an  
occasional flock of Penthestes and Setta carolinense grouped to-  
gether and then a period where forest was quite and dull and  
lifeless. At 12:25 found a Accipiter cooperi rather confident to  
my presence. It was fearless at 20' and as I walk by and be-  
yond it did an unusual thing by following along after me. It  
called like a swallow. I have never observed such action from  
a Cooper hawk. It was associated with Setta carolinense,  
Penthestes and Tamiasciurus near a small spring. The squirrel  
called continuously for 25 seconds without stopping to take a  
breath. At 4 mi post flushed 2 Dendrogapus fuliginosus sierra  
Occasional Hyloueta ustulata. 1:05 P.M. at 3 mi post found  
a group of 8 and 12 Varied thrush at about 200' separation. Some  
Varied thrush eating seeds of dogwood. Continued on up trail to  
ridge below Observation Tower and hence over to Berry Camp arriving  
at 2:20 P.M. 4 Dendrogapus f. sierra on ridge. Only evidence  
of Canis lictis was in more open trails on ridges where their droppings  
were frequently found. Eutamias in dense timber but unusual.