

remained essentially as of last year inspection. Eagle never seen after first observed upon arrival. It is likely that it has an alternate nest in the area but a thorough examination of the cone did not show signs of another nest. It is also possible that these birds will nest later. From the Point cones returned to Filmore and hence to Dog Valley. (see notes of 3-23-46 for location of eagle nest) where we visited the nest of another Golden Eagle. This nest is located approx 6 mile north of the Meclard, Beaver County line and on the main highway. On approach to the nest and about and about 1/2 block away, saw an eagle awkwardly flying up the canyon and alighted upon the nest in the cliffs. It apparent awkwardness may have been due to the presence of two deer at the base of the cliff and not over 50' from the nest. Bird did not leave nest until within 20 feet of nest. Dad recorded movie. Bird did not reappear in area while at nest. Took photo no. 5-3-30.47 of nest and eggs. The nest consisted of juniper, pinyon, artemisia, and cliffrose. On the edge of the nest was a Lepus californicus foot. Few Sialia currucoides in the canyon. From inspection of the distribution of the artemisia and juniper would say that it is a result of slope, drainage and soil.

mouth of Rock Canyon, Utah County, Utah

March 30, 1947

Mrs. and Mr. Lowell Miller collected a Peromyscus erinites from the mouth of Rock Canyon, N.E. of Provo. It was taken from the south side of the canyon among the rocky ledges and about 7 feet down canyon from Devils Kitchen. measured 298-101-22-27.8
3x1 embryos.


mouth of Rock Canyon, Utah Co., Utah

March 31, 1947

Lowell Miller collected another Peromyscus erinites from the mouth of Rock Canyon in identical same spot as of Mar. 30, 1947. It measured 188-96-21.6. Testis 7.5 x 13 mm.

Geneva Steel Plant, Utah Co., Utah

April 1, 1947

Larus californicus not laying as yet. About 30 excavated nests and some nesting material. Birds mainly established. As we proceeded down the reservoir dike (central one ) they would leave ground at about 30-100 feet. On a previous visit they would consentually leave at about 150 feet. The birds at the first part of the dike did not return but as we proceeded down the dike they would alight in back of us at about 80 feet showing that the birds near the end of the dike were farther along in the nesting process. Examined six regurgitated piles of insects bodies and legs. Few birds seemed to return to their restricted territories; others did not. No copulation observed. Several mallards