

38-6-25-49 *Cryptochiton stelleri* ⁴⁹⁰⁶²⁵⁻¹⁵ taken
from low tide on rock-associated with *Strogylus*-
Centralis and a few *Agabuccinum*.

26 June

False Bay, San Juan Island, San Juan County, Washington.
Started preliminary investigation of False Bay. Transect established
from point 198 m east of center of channel of Fresh Water Creek at
north end of bay, to ^{the highest} point on largest rock island at entrance of
channel into bay. This transect runs to the east side of the last
large ^{eratic} rock in the bay. Linear distances of 1100 feet from north
edge of bay to edge of low tide. Staked at 5 m intervals to first
100 m. Hence every 50 m out to water edge. Accompanying maps
and transect line follows: General observations made this 10 m
at False Bay. One *Haliaeetus leucophalus alascensis* circled the
area and flew from the south. *Corvus b.* reacted by calling and pursuing
Larus glaucescens continually in area and number appears 35
as permanent residents. This number fluctuates. They
are generally found at the tidal edge and when tide moves
in they follow and remain upon the sands and probing
rocks until forced to move beyond. They do more feeding
as the tide goes out. Observed 7 instances of gulls taking
Clinocardium cordis from superficial sands at outer bar, an
area of 600^m linear x 30 m width of the outer barrier sand bar.
One other instance observed. These gulls fly with a *Clinocardium*
to about 30 m high and then drop it upon the sand where it
was immediately inspected again. These shells were dropped
on the sands and apparently did no harm. In certain areas
of rocks and boulder zones at north end of transect observed
many ^{dead} shells of *Clinocardium* and *Macoma recta* and are
wondering if possibly this accumulation was due to the
dropping of these shells upon these rocks. Whether this
was intentional or just accidental that the shell was dropped
upon a rock is not known. If this should be intentional
one should find them on the rocky slopes adjoining outer
limits of coast and bay edges. Three *Ardea herodias*
flamingo in tide pools adjoining outer sand bar. They leave
when one approaches the area. Six *Grampus nectipinnis* (Cope)
working some 200 m beyond last island in bay. They were
frequently observed during the morning. From an examination
of rock surfaces find evidence of continental-like glacier once this
area with all striae trending in a southern direction. The
bay proper is no doubt created by glacial action. Examined these
striae and rocks mountain in all area in bay and above bay
level to higher hills. Few erratics on west side of bay channel.
The accumulation of boulders and gravel at the north end of
bay can probably be explained on the basis of three or four
consideration. It may more likely be the remains of a terminal
moraine which has been disrupted by wave action, or they may
have accumulated as a result of placement by trees which
have taken them to this point in their roots, or they may