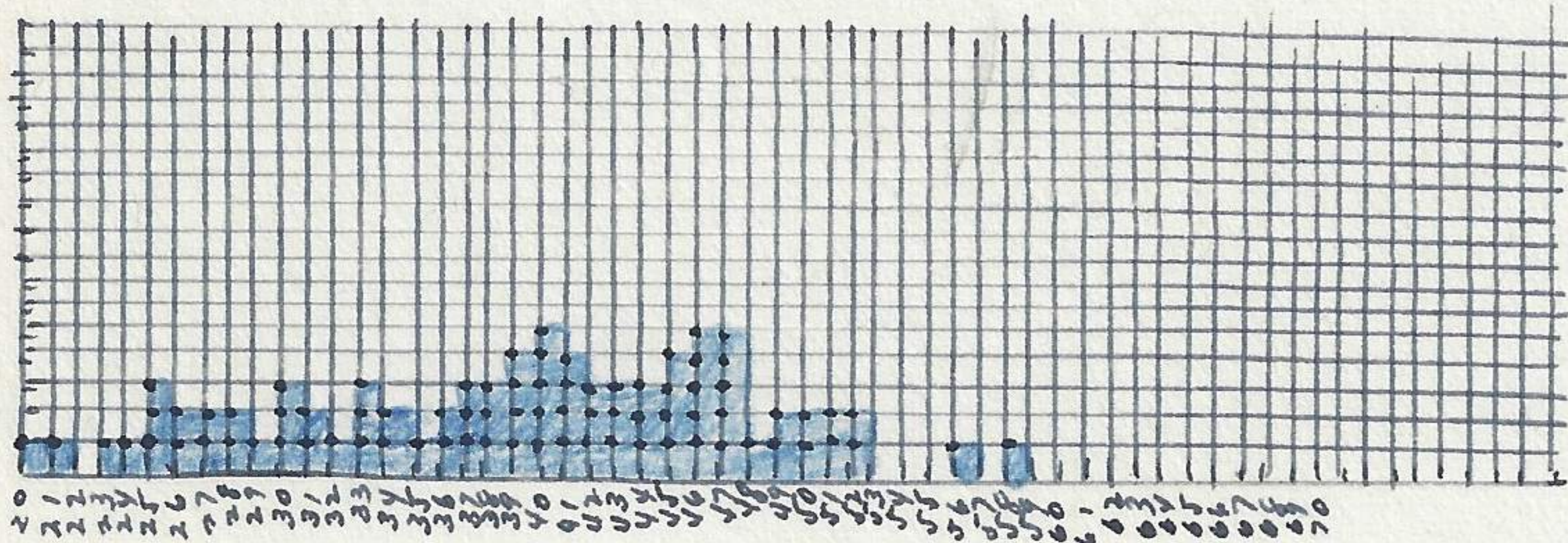


Penthestes rufescens rufescens  
Setta canadensis  
Certhia familiaris occidentalis  
Turdus migratorius caurinus  
Nyctocorax ustulata ustulata  
Bombycilla cedrorum  
Wilsonia pusilla chrysola  
Spinus pinus pinus  
Spinus tristis salicamans  
Pipilo maculatus oregonus  
Junco oregonus saundersi  
Spizella passerina arizonae  
Zonotrichia leucophrys pugetensis  
Sturnella neglecta  
Otocoris

Oceanographic Laboratory, San Juan Island, San Juan Co., Washington.

Aug 3.

opened Transennella tantilla from sample of 450(i)-7-11-49 and counted young from the No. 5 m.m specimen. Lower reading = unit of measurement in which 50 = .7 m.m. **83** young in the two packages ranging from a recognizable spherical form 20 units in length to 5 units in length. Largest specimen .7 m.m.



Parber Reef, San Juan Islands, San Juan County, Washington  
 5 Aug. 1949

This A.M. Annette, myself and group visited Parber Reef at the north end of Orcas Island. This reef is only exposed at periods below high tide. It is characterized by the differential erosion of upturned beds of slate and harder rocks of possibly Cretaceous? formation. The animals and plants are rich in species but the life form is beaten down so to speak and the result is quite different than other more protected places. The starfish were dominant (Pisaster ochraceus and a few Evasterias) plus smaller forms. Along with the great numbers of starfish were the lack of good numbers of Mytilus. Pholidocera pinnata in the <sup>soft</sup> rocks at low tide level. Some of the Chiton and other gastropod & polydora used these holes as protection.