

studied geological profile of this mix up and still at last as to the logical answer. The stratum dip to the north but not abrupt enough to account for the the total replacement of the Shinarump formation that should normally carry across from the overhanging Shinarump to the north side of ~~the~~ forks. a normal fault could account for it but still the formation on north side is absolutely foreign and does not fit in ~~any~~ the sequence of formations above the Shinarump. I know of no stratum in the Chiricahua that has this type of rock. It looks more like Navaho. Leaving the Moki Tanks Canyon and soon making progress across the flats. Observed a Pygmy Nuthatch among the junipers and piñon tree on ^{west side} flats and collected a *Psittiparus murinus plumbeus* about 1 mile east of divide (814 J.B) feeding in association of the Gnatcatchers. It was in own flock of about 8 birds.

5:30. Low clouds capping peaks on west side of Indian Gulch. and distant Navaho peaks. Beginning to rain and rather cool. Arrived at divide at 6:00 P.M. and leaving the circled Cliffs behind followed down slippery trail to N.S. trending Indian Gulch where we arrived at 6:13. Arrived at point where Indian Canyon leaves the N.S. trend canyon and bears to the N.W. at 6:40 being uneventful along the gulch.

Collected a Spurred Towhee at 6:45 while singing in top of tree. Four others were seen singing and ruffling feathers in rain. between 6:45 and 7:00 when we reach first spring on north side of canyon. Has been raining steadily since 6:00 P.M. met Wilmer & Glick and commenced our search for a water-proof cave to shelter our water soaked bodies. Investigated sides of canyon wall from spring to Indian Cone at Gate where trail leads up out of Indian Gulch. Only one other site was at all favorable and it was located about 300' up lateral canyon leading N.E. from a point where Indian Gulch trends west from its N.W. trend. This one experienced proved to me and explained just why one doesn't find more Indian site in the many favorable looking caves. It is for this one reason that they are not protected from the rain. Many sites are seen in good weather that appear to be good shelters from the elements but when the real test comes along one finds that the water creeps down over the apparently protected roof above and drips on the floor of the cave. and then again the rain drops at edge of cave and splashes back on to protected floor. I have since wondered if the abnormal congregation of cliff inhabited people is not in a direct ratio with the available ^{or limited} caves that are water-proof in the vicinity. and not because of the gregarious tendencies of these ancient peoples.