

This evening collected a flying ant from inside Bee House. no 880207-1

Feb. 8, 1988

7 sightings of bald eagles between 7:00 AM and 9:30 AM.
2 hooded mergansers ♀ and ♂ fed in front Bee House approx. 20' from shore. Female dove 5 times as frequently as ♂.

880207-1 *Peromyscus m. hallisteri* 176-84-22-19 — 24gms ♂
From Bee House.

1:50 P.M. 16 mew gulls (5 adult, 6 second winter, 5 first winter) fished area from Otter Cove to Spring Cove on a systematic basis, keeping a group formation and circling above water from contact to 20' high. ^{waves but no whitecaps} Out from shore up 5' to 40'. When a candlefish was found, the gull would dive and either consume while on water or fly into air and consume in flight. Most diving gulls were successful. This behavior is of general distribution to concentrated diving into ball of fish. At 2:01 P.M. a single river otter, while under water captured a first year mew gull as the gull fed on a candlefish while resting on the water. The attack was from rear of the mew gull at a point of body and upper wing (humerus). The appearance was an otter with extended wings from its head. The kill was almost instantaneous or at least the struggle feeble from almost the beginning. The bird was taken approx. 12' from shore and from the first the bird was moved landward. From near contact with shore (2 feet) the otter moved π around Boundary Point. I picked up camera and glasses and went to Boundary Point to see if otter may have stopped at Otter Cove to feed on bird but did not see the otter at any point along ^{to} the visible shoreline. From the time the otter captured the mew gull, Boundary Point, all the mew gulls circled immediately overhead and called. The otter maintained its hold on the gull as pictured above which proved to be a detriment for forward navigation as the wings would dip into water and impede forward movement. The otter tail continually extended above and beneath the water in adjustment to the resistance of the wings and head of the gull.

