

581006-255

up the Canyon. Collected all the specimens in the morning from 8:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M. All the *Eutamias* collected were at the mouth of the Canyon and within 80' of each other. They prefer the very mouth and are found in association with the larger trees to be found there. Oaks and maples predominate. There appeared to be an abnormal congregation of these animals at this point. It could have been possible that the larger trees and more open portion of the Canyon was preferred to the more or less narrow portion beyond. Their warning calls could be heard from many angles, some coming from dense brush on hillside, some among the rocky cliffs and slides, some in the opening and others in bottom of deeply bedded gulch. Collected the following.

- (88338 J.B) *Eutamias, d. utah.* In top of oak tree calling
- (88438 J.B) " " " " " " " " " " " "
- (88538 J.B) In top of maple tree calling. *E. d. utahensis.*
- (88638 J.B) *E. d. utahensis.* In top of dead maple tree calling.
- (88738 J.B) On ground in bottom of gulch. Was being chased by another chipmunk. Could have been breeding.
- (88833 J.B) In oak tree calling.
- (89938 J.B) In top of oak calling.
- (89038 J.B) In top of oak tree calling.

The shufeldti junco (?) sp., about 15 in flock, several robins were also observed here. One *Neotoma* nest was examined at base of ledge near bottom of gulch. It had only green dried leaves closely hugging cliff. Very little debris was associated with these leaves. However about 10' away and along the same cliff was a normally constructed nest of dead, dry sticks. The next collecting point was about 1 mile above the mouth of Diamond Fork. This Canyon had been used for a quarry and considerable red rock is exposed on both sides on gully. About 15 *Eutamias*, *consobrinus* and *utahensis* were found in the Canyon and again near the mouth. They were not found in the tops of the trees and were considerably more wary. This may have been due to the time to day.