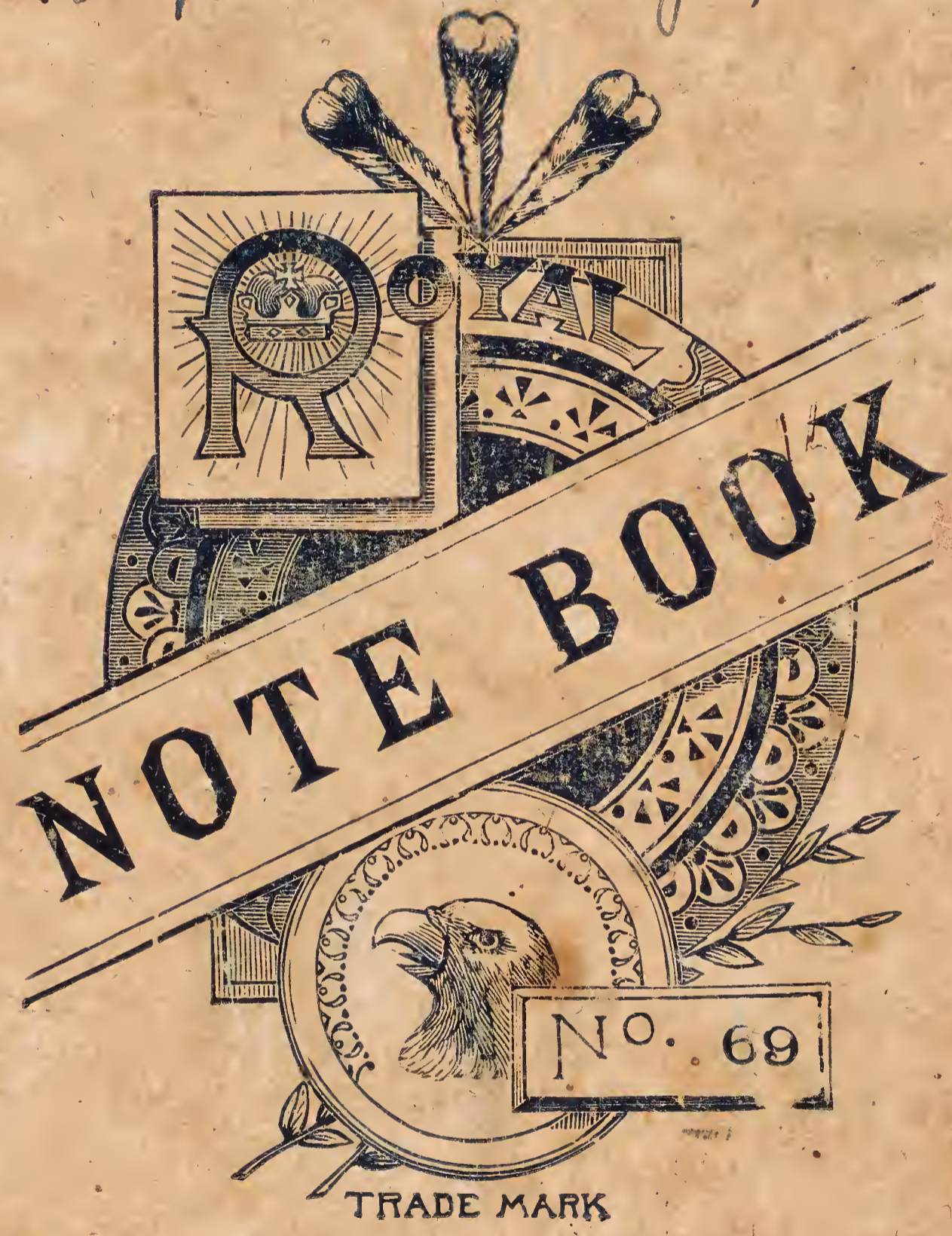


Private Journal
~~General Notes~~

E. A. Goldman

~~12~~ 12.

Apr. 21, 1898 to May 1, 1899



1898-1899

Apr. 21st 1898 to May 1st 1899.

Alta Mira, Pinalipas to
Hozales, Arizona.

Apr. 21st. Las Tomas.

Came out to this point today distant about 4 leagues in a northerly direction from Alta Mira. L. T. is a small village situated on some salt marshes and within a league of the Gulf. Salt is taken out and shipped from Alta Mira in large quantities. Back of the town are extensive, partly open llanos of arid tropical character.

Lepus, a white sided jack-rabbit with two black stripes on back of neck is rather common in certain spots

Valles.

on the open parts of the plain
back of the town. One may go
for miles without seeing one and
suddenly on entering a small
patch of ground which seems to be
particularly suited to them sometimes
six or eight suddenly jump out and
start off in various directions at
the same moment. They are very
little hunted here and not at all
wild.

Columbus. Rather common on the
open plains near Las Tomas.

Canis latrans. Said to not
uncommon here and occasionally
kill sheep.

Apr. 22. Alta Mira.

Return here in the afternoon
having secured a pair of the
jackrabbits at Las Tomas and a few
other specimens.

Apr. 23

See Mr. Nelson on train and
make a short and unsuccessful
search for Meleagris in afternoon.

Apr. 24. Tampico.

Joined Mr. Nelson at Tampico.

Apr. 25-26. Remain

at Tampico preparing to leave
for trip to Jililla, San Luis Potosí.

Apr. 27. Valles. San Luis Pt.

Were surprised this morning by

a visit from Mr. Pringle and his assistant. Take train on Mex. Cent. Ry. to Valles where we arrive about 7:30 P.M. Found no transportation of train and were obliged to walk over to town situated about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mi. south of the station. Valles is a small town but is the head of a district.

Apr. 28.

Remain at Valles and arrange for outfit for Jililita trip.

Crows. A heavy storm came up this afternoon and just before it struck the town I saw a flock of about 50 of these crows as they flew away. They fly very unsteadily, pitching first one direction then in another and all of them 'cawing' while on the wing. The note of this bird is quite different from that of *C. mexicanus* from the west coast. That of *C. mex.* being pitched in a much higher key.

Apr. 29. Santa Cruz. Left

Valles this morning and travelled about 11 leagues in a southerly direction to little village of Santa Cruz.

Road. Led today through country nearly level in character and quite similar to that about Valles.

Apr. 30. Huehuetlan. S.G.P.

Made about $7\frac{1}{2}$ leagues today

gradually up hill. We reached
Paucaampiti about noon and $1\frac{1}{2}$ leagues
more brought us to Huahuatán. The
latter part of the way was rather
hilly but there is no great change
in the character of the country.

May 1st. Jililla, S.P.
Left Huahuatán and made 8 leagues
largely up hill over a very bad
road. Altitude of Jililla must be
3000 or 4000 ft.

Road. From Huahuatán we
descended into a fine valley
a couple of miles across, watered
by a fine river. After crossing the
river with our surfit in a canoe
we began the ascent on the other
side. Here we first struck the hills
which form a part of the Jililla
group of mountains. These mts. are
made up of limestone which over
a large part of their surfaces
crop out and is broken up into
a "pedregal" so that it is hard
to climb over it or

Coffee. A number of plantations
have been started near Jililla and
the young coffee looks thrifty and
is growing rapidly. The hard freeze
which occurred three years ago nearly
killed the old trees but they are
growing up rapidly again now.

Mts. The highest point

Valles,

Gopher.
Heteromys.
Lepus.
Peromyscus.
Squodon
Sciurus

near Jilitta or rather of the group
of mts about Jilitta is the Cerro
San Juan. This mt. is evidently
pretty high. People describe peaks
on the higher part of the mt. and
say that the summit is almost
devoid of vegetation. One man thought
it would take 4-5 days to make
the trip up on foot through the
forest from Jilitta. The rainy sea-
son is beginning in the mountains
and we decided to give up working
the mountain for the present and
will return to Valles.

May 2. Left Jilitta and
returned to ranch near Huachuca

May 3. Continue on
back to Santa Cruz.

May 4. Valles. Arrive
here today.

May 5. Spent party
in celebrating "Victory at Manila"
with Mr. W. W. Burton.

Valles is the head of the district
but is a small place of little
importance. The country about the
town is tolerably level and
~~somewhat~~ similar in character
of vegetation to the country

Valles

Small br. Hawk.
Tinamou.
Vireo flavoviridis.
Ortalis
Poliophtila
Dryobates scalaris
Zenaidura macroura
Thryothorus maculatus
Polioptila
Cardinalis
Chickadee.
Selasphorus (have nest)
Melanerpes.
Campylorhynchus guat.
Geothlypis sedgwickii.
Catherpes mex.
Catherpes mex.
Dives dives.
Geothlypis superciliosa.

lying along the coast.

May 8. Velasco. Move down here from Valles today. We were told this would be good locality for deer and turkeys but on arriving here we found the country covered with dense, low forest nearly impenetrable on account of the wild pineapples. We met here a man named Fletcher who advised us to go down to Chijol one station farther on in the direction of Tampico.

May 9. Chijol. This afternoon I went out along "brechas" in the forest and killed two specimens of the small gray squirrel. We take the train in the evening at Velasco and reach Chijol about 9 o'clock where we found nothing but a telegraph station improved from an old fashioned caboose. We sleep in an empty freight car which we find standing on the siding.

May 10.

Spent hunting deer without any success on my part. A hunter

Alta Mira.
Canis latrans.
Tamandua tetradactyla.

we have with us from Velasco
killed two. I killed a rattlesnake
nearly six ft. long.

May 11. Tampico.

We did some deer hunting this
morning and our native hunter
was the only one who succeeded
in killing one. I killed a few
quails in the afternoon (Cobras).

We took the train in the evening
for Tampico where we arrive about
8 o'clock.

May 12-13.

Remain in Tampico

Alta Mira.
May 14, come out here
by Monterey and Gulf R.R. In the
afternoon I went out to Gas Tomas
the little town engaged in taking
out salt and situated about 12 mi.
north of here.

May 15 Spent
hunting for jackrabbits on the open
plains near Gas Tomas. Secure
two specimens.

May 16

Alta Mira.

Tree Duck.
Guiraca caerulea,
Flycatcher (Pork-tailed)
Molleguma's (Yellow tail.)
Dives
Meleagris.
Mimus

Return to Alta Mira having secured my jackrabbits, columns. Shot several specimens of the species found here. They are very abundant at Gas Town and not at all wild.

May 17.

Sciurus. Went hunting this afternoon for small gray squirrels and secured one specimen.

Tree Duck. Shot one of a pair that I found sitting on the topmost branch of an old oak about 5 o'clock in the evening. The survivor flew and circled about overhead high in the air and alighted once or twice calling frequently for its mate.

May 20.

Nothocercus. Shot a Pinnacou this morning as it ran along in a narrow trail ahead of me.

Meleagris. Saw an old gobbler today fly from a patch of brush about an Indian hunter and I were within 100 yds. of him although we were not making any noise and were approaching the place very cautiously. This turkey and his mate have been seen several times lately, not far from the same spot by native hunters but no one has been able to approach them.



The turkeys appear to be nesting here now although flocks of 6-10 birds may still be met with occasionally. Young birds the people say begin to appear in the mo. of June. The nests are placed on the ground on the plains in clumps of grass or occasionally in Chaparrals.

Psilorthinus. Birds here belonging to this genus have the bill with bright yellow or black. Cattle. Fat are worth at present according to a ranchman \$40 to \$60 per head in Pampos. They are raised until 3 or 4 years old mainly on the plains north of the Pampa river and are fattened for market in the pampas south of it. They are put into the pampas in Oct. and taken out in May or Apr. so that the pampas can be burned before the rainy season begins. Bulls 3 yrs. old ready to fatten are worth \$25 at present on the ranches on the plains north of the Pampas. They are not usually castrated until ready to put into the pampas to fatten. Sometimes the testicles are removed in the ordinary manner but commonly it is done "a maná" a method by which they are sterilized without removing the testicles.

Seasons. Rains last from June 1st to Dec 1st approximately.

Victoria

- Peromyscus (com. sp.)
- " (sm. brown sp.)
- Helomys.
- Reithrodontomys.
- Lepus (cottontail)
- ~~Myomys~~
- ~~Myomys~~
- Sigmodon ~~negligens~~ 12419

Victoria.

Meleagris. Ran across a flock running in the $\frac{1}{2}$ forest $\frac{1}{2}$ plains country north of Alta Mira. They ran rapidly but when they found that I was chasing and netting them flew. They were heavier from the ground somewhat like a *Cathartes*.

veg. Guassima - Duralote tree, guaraba, Guanchil, acacias, mesquites, Kerens, Opuntias, Taxodium, Ophe.

Stony. In San Luis Potosi St. car conductor stops his car long enough for passengers to get off and take a drink. On some of the northern towns they stop cars long enough for ladies to get off and pay calls.

veg. Yucca, wild pineapple

May 22, Victoria, Tam. Leave Alta Mira and move up here. Road, all of the way passes through and over rather plain hilly country. The country is almost level but there is probably several hundred ft. difference in altitude between the two places.

veg. changes very slightly soon after leaving the country about Alta Mira. The mesquite becomes the most characteristic form of vegetation, just north

Victoria,

Columba mexicanus
Harporhynchus curvirostris,
" " *longirostris*,
Crotophaga sulcirostris,
Zenaidura macroura,
Sporophila moreletti,
Columbigallina passerina
Mimus polyglottos,
Polyborus cheriway,
Columba
Geococcyx californianus,
Cardinalis capicaudatus,
Vireo belli,
Empidonax macrourus,
Catharista atrata,
Vireo flavoviridis,
Tyrannus couchi,
Scardafella inca,
Merula tamanlipensis,
Melanerpes formicivorus,
Dryobates scalaris
Ceryle cabanisi,
Melospiza leucoptera,
Zenaidura macroura,
Psittorhynchus morio,
Myiarchus laurencii,
Amazona (broad red band on forehead)
Acridinops,
Passerina leclanchetii?
Columba flavirostris,
Spizella p. mex?,
Progne chalybea,
Outadqua desbairii.

Of Gonzales and at other points
I noticed a strange plant to me.
It is somewhat like a yucca
with drooping leaves,

May 23.

Merula tamanlipensis. Found
this bird rather common along
the river here this afternoon.
Its habits are similar to the same
as those of *M. grayi*. It was heard
singing several times during
the afternoon and I saw them
sitting among the dense foliage
of the large trees along the
river. They have the habit of
keeping well out of sight among
the foliage on the opposite side
of the tree as one approaches.

Victoria.

Myiodynastes luteiventris
Orpithion. (sm. sp. Vireo)
Hummer. (rufous tail and under
tail coverts)

Parus atricristatus.

Chordeiles tyroensis

Myiophobus ceruleiceps.

Trogon (redbellied)

Rufous (com. sm. sp.)

Melanerpes

Seturus (old forest)

Leptotila

Corvus sinuatus.

Parachanna? (unclear)

Myiophobus tyroensis

Alcedo (unclear)

Pipilo (unclear) fasciatus.

Ceryle (unclear) palmarum.

Ceryle (unclear) palmarum.

Alcedo (unclear) (unclear).

Myiophobus (unclear)

Myiophobus (unclear)

Journal.

make no more (unclear) (unclear)

(unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

(unclear) (unclear) (unclear) the bank in

(unclear) (unclear) (unclear) the ground

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Return with (unclear) (unclear) (unclear)

Jan 21. La Muela.

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Durango.

- Putorius (12631)
- Neotoma (12632)
- Spemophetus (sm. sp.) (12633)
- " macromys. (12660)
- Dipodomys (12634)
- Thomomys (12635)
- Peroquatus (12636)
- Peromyscus (sp.)
- " (medium)
- " (sm. fr.)
- Reithodonomys 12654
- Heteromys (12642)
- Sigmodon fulviventer (12644)
- Bassaris (12655)
- Nectinomys (12661)
- Lepus (cot) (12678)
- " (jack) (12679)
- Canis latrans.

Durango.

- Pipilo fuscus
- Leptodermis mex. from
- Salpinctes obsoletus.
- Catherpes mex.
- Melospiza leucopleura.
- Chelidon erythrogaster.
- Helodytes
- Amphispiza bilineata
- Dryobates scalaris.
- Sayornis saya.
- Colaptes auratus.

✓
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Durango

Name of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~institution~~ to be filled in on typed page #

G-238

June 19.

San Luis Potosi. Make ten miles to this place today. M. is the terminus of the Vaquez road. Rio Verde Ry. and is the point we have been heading for ever since leaving Victoria.

June 20th Left Matamoros by train and changing at Vaquez to the National reached Saltillo in the night.

June 21st Monterrey, N.M. Came on here this morning and leave in the afternoon for Durango where we arrive about 8 P.M.

June 22. Ponson. Coah.

June 23. Durango. Durango. Leave Ponson at 9 A.M. and arrive here at 3 P.M. R.R. from Ponson to Durango follows level plain.

Durango is a thriving city of 25-30000 people. Is located in a fine valley with low hills close by. Just north of the town is situated the famous iron mt called the Cerro del Mercado. This is a hill ~~about~~ about 200 ft high and irregular shape consisting almost entirely of iron ore.

Name of ~~fun~~
~~Illustration~~ to be
filled in on typed
page #

G-238

Durango.

- Putorius (2631)
- Neotoma (2632)
- Spemophetus (sm. sp) (2633)
- " macromys. (2660)
- Dipodomys (2634)
- Thomomys (2635)
- Perognathus (2636)
- Peromyscus (l. sp)
- " (medium)
- " (sm. fr.)
- Reithrodontomys 2654
- Heteromys (2642)
- Sigmodon fulviventris (2644)
- Bassaris (2655)
- Nectinomys (2661)
- Lepus (cot) (2678)
- " (jack) (2679)
- Canis latrans.

Durango.

- Pipilo fuscus
- Carpodacus mex. from
- Salpinctes obsoletus.
- Catherpes mex.
- Melospiza leucopleura.
- Chelidon erythrogaster.
- Helodytes
- Amphispiza bilineata
- Dryobates scalaris.
- Troglodytes aedon.
- Colaptes auratus.

Durango.

and some other species have been seen in common along the road everywhere.

June 19. Matuhuala.

San Luis Potosi. Make ten miles to this place today. M. is the terminus of the Vaqueas road. Rio Verde R.R. and is the point we have been heading for ever since leaving Victoria.

June 20th. Left Matuhuala by train and changing at Vaqueas to the National reached Saltillo in the night.

June 21st. Monterrey, N.M. Came on here this morning and leave in the afternoon for Durango where we arrive about 8 P.M.

June 22. Torreon. Coah. Come on here early in the morning.

June 23. Durango. Durango. Leave Torreon at 9 A.M. and arrive here at 3 P.M. R.R. from Torreon to Durango follows level plain.

Durango is a thriving city of 25-30000 people. Is located in a fine valley with low hills close by. Just north of the town is situated the famous iron mt called the Cerro del Mercado. This is a hill ~~about~~ about 200 ft. high and irregular shape consisting almost entirely of iron ore.

Durango.

Zenaidura macroura.
Scardafella inca.
Harporhynchus curvirostris.
Corvus sinuatus
Trochilus rufus
Chordeiles lbt.
Myiarchus (ash throated)
Ornithion.
Carpodacus aura
Gambusia l. eximius?
Amphisp. ? sm. sp.
Zenaidura macroura

El Salto.

Sciurus durangi.
" apach.
Sigmodon
Microtus.
Peromyscus
" "
Neotoma
Peromyscus
Mephitis
Onychomys
Ursus
Canis latrans?
" lupus?
Thomomys
Pomias
Felis concolor.
Dicolyles tajacu.

July 9.

Leave Durango and make about 38 mi. in a westerly direction and camp in the pine woods.

Road ascended very gradually all day. A few mi. out from town we struck first a few oaks and later a few stunted pines and these gradually became larger as we ascended. The woods are open or underbrush almost entirely absent.

July 10. Hano Grande.

Broke camp and travel about 28 mi. in a S.W. direction to the ranch of Hano Grande.

Road still ascended very gradually and timber becomes somewhat larger.

July 11. El Salto.

Continue in a S.W. direction about 12 miles to the Hda. of El Salto situated in the pine woods at an altitude of about 8400 ft. near the highest part of the Sierra Madre here.

Road continued to ascend gradually. Pines are larger here but are rather small compared with pine forests on mts. elsewhere.

Mts. The Sierra Madre here does not appear properly to form a range of mts but merely high tablelands or mesas. These vary somewhat

in level. Areas of 50-100 a. lie almost on a level and then just
just perhaps a sharp rise of
30-40 ft. occurs and then another
level area. These mesas extend to
the westward to a definite point and
end abruptly and the slope is very
rapid toward the west coast.

See *Pinus* (sev. sp.), *Quercus* (sev. sp.),
alder (very small), *Madroño*, *Jupino*.

July 17.

Sciurus arizonae. This species is
excessively abundant here. We have
never found squirrels so abundant
or tame at any other locality.
They may very often be seen on the
ground ~~rather~~ about but live
mainly in the *Pinus* in which
they build nests among the
branches. They often scold so low
that they can scarcely be heard
when one approaches the tree in
which they are hiding.

Sciurus arizonae. This species
has very different habits from the
preceding species. It lives mainly
among the oaks and ~~often~~
those seen so far have usually
been on the ground and when
chased run at once to the tree
in which they probably live and
disappear inside the trunk.

El Salto.

Merula
Certhia mexicanus?
Merula migratoria
Sialia
Anthroctonus
Aegialitis
Aphelocoma
Cyanocitta
Cheledon erythrogastrus
Spinus notatus.
Melanerpes formicivorus.
Campylorhynchus imperialis
Comptosia typhis.
Cardellina
Corvus sinuatus
Colaptes cafer.
Dendrocolaptes.
Basilinna leucotis.
Sitta carolinensis
pygmaea.
Dryobates
Myadestes
Spizella socialis
Zonotrichia cinerea
Melospiza (song sparrow)
Catherpes aud.
Ara militaris.
Zenaidura macroura.
Columba fasciata.
Ptilinopus
 Strange Thrush,
 Water ouzel
 Evening Grosbeak

Specimens of this species are much larger than those of *S. duranji*.

Spinus duranji, color gray above and white below. In middle of back a large longitudinal patch of chestnut.

Sigmodon. One was seen running about in daytime.

July 20.

Spinus duranji. As I approached one of these squirrels while on the ground this morning it climbed slowly up on the base of a pine to a point about 3 ft. from the ground where it flattened itself out and remained perfectly motionless with its back toward me. Evidently thinking itself invisible.

Microtus. Rather common among the saccaton grass along streams on the top of the Sierra. They usually prefer the borders of patches of saccaton near where plenty of fresh green vegetation is growing. Their holes usually enter the ground above high water mark and have at least two runways leading out from them. Sometimes the runways lead in opposite directions and often they form a V from the entrance of the burrow. The runways of a

El Salto,

Pyramus
Pipilo maculatus.

single animal often extend
15 or 20 yds.

July 24, Camp near
Los Navios. We leave El Salto
this morning with the man who
has it rented and make about
12 leagues on our way back to
Durango. We make camp in the
pine woods this evening.

July 25, Durango.
Reach town again today after
travelling about 14 leagues.
Weather during past few days
has been rather dry but a heavy
shower caught us on the road
today. The showers frequently cover
a very limited extent of country
and as we passed on we soon
left the area covered by the
shower behind and entered
a tract which was perfectly dry.

Thomomys
Neotoma
Corynorhinus

Swallow (cliff)
Polioptila caerulea
Agelaius vociferus
Gallus l. eschscholtzii
Pyramus
Sturnella m. m.
Chelidon erythrogaster

and after the first year, the
mts. appear to rise from the
abruptly steep back of the city of
Savoy.

Thomomys
Neotoma
Corynorhinus
Sturnella
Chelidon

July 29. Found a fine variety of
plants here. The
vegetation is of a low bushy
nature. There are many small
flowers of various colors. The
ground is covered with small
plants. The soil is very rich
and the water is very pure.
The climate is very pleasant.
The people are very friendly.
The food is very good.

Aug 9th

Left Santiago and reached a
ranch called Los Sauces 16
miles in a westerly direction
from Santiago

Aug 10

Made 36 mi. in a n. easterly
course to Hda. of Ramos.

Aug 11

Travelled about 40 mi. in a

northerly course to town of Inde.

Aug 12 & 13. ~~th~~

Remained at Inde.

Aug. 14. ~~th~~

Left Inde and made about 13 mi. in a N.W. course to town of El Oro.

Aug. 15. ~~th~~

Made about 35 mi. in a N. & westerly course and camped $\frac{1}{2}$ way between El Oro and Guanacevi, Durango.

Aug 16. ~~th~~

Made 22 mi. in a westerly course to the town of Guanacevi which is situated at about 7000 ft. altitude.

Aug. 17. ~~th~~

Remained at Guanacevi

Aug. 18. ~~th~~

Left Guanacevi and travelled in a northerly course for about 16 mi. and camped at an altitude of about 8500 ft. in the mts.

Aug. 19. ~~th~~

Travelled 22 mi. a little W. of N. across the Sierra Madre at from 8-9000 ft. elevation.

Aug. 20. ~~th~~

Made about 21 mi. in a west. & north course across the mts. to Piedra Farga at about 8000 ft.

Aug. 21

Today we continued on toward Guadalupe y Calvo for about 18 mi. and camped in the pine woods at about

8000 ft.

Aug 22nd

Travelled about 24 mi. today in a northerly course and reached the Hda del Pule belonging to Mr. Peter Garquier. El Pule is situated at the base of Mt. Mohinora, at an elevation of about 7000 ft.

Aug 28th to 31st

Remained at El Pule working the vicinity.

Sept 1st to 5th

Remained at El Pule, and on latter date prepared to leave for Paranal, Chihuahua.

Sept. 6th

Left El Pule and made about 25 miles in a southerly course and camped on the spot we occupied the night before reaching El Pule.

Sept. 7th

Made about 30 mi. in a southerly course and reached San Julian at about 7500 ft. altitude.

Sept. 8th

Made about 28 mi. in a T.E. course and camped in a fine mt. park, alt. about 8000 ft.

Sept. 9th to

Continued in a T.E. course for about 20 mi. and reached the Hda of Cerro Prieta, alt. about 6000 ft.

Sept. 10th

Made about 28 mi. in a nearly

Paranal,
Dipodomys spectabilis.
Thomomys.
Neotoma

Chelidon erythrogaster.
Aimophila bilineata
Geothlypis trichas.
Carpodacus mex. front.
Otocoris
Ammodramus
Sturnella
Cathartes aura.
Tringa semipalmata
Spizella p. mex.
Scardafella
Pyramus
~~*Aimophila*~~
Agelaius vociferus
Pipilo fuscus
Falco sparverius.
Sayornis saya
Catherpes mex.

Paranal.

east course and camped in the
pine woods alt. about 6500 ft.

Sept 11.

Made about 20 mi in an easterly
course to Hda of La Providencia at
about 6000 ft. altitude.

Sept. 12. Paranal.

Continue in an easterly course out
of the pine woods over a low
but ridge and down to the town
of Paranal Chihuahua. Paranal is a busy
little mining town just now
waiting for a R.R. which is in
course of construction from Jimenez.

Sept. 16.

Mr. Nelson leaves me alone again to cross
this time to the west coast.

Reg. Walnut, quince, Baccharis, scrub
oak on hills.

Dipodomys spectabilis. Occurs here
here in tolerably level but rather
stony areas near the bases of some
of hills or on low mesas. Habits
in general same as those of the
species noted everywhere. Frequently
when setting traps for them or making
a little noise the animal may be
heard inside making a scratching noise
which is repeated rapidly.

Sept. 17-19

Remain at Paranal. On latter date prepare
to leave for the west coast.

Sept. 20.

Leave Paranal and make about 12

Sept. 20.

Spermophilus mac.
Ceryle (l. sp.)
Sylvania pusilla,
Cathartes mex.
Appelohoua
Otocoris.

Sept. 22.

Corvus sin.
Melospiza lindolui,
Ceryle l. sp.

Sept. 23^d

Harpagornis curv.
Circus hudsonius,
Buteo borealis,
Falco sparverius,
Pyramus voc.?
Ceryle (l. sp.)
Colaptes mex. form.
Spermophilus macrourus,
Ardea herodias,
Cathartes mex.
Zenaidura macroura,
Spinus p. mex.
Ceryle cabanisi,
Scaevola inca,
Cathartes aura,
Zenaidura
Corvus sinuatus,
Cyrtornis

leaves and camp in some outlying foothills of the Sierra Madre.

Sept. 21.

Remain in camp to do a little work. This camp is situated among scrub oaks and a few Pinon pines.

Sept. 22.

Break camp about noon and make about 6 leagues to ranch of Porreon. Road today led most of the way over level plain covered with grass.

Sept. 23.

Leave Porreon and make about 8 leagues to a point near San Mateo—a group of ranches on the Ballega river. The road since leaving camp on the 22nd has led steadily downward along a small branch of the Rio de Ballega.

Sept. 24. Ballega River.

Leave the Rio de Ballega and losing the road wade most of the day but finally camp again on the road about 16 mi. west of Ballega.

Nojal (walnut)
Cottonwood

Sept. 25. Sierra Madre.

Break camp about noon and make about 16 mi. in a westerly course and camp among the pines well upon

Sept. 25.

Aphelocoma.
Sialia
Pipilo fuscus
Cathartes.
Corvus.
Melanerpes form.
Parus wollweberi?
Mimus migratoria.

Sept. 26.

Sitta carol.
Cyanocitta
Colaptes cafer.
Euptilotis

Sept. 27.

Certhia mexicana
Myadestes
Junco.

Sept. 29.

Proglodytes.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 1st.

Cathartes?
Junco
Corvus sinuatus
Cyanocitta.
Cathartes.
Strange Thrush (coll. at Guad. of Calvo.)
Aphelocoma.
Melanerpes form.
Dryobates.
Sitta pygmaea.

the slope of the Sierra Madre.
Road. The ascent is gradual.
Nogal (walnut) extends well up
among the oaks on this slope but is
found sparingly.
Pinon Pine.

Sept. 26th Near Guasareachi.

Continue on today about 31 mi. in a
westerly direction passing the little
pueblo of Guasareachi and camping in
a barren spot among the pines on the
back bone of the Sierra Madre.
Today the forest grew much better
- the pines became larger but still
continue comparatively small.

Sept. 27. Ajito.

Make 21 mi. today to ranch of Ajito.

Sept. 28. Fa Gualaina

Continue on toward Batopilas, 21 mi.
to ranch of Fa Gualaina.

Sept. 29 Los Gentiles.

Make about 13 mi. today and camp in
a high part of the Sierra called Los
Gentiles.

Sept. 30 - Oct 1st Los Gentiles

Remain at Los Gentiles to do some work.
Cathartes. Was killed while feeding
on wild grapes.
Turdus. Was seen feeding on wild
grapes.
Cyanocitta. Makes a great

variety of calls.

Peromyscus. Species with chestnut on sides makes rather sharp but weak squeaking noise and is very active.

Peromyscus. The chestnut-sided sp. while running and hunting about on the ground, if startled by the approach of any one of the rats runs up on a tree trunk a few feet or to the top of a large rock to have a look and then seeing the object of its alarm jumps down and scampers off.

Ash. *Swartzii*.

Sorex. Saw one gray squirrel but he at once made off along the ground as fast as he could run.

Several *arvicolas* pass camp tools with corn for *Botanophilus*. They make tortillas as they go. One of their number gets up very early in the forenoon and also has to make tortillas after stopping in the afternoon. The one who makes the tortillas is usually called "madre" by the rest.

The entire top of the mts. is rocky and the soil very scanty.

veg. Several spruces were seen in a dark canon. Cedars, oaks and pines each of several species make up nearly the entire forest. A few ash trees occur along the streams. *Aphelocoma*. Heard calling on a

Oct. 3.

Setophaga picta,
Columba fasciata

Oct. 4.

Certhia mex.
Melanerpes (coast. sp.)
Peucaea
Zenaidura macroura,
Colaptes cafer,
Pipilo
Swift. (white-throated)
Catherpes mex.,
Corvus sinuatus,
Ara militaris,
Falpinchus obsoletus,
Tamias.

Seen while descending the slope to Batopilas.

Oct. 5-7.

Scardafella inca,
Cayornis nigricans,
Carpodacus mex. front.,
Mniotilta,
Corvus sinuatus,
Zenaidura macroura,
Proglodytes,
Melanerpes,
Catherpes mex.,
Icterus,
Harporhynchus,
Poliophtila,
Cardinalis,
Mimus,
Ara militaris.

south slope.

Oct. 2. Pasajira.

Continue on about 21 mi. to Pasajira an abandoned ranch.

Oct. 3. Near Batopilas.

Road today led for about 25 mi. in a westerly course up and over a high pine covered ridge and down the steep slope of the cañon of the Rio Puente to a point at an altitude of about 6500 ft. near the lower edge of the pines where I camped.

Oct. 4. Batopilas.

Continue down the steep slope of the bottom of the cañon through which passes the Rio Puente to Batopilas.

Distance travelled today about 15 mi.

Oct. 5-7. Batopilas.

Remain working the immediate vicinity of Batopilas.

Oct. 8. Las Guasimas.

Leave Batopilas for Alamos, Sonora. Stop in the afternoon at a ranch about 20 mi. west of Batopilas called Las Guasimas.

Oct. 9-11. Las Guasimas.

Remain at Las Guasimas to do some work. This locality is situated on the west slope which rises just to the west of Batopilas.

5902. One which may belong to the species of which duplicate types are wanted from Alamos.
5907. Common sp.

~~Oct 5-7. con.~~

Oct. 9-11.

Corvus sinuatus.

Ara nuditars.

Icterus

Calocitta.

Cathartes aura.

Sayornis nigricans.

Comptosia hypis.

Sugarcane is grown on a small scale at Las Guacamayas.

Peromyscus. Rather common around the rocks along arroyos.

Perognathus. Not uncommon around the rocks on the hills.

Neotoma. Specimen taken was caught under some large rocks where I found its droppings. No signs of a pile of sticks for protecting its burrow were seen and no well marked runways although the ground is worn smooth under and along the edge of the rocks.

Didelphis. A black one caught on steep hillside along a ck.

Helodytes. Found a small party in an arroyo near the ranch. Party consisted of 7 or 8 birds and ~~was~~ and all were hunting busily about for food among some low bushes.

What of which duplicate types are wanted from alamos? This bird stays in dense thickets. Occasionally one is heard making the sharp rattling noise common to several species of wrens and suddenly breaking into a pleasing song.

Neotoma. Appears to be not uncommon about large rocks in arroyos and on hill slopes but do not make many signs. In most places the only signs seen of their presence were the entrances to their burrows.

Prognathus? Several were seen here among the trees and

Oct. 13.

Cereus surinensis
Ara militaris,
~~Calceolaria~~

vegetation along arroyos, & appears to be different from those from the top of the Sierra Madre.

Cereus, the large species is quite common here on the hillside but not so abundant as in the cañon at Batopilas. These cactuses appear to increase in abundance as one descends toward the hot country. The vegetation in general is very similar to that of the bottom of the cañon at Batopilas.

Pine & pondea. Here called "palo blanco".

Mezquite, guamuchil, Agave,

Oct. 12th to Calabazas.

Leave Las Guasimas and reach Calabazas a ranch on the Rio del Puente below Batopilas. Distance 23 mi.

The road today descended slowly through the hills to the river, again. No change in vegetation.

Oct. 13. El Realito.

Make about 26 mi. down the river to El Realito a large ranch.

Road today led up among the hills and down again to the river.

Big Mezquites are common. No change.

The country at a point a short distance below Las Guasimas

Oct. 14.

Melospiza leucophaea.
Ortalis
Spanow. (Common striped crown)

Oct. 16th to 20th.

Scardafella inca
Zenaidura macroura.
Ammodramus
Ceryle
Aphelocoma.
Melospiza lincolni.
Melanerpes formicivorus.
Sialia
Falco sparverius.
Piranga.
Tyrannus
Coccyz c. sinuatus.
Helodytes
Carpodacus
Setophaga picta.
Vireo. (white eye) (5928)
Purdus
Spanow. (Com.) (white & blk striped head.)
Tayonius nigricans.
Oct. 21
Amazona.

became more open in character and continued so to this point.

Oct. 14. La Culebra.

Continue 26 mi., a part of the way down along the Rio del Puente and then up to the ranch of La Culebra on the east slope of the Sierra de Choy.

Oct. 15. Sancillo.

Climb on up for about 15 mi. to the ranch of Sancillo on the top of the Sierra de Choy. Sinaloa. where I stop to work the vicinity of ranch and slopes of Sierra.

Oaks, pines, fan palms.

Helodytes. Go in small flocks and work a great deal among the leaves of the fan palms.

Oct. 24. El Palmar.

Continue on a distance of about 26 mi. to ranch of El Palmar on the road to Alamos.

Oct. 16-20.

Remain at Sancillo.

Oct. 21. El Palmar.

Continue on a distance of about 26 mi. to El Palmar a ranch on the road to Alamos.

Road led today down the western slope of the Sierra de Choy to the ~~plains~~ rolling plains country dotted with sharp pointed hills.

Oct. 22.

Harporhynchus (l. sp.)
Hedodictes.
Zenaidura macroura.
Melospiza leucophaea.
Scardafella inca.
Columbigallina passerina.
Ara militaris.
Melospiza lincolni.
Mimus
Pyrocephalus r. mex.
Zenaidura

Oct. 23.

Geococcyx
Salpinctes
Psittacula
Columba c. sinuatus.
Polioptila
Cathartes aura
Catharista atrata.
Cathartes mex.
Sparrow (greenish chest. cr.)
Harporhynchus (l. sp.)
Callipepla elegans.
Amazona.
Hedodictes.
Dryobates scalaris.
Ceileus hudsonius.
Polystomus chinway.
Cardinalis
Columba flavirostris.

Yes, ~~Hot~~ country species came in along the lower edge of the oaks, Guamuchil, Mezquite and many other warm country trees and shrubs. Fan palms of the Sierra give way along with the oaks.

Birds also change almost completely.

Oct. 22. Jauari, Jauari!

Reach ranch of Jauari about 31 mi. from El Palmar

Oct. 23. Agua Blanca.

Make about 27 mi. to the ranch of Agua Blanca.

Bald cypress.

Fan pl. palms. A few were seen along the road today.

Oct. 24. Alamos, Sonora.

Continue on about 16 mi. and reach Alamos, Sonora.

Oct. 25.

Remain at Alamos.

Oct. 26. El Ranchito.

Start for Guaymas late in the afternoon. A little ranch called El Ranchito was reached after travelling about 13 mi. in a northwesterly direction.

Road led this afternoon out among the low hills to the north of the Sierra de Alamos.

Mezquite, Guamuchil, Cereus.

Oct. 27. Camoa.

Oct. 27. - Nov. 8.

Falco sparverius
Melospiza leucop.
Columba flavirostris.
Cardinalis.
Harpobrychus (l. sp.)
Psittacula cyan. pallida.
Amazona
Pipilo fuscus.
Melanerpes (coast sp.)
Dryobates
Colaptes.
Scolecophagus
Myiarchus
Sturnella
Cinclus hudsonius.
Poliophtila.
Sayornis nigricans.
Spizella c. hypogea.
Bubo.
Mimus
Phainopepla.

Continue on 26 mi. to the little town
of Camoa on the Mayo River.
Road today led along a level plain
and descended slightly to the Mayo
River.

Vegetation not conspicuously different.
A few things found in the hills at
Alamos do not occur at Camoa and
vice versa.

Oct. 28 - Nov. 8 P

Remain working at Camoa.

Spizella c. hypogea. Heard during
the evenings several times.

Callipepla elegans. Very common
on the plain and up among the
foothills near Camoa. They form
flocks of from 10-20 birds and
during the morning and evening
hours may be found visiting
about for food almost anywhere.
They even approach ranches and
enter the back yard and mingle
with the domestic fowls. During the
heat of the day they remain quietly
bunched together ~~in the shade~~
the shade of a large bush, bunch of
bush or small tree. They usually
roost commonly in mesquite-trees
and often do not fly down to the
ground until nearly sunrise in
the morning. In the evening they
do not fly up to the roosts as a
rule until almost dark.

thought them very tame and easy to approach until I tried to photograph when I materially altered my opinion regarding them. When approached they utter little cries of alarm or warning to each other and slowly begin to move off, but frequently, if among the bushes and they think they have not been discovered they remain perfectly still and will allow one to pass within a few ft.

Bori ~~Four~~ native name for Neotoma.

Juri	"	"	"	Badger.
Péto	"	"	"	Thomomys.
Jupa	"	"	"	Skunk.
Manoli	"	"	"	Small Spermophile.
Buavabo	"	"	"	Guyot.
Popoli	"	"	"	Spotted Pelis.
Pabu	"	"	"	Cottontail.
Paros	"	"	"	Jack-rabbit.
Buro	"	"	"	Black-tailed Deer.
Joco	"	"	"	Beaver.

Oct. 10.

Agelaius.
Zonotrichia,

Oct. 11.

Spermophilus mac.
Myiag. ~~stiles~~ texensis.
Dendroica macrourus,
Cathartes auratus.

~~Yaxi~~ Yaxi, native name for lion.

Oct. 9th Cocoraque.

Leave Camoa for Guaymas and reach the hda. of Cocoraque after travelling about 33 mi.

Oct. 10. Cocoraque Son.

Continue on about 26 mi. to the town of Cocoraque on the Yaxi River.

Oct. 11. Porim. Son.

Travel 26 mi. from Cocoraque to Porim.

Road today led down along the Yaxi River through ~~two~~ forests of Mezquites.

Porim is the "cuartel general" of the Mexican troops under Gen. Porras who are taking care of the Yaxi Indians here. In May of last year a treaty was made with the Indians by which the government agreed to issue rations to the hostile Indians and pay them 75 cts. per day. The object being to conciliate them and gradually settle and induce them to settle on land along the river which they are to cultivate. The chief of the Indians was given command of an Indian force and he is now cooperating with the federal troops. He receives a good salary and no longer fraternizes with the old bucks whom he

Nov. 16.
Sayamis saya,
Fabius.

used to lead. The Indians are still dissatisfied and would like to kill the chief. The Indians are said to still possess rifles and ammunition in the Sierra which it will be very difficult to induce them to give up. These arms are kept securely hidden. The Indians agreed at the time of the treaty to give up their arms but turned over only some old muskets saying they had no more. It is claimed that a large part of their savings are spent in buying rifle cartridges.

Nov. 12. La Pitahaya. Son.

Make 26 mi. to the military post of La Pitahaya.

Road today continued down the river for five leagues to Polam. From that point on the way led through "marismas" or salt marshes.

Nov. 13. Guaymas. Son.

Continue on about 50 and reach Guaymas.

Nov. 14-15,

Remain at Guaymas.

Nov. 16. Las Guaymas. Son.

Leave Guaymas and make 32 mi. to Las Guaymas a large ranch and military post on the road from Guaymas to Alamos.

Nov. 17.

Ardea herodias.

Fulica

Pyrrocephalus.

Nov. 18.

Callipepla elegans.

... Black-crested.

Thomomys.

Lepus (jack)

Odocoileus (black-tailed)

Nov. 17. Porir. Son.

Make about 44 mi. from Las Guasimas
to Porir.

Nov. 18. Cocorit. Son.

Reach Cocorit 26 mi. from Porir.

Callipepla elegans. Seen in
considerable numbers along the Yagui
river. None were seen north of this
point.

Callipepla (black-crested)

Very common north of the Yagui
river. Both quails are mixed
together on the Yagui but the *C.*
elegans is most abundant. South of
the Yagui the black-crested bird
decreases rapidly, much scarcer.

Thomomys hills were seen along the
Yagui river but were not noticed
north of that point.

Lepus (jack) common along the
road.

Odocoileus (black-tailed) said to
occur in small numbers in the
section of coast plain lying between
the Yagui and Mayo rivers. A man
here in Cocorit told that a few weeks
ago he found within a few leagues of
the town a band of about 30 animals
and followed them a considerable
distance on foot trying to get a shot.
Although he was able to track them
and approach to within a short

distance of them they always sighted him at the same instant or a trifle sooner than he saw them and made off through the mesquitillo bushes.

Mesquitillo. Somewhat similar to mesquite but much smaller. Grows in great abundance on the plains along the lower course of the Yagui river.

Odocoileus (white-tailed) said to be not uncommon in the mesquitas along the Yagui but is not very common on the plains back from the river.

Nov. 20.

Weather this morning is ~~cold~~ cloudy and it is raining ~~up~~ toward the mountains.

Xanthocephalus, *Agelaius*, *Molothrus*, Great mixed flocks are seen sitting and singing many of them sitting on the ground and others perched on trees and fences.

I leave in the afternoon on a hunt for black-tailed deer, with two native hunters all of us mounted. We follow down along the irrigating canal for a number of mi. and finally leave the canal and strike off through the brush toward the sea coast. We halt about 8 P.M. and make a dry camp where we pass the night.

Odocoileus (black-tailed), said to

breed in Dec. and Jan. and males
cast their horns in Apr. and May.

Nov. 21.

Spent the day hunting Black tails
without success. The hunters say they
have always found them common here
but now they appear to have gone to
other feeding grounds. Very few tracks
only two - a ♀ and a young one were
seen by one of my hunters. We camp in
a new place this evening and will
cover more ground tomorrow.

Mass. Yagui name for white-tail
deer.

Nov. 22.

Coyote skin is used by the natives
of this section as a remedy for
curing rheumatism. The skin is tanned
with the hair on and used to sleep
upon or for covering the affected part
of the body. Insoles made of the
skin are used in shoes and arm
bands are said to be ~~not~~ worn.

Hunt Black-tails nearly all day
again without success and return to
town in the afternoon.

Nov. 23.

Start two natives hunters after Black-
tails.

Nov. 24.

Hunters return and report having
found Black-tails but were unable
to approach them.

Nov. 28.

Salpinctes 880.
Tribesalus.
Corvus sin.

Nov. 25.

Get hunters started again. This time they cross to the north side of the Yagui river.

Nov. 26.

Hunters return not having been able to kill any of the deer.

Nov. 27. Baribampo. Son.

Leave Cocorit and travel 45 mi. to Baribampo a ranch near the Mayo River.

Nov. 28. Camoa. Son

Continue on about 7 mi. to ranch near Camoa.

Nov. 29. Agua Nueva.

Leave Camoa with Dr. Juan Salazar for his cow ranch in the hills where we arrive and a little later go to an aguaje and put out poison for tigers.

Tapidea. A specimen was brought me which had been leashed by some vaqueros. It was an old male, in a very savage mood and he bit and snapped at everything within reach and at the same time elevating the long hair on his back and sides in such a way that he appeared much larger than he really was.

Dec. 1.

Dec. 12.

Callipepla (Blk. crested)

Quercus

Dec. 1-

Carrion poisoned. He only travelled about 100 yds. after eating the poison.

Dec. 4.

Prepare to leave for Camoa again.

Dec. 5.

Return to El Sabino near Camoa.

Dec. 6th Alamos. Son

Return from Camoa to Alamos 39 mi.

Dec. 7-10.

Remain at Alamos.

Dec. 11. Poronimo. Son.

Make 40 mi. from Alamos to Poronimo a ranch on the road to Agiabampo the little sea port ~~near~~ front of Alamos.

No very appreciable change in character of the country today.

Dec. 12. Agiabampo. Son.

Continue 23 mi. to Agiabampo.

Callipepla (Blk. crested) a few were seen along the road today.

Leave

Dec. 13. Poronimo. Son.

Leave Agiabampo and return to Poronimo 23 mi.

Dec. 14. Alamos. Son

Reach Alamos again covering 40 mi.

Dec. 15 & Jan. 1. 1899.

Remain working at Alamos.

Guayacilin tree. Common tree here with fruit like small black zapote.

Cholugo. Mays name for Nasua.

Quichi. Natic name for Chachabasa.

Jan. 2
Peromyscus (oak wds. sp.)
Reithrodontomys.
Heteromys.
Neotoma.

Jan. 2nd, Sierra de Alamos.
Go up to a wood camp among the
oaks on the Sierra de Alamos at a
point about 8 mi. from Alamos.

Wildcherry
Fan Palms
Oaks.

Pines.

Road today led up through a long
arroyo on the north slope of the
Sierra de Alamos.

Peromyscus (oak wds. sp.) Not
uncommon among the oaks. Lives
about the rocks, bases of trees and
other shelter and feeds on acorns.

Reithrodontomys. Lives in the
grass on hill-sides among the
oaks.

Heteromys. Taken in same places
as Reithrodontomys.

Neotoma. Lives about large rocks
does not appear to use sticks etc.
in protecting entrance to burrows.

Jan. 5. Prepare to return
to Alamos tomorrow.

Jan. 6, Alamos. Son.
Return to Alamos.

Jan 7-9.

Remain at Alamos preparing for a
trip to the Mayo River again.

Jan. 10.

Jan. 10.

Columba flavirostris.
Colaptes, (yellow winged)
Phainopepla.
Mimus
Chondestes

Leave Alamos and go north to the
Maguey River.

Columba flavirostris. Several were
seen in the foothills soon after
leaving Alamos.

Colaptes. Habits and call very
similar to *C. cafer* except that
it lives among large cactuses
instead of trees.

Felis concolor. Natives describe
two varieties one the ordinary one
called the 'leon' and the other with
a black muzzle and called 'ouya'.

Chondestes. Seen in flocks of 10 or 15
individually.

Dec. 12.

Felis concolor. The variety called
the ouya is said to be lighter
colored than the 'leon'. Has a
black muzzle, black ears and
black tipped tail. In general
color it is said to be yellowish.
It is also said to be slenderer in
body and more courageous than
the 'leon'.

Dec. 13.

Felis ouya. Followed along a trail
made by me down a cañon last
night. The trail of animal chose
the bed the narrow bed of the arroyo
and paused at frequent intervals
to scratch and make a little

Jan. 22.
Sayornis nigricans
" Haya.

the other the "cunacabra" with
spike horns.
Calocitta. Seen feeding about the
flower of the wild megal plant or
maguey.

Jan. 23.
Prepare to leave for Alamos.
Jan. 24. Alamos. Son.
Return to Alamos.

Jan. 25. 1852
Remained at Alamos.
Left Alamos and made the journey
to Sonora in order to observe
migrations.
Jan. 26. Sonora.
Continued on to Sonora.
Jan. 27. Sonora.
Jan. 28. Sonora.
Jan. 29. Sonora.
Jan. 30. Sonora.
Feb. 1st. Sonora.
Feb. 2nd. Sonora.
Feb. 3rd. Sonora.
Feb. 4th. Sonora.
Feb. 5th. Sonora.
Feb. 6th. Sonora.
Feb. 7th. Sonora.
Feb. 8th. Sonora.
Feb. 9th. Sonora.
Feb. 10th. Sonora.
Feb. 11th. Sonora.
Feb. 12th. Sonora.
Feb. 13th. Sonora.
Feb. 14th. Sonora.
Feb. 15th. Sonora.
Feb. 16th. Sonora.
Feb. 17th. Sonora.
Feb. 18th. Sonora.
Feb. 19th. Sonora.
Feb. 20th. Sonora.
Feb. 21st. Sonora.
Feb. 22nd. Sonora.
Feb. 23rd. Sonora.
Feb. 24th. Sonora.
Feb. 25th. Sonora.
Feb. 26th. Sonora.
Feb. 27th. Sonora.
Feb. 28th. Sonora.
Feb. 29th. Sonora.
Mar. 1st. Sonora.
Mar. 2nd. Sonora.
Mar. 3rd. Sonora.
Mar. 4th. Sonora.
Mar. 5th. Sonora.
Mar. 6th. Sonora.
Mar. 7th. Sonora.
Mar. 8th. Sonora.
Mar. 9th. Sonora.
Mar. 10th. Sonora.
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Mar. 22nd. Sonora.
Mar. 23rd. Sonora.
Mar. 24th. Sonora.
Mar. 25th. Sonora.
Mar. 26th. Sonora.
Mar. 27th. Sonora.
Mar. 28th. Sonora.
Mar. 29th. Sonora.
Mar. 30th. Sonora.
Apr. 1st. Sonora.
Apr. 2nd. Sonora.
Apr. 3rd. Sonora.
Apr. 4th. Sonora.
Apr. 5th. Sonora.
Apr. 6th. Sonora.
Apr. 7th. Sonora.
Apr. 8th. Sonora.
Apr. 9th. Sonora.
Apr. 10th. Sonora.
Apr. 11th. Sonora.
Apr. 12th. Sonora.
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Apr. 14th. Sonora.
Apr. 15th. Sonora.
Apr. 16th. Sonora.
Apr. 17th. Sonora.
Apr. 18th. Sonora.
Apr. 19th. Sonora.
Apr. 20th. Sonora.
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Apr. 22nd. Sonora.
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Feb. 11th

Myiozetetes texensis,
Quiscalus
Melospiza leucopleura,
Scardafella inca,
Guiraca
Habia
Xanthocephalus
Agelaius

} Mochicahui.

and shrubs continue the most conspicuous forms of vegetation. Along the Rio Puente the principal plants are the cottonwood, willows, guamuchil and *Baccharis* bushes.

~~My~~
Myiozetetes texensis. Very common at Mochicahui, Sinaloa on the Puente river. Not seen north of this point.

Feb 11. Acroni Sinaloa

Make 18 leagues from Mochicahui to Acroni.

Road today followed all the way over plains more rolling in character than yesterday.

Vegetation. Considerable change. ^{much of}
The flora of the foothills near

Alamos extends south of the
Rio Puerco down over the plain.
Mesquites still occur but are less
abundant. Among the trees are
the silk cotton, two kinds of
copal, guayacan and many
others which a ^{little} farther to the
north are only found in the
foothills.

Birds. Some of the species which
north of the Puerco are only
found apparently in the hills
here range down over the plain.
Among them Calocitta.

Callipepla. (Black crested) Seen
as far south as the Puerco
River and was described to

Feb. 18th.

Campophilus quat.
Delichon melanipectus.
Calocitta collasi.
Comurus petzii.

at Ocoroni but was said to
be very scarce and only occurred
near the coast.

Feb. 12. Sinaloa, Sinaloa.

Make 8 leagues and arrive
here before noon.

Feb. 16th, Mocorito, Sin.

Leave Sinaloa and make about
16 leagues to Mocorito.

Feb. 17th, Comanito.

Make 14 leagues to Comanito.

Feb. 18th, Culiacan, Sin.

Continue 14 leagues to Culiacan.

Feb. 19-20.

Remain in Culiacan preparing
for a trip to Chacala, Durango.

Feb. 21st, Las Flechas

Feb. 21st.

Geococcyx Californianus.
Enayptila.
Pyrrocephalus r. mex.
Dalsettia, collii,
Columbigallina passerina.
" *rufipennis?*
Corvus pitzoi.
Falco sparverius.
Ara militaris.
Amazona. (white-fronted)
Corvus mexicanus.
Melanerpes.

Feb. 23rd

Platypterus.

Have Curiaean with mules and
one pack mule for Chacala. After
travelling about 10 leagues in an
easterly course I stopped at the
hacienda of San Lucas.

Road today led through low
foothills. Very little of interest
veg. Guamuchil, *Picus* (new sp.),
Guasimas, large cereus "pecho",
Mezquites, Agave, several *Opuntias*.

Feb. 22nd, La Rasta, Sim.

Continue on about 9 leagues to La
Rasta.

~~Road~~ Road led through hilly
country all day as the altitude
increased gradually and soon
oaks appeared in small

Feb. 24 -

Neotomys
Perognathus
Reithrodontomys
Sigmodon
Neotoma
Urocyon
Odontobates
Sciurus
Didelphys (black)
Patula novemcincta
Nasua narica
Dicotyles
Comadreja (mamosa)
Procyon
Pera del Agua & Nutria.
Felis onca
" *concolor*
Thomomys
Peromyscus
Felis (spotted)
" (lynx)
Lepus
~~*Spermophilus*~~ *Spermophilus mac.*

numbers.

Fig. Oaks, fan palms, wild figs.
La Restra is a small town near the eastern border of the state. Its immediate situation is on the top of a low ridge and on slopes near by grow scattered oaks. The areas all around are filled with typical and tropical vegetation.

Feb.

Feb. 23^d Chacala, Durango

Continues on today about 8 leagues to Chacala a small town situated several leagues within the state of Durango. Road today was a trifle rougher and the country was more broken. In general character the country remains much the same as yesterday. C is situated near the lower edge of the oaks and at the base of a slope leading up to the pines at no great distance. It is so warm at the town that sugar cane is raised tolerably successfully, in fact probably as successfully as at Culiacan. In spite of the difference in altitude the temperature does not appear to go lower than at Culiacan. The sugar cane sometimes freezes but usually the frosts are so slight as only to pull the leaves and the cane soon revives.

Chacala. On arriving here I presented.

Feb. 24th

Helminthophila ruficapilla. ✓
Icterus (Blk. throated) ✓
Pittacula ✓
Polioptila ✓
Ara militaris. ✓
Chordeiles texensis ✓
Scardafella inca ✓
Zenaidura macroura. ✓
Empidonax. ✓
Ortalis. ✓
Cathartes aura. ✓
Euzyptala. ✓
Geothlypis. ✓
Corvus sinuatus. ✓
Pyrrocephalus r. mex. ✓
Spinus p. mex. ✓
Chondestes grammacus ✓
Mimus polyglottos, ✓
Saltator. ✓
 Sparrow (Chest. back of head) ✓
Melanotis caerulescens. ✓
Callipepla elegans. ✓
Colocitta. ✓
Pitangus dubianus ✓
Mniotiltus texensis. ✓
Sayornis nigricans. ✓
Melanerpes (low country) ✓
Sylvania pusilla. ✓
Melospiza lincolni. ✓
Dendroica auduboni. ✓
Melospiza leucophaea. ✓
Præga ✓

a letter I brought for the head man here and also presented official letter to jefe municipal of Panajuela who happened to be visiting this part of his municipality. I was cordially received. as usual and quarters were soon found for me in a house of two rooms in which three families are living. I was given one room and the families all occupy the remaining one. No door separates the two rooms so I have practically become a member of the household.

Feb. 25

Saltator. Seen on Morning Glory Bush apparently feeding on the flowers. Solitary in habits. Several have been seen the first one along the road near La Rectoria.

Reg. Mango, orange, Morning Glory
Buc. Passerina.

Icterus. Both the common species are working extensively on the flowers of the Morning Glory bush.

Colocitta. Jan. and Feb. said to be its nesting season. It is said to bring forth young in Aug.

Bats are here called called "chinacatis" by most of the people but a few also know them as "murcielagos".

Ortalis. Here called "guichi".

6157 Sparrow with chestnut around base of skull.

Feb. 24-

<i>Quiraca caerulea</i>	v
<i>Penelope purpurascens</i> (Tambulo)	v
<i>Protonotaria ambigua</i>	v
Ceryle (l. sp.)	v
<i>Sceloporus pictus</i>	v
<i>Campylorhynchus guatemalensis</i>	v
<i>Heliodiastes</i>	v
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	v
<i>Dendrocolaptes</i>	v
<i>Monolutes</i>	v
<i>Pitylus</i>	v
<i>Passerina leclanchii</i>	v
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	v
Ground Dove	v
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	v
<i>Tyrannus</i>	v
<i>Ictinia virens</i>	v
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	v
<i>Trochilus rufus</i>	v
<i>Sporophila moreletii</i>	v
<i>Tyrannus</i> (com. sp.)	v
<i>Ammodramus</i>	v
<i>Mimus</i>	v
<i>Asphelocoma</i> Whin (suffly below)	v
<i>Cyanocitta</i> Whin (light spotted below)	v
<i>Cathartes aura</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes</i>	v
<i>Cathartes atrata</i> Vireo (6177)	v
<i>Polyborus cheriway</i> <i>Empidonax</i> (6179)	v
<i>Sylvania pusilla</i> <i>Empidonax</i> (6180)	v
<i>Geococcyx</i> Sparrow (ch. trail)	v
<i>Pyrocephalus r. nery</i> Ceryle	v
<i>Tyrannus</i> <i>Spinus</i> (pine)	v
<i>Falco sparverius</i> <i>Cathartes</i>	v

Feb. 28.

Went up into the hills to the east today for several times to a point well up among the oaks and pines. Steep sided canyons lead down from the higher mts.

Here a few pines begin not far above the lower edge of the oaks on certain slopes usually the northern. Several species of ~~oaks~~ are common in the hills about and back of Chacala but only one species of pine appears to occur low down. Tropical plants extend up along the arroyos well through the lower oaks and to the lower edge of the pines. Among these are a few grasses.

Penelope purpurascens said to occur along some of the arroyos among the oaks and lower pines. Local name is "tambulo".

Feb. 29-Mar 7.

Continue working at Chacala. By latter date prepare to leave and return to Culiacan.

Feb. Mar. 8. Fa Rasta.

Leave Chacala and make about 9 leagues to Fa Rasta. Sw.

Mar. 9. Las Flechas.

Continue about 11 leagues to Las Flechas.

Mar. 11 -

<i>Lepus</i> (jack)	✓
<i>Peromyscus</i> (ten) (Gr)	✓
<i>Sigmodon</i>	✓
<i>Helomys</i>	✓
<i>Lepus</i> (cot)	✓
<i>Spermophilus</i> mac.	✓
<i>Felis</i> (lynx)	✓
.. <i>condolor.</i>	✓
.. <i>onca.</i>	✓
.. (spotted)	✓
<i>Procyon.</i>	✓
<i>Urocyon.</i>	✓
<i>Manis</i>	✓
<i>Edocoleus.</i>	✓
<i>Nyctinomus.</i>	✓
<i>Larus</i> <i>labanus.</i>	✓
<i>Nasua</i> <i>narica.</i>	✓
<i>Diactyles.</i>	✓
<i>Prognathus</i>	✓
<i>Perognathus.</i>	✓
<i>Lepus</i> (jack)	✓
<i>Peromyscus</i> (St. Hill)	✓
<i>Reithrodontomys</i>	✓
<i>Didelphys</i>	✓

Mar. 10 ^{F.} Culiacan, Sim.
Continue on about 9 leagues and
reach Culiacan.

Mar. 12.

Make a trip out to little town of Juala,
about 17 miles from here on the
road to Popia. At J are noted hot springs
which have not been arranged so that they
can be utilized to advantage.

Mar. 14.

Set traps over across the river which
passes close to the town. Traps were
set in fields grown up with weeds
and grass.

Mar. 20

In the morning I went on or horseback
and looked over the country for
several miles in the direction of the
port. From a point near the town
the plains appear to become almost
flat. But as far as I went the plains
were everywhere covered with a dense
growth of brush and low growing
trees now almost leafless. The road
to Altata as far as I followed it -
some four or five miles leads down
along the river. The stream is flanked
by small cultivated fields and
the road was nearly all along so
fenced and a native shanty was
passed every few yards. A large

Mar. 11-

<i>Harporhynchus</i> (sm),	v
<i>Cardinalis</i> .	v
<i>Tyrannus</i> (l.)	v
<i>Ceruus mexicanus</i> .	v
<i>Zenaidura mac.</i>	v
<i>Melospiza leucop.</i>	v
<i>Scardafella inca</i> .	v
<i>Columbigallia pas.</i>	v
<i>Pyrrocephalus mex.</i>	v
<i>Xanthocephalus ferr.</i>	v
Red wing.	
Large Ground Dove.	v
<i>Discalopus macrourus</i> .	v
<i>Mniotilta</i> .	v
<i>Melanerpes</i> (coast sp.)	v
<i>Campylorhynchus quat.</i>	v
Sparrow (ch. cr.)	v
<i>Agelaius</i> sub?	v
<i>Polyborus cheriway</i>	v
<i>Cardinalis</i>	
<i>Harporhynchus</i> ca (sm)	v
<i>Ceruus mex.</i>	v
<i>Psaltriparus</i>	v
<i>Polioptila</i>	
<i>Certhia leucophaea</i> .	v
<i>Apelocoma</i> .	v
<i>Tyrannus</i> (com. sp)	v
<i>Sturnella</i> .	v
<i>Mimus</i>	v
<i>Cyanocitta collaris</i> .	
<i>Calocitta collaris</i> .	v
<i>Cathartes aura</i> .	v
<i>Cathartes atrata</i> .	v

Ceruus is used a great deal as a fence.

Agelaius. These birds here often are very abundant and are said to do some damage to crops. The sexes at least sometimes go in separate flocks either of which may contain also blackbirds & other species.

Mar. 21-26, th

Remain working at Culiacan.

Mar. 27 th, Altata, Sinaloa

Took the train at 8 A.M. for Altata where I arrived about noon. The afternoon was spent mainly in looking around over the low coast plain near Altata and setting out a few traps.

Mar. 28 th

Spent until 4 P.M. at Altata. At the hour mentioned I went on board the steamer "Alamos" and shortly afterward left for Mazatlan. Specimens were taken last night of *Thomomys*, *Perognathus* and *Reithrodontomys*.

Mar. 29 th Mazatlan, Sinaloa

Reached Mazatlan early in the morning.

Mar. 30 th near Mazatlan, Sinaloa

Took the stage in the evening and go out on the road to Rosaris as far as the ranch of Mr. John de P. de Lima situated 9 miles from town.

Mar 11

Gamius	v
Falco spar.	v
Phalacrocorax	v
Corvus sinuatus	v
Dryobates	
Artalis	v
Sylvania pusilla	v
Helmin (Blk. headed)	v
Myiophobus caeh.	v
Ammodramus	v
Ammodramus	v
Chordeiles lit.	v
Aphelocoma	v
Calipepla elegans	v
Harporhynchus (imm.)	v
Molothrus	v
Brewer's Ok. Field?	v
Agelaius	v
Cardinalis	v
Geothlypis	v
Poliophtila	v
Rhycolactus (imm) (yel neck)	v
Phaenax	v
Melanerpes	v
Cwl.	v
Dryobates	v
Myiarchus	v
Dendrocolaptes	v
Empidonax	v
Empidonax	v
Sparrow (con. stupid cr)	v
Colaptes collieri	v
Columbigallina	v

Mar. 31st

I find the ranch of Mr. de Lima situated near some large lagoons which are connected with the sea, just back of the house about 1 1/2 miles low hills begin and increase in height toward the interior. In the morning I walked out toward the lagoon and found it surrounded on at almost everywhere by a narrow belt of mangroves. Back of the mangroves comes rise of two or three feet in the level of the ground and the low and tropical forest begins at once.

Apr. 1st

The climate seems to change considerably between here and Culiacan. No frost is said to occur here in winter and the forest near the coast is and tropical. in character for the first time ~~once~~ on this trip. The mouse traps set on the low ground yesterday yielded very little. One specimen each of *Helthomys* and *Perognathus*.

P. docyon caught in trap set not far from border of lagoon.

Bats. called *chiracatis* here.

Lepus. No jack rabbits appear to occur in this immediate vicinity. They are found both to the north and at south.

Apr. 5th

Mar. 11.

<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	✓
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	✓
Sparrow (Ch. w.)	✓
<i>Pyrrhuloxia</i> (Com.)	✓
Sparrow (Ch. w.)	✓
<i>Coccyzus mex.</i>	✓
<i>Ammodramus</i>	✓
<i>Ammodramus</i>	✓
<i>Geothlypis</i>	✓
<i>Chondestes</i>	✓
<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	✓

Saltator plumbeiceps. Several have been seen during the past two or three days. They are usually seen in pairs. All I have found so far were singing early in the morning from perches well up toward the tops of trees on the narrow plain between the lower foothills and the lagoon. They probably occur in the foothills also. Vig. Guasima, guanacab, Ficus (w. sp.), Tall ceiba, Opuntias, *Zenaidura macroura*, rather noisy birds. Usually seen in flocks of 6-12 birds. Well distributed.

Zenaidura macroura. Common about corals. Seldom seen elsewhere.

Harpagofitta. Not uncommon about the fields near the ranch of Castillo.

Pitylus. One pair were shot from a tree in the hills.

Apelocoma. This bird is well distributed here.

Geococcyx calif. One was shot in the midst of the and tropical forest covering the narrow plain along the coast at this point.

Ammodramus. A single specimen has been taken so far. It was shot in a thicket in the forest.

near Mazatlan,
Mar. 30. -

Procyon (mapachi) ✓
Procyon ✓
Heteromys ✓
Thomomys ✓
Odocoileus ✓
Dipodops ✓
Marmosa ✓
Sciurus ✓
Lepus (cot) ✓
Canis ✓
Neotoma mexicana ✓
Lepus (jack) ✓
Thomomys novimexicana ✓
Felis onca ✓
" concolor ✓
" (lynx) ✓
" (spotted tiger cat) ✓
Peromyscus ✓
Falcoplerus ✓
Bat ✓
Didelphys (2 sp.) ✓
Reithrodontomys ✓
Neotoma ✓
Procyon ✓

on the plain near the ranch.

Camichin. Local name for a
wild fig tree with small fruit eaten
by deer, peccaries, foxes, parrots and
other animals.

Apr. 12.

Take in last traps and prepare
to return to Mazatlan.

Pugato. Seen flying high in
the air several miles back in
the hills from the coast.

Chaco. Name applied locally to
the smaller woodpeckers - the
genera Melanerpes and Dryobates.

Marmosa. A specimen brought me
alive was very savage and anxious
to bite - at my fingers when handled.

the ears were curled over back-ward in the same manner that the common *Didelphys* curls them, when handled.

Apr. 13. Mozartaro.

Return here by canoe this afternoon.

Mangroves are very abundant along the shores of the lagoon.

Apr. 14. Take steamer "Curacao" for Guaymas. The steamer leaves about 8 P.M. for Actata. The sea is very calm and the weather delightful.

Apr. 15. Actata.

Steamer reaches here about

Near Mazatlan.

Mar. 30 -

<i>Polyborus chinway</i>	✓
<i>Icterus melanichthys</i>	✓
<i>Colaptes colliei</i>	✓
<i>Cardinalis</i>	✓
<i>Corvus mexicanus</i>	✓
<i>Dryocopus major</i>	✓
<i>Harporhynchus</i>	✓
<i>Sturnella m.</i>	✓
<i>Melospiza lincolni</i>	✓
<i>Ara militaris</i>	✓
<i>Pitylus</i>	✓
<i>Amphispiza (Whit-fronted)</i>	✓
<i>Aphelocoma</i>	✓
<i>Corvus</i>	✓
<i>Sylvania pusilla</i>	✓
<i>Empidonax guatemalensis</i>	✓
<i>Melanerpes</i> (Blk. eyed)	✓
<i>Melanerpes</i> (red spot on head)	✓
<i>Dryobates</i>	✓
<i>Helminthophila</i>	✓
<i>Thryothorus</i>	✓
<i>Passercula</i>	✓
<i>Molothrus</i>	✓
<i>Icterus</i> (Blk. throated)	✓
<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>	✓
Small cuckoo.	✓
<i>Arremonops</i>	✓
<i>Catharista atrata</i>	✓
<i>Poliophtila</i>	✓
<i>Callipepla</i>	✓
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	✓
Sparrow (yellow)	✓
<i>Vireo</i>	✓

Altata - La Paz.

7 a.m. Altata is situated on a large lagoon which has deep water connections with the sea which enable vessels drawing 13 ft. of water or more to enter and anchor within 100 yds. of the beach. The channel is narrow and there are extensive shallows and they had to heave the lead for considerable time going in and coming out. The vegetation along the low flat coast here is very low and scanty.

April 16. La Paz, Lower Calif.

Steamer left Altata yesterday about two P.M. and arrived here

Near Mayatlan.

Mar. 30 -

Myiarchus (com)	v
Sparrow (com. ch. cr.)	v
Sparrow (l. ch. w.)	v
Plycator (com)	v
Empidonax	v
Zelens spinus	v
Tamias	v
Hummer (yel)	v
Paleo spardimus	v
Melospelia leucopetra.	v
Vireo flavovirens	v
Large Ground Dove.	v
Columbigallina passerina.	v
Fregata.	v
Herpessera	v
Dendroica	v
Trogon ambiguus	v
Trogon. (yel.)	v
Apelocoma (chachana)	v
Callipepla.	v
Melanerpes	v
Harpobrychus	v
Zelens	v
Chondestes.	v
Sparrow (yel. w.)	v
Vireo.	v
Myiarchus (com)	v
Zelens	v
Sparrow (ch. cr.)	v
Thryothorus (buff.)	v
Poliophtila.	v
Helminthophila	v
Sparrow. (l. ch. w.)	v

Santa Rosalia.

early this morning. La Paz is a pretty town stretched along the shore of a little bay. Behind the town for several miles stretches a nearly level, sandy plain, bounded toward the interior by abrupt and very barren looking hills. On the plain grow mesquites and many other dry country plants. Pocket mice and probably jumping rats appear to be abundant on the plain. La Paz is the head quarters for an English company engaged in pearl fishing.

Apr. 17th Santa Rosalia, L.B.

Steamer left La Paz about 3 P.M.

yesterday and reached Santa Rosalia

near Mayantana.
Mar. 20 - Apr. 12.

Flycatcher (sm)	v
Eupidonax	v
Geococcyx	v
Corvus	v
Melanerpes (blk. eye)	v
Cardinalis	v
Melanerpes (opt. cr)	v
Colinus spurius.	v
Arremonops.	v
Pitylus	v
Dryobates	v
Amazona (wh. fr)	v
Aphelocoma	v
Calocitta	v
Saltator	v
Zenaidura	v
Hummer (yel)	v
Colinus melan.	v
Tyrannus (l)	v
Nyctidromus.	v
Geothlypis	v
Passerina l.	v
Muscivora	v
Dendroica	v
Parus (sm. blue)	v
Tachycineta	v
Amazona (l)	v
Trogon (amb.)	v
" (yel)	v

Guaymas.

at daylight
about 9 A.M. today. ~~at daylight we~~
~~were passing near Espiritu Santo~~
Is. and the coast of the mainland
was also very near. The country
appears to be nearly devoid of
vegetation. Hills 1 or 2 thousand
feet in height slope down to
rather very abruptly, to the water
edge. We leave about 3 P.M. for
Guaymas. At Santa Rosalia are
rich copper mines and extensive
reduction works.

Apr. 18. Guaymas. Son.

Steamer "Curacao" reached here
during the night last night and
I got ashore this morning. Pack
and make shipment of specimens.

Batomotal.
Apr. 20 -

Spermophilus macrourus, ✓
Spermophilus (am. sp.) ✓
Felis (cat) ✓
Felis (jack.) ✓
Stecotyles ✓
Felis (lynx) ✓
Urocyon, ✓
Adocedileus, ✓
Dipodomys, ✓
Petrognaethus ✓
Neotoma, ✓
Taxidea, ✓
Procyon, ✓
Adocedileus, ✓
Peromyscus ✓
Bat. (l. leaf nosed) ✓

Apr. 19th.

Prepare to leave for Batomotal
where I will do some work.

Apr. 20 Batomotal, Son.

Leave Guaymas this morning
and move out to this place by
rail. Batomotal is the first
station out from Guaymas on
the Ferrocarril de Sonora, ~~and~~
The station is situated ~~to~~ on
a level plain several miles
across and bounded by steep
rocky, barren hills several
hundred feet in height. The
distance to Guaymas is about
9 miles and to the nearest
estero about 3 miles. The R.R.

Batomotal.

afternoon appeared similar to and had the same curious habit of exposing the white or flanks as the rabbits found at Camoa.

Lepus (collected) a small sp. is not uncommon among the choyas or cactuses on the plains near here.

Apr. 22.

Callipepla gambeli. At this season they are probably breeding but occasionally small parties are still seen. Usually they are in pairs and few single birds are met with. Early in the morning the ♂'s perch on some

small tree or shrub and make
at intervals a call note very
~~simple~~ ^{to} similar to weak
cawing of Corvus mexicanus.
The similarity is so great that
when I heard the first one
I at first thought it was
a crow. The principal difference
seemed to be that the crow
makes the ~~sound~~ ^{calls, sounds} in quick
succession while the quail
makes them at intervals of
several seconds and often
pauses for several minutes.

Amazoma (white fronted), was
surprised to find this bird
on the plains near the coast.

Guaymas.

They are said to feed in holes
in a large cactus called
"saguaro", which are very
abundant near the coast.

Apr. 27.

Spermophilus. Small species makes
a rather weak but sharp
squeaking noise.

Apr. 27th.

In the evening I left Balamotal and
moved in to Guaymas.

Apr. 28th.

Make a shipment of specimens
and prepare to leave for El Paso.

Apr. 29th.

Leave Balamotal for Nogales
where I arrive at 7:30 P.M.

Country all the way up was

Nogales.

rather dry and uninteresting.
Somewhere near Casco holes
of the large *Dipodomys* begin and
they were seen at intervals all
the way up to Nogales. Hermosillo,
Casco and Magdalena would
probably be best places at which to
do work along the line. Magdalena
is situated in a fertile valley
with irrigated country all about
and dry plains near.

Apr. 30th
May 1st

Remain at Nogales. The town
is surrounded by low hills—in
fact it is built in among them
I leave in the evening for
Benson arriving there about 11 P.M.

Mr. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

