14.

Private Journal
P. A. Goldman
Jan. 12, 1904 to
Aug. 3, 1904

Jan. 12, 1904.

Left Washington, D.C. at 4.15 P.M. by the B. & O. R.R. for the City of Mexico.

About six inches of snow had fallen the night before, but the 12th until late afternoon was bright, warm and clear and the snow melted rapidly. It was a gray evening or at least it looked gray to me after having had my wife and baby good bye. The sky had clouded over and it turned colder, but the air was still and great cylindrical clouds of gray smoke from the engine sometimes rested on the banks of the cuts the railroad passes through, cutting over entirely my view of the landscape. As I looked at the landscape I thought how different it was from the landscapes I should see so soon. The ground thickly covered with snow, the trees bare of leaves and the dark patches of evergreen forest would contrast strongly against the sunny, although rather dry landscapes of the tropics. Another thing I noticed was that the smaller brooks were for the most part ~~spanned~~ under. The water appeared in irregular patches to disappear and reappear again lower down. Shortly before

sunset the clouds opened toward the west, disclosing a widening area of brightly tinted sky, which after the sun had set, strangely illuminated the snowy landscapes.

Jan. 13, Cincinnati to St. Louis.

When I got up this morning we were near Cincinnati. The snow fall appeared to have been lighter here. The morning was rather cloudy and cold. Soon after leaving Cincinnati it began snowing and snowed nearly all the way to St. Louis. Arrived at St. Louis about 6:30 and left the Union Station on the Iron Mountain R.R. at 8:40

Jan. 14, Little Rock to Texarkana.

This morning when I got up the train was nearing Little Rock, Arkansas. There was no snow and the weather was clear and much warmer. All day the train ran through what appears to be poor country. Here a large share of the population is black. Cotton seems to be the principal crop. The houses in the country are usually small and are often of logs. We passed Texarkana in the evening.

Jan. 15, San Antonio to Campazas.

City of Mexico.

Lepus (jack, white sided)
Lepus (cottontail)

When I got up we were not far from San Antonio where we soon arrived for Breakfast, and I had three hours in which to go up town and stretch my legs, I wandered about until train time in company with a Mr. F. S. Sister of Mexico City. The morning was bright and warm enough so that we did not feel like wearing overcoats. The weather had been very dry and there were several inches of dust in the streets. Laredo was reached and we passed the mexican custom house about 4 P.M. The weather was warm enough to cause one to perspire if he stirred about much in the sun. The train stopped for supper at Lampazos.

Jan. 16 La Ventura to Gonzalez Junction.

When I awoke this morning the train was descending the ridge on which Cearneros is situated and in a short time we passed La Ventura. The train stopped for breakfast at Catorce. The town can be seen from near the station. It is 2½ leagues away in a cañon descending from the high but bare hills east of the railroad.

Yonis, Yarrea, Mezquites and Yuccas were abundant all along the road today

City of Mexico.

~~Pintail~~ Dafila acuta

~~Green-winged Teal~~. Nettion carolinensis

~~Spoonbill~~ Spatula clypeata

~~Lemmann Teal~~ Querquedula cyanoptera.

Fulica americana

~~Green (white-fronted)~~ albifrons gambeli.

Tringa minutilla longirostris

Zonaibura macroura

~~Jack Snipe~~ Gallinago delicata

Leptotilla montezumae 10356

~~Widgeon~~ Marica americana.

Anas diazi "pato real" 10355

~~Blue-winged Teal.~~ 10358

~~Anas diazi "pato real"~~

Querquedula discors. 10358

to a point near San Luis Potosi when the Larrea appears to drop out while the mezquites and Yuccas continue. The pepper trees began near San Luis Potosi. The "little rubber" plant extends far south of San Luis Potosi and is often found on rocky hills. On hills near San Felipe a Dasylirion was seen.

Train reached Gonzalez Junction for supper. A new broad gauge line has been built which follows approximately the line of the Mexican Central from Gonzalez Junction to Mexico City. The old line past Acambaro is still operated as a narrow gauge road.

Jan. 17. City of Mexico.

Arrived here at 6:30 this morning and found comfortable quarters at the Hotel Jardin. As it was Sunday little was accomplished but the markets were visited in the morning and a specimen of Anas diazi and one of Leptotilla were secured, and several other species noted. Most of the afternoon was spent knocking around the city and listening to the music in the Zocalo or principal plaza and I attended mass for a few minutes

in the great Cathedral. In the plaza and alameda, plants are blooming and many things appear to be nearly in full leaf and it is evident that the frosts which occur at this season are not severe. It was interesting to watch again the mixed crowds, ragged broken down-looking beggars mingle freely in the plaza with well-dressed people. I was impressed with the number of people of all classes and ages who appear to be suffering from some infirmity.

Jan. 18. Remained in the City of Mexico. Early this morning I repeatedly visited the two largest markets and estimated that at the largest one there were 500 ducks offered for sale. These were about one half Spoonbills and the remainder were mainly Widgeons and Green-winged Teal in about equal proportions. All other species noted were very scarce.

About 11 o'clock I called at the american embassy and was given a letter of introduction to Dr. Ignacio Mariscal, the minister of "Relaciones Exteriores" and was promised a renewal of the circular

letter we have carried so long, when I called in the afternoon, I had to wait a few minutes in an anteroom while my letter was taken to the minister. In a few minutes I was ushered through two rooms into a large chamber, elaborately furnished and ornamented in red and gold. The only picture in the room was a large one of President Diaz. In a few minutes the minister's secretary came and introducing himself said that Señor Mariscal was very busy and that he had received instructions to remind the letter I wished. The secretary is a nervous but very affable little little man and I soon explained what I wanted and left with the promise of a new letter by tomorrow.

Jan. 19. Remained in the City of Mexico. The promised letter from Mr. Mariscal arrived this afternoon and I made preparations for leaving over the Mexican Railroad for Cordoba in the morning.

This afternoon I called on Dr. Howe here and secured some information regarding waterfowl in the valley and he told me that ducks are killed by thousands with

Noted along the road from Cordoba to Perez.

Cypripedium	Near Cordoba
Dioscorea	
Iriscabus macrourus	
Heliotrogonus torridus	
Pineapples	
Bananas	
Coffee	
Melastoma	
Tree fern	
Oranges	
Castor bean tree	
Cecropia	
Poinsettia	
Silk Cotton tree	
Guayaba	Motzorongo
Mamey	
Piper (sm sp.)	Tezonapa
Tree looking like tree-fern.	
Copal.	
Herpetotheres cachinnans	Acatlán
Falco sparverius	
Piper	
Melastoma (pink fl.)	
Coccoloba	
Crescentia cujete	Punta Blanca.
Icterus vociferus	Los Naranjos
Fan palm	

Batteries used. The owners of Batteries secure concessions from the owners of land and pay 6 cts. for each duck killed. The ducks are retailed in the market at 18 to 37 cts. each.

Jan. 20. Cordoba, Vera Cruz.

Left the City of Mexico this morning at 7 A.M. and arrived here at 4.15 P.M. I have to remain overnight here and shall continue in the morning by the Vera Cruz and Pacific R.R. toward the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It was a pleasure to come down again by the old familiar mountain road. I had fine views of Mt. Orizaba from the plains of Puebla near Esperanza and San Andres. Everything looked as it did the last time I passed over the road

Jan. 21. Perez. Vera Cruz.

Travelled from Cordoba, ~~today~~ by the Vera Cruz and Pacific R.R. Train goes very slowly and we were all day on the road. Road descends gradually to the Papaloapam river. After passing Motzorongo the country becomes more flat and the hills on either side of the road lower. Gradually the hills are left behind and the road descends along

Cordoba to Perez.

Termite nest. } Los Naranjos.
Columba flavirostris. } El Hule.
Royal Palm. }

a fairly level plain. Near Acatlán the first open, grassy meadows were seen which apparently mark the beginning of the Lower Tropical which is much more arid than the upper, but still perhaps not arid enough to be called Arid Tropical. The area extending for a number of miles out on either side of the Papaloapam river is heavily forested, but the forest is somewhat different in character from that of the Upper Tropical Belt.

At and near Cordoba the dew was very heavy this morning and it was cool enough to wear an overcoat.

West of the R.R. at Cuichapa are high hills similar to those at Motzorongo, covered with patches of virgin forest.

Motzorongo, 900 ft. High heavily forested hills near on both sides of the R.R. An american company has bought the hacienda and is grinding sugarcane.

Tuxtepa — 800 feet.

Acatlan — 600 feet.

Tierra Blanca is the headquarters of the railroad company, altitude 400 feet. The higher hills, undoubtedly covered with upper Tropical vegetation appear to be about 20

Perez.

Jacana gymnostoma
Aegiatitis vocifera
Artalis
Divas divas
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus.
Sallator atriceps.
Falco sparverius.
Rupornis
Buteo abus macrourus

Sta. Lucrecia.

Saloscoptes carolinensis
Thryothorus maculipectus 10362
Tyrotila
Conurus aztec.
Amblycercus holosericeus.
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus 10363
~~Phoenicothraupis~~
Schiva virens 10359
Myiarchus lawrencei 10361
Divas divas
Psilorhinus morio.
Pipra mentalis 10360
Sallator abriceps
Melodytes zonatus
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus.
Pitangus derbianus

miles west of Pierra Blanca.

Los Naranjos - 350 feet.

El Hule - 350 feet. We crossed the Papaloapan river at this point, which is somewhere between Tepetepec and Atatillan.

Jan. 22. Remained at Perez, waiting for the train to Sta. Lucrecia which only goes 3 times a week.

Jan. 23. Santa Lucrecia. N.G.

Left Perez this morning about 4 A.M. and the train came very slowly, arriving here shortly before one o'clock. I found there will be no train for Coatzacoalcos until day after tomorrow, so I have to remain here. This afternoon I went out with my shot gun and secured a few birds along the Jaltapec or Yaltapec river here, The Jaltapec is a branch of the Coatzacoalcos river and is a large stream.

The road today led for awhile across rather high lying grassy llanos. But soon the land became rather swampy and heavily forested. It is evident that this region is Humid Tropical. A norte began blowing yesterday and continued all day today, with occasional very fine rain.

Sta. Lucrecia con.

Perpelotheres cachinnans.	
Tyrannus crotoricus	
Setophaga ruticilla	
Empidonax flaviventris	10371
Mimus gracilis	
Rhynchocyclus ~~olivaceiceps~~ olivaceus	10374
" cinereiceps	10378
Vireo novebaracensis.	10382
Mniotilta varia	
Columba flavirostris	
Saltator grandis	
Icterus mesomelas	10365
Glaucidium ferrugineum	
Dendronis flavigaster ~~Dendrocolaptes~~ eburnirostris.	10381
Myiopagis placens	10376
Cineotorus cinereigularis	10375
Tityra personata	
Xylomanes momotula	10367
Wilsonia pusilla	
Geothlypis	
Catharista atrata	
Crotophaga sulcirostris	
Euscalus macrourus	
Piaya	
~~Pelodytes~~	
Tyrannulus semiflavus	10380

Santa Lucrecia is the point where the Vera Cruz and Pacific R.R. reaches the Tehuantepec railroad. There is only a small settlement but the place is quite a busy one now on account of the railroad men quartered here and the laborers employed in the reconstruction of the Tehuantepec R.R. The village is situated on some well drained ground perhaps 50 feet above the river. The whole country is low here but here and there along the railroad are low elevations, rising 50-100 above the general level. Apparently much of the country is flooded during the rainy season.

Jan. 24. Remained at Santa Lucrecia as there will be no train until tomorrow. It rained all day and I did not go out.

Jan. 25. Remained at Santa Lucrecia until evening. The train left nearly seven hours late so I did not arrive at Coatzacoalcos until the morning of the 26th.

Most of the forenoon was spent in the woods, the weather having partially cleared, & about 50 birds were secured, which I had to carry into Coatzacoalcos.

Jan. 26. Coatzacoalcos. V. C.

Arrived here about two o'clock this morning. I found that my bed roll which was checked

Santa Lucrecia, cont.

Thamnophilus d. mexicanus	10364
Rhamphastos carinatus	
Terax globicira	
Coatzacoalcos.	
Falcoscoptes carolinensis	
Dinus drus	
Myiozetetes ~~Dim.~~ superciliosus	
~~Pyrocephalus~~	
Tolmomyias	10385
Mimus g. guatemalensis	10383
Cyanospiza cyanea	
Cardinalis c. littoralis.	10384
Sporophila morelleti	
Euphonia hirundinacea	10386
Nyctidromus albicollis.	
Larus (Gulls from Gulf)	
Falco sparverius	
Milvulus forficatus	
Polyborus cheriway.	
Dendroica coronata	10388
Lophortyx rufipennis.	
Empidonax minimus.	10387
Amazilis cerviniventris	10391
~~Myiarchus lawrencei~~	~~10392~~

and placed on board the baggage car at Santa Lucrecia, yesterday evening did not arrive and am having it traced. The weather is rainy again. The town does not appear to have changed so very much since I was here last.

Jan. 27, Remained at Coatzacoalcos.

In the morning and evening I was out along the sea shore and among the sand dunes ~~about~~ to the left of the mouth of the river. I found some changes since I last visited the vicinity. I saw no trace of the old wreck from which I used to go in bathing and near that point a breakwater is being built out parallel to the river course.

Sand dunes. Along the beach they are very interesting. There is a broad line of them extending all along the shore for some distance north from the mouth of of the river. They rise in places probably 40 feet, and those nearest the beach are constantly shifting and changing their contours. Dunes on which vegetation has secured a foothold are then torn down or the vegetation covered with a new layer of sand. So that there is a constant process of destruction and reconstruction going on. Large dunes at some distance from the beach are well covered with sod and I could not help thinking

Coatzacoalcos.

Milastoma
Leocelobus
Santana
Cecropia

Termites

that the beach is building up and extends out now much farther than formerly. The sea is shallow for considerable distance and there is line after line of breakers for perhaps a quarter of a mile.

The town has built up considerably since I was here and today I noticed two new houses in course of construction. There does not appear to be anything to cause any rapid growth hereafter. The headquarters of the railroad has been moved to Rincon Antonio. Just now construction work is going on at the port of Salina Cruz. In spite of all the money that has been spent on the road it is still in very bad shape.

Jan. 28. Remained at Coatzacoalcos.

In the morning I went out hunting among the sand dunes along the beach again and secured ~~many~~ a few birds. Have been making preparations ~~today~~ for leaving tomorrow for Jaltipan.

Jan. 29. Left Coatzacoalcos at 12.20 P.M. and arrived at Jaltipan station about two o'clock. I expected to find a piece of baggage which had gone astray in Jaltipan but was disappointed. I found quarters in Jaltipan at the house of one Firmin Gonzalez, said to be an old horse thief and bad man generally. I stayed

	Polioptila caerulea	c 10408	
Mel	Geotrygon passerina	a	
Geoc	Tyrannus m. couchi	a 10405	
Jan	Rupornis	c	
	Goatrioscoptes carolinensis.	c	
	Merula grayi	r 10396	
Geoc	Aimophila rufescens	r 10395	
	Polioptila nigriceps	a	
	Cathartista atrata	a	
	Scardafella inca	a	
Jan	Porphyrolaemus cactarmans	c	
	Falco sparverius	c 10413	
	Leonurus agilis	a	
	Pyrocephalus r. mexicanus	a	
	Tanagra cana	r	
	Tallinago delicata	r	
	Columba flavirostris	c	
	Ictidromus albicollis	a	
	Zenaidura spurina	c	
	Cardinalis c. littoralis	r 10400	
	Mimus g. guatemalensis	r	
	Piaya	c	
	Pelargus dubiamus	a	
	Piranga rubra	r 10399	
	Dendroica aestiva	r 10403	
	Myiarchus lawrencei	r 10392	
	Dryobates s. parvus	r 10402	

Jaltipan

in the same room with several americans who are visiting the Coast and are out for a good time.

Jan. 30. Returned ~~today~~ to Coatzacoalcos where I found my missing baggage had been forwarded. My room mates last night were too convivial a crowd to ~~enable~~ allow me much chance for sleep and about two o'clock in the morning I got out and went to sleep in a hammock in another room. I shall have to remain in Coatzacoalcos until Feb. 1st when the night train will go out to Jaltipan.

Jan. 31 Remained at Coatzacoalcos there being no train until tomorrow.

Feb. 1. Returned in the afternoon on the local to Jaltipan where I arrived and got my baggage transferred by late evening.

Feb. 2. Spent in an unsuccessful hunt for quails. A few other birds were secured.

Feb. 3. A thorough search for quails was made, but near where the specimens I collected years ago were taken and elsewhere without result.

Feb. 4. It rained all day

Jaltipan, con.

Ambyciceus holosericeus	r	
Hellodytes zonatus	a	10394
Aramides albiventris	r	
Sypogus papa.	r	
Ortalis	a	
Columbigallina rufipennis	c	
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus	a	
Empidonax minimus	r	10412
Diplopterus naevius excellens	c	10410
Sallator grandis	a	
Phoenicothraupis	r	
~~Coccoma~~ Chlorothlypis fasciatus.	a (nu-fork-tail)	10409
~~Petrochelidon pyrrhonota~~ Synallaxis erythrothorax	r	10411
~~Piaya~~	c	
Dives dives,	a	
Glaucidium ferrugineum.	c	
Xanthoura		r
Tanagra abbas.		r
Tilpra personata		c
Tergle cabanisii.		a
Amphispiza bottori.		c
Euphonius godmani.		rr
Seleurus mesomelas	c	10393
Pilaima flavigastra subpagana	r	10398
Zonotrichia p. palpebralis.	r	10407
Heterocnemus torridus.		

today and little was accomplished. It has been norther weather almost without intermission ever since I came down into the low country of Vera Cruz.

People. An annual feast in honor of the saint of the town, the Virgen de Santa Candelaria is in progress. This feast lasts for two or three weeks and like most such affairs takes the form of a sort of fair and many gambling games are run. The saint was found on a small hill near the town, many years ago. The people here are largely Zapotecas although several other tribes, speaking different dialects are represented. They all wear the "huipil" or waist of the Zapoteco women and many of them wear the brightly colored skirt, made of a long piece of hard woven cloth, the end of the lap of which comes on the left hand side.

Feb. 5. Remained at ~~Coatzacoalcos~~ Jaltipan.

The weather cleared partially today and I succeeded in getting some native hunters started after quails.

People.— The fiesta is about over now, but there are still a good many people in town and at night the gambling "puestos" and other attractions present an animated scene. Tonight

Jalltipan

Coccoloba

Guayaba

Quercus 727

Melastoma 720-722

Cerasentra cujete

Anona

Piper

Pine gum 724

I witnessed through the open door, the marriage of an american to a native girl. The ceremony was the civil one and was interesting to me. The bride and groom appeared in the crowded sala a half hour or more, before the ceremony was performed. The bride was dressed in white with a long bridal veil covering her completely. She sat quietly talking and laughing with friends while the groom in a dress suit wandered about the room. When the time came for the ceremony the contracting parties were seated at a table and the marriage ceremony was read to them. Then came the signing of papers by the bride and groom and the signatures of witnesses. The ceremony took nearly half an hour and was punctuated by the ringing of a small bell, the reason for which I could not discover. After the ceremony the bride and groom were congratulated just as is customary in the U.S.

Feb. 6. Remained at Jalltipan carrying on a still unsuccessful search for guacs.

Topography - The country at Jalltipan is an undulating plain. The higher land is called "sabanas" sandy and covered with a mixed growth of grass, scrub oak, Melastomas of several species and Coccolobus.

Tehuantepec.

Heloma isthmica

Saccopteryx 16566

Lepus

Liomys isthmius. 16564

and other small trees and shrubs. The lower ground, usually along the many small streams which flow from springs heading in the sabanas is often covered with fairly heavy forest. Sometimes the lowland is too marshy for forest to grow and open tracts occur, often 10-20 acres in extent, on which swamp grasses grow, intermingled with shrubs which thrive in swampy land.

Feb. 7 Remained at Jaltipan, still hunting unsuccessfully for quails.

Feb. 8; Remained at Jaltipan. Most of the day was spent making a final unsuccessful search for quails. In the afternoon I packed up and transferred baggage to station to be ready to take the train tomorrow morning for Tehuantepec. It is difficult to understand why no quails can be found, but the people claim they are very scarce this year. Several hunters were offered a dollar each for the birds but none of them were able to find any. I have not seen a quail nor heard one call.

Feb. 9. Crossed the Isthmus and reached Tehuantepec City after midnight, the train being about 7½ hours late due to the engine truck getting off the track several times, and the refusal of the headlight to work, when lighted at Rincon Antonio. Two hours were

Tehuantepec.

Chordeiles g. strigatus	a 10433
Melanerpes s. polygrammus	a 10418
Catharista atrata	a
Buteo albicaudatus macrourus	a
~~Sparrow~~ Aimophila sumichrasti.	r 10420
Polioptila	c
Calocitta	a
Cathartes aura	a
Columbigallina passerina	a
Icterus gularis	a
Myiarchus cinerascens	r 10417
Thelopelia leucoptera	c
Tyrannus	a
Falco sparverius	c
Cerotophaga auleirostris	a
Dendroica aestiva	r
Icteria virens	r
Scardafella inca	a
Cyanospiza leclancheri	c 10415
Amazona albifrons.	a
~~Cornus aztec.~~	
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus	a
Guiraca ~~cyan~~ affinis	r 10437
Cardinalis carneus	r 10437
Euporus	r
Ceryle cabanisi	c

spent there fooling with the headlight. At one point the engine truck jumped the track and ran for nearly 100 yds. on the sleepers, breaking sleepers and cutting of the bolts connecting the ends of rails.

Road. Up as far as Rincon Antonio where it became dark the forest is fairly heavy and it is probably near that point that the line separating the Humid Tropical north slope of the isthmus from the Arid Tropical south slope, will have to be drawn.

Plantations. Several of the wild cat, rubber, sugar and other plantations are situated on the railroad between Santa Lucrecia and Tolosa and I had an opportunity to see what they look like. There are comfortable looking buildings in several places, and large clearings have been made but the crops make a very poor showing. Much of the cleared land is already ruined from lack of cultivation and has become "acagual". The sugarcane in several places has been planted on rolling country where it is practically impossible to use portable tramways for moving the cane and sugar refineries have been put up in places where the water supply is very scant. Some full grown cane was seen

Tehuantepec, con.

Toxicodytes humilis	c 10425
Megarhynchus pitangua mexicanus	c 10416
Mimus lawrencii.	r 10436

Prickly leaved Sonora tree.
Palo del Brasil.
Large Cereus
" Opuntia
Bullthorn 733

San Geronimo.

Zenaidura macroura	c
Melanerpes p. polygrammus	a 10439
Leptotila albifrons	a
Chondestes g. strigatus	a
~~Ammodramus bottii~~ Coturniculus s. passerinus	r 10440
~~Spizella~~ Aimophila sumichrasti.	r 10441
Icterocitta	a
Falco sparverius	c
Myiarchus mexicanus	a
Columbigallina passerina	a
Scardafella inca.	a
Zenaidura zularis	a 10438

Cercidium
Acacia farnesiana
Palo del Brasil
Cereus. l of.

which looks small and stunted. The rubber plantations are apparently not thriving. The plants in many places look sickly and the land is overgrown with weeds.

Feb. 10. Remained in Tehuantepec. I had a slight stomach trouble which prevented my getting out until late afternoon.

Feb. 11. Remained in Tehuantepec. Went out and secured a few birds. A sand storm began in the morning and the wind blew very hard all day. It is simply the form a norther takes when it reaches this side of the Isthmus.

Tehuantepec appears much as it did when I was here eight years ago, but many buildings have been cracked by the hard earthquake shock which occurred several years ago.

Small pox and yellow fever are said to be rather common here still. An american died of the former the day before I arrived.

Feb. 12 Remained in Tehuantepec. Secured about fifteen birds. Made preparations in the afternoon to move up to San Geronimo tomorrow. Weather is still as windy as yesterday.

Feb. 13. San Geronimo, Oaxaca. Came up here this morning and spent most of

Chicapa

Leonurus petzii	a
Polyborus cheriway	c
Melodytes humilis	c 10445
~~Melosiculus~~ melanoleucus	a
Lealocitta	a
Leptotila	a
Tanagra albiceps	a
Mimus	r
~~Sclerus~~	
Pitylus poliocephalus	a 10443
Zeolymus	rr
Xerotriccus sulcirostris	a
Pulopelia leucoptera	c
Euphonia hirundinacea	c
~~Melodytes~~	c
Tragon cibiolus	c
Dendrocolaptes cachinnans.	c
~~Scytalopus~~	
Glaucidium ferrugineum	c
Polioptila	c
~~Nordococcyx~~ Dicrotrus moreococcyx	r
~~Tanagra albiceps~~	a
Aegialitis vociferus	r
Sclerus spurius.	r
" fulvus.	a
" pustulatus. ?	a
Feb. 17	
Melanerpes formicivorus.	r
Amazilia cinnamomea	c 10444
~~Amphispiza~~ Amophila r. lawrencii.	r 10446
Melanerpes a. polygrammus	a 10448
~~Butio?~~ Asturina plagiata	r 10449
Bat.	16575
Felis eyra	16578
Sciurus	16579
Leimys isthmicus	16581
Baiomys	16582

the day getting information regarding a trip to Tuxtla.

Feb. 14. Started from San Geronimo on trip to Tuxtla about 8 o'clock in the evening. Bought a horse today and arranged for a cart to carry my baggage. I received considerable assistance today from Don Francisco J. Sousa to whom I had been recommended by Mr. Charles Oertel an old acquaintance who lives in Tehuantepec. In the morning I was out for a short time and secured five birds.

Feb. 15. Chicapa. Oaxaca.

Travelled slowly all night last night and arrived here about 9 o'clock this morning. I was forced to ride my horse nearly all night for he would not lead behind the cart in which my bed had been prepared. He kept pulling back and finally refused to lead altogether and would finally throw himself and allow the cart to drag him. Am obliged to remain here today to allow the cart driver time to repair his cart. In the afternoon I went quail hunting but failed to find any quail.

Road. Left from San Geronimo in a southeasterly direction past Juchitan which is about 13 miles from San Geronimo, about 17 miles further to this place. The road follows the

Chicapa, con.

Mahogany.
Guazuma guazuma
Cuterblobum
Pithecolobium dulce

Ixhuatan
Feb. 18

Sciurus

Megarhynchus pitangua	c
Dendrocolaptes macrurus	a
Myiarchus nuttingi	r 10455
Melanerpes v. polygrammus.	a
Icterus pulcris	a
" pustulatus?	a
Glaucidium ferrugineum	c
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus	a
Urothraupis alpinus.	a
Cyanocitta formosa	a
Turdus	c
Tachycora	r
Leucosa	r
Dendrocolaptes humilis	r
Polioptila	c 10453
Euphonia hirundinacea	c
Ortalis poliocephala	c
Cassiculus melanicterus	c
Myiodromus albicollis	a
Pitangus citriolus	c
Cyanospiza cyanea	c
Sporophilus cacharmans	c
Mimus lawrencii	r 10452
Geardapella inca	a
Melopelia leucoptera	c
Cathartes aura	a
Leptotila	a
Tyrannus	a
Pyrocephalus r. mexicanus	c
~~Amoplispiza~~	c
Alcaraccia, adiemnus bistriatus	c 10457

flat coastal plain all the way, Chicapa is situated about 1½ leagues from Union Hidalgo, according to the people.

Chicapa. The town is a straggling one of about 400 or 500 people. The sea is only about a league away so I am told. Near the town are forests of rather large fan palms.

Feb. 16. Remained at Chicapa to make cart man to finish a new axle for his cart. Much of the day was spent in a fruitless search for quails.

Feb. 17. Road to Ixhuatan. Cataca. Left Chicapa about 5 P.M. and travelled all night toward Ixhuatan.

Feb. 18. Noon at Ixhuatan. We arrived here about 8.30 this morning having travelled all night. I was obliged to ride my horse all the way and got very sleepy.

Road. Road led all the way over the level coast plain, parts of which are covered with Arid Tropical forest and parts of open country the exact character of which I could not determine. The roar of the surf on the beach could be heard a number of times. Low, nearly bare hills ~~usually~~ occurring as disconnected ridges, were often passed, on both sides of the road. The sky in general was perfectly clear and the stars shining brightly but at one point far off over some mountains in the north-west a heavy thunder storm lasted for several

Ishualan.

Paint Brush
Swietenia mahogoni
Palo del Brasil
Enterolobium
Wild Pineapple
Bullthorn
Palo Morada
Acacia farnesiana
Large fan palm
Ipomoea tree
Sideroxylon gaumeri
Pithecolobium dulce.
white-flowered swamp tree.
Big Malva
Hatiche
Tejonco
Cordia centrata cujete
West coast tree similar to Coccoloba

Papaya

Orthogeomys
Canis

Aeluroides ploceola
Melanerpes a. polygrammus
Ortalis poliocephala
Myiozetetes sim. superciliosus
Pitangus macrourus
Calocitta
Icterus (Icterus) cucullatus bistriatus
Icterus pitzii
Megarhynchus pitangua
Pitangus derbianus
Cassicus melanicterus
Icterus cardapella inca
Tyrannus
Myiopelia leucoptera
Deltodytes ruficeps
Herpetotheres cachinnans
Pyrocephalus r. mexicanus
Petrochelidon fuliginosa
Plankidiptera ferruginea
Merula
Amphispiza Aimophila sumichrasti
Dendroica aestiva
Momotus mexicanus saturatus.
Myiarchus mexicanus
" cinerascens

Santa Cruz.
Thryothorus

r 10458

r
a
a
a
a
c
a
c
a
a
c
r
r
r
c
c
c
r
c
r

r 10460
r 10461
10463

hours. Travel here seems to be almost entirely by cart. A number of other carts were passed on the road, most of them hauled off to one side where their occupants were soundly sleeping. My cart man often fell asleep and allowed his ox to turn off suddenly and start out at right angles to the road.

Ishualan is a small place but is somewhat larger than Chicapa.

We continued on from Ishualan about 3 P.M. and camped on the road about 6 leagues beyond the town. Until dark the road led through country of the same general character as in the morning.

Feb. 19. We reached Papaya about 9 o'clock this morning and I went out to the Hacienda of Santa Cruz as soon as I got some breakfast and took photographs of a very curious fig tree there. When Mr. Nelson and I visited the place nine years ago there were several plants which had been placed with one end resting on the ground and the other lying in the fork of the tree. The tree had grown and partially inclosed them. I found that during the nine years that have passed the tree has enveloped them entirely and I looked several times before I dis— the rotten fragments inclosed by the wood of the tree. Returned to Papaya in the afternoon and found that it would be impossible to get my

Tapana.

West coast tree similar to Coccoloba
Bullthorn
Rosa Morada
Pochote
Big Malva
Ranche
Tree Ipomea
Guazuma guazuma
Guava
Teporneo
Wild pineapple (spike)

El Carrizal.

Seiurus

Tyrannulus
Tyrannulus
Melanorpis
Erlatis
Turdus caerulea
Dendroica macrowa
~~Empidonax~~ Tyrannula sumichrasti.
Melopelia leucoptera
Pilaticus dorsalis.
Trochilus anthracina
Columba flavirostris
Ceryle lorquata
Gerdafella inca
Falco sparverius
Colaptes
Momotus mexicanus
Leonurus petzii
Vireo

c a c a r c r r c r r c c r a r

2.10464
10465

Big Malva
Teporneo
Bullthorn
Ipomea tree
West coast tree similar to Coccoloba
Paint brush.
Palo del Brasil.
Ranche.
Guazuma guazuma
Shrub with bilobed fruit found at Los Reyes.

horse shod today so we have had to remain until tomorrow.

Distance from Ishuatan to Tapana is said to be 11 leagues.

Feb. 20. Left Tapana at 3 P.M. for Tuxtla and camped on the road after travelling about 12 miles.

Road led through country of same general character (Arid Prop.) except that there were some hills. In fact we entered the foothills of the mountain range here.

Feb. 21 Left camp on road at 3 A.M. and arrived at place called El Carrizal about 8 o'clock after travelling about 4 leagues, ~~almost~~ through the foothills. We crossed the line into the state of Chiapas about daylight. The line here is said to follow the top of a ridge.

El Carrizal is a small ranch on the cart road from Arala to Tuxtla, about 20 miles E. of Tapana.

Feb. 25. Reached Tuxtla about 9 A.M. I began feeling badly at Carrizal on the 21st and at the time thought it was some stomach trouble. Since then I have realized that it is malarial fever that is the matter with me. Was sick all the way from Carrizal to Tuxtla and

El Carrizal, con.

Guayaba
Long leaved tree growing along streams.
Rosa Morada.
Milasloma.

Hda. La Razon.

Icterus	10466

Ocozuenantla

Icterus v. insignis	C10467
Sturnella m. magicharum	C10473
~~Amphispiza~~ Aimophila sumichrasti.	

Pupita Gutierrez

Peromyscus.

Mar. 7

Icterus affinis	10488
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus	
Turdus caerulea lazula	10476
Megarhynchus pitangua	
Polioptila (Blk capped) nigriceps	10487
Piranga ~~aestiva~~ rubra	10475
Myiarchus g. tamaulipensis	10478
Icterus dubius	
Icterus dubianus	
Quiscalus g. guatemalensis	
Tyrannus	
Piaya	
Vireo solitarius	10484
Vireo g. swainsoni	10485
Leonurus petzii?	
~~Thryothorus~~ Thryophilus pleurostictus	10482
Myiarchus crinitus	10479
Myiarchus lawrenci	10480
~~Myiarchus~~ Deltarhynchus flammulatus	10481

thus missed taking any notes and scarcely saw any of the country.

Feb. 26 – Mar. 6th Remained at Pupita Gutierrez, sick with malarial fever.

Mar. 7th. Remained at Pupita.

In the afternoon I went out to the ranch belonging to Dn. Leiro Farrera, called El Zapotal and set two traps for Pylomys dullaris. Did not have time for more.

Mar. 8. Remained at Pupita Gutierrez.

In the morning I made another trip to the ranch of Dn. Leiro Farrera and secured specimens of a number of birds. Traps set last night contained only a Peromyscus.

Mar. 9. Remained at Pupita Gutierrez.

Made another trip to El Zapotal and secured a number of birds.

Mar. 10. Remained at Pupita Gutierrez.

I arranged for an outfit and made preparations for leaving for San Bartolomé tomorrow.

Mar. 11. El Faro, 1600 ft.

Left Pupita Gutierrez and travelled about 26 miles in a southeasterly course to ranch called El Faro.

Road led about two leagues to a point on the Rio Chiapas opposite the town of Chiapa and then continued up along the south side of the

Tuxtla Gutierrez, con.

Geolinus v. insignis
Calocitta

Mar. 9.

~~Guiraca caerulea~~
~~Myiobius~~?
~~Polioptilas~~
Helminthophilus g. strigatus

Oreothlypis peregrina — 10483
Glaucidium gnoma — 10486
Empidonax minimus — 10490
Arremonops c. chiapensis — 10494
Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps — 10497

Guayaba
Mango
Achras zapota
Mamey
Corn
Sugarcane
Crescentia cujete
Cassia
Acacia farnesiana
Guazuma guazuma

river for several miles. Finally the road left the river and followed a branch stream for several miles and after crossing the latter led up through rolling hills to El Faro. There was no change in the general character of the country.

Mar. 12. San Antonio. 1900 ft.

Left El Faro and continued about 26 miles in a ~~southeasterly~~ course to Hda. of San Antonio.

Road led through country of the same general character as that about Tuxtla Gutierrez. The Rio Chiapas was crossed about noon, about 18 miles from El Faro at a place called La Angostura. Here the river just above the ferry ~~passes through~~ between two cliffs and is quite narrow. Here as elsewhere the river banks are covered with the characteristic arid tropical vegetation found all over the country. There is no belt of forest along the river at any point I have seen.

Mar. 13. San Bartolomé. 2800 ft.

Left San Antonio and continued about 15 miles in a generally ~~south~~ ~~easterly~~ course to San Bartolome.

Road ascended gradually until near the town where there is a short but rather steep climb up to the town situated on the slope of a high hill. The country today was more open — frequently there were ex —

Punta Gutierrez to El Paso.
Mar. 11.

Heterogeomys

Nanche
Cassia
Pieus (several sp.)
Palo del Brasil
Pochote
Bullthorn (slender)
Ceiruela (cultivated)
Mezquite
Centrolobium
Ceriscentia cujete
Guazuma guazuma
Jacaratia mexicana
Prickly leaved Sonora tree

Progne chalybea
Falco sparverius
Zenaidura macroura
Crotophaga sulcirostris
Columbigallina passerina
Scardafella inca
Mimus g. guatemalensis.
Melanerpes v. frontalis (Chiapa)
Megarhynchus pitangua

luxuriant stretches of perfectly open grassy country.
It is still typical Lower Arid Tropical.

Pinotta Gutierrez to El Faro. cm.

Mar. 11.

Myiarchus nuttingi 10500
Lealocitta
Myiarchus cinerascens 10498
Leatharista abrata
Leathartes aura
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus
Pitangus derbianus
Lanisoma macrourus
Seiurus gularis
Morula g. tamaulipensis
Momotus m. saturatus
Tityra
Glaucidium ferrugineum
Leonurus petzii
Polyborus cheriway.

El Faro to San Antonio.

Mar. 12.

Senirus
Acacia farnesiana
Centrolobium
Leucaena esculenta
Prickly leaved Sonora tree
Leotton (cultivated)
Wild Pineapple (tall sp. with fruit in masses)
Jacaratia mexicana.
Big Malva
Rosa Morada

El Paso to San Antonio, con.
Mar. 12.

Palo del Brasil
Ranche

Progne chalybea
Melanerpes a. frontalis
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus
Pitangus derbianus
Scardafella inca
Megarhynchus pitangua
Cathartes aura
Tanthoura l. vivida
Zelerus gularis
" pustulatus?
Tyrannus
Falco sparverius
Leonurus petzii?
Zenaidura macroura
Columba flavirostris
Ortalis policephala
~~Alcaraban~~ Aedicnemus bistriatus. "alcaraban"
Guiraca g. lazula
Mimotus m. saturatus
~~Thryothorus~~ Thryophilus pleurostictus.
Calocitta
Piaya

El Faro to San Antonio, con.

Mar. 12

Herpetotheres cachinnans
Ardea herodias
" egretta
Arremonops c. chiapensis
Melopelia leucoptera,

San Antonio to San Bartolomé

Mar. 13.

West coast bee
Nanche
Rejorneo
Centrolobium
Pochote
Ficus (sp. sp.)
Prickly leaved Sonora bee.

Arremonops c. chiapensis
Piaya
Calocitta
Mimus g. guatemalensis
Tyrannus
Saltator atriceps
Momotus m. saturatus
~~Morococcyx~~ Diplopterus morococcyx
Geococcyx affinis
Melopelia leucoptera.

San Bartolomé

Bat
Sciurus
Odocoileus
Nicolomo
Liomys
Baiomys
Bassariscus
Saccoplevyx
Nasua
Lutra
Lepus
Artibeus
Canis
Sigmodon
Coendou
Galictis
Felis (tigir)
" (ocelot)

Mar. 14.

Remained at San Bartolomé. Part of the day was spent in exploring the neighborhood. A good series of quails was secured.

San Barlolome, con.

Enterolobium
Cotton (cultivated)
Paint Brush Vine
Zapote Mamey
Zapote chico
Mango
Ranche
West Coast bee
Paint Brush vine

San Bartolomé, con.

Mar. 15.	
√Ornithion imberbe	10540
√Guiraca caerulea	
√Polioptila nigriceps	10541
√Scardafella inca	
√Calocitta f. azurea	10543
√Colinus v. insignis	10509
√Thryophilus m. pallus	10549
~~Arremonops~~	
√Geothlypis p. caninucha	10552
√Catharista atrata	
√Myiarchus lawrencei	10553
√Pitangus derbianus	
√Momotus m. saturatus	10555
~~Thryothorus Thryophilus m. pallus~~	~~10549~~
√Thryophilus pleurostictus	10561
√Myiozetetes s. superciliosus	
√Strix p. guatimalae	10575
√Leptotila	
√Icterus. wagleri	10576
√Glaucidium ferrugineum.	
√Salpinctes o. neglectus	10580
Chordeiles	
√Coturniculus s. passerinus	10584
Mar. 16	
√Icterus sclateri	10546
√Merula	
√Ciccaba perspicillata	
√Thamnophilus d. mexicanus	10547
√Caryothraustes poliogaster	10592
~~Icterus pustulatus~~	
√Aimophila botteri	10593
√Megarhynchus pitangua	
√Accipiter velox	10595
√Xanthoura l. vivida	10544
~~Spizella s. mexicana~~	~~10544~~
Ornithion	
Diplopterus, morococcyx	
~~Sayornis.~~	
√Progne chalybea	
Cyanospiza cyanea	
Mar. 17	
√Aimophila rufescens.	10537
√Melanerpes v. frontalis	10557
Ortalis	
Mar. 18	

Mar. 15-17.

Remained at San Bartolomé doing general collecting in the immediate vicinity of the town. Most of the work so far has been done on the slopes of the high hill just behind the town.

Mar. 18.

Remained at San Bartolomé still trapping and hunting birds along the slopes of the high hill behind the town.

Mar. 19-20.

Remained working at San Bartolomé. Both yesterday and today I have been doing general trapping and bird hunting along the slopes of the high hill behind the town.

Mar. 21

Remained at San Bartolomé. In the afternoon I went nearly to the top of the high hill behind the town and set some traps for rats, which live about large large loose rocks mainly. The cliffs are of nearly solid conglomerate and do not furnish favorable shelter.

Mar. 22

Remained at San Bartolomé. This morning I went to the top of the high hill back of the town and found the altitude by my aneroid to be

Momotus m. saturatus. San Bartolomé, con
Thocoscyx affinis
~~Crotophagus (Tamiothlypis)~~
Dendroica aestiva — 10564
Vireo
Saltator atriceps. — 10504

Mar. 19

Icterus Columba flavirostris
~~Ptiptotis~~
Piaya
Ara macao
Crotophaga sulcirostris.
~~Cardinella inca.~~
Tyrannus melancholicus macrourus
Melopelia leucoptera.
Cerax globicera.
Cathartes aura.
Catharista atrata
Mimus g. guatemalensis
Tales ~~v. parvorius~~
Colaptes d. rubiginosus
~~Ammodramus~~
Tyrannus couchi. — 10508
Sporophila minimus — 10539

Mar. 23

Cyanolyseurus holosericeus — 10588
Chordeiles lunatus — 10591
~~Tales v. parvorius~~,
~~Oul. (white superciliary stripe)~~
Penelope purpurascens.
Cyanocorax c. chiapensis — 10506
~~Procolaptes~~ Dryocolaptes f. yucatanensis — 10507
Myiarchus nuttingi — 10538

San Bartolomé to Teanjob.
Mar. 26.

Mimus
Euphonia macroura
Cyanospiza cyanea
Tyrannus
Pet. Vireo (heard singing at Tuxtla, Yucatan op)
Modula
Cyanocorax
Myiodynastes

San. B. to Soyotitan.

Thocoscyx affinis 5000 ft.
Spizella s. mexicana 4200 ft. lower limit — 10599
Empidonax minimus
Myiodynastes (5200 ft) lawrencii — 10601
Melopelia leucoptera
Melanerpes r. frontalis 4500 ft. specimens taken — 10596
Megarhynchus 5200 ft. upper limit pitangua
Pipilo maculatus 5200 ft. (lower limit) — 10602
Myiadestes obscurus " " — 10603
Cardinella inca
Troglodytes m. hyperidus 5200 ft, lower limit. — 10604
Pinalnon 5300 "

Soyotitan to Teanjob.

Teanjob

4025 ft. On the extreme top there are a few scrubby oaks

Mar. 23

Remained at San Bartolomé. Am still working near the top of the high hill behind the town. A break in the hill on the northwest side ~~and~~ has high cliffs along the sides and there are cliffs elsewhere but they are of nearly solid conglomerate and do not furnish much shelter for such animals as rats. A few rat signs were found around loose boulders usually along the tops of the cliffs but I have had poor success in trapping rats.

Mar. 24–25

Remained at San Bartolomé. A last trip up on the high hill was made the morning of the 24th. Part of the remainder of the day was spent in unsuccessful efforts to secure an outfit to take me to Teomitan. On the 25th an outfit was secured and preparations made for leaving.

Mar. 26 Teanjob, Chiapas, 5300 ft.

Left San Bartolomé for Teomitan at 7 A.M. and arrived at Teanjob about 3 o'clock. Distance travelled about 8 leagues in a ~~an~~ north easterly course. Road descended gradually into the valley

For plants see below

Pinus 5500 Canjob to Comitan, Mar. 27.
Polioptila zonatus 5500 ft. specimens taken 10605
Xanthocephalus 6200 "
Phelocoma "
Cyanocitta
Sturnella (dark) 6200 ft. rufitorques
Geolaptes ~~cafer~~ "
Pulasarpes californicus "
Spizella "
Troglodytes
Dendroica maculatus

Quercus
Acacia-like tree, 6200 ft.
Madroño 5700 ft.
Pinus "
Rhus 5500 ft.
Yellow fl. tall tree found at Acapulco 6200 ft.
Shrub with trilobed fruit 6200 ft.
Cedar.

X San Bartolomé to Canjob, omitted in proper place,

Acacia-like tree.
Palo del Brasil.
Big Malva
Padre brush vine.
Prickly leaved Sonora tree
Centrolobium
Spanish Cedar
Cheropia
Wild Pineapple (tall)
Guazuma guazuma
Cassia
} San. B. to Soyolitan.

Pinus 3500 ft.
Quercus 4000 " (lower limit)
Shrub, trilobed fruit " 4800 ft.
} Soyolitan to Canjob

Zapote manay
Aguacate
} cultivated at Canjob.

of the Rio Blanco which was crossed at an altitude of 2300 ft. As far as the river, a distance of about 3 leagues from San Bartolomé, the country does not change in character, the dry leafless thin woods being the only forest and there are extensive open areas. From the Rio Blanco to Soyolitan a distance of two leagues the road ascends gradually, the altitude at the latter place being 3000. Water is very abundant, there being good sized streams at short intervals. The formation is limestone, the being little soil and very large springs are abundant. From Soyolitan the road ascends steadily and in places rather steeply to the ranch of Canjob. There was practically no change in the general character of the vegetation until an altitude of 4000 feet was reached when oaks suddenly became abundant and formed almost the entire forest, ~~the~~ wherever the slopes were steep. A number of typically arid tropical species extend up however to about 5000 feet where a number of new species of trees and shrubs ~~occur~~ begin and replace them. From Soyolitan up to Canjob the country, while arid tropical, shows the effects of a more abundant rainfall and the woods are

Comitán.

Lepus (cot)
Canis (coyote)
Odocoileus
Urocyon
Rhithrodontomys
Dipodomys
Sigmodon

greener. This is probably due to the rains which occur during March, April and May. It does not rain regularly during these months but occasional showers occur.

Canjób is situated on the south-westerly slope of a ridge 6300 ft. high. Oaks are the most abundant species in the immediate vicinity.

Mar. 27. Comitán, Chiapas, 5500 ft.

Left Canjób at 6.30 and arrived at Comitán about noon. Distance travelled 6 leagues in north-easterly course.

Road led steadily upward to an altitude of about 6200 ft. and continued at about this altitude for a number of miles. The highest point crossed was 6500 ft. high according to aneroid. The top of this mountain ridge is undulating but not so very rough. The higher ridges are covered with fairly heavy and fairly humid forest mainly of oaks but pines (2 species) also occur. From the ridge the road descends rapidly to Comitán situated at the base of the slope. The slope facing Comitán is of weather worn but unbroken, solid limestone, there is little soil on and the forest is scrubby and much less luxuriant than

Comitán

Coffee
Oranges
Baccharis
Willow
Acacia-like tree
Floripundio
Argimone (yellow)
Anona
Sugarcane
Guayaba 898
Agave (several sp.)
Lima
Corn
Laurel 818
Mishól (Guayaba) 844
Backberry 826
Erythrina 834
Sambucus 836
Leguminous Shrub found at Los Reyes 901
Gardenia 819
Coopal
Rhus
Shrub with trilobed seeds.
Membrillito
Prunus. (wild cherry)
Cassia
Tepehoaje

on the Canjón slope.

Mar. 28.

Remained at Comitán, called on the Jefe Politico and went out with a soldier for guide, to a ranch about 2 miles from town to shoot birds. The ranch is situated in a low and rather marshy part of the valley and I found Quails, Meadowlarks and Redwing Blackbirds.

Mar. 29.

The forenoon was spent at the ranch belonging to the Jefe Politico, hunting quails principally but a number of other birds were also secured. The afternoon was spent working on specimens.

Mar. 30.

Hunted quails and other birds in the morning and made up specimens in the afternoon.

Mar. 31.

Still hunting quails. Secured four this forenoon.

Apr. 1–2.

Remained at Comitán. On latter date, made a trip in the afternoon to place where coyotes are said to occur but found no signs of them

Comitán. The town is situated on a sort of bench of solid limestone on one side of a

Comitán

Aleo sparverius	Mar. 28	
Miscalus macrourus obscurus		10647
Glaucidium minipavum		10607
Geotrimus v. insignis		10615
Agelaius g. grandis		10609
Cyrocephalus r. mexicanus		10624
Pellospiza lincolni		
Cyanocorax yucatanicus		10627
Cyclorhis nigricorus nacetinus	Mar. 29	10671
Spizella pallida		10651
Melopelia leucoptera		
Minus g. guatemalensis		10646
~~Zenaidura jamaicensis~~		
Scaldia s. guatemalae		10656
Ardea virescens anthonyi		10620
~~Ardea~~ Barbrania longicauda		10627
Polyborus cheriway		
Geotrumbigallina p. pallescens	Mar. 30	10636
Tyrannus melancholicus		
~~Falco sparverius~~		
~~Pellospiza lincolni~~		
Calpinetes o. neglectus		10628
Troglodytes f. m. hypaïdon		
Icterus p. canimacha		
Empidonax f. fuscescens		10625
Sporophila morelleti		10639
~~Spinus p. mexicanus~~		
Cathartes aura	Mar. 31	
Empidonax minimus	Apr. 1	10626
Scaldofella inca		
~~Dickcissel~~		
Helgidoplexus serrapennis	Apr. 2	10650
Vireo solitarius		10662
Micrococcyx affinis		
Geococcyx a. assimilis		10663
Seplotila f. trachyptera		
Melopelia leucoptera		
Zenaidura melanocephala	Apr. 3	10659
Myiarchus lawrencii		10668
~~Geotopus cowesi~~ Horozopus musicus		10667
Leathorus melpomene		10666
Myiozetetes f. texana		
Melanotis hypoleucus		10665
Vireo cassini	Apr. 9	10670
Selicodytes zonatus		
Merula (TCK) rufitorques		
Aimophila rufescens		
Leathorus melpomene		
Icterus v. insignis		
~~Myiarchus~~		
Cyclorhis oscillatus		10672

Road from El Carmen to Comitan.

valley 6 or 7 leagues long by from 1-2 leagues broad. Much of the valley is open and grassy but pine woods extend down into it in some places. As ~~as~~ a rule the hills bordering the valley are of nearly solid limestone and are covered with a scrubby growth of oaks and other trees and shrubs. In the bottom of the valley there is some very good land where crops of sugarcane, corn and beans are cultivated.

Apr. 3 Remained at Comitán.

The entire day was spent on a trip 4 leagues up a cañada down which the small stream passing Comitán, called the Rio Grande flows. Made the trip with a native. We passed the head of the stream and after crossing a low divide came to a small lake — a lake about a mile in length and about 400 yards across. I did not have my aneroid but guessed the altitude to be about 5 800 ft. Near the lake are limited areas on which corn is cultivated. The lake is called the "Laguna de Juguajá". It is surrounded by hills rising in some place probably over 2000 ft. higher. The lower slopes are covered mainly by a rather dry oak forest

Comitán, con.

Apr. 9 con.

Troglodytes ~~sp.~~ ? hypaïdus
Columba fasciata
Scalia s. guatimalae
Glaucidium mexicanum
Colaptes
Melanerpes cafrormicus
Siocockeys affinis
Aphelocoma unicolor
Cyanocitta
Sphyrapicus (Pine woods sp.)
Falco sparverius

Madroño
Pinus (sev. sp)
Agave " "
Erythrina
Cedar
Acacia-like tree
Quercus (sev. sp.)
Baccharis (2 sp.)

Sciuropterus
~~Procyon~~
Sporophila mexicana apr. 12 10675
Basilenterus
Astragalinus
Poliopila
Morula (tuna)

Road from
El Carmen to Comitán

Brachyspiza pusilla 10613
Pectoricichla s. fusca 10614
Myiarchus cinerascens 10684
Astragalinus psaltria 10687
Melanerpes r. formicivorus 10688
Troglocichla n. swainsoni 10690
Dendroica s. parvus 10691

apr. 15.

Ardea egretta
Colinus
Zenaida
Falco sparverius
Chordeiles

Trilobed-seeded shrub
Guayaba ~~mishol~~ mishól
Nance
Bullthorn
Tepehuaje
Acacia farnesiana

} First seen at about 4400 ft. coming down slope

with a few ~~out~~ pines scattered through. Pines are more abundant on the higher slopes.

Apr. 4th

Remained at Comitán making up specimens collected yesterday and preparing for a flying trip to San Cristobal to secure more funds.

Apr. 5th

Left Comitán early in the morning with a party of mexicans who were on their way to Tabasco, and stopped for the night at El Carmen, a ranch about half a league from Teopisca. Distance travelled, 14 leagues.)

Apr. 6th

Continued on 8 leagues today and reached San Cristobal about noon.

Apr. 7th

Remained in San Cristobal to rest my horse and to finish business.

Apr. 8th

Returned from San Cristobal, El Carmen near to Teopisca, 8 leagues.

Apr. 9th

Returned today from El Carmen to Comitán.

Apr. 10-12

Spent working at Comitán. On the 11th a large set of traps was put out for Peromyscus in the cañada at the head

San Vicente.

Canis (coyote)	"coyote"	16725
Felis (lion)	"leon"	
Lepus	"conejo"	16689
~~Taxidea~~	~~"cabeza de tigre"~~	
Sciurus	"ardilla"	16694
Sigmodon		16697
Arvicolinus		16692
Procyon	mapache	
Nasua in flocks	pisote	
" (old males)	Anda solo	
Bassaricus astutus	Chupamiel	
Tatusia	armadillo	
~~Sciurus~~		
Mephitis	zorro	16726
Spilogale	zorrilla	
Putorius	sabrin	16728
Synotherus	pueres espino.	
Didelphis	tacuats ~~Tagiuats~~	
Procyon	gato de monte	16724 16696
Bassaricus		
Reithrodontomys		16699
Glossodonus		16727
Liomys		16709
Perognathus		16710
Felis (tigrillo)	tigrillo.	
Desmodus rufus		

of the valley, to secure the species living among the lower oak woods at about 5300 ft. altitude. A good series of 16 specimens was secured.

Apr. 13 – 14

Remained at Leonilan, weather rainy. It behaves much like a norther with occasional heavy showers.

Apr. 15

Left Leonilan and travelled with one pack mule and a packer, 12 leagues to San Vicente. The entire day was spent on the road.

Road. As far as the Hda. of Juncará (6 leagues) the road followed along the ~~nearly level~~ slightly undulating bottom of the Valley of Leonilan. At Juncara the road turned up into the hills, crossed a low divide, perhaps 200 ft higher than the valley and continued for several miles through rather rough limestone hills, forested mainly by oaks. The road soon began to descend toward San Vicente where the altitude is only about 4000 ft. It was ~~stony~~ and rather rough all ~~the~~ way from Juncará.

Apr. 16.

Remained at San Vicente. Most of the day was spent in laying out poisoned baits in various directions for coyotes. Early this morning I went down the slope a short dis-

San Vicente

Juchuch tree	juchuch	856
Tepehuaje	tepehuaje	849
Jurguite "		858
Caustic tree	"solimán" "chimiz"	868
Argemone (yellow sp.)		
Guayaba	guayaba	
Bananas	plátano	
Ciruela		882
Sugarcane	caña	
Acacia farneciana	cascalote	830 ~~853~~
Enterolobium	guanacaste	863
Rhus		893
Prickly leaved Sonora tree	Flor de corazon; naranjillo	853
Tree with yellow fls. and ball seeds	pumpumflor	885
Erythrina vine	cansapalga	859
Erythrina (tree)	pito	870
Acacia-like tree	espino	
Mahogany. Swietenia mahogani.	caoba	
Ficus	ocote	
Guazuma guazuma	cauloto	865
Malvaviscus	chanita	864
Copal	copal	869
Cupress	cipres	851
Yellow fl. shrub, stone fruit	teaseabel de Tacardon	880
Cassia		
Bullthorn (shrub)	cacho de toro	862
~~Tribe~~		
Tree resembling fig	mimelita	855
Ficus	amate	861
Twin thorn alamos shrub		867
Plumajillo	plumajillo	875
Copal-like tree	sitit	857

line — perhaps two miles and found that the country changes rapidly in character and very quickly becomes Tower Arid Tropical.

Apr. 17

Remained at San Vicente. The day was spent in looking after poisoned coyote baits and in collecting birds.

Apr. 18-19. San Vicente.

Still looking after poisoned coyote baits, last night one had the entrails nearly eaten probably by a mountain lion.

Apr. 20. San Vicente

No coyotes as yet. In the afternoon I went down the slope about 3 miles to a ranch called San Antonio and hung a poisoned sheep in a new place. In the morning I went up to San Jose, the ranch just above here and put out poison there.

The slope from a point just below San Vicente down as far as San Antonio does not appreciably change in character.

Apr. 21 – 26.

Remained at San Vicente. One coyote was finally poisoned. It ate a large quantity of the poisoned meat, in fact ate the hams and lower part of the back from a hanging sheep and died among the rocks about 100 yds from the place.

On the 26th I went with Dn. Demetrio Guillen the owner of the Hda. of San Vicente to the

San Vicente.

Ardea egretta		
Megadibis boeffera		
Melopelia leucoptera	~~calendura~~	
Balpenatis o. nigliptus		10718
Melanerpis a. frontalis		10695
Falco sparverius		
Mimus g. guatimalensis		10706
Calloctorus a. assimilis		
Zenaidura macroura	~~calentura~~	
Turdus g. tamaulipensis		10730
Icardafilla inca		
Geolumba gallina passerina		
Geolumba flavirostris	patajóna	10706
Rimophila Sotteri (~~Cuanto de Food at Los Reyes~~)		10696
Geotrius v. insignis		10693
Myiarchus ~~cinerascens~~ nuttingi		10697
Muraca caerulea		10698
Pomotrus m. saturatus		10699
Cathartista atrata		
Cathartes aura		
apr. 17		
~~Falco sparverius~~		
~~Myiarchus cinerascens~~		
~~Gorcopus~~		
Thryothorus pleurostictus		10717
Ampelis cedrorum		10710
Pirhoza hepatica		10714
Cathartes aura "~~chulúm~~"	(Zeltal) "chulúm"	
Rimophila Sotteri		10712
Sporophilus ~~s. morelicanus~~ poaltrua.		
Polioptila (black cap) nigriceps		10716
" " lino bar eye caerulea		10715
Pyrocephalus r. mex		
apr. 18.		
Simiprocne		
Rimophila rufocinna		
Glaucidia vita cuprea	cinco de chile	10726
Zelerus wagleri		10735
Chordulus tipusis		
Ardea egretta		
Calocitta f. azurea		10722
Dryobates s. gabbii	apr. 20	10720
Piococcyx affinis		
Corvus simatus		
Glaucidium ferrugineum		
Bubo v. melanerus		10741
Alcaraban Cadicinumus distractus	alcaraban	
Polioptila f. brachyptera		
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus		
Progne chalybea		
Guiscalus macrourus		
Icterus dominicus brachypterus		10742
Melanerpes formicivorus		
Sayornis (Sayornis) sordidulus		10713
Myiarchus f. lorideola crocadiae		10728
Vireo f. swainsoni		10740

Guatemalan border about four miles away and photographed one of the monuments erected by a mixed commission of mexican and Guatemalan engineers about 17 years ago.

Apr. 27 Comitán, Chiapas.

Returned today to Comitan, travelling 12 leagues in about as many hours as my pack mule was pretty heavily loaded.

Road led up and over the wooded hills ~~at~~ 5500 ft. and down to Juncaná at 5200 ft. and along the Valley of Comitan ~~at~~ ascending gradually to the town at about 5500 ft. The hills near Juncavá are covered with forest mainly composed of several kinds of oaks covered with great quantities of long spanish Moss and other Tillandsias. The large cone pine found down as far as San Vicente was the only one seen, but the rounded cone species occurs in the Valley of Comitan. I found on ascending the oak covered ridge near Juncavá that heavy rains had occurred and in the Valley of Comitan the country was much greener than when I left. San Vicente has a much dryer climate than the valley of Comitan.

Apr. 28-29

Remained at Comitan, on the 29 ~~th~~ prepar-

San Vicente to Comitan.

Rhus	894	
Shrub (trilobed seed)		
Quercus (sev. sp)		
Juchuch		
Copal (green)		
Memelita		
Fan palm thorny		
Pepehuaje		
Fleshy leaved tree seen at Tanajob		
Pinus (l. cone)		
" (rounded cone)		
Membrillito	895	
Sciurus wagleri	10735	
Cerotophaga sulcirostris		
Polyborus cheriway		
Mimus		
Guiraca caerulea		
Dendroica virens	10747	
Melanerpes formacivorus		
Melanerpes s. frontalis	10750	
Oxyura hepatica		
Helodytes zonatus	10748	
Dryobates scalaris	10751	Juncana.
Pipilo maculatus		
Colaptes cafer		
Chordeiles texensis		
Leucosticte		
Callothrus		
~~Helodytes~~		
	10663	Comitan

atums were made for making a trip to the finca of Tanajob.

Apr. 30. Tanajob, Chiapas.

Left Comitan and travelled 6 leagues in a ~~southwesterly~~ direction to the Pde. of Tanajob. My principal object in coming to Tanajob is to try to secure specimens of the Tinamou found here and also of the deer.

Road led from Comitan up the slope by the same route followed when I went from San Bartolomé to Comitan over a month ago. This easterly slope, facing the valley of Comitan is not so well timbered as the slope facing Tanajob. From Comitan the road ascends rather rapidly to an altitude of about 6200 ft. and then follows along a sort of undulating mesa and descends gradually to Tanajob. Heavy rains have occurred recently and the forest is fresh and green and the trees are now growing rapidly.

May. 1

Remained at Tanajob. In the morning I shot a few birds and tried to get hunters started after deer and other game. In the afternoon I put out a set of traps and in the evening hunted Perdices in the oak woods at about 5800 ft. Two were heard

Teomitan to Teanjób.
Apr. 30

Prunus (wild cherry)			793
Teanjób tree			
Sitit		"sitit"	857
Cassia			
Trilobed-seeded shrub			
Shrub seen at Los Reyes			901
Acacia-like tree	6200 ft.	"espino"	~~905~~
Mimbrillito		"mimbrillito"	905
Madroño			916
Sambucus			836
Blackberry			826
Anona		anona	829
Cedar			
~~Rounded~~ cone pine			846
Large " "			845
Nilcodytes	6200 ft.		
Pipilo maculatus			
Dendroica			10744
Tearhemus			
Cyanocitta			
Merula grayi?			
" (black)			
Melanerpes formacivorus			
~~Colaptes~~ cafer			
Aphelocoma			
Zeturus			
Siala			

calling and I got quite near one when it probably heard me and stopped calling.

May. 2

At Teanjób. A fairly good catch of small mammals was made last night. Today I went with the administrador two leagues down the slope on a hunting trip and secured a Vivamon and a couple of Myiodynastes. Both species were secured near the upper edge of the Arid Tropical, among the lower oaks. The country below here is very much greener than when I passed through over a month ago. Abundant rains have occurred and the trees are growing fast but very few are as yet in flower.

May. 3

At Teanjób. A hunt for deer was made ~~today~~ but failed to secure any.

May. 4. Teomitan. Tehuapas.

Returned ~~today~~ from Teanjób to Teomitan. On the way a couple of hours was spent in the oak forest above Teanjób at about 5500 ft. altitude and a number of birds secured, including five Chloronerpes.

May 5–6

At Teomitan. On the 6th preparations were made for starting on the return trip by way of San Cristobal.

Canjob.

Neotoma
Lepus
Urocyon
Odocoileus
Felis (lion)
Sciurus
Peromyscus nuticanus.
Peromyscus
Rictrodontomys
Neotoma
Sigmodon
Armadillo.

May. 7 Yerba Buena. Ethopas. 7.

Left Comitan and travelled 8 leagues to ranch called Yerbabuena on the road to San Cristobal. I stopped here to secure specimens of the deer found in the highlands.

Road today ascended gradually all the way. Yerba Buena is I think well within the Upper austral zone. The road follows most of the way along fairly level, wide valley country, bordered on each side by mountains rising one or two thousand feet higher. The whole country is forested, but along the road most of the larger trees have been cut.

Leanjób

Cedar

Quercus (oak sp)

Shrub (tribbed seeds)

Rhus

Lantana

Muncíto

Anona

Banana

Aguacate

Pan palm (smooth leaf-stem)

Acacia-like tree.

Sitik

Leanjob.

Myiotidromus albicollis		
~~Myiadestes~~		
Cyanocitta f. azurea		
Dendroica virens		
Vermivora o. chapmani		10754
Brachyspiza pennsylvanica		
Mimus		10755
Poliioptila		
Myiarchus lawrencei		10601
Icterardapella icea		
Euniscalus macrourus	5200 ft. and down to 4500 ft.	
Euphonia f. brachypteria		
Pallopilia leucoptera		
Aphelocoma nitrocolor		
Helodytes zonatus		10605
Dendroica chrysoparia goldmani		
Certhia		
Myiodynastes luteiventris.		10760
Icterus wagleri		
~~Tyrannicitta f.~~		
Stoccoccyx affinis		
Chlorospiza yucatanensis		10768
~~Icterus wagleri~~		
Helodytes zonatus		10764
~~Ammodroma~~	5500 ft.	
Euphonia l. vinda		
Myiadestes obscurus		10603
~~Dendroica~~		
Melanerpes v. frontalis		10596
Spizella s. micrana		10599
Pipilo maculatus		10602
Troglodytes m. hypaëdon		10604
Dendroica goldmani		10757
Euphonia elegantissima		10762
Piranga leucoptera		10763
Campylorhynchus gualimalensis		10767
Dryobates sanctorum.		10773

Comitán to Hda. San Francisco on road to San Cristobal, May. 7

Turdus (black)
Neolaptes mexicanoides
Brachyspiza peruviana
Bubo v. guatimalae
Geococcyx affinis
Geallothrus a. assimilis
Mimus g. guatimalensis
Polioptila caerulea
~~Geteria~~
Peyanocitta
Columba fasciata
Melanerpes formicivorus
Pipilo maculatus
Coryncephalus r. mexicanus
Sedardafilla inca.

Cretaegus
Sour Berry
Cedar
Rhus
Quercus (sev. sp)
Acacia-like tree.
Baccharis (gel, gl.)
Litit
Pinus (wild ebony)
Pinus (round cone)
" (l. cone)
Madroño

Zenaidura macroura
Falco sparverius
~~Cacipe~~ Barbrama longicauda
Cathartes atrata
Buteolus macrourus
~~Chelidon~~ Hirundo erythrogastra
Melanerpes formicivorus

Acacia farnesiana
Pinus (l. cone)
Oaks (sev. sp)
Cedar
Anona
Los Rujes shrub

San Francisco to Yerba Buena.

Tropisca. (Yerba Buena 20 mi. S.E.)

Idocoilenus ✓
Urocyon ✓
Mephitis ✓
Neotoma ✓
Reithrodontomys ✓
Sigmodon ✓
Peromyscus ✓
Spilogale ✓
Desmodus rufus ✓
Geologymys paca ✓
Sciuropterus ✓
Sciurus (1 sp.) ✓
Sciurus douglasii ✓
Putorius ✓
Tatusia ✓
Didelphis ✓
Myotis ✓

May 8

At Yerba Buena. Today a "coyoda" for deer was made but none were found. The forest here is somewhat different in character from the forest near San Francisco and I am quite sure is Upper Austral. Several pines occur and all appear to be different.

May. 9

At Yerba Buena. Another deer hunt and another failure. I was up ~~today~~ through the forest on the tops of some of the highest hills where the altitude is about 5000 ft. The trees on the north slopes near the summit are loaded with Tillandsias but no Spanish Moss was seen. The climate is probably pretty humid, certainly much more so than the lower and more southerly slopes.

May. 10

At Yerba Buena. A female deer was brought in by a native hunter but I am still short a good buck.

May. 11.

At Yerba Buena. Still hunting for deer.

May. 12.

At Yerba Buena. A young buck was brought in today by a native hunter.

May. 13

Tropisca (Yerba Buena 20 mi. S.E.)

Ceratagus	941
Pinus (l. dark cone)	950
Quince	
Peach	
apple	
Pear	
apricot	
Grape	
Prunus (wild cherry)	
Sambucus	
Acorn (7200 ft)	
Pinus (sm. cone)	
" (pinabeto)	
Erythronia	
Malvavisens	940
Rubus	942
Raspberry	
Viola	953
Pinus (sm. cone)	960
Pinabeto (Pinus)	
Tanlana	971

At Yerba Buena. Still no big bucks have been secured so after spending about a week here I have decided to leave tomorrow for Tuxtla.

May, 14. Tropisca. El Carmen near (5900 ft). Chiapas.

Left Yerba Buena, about 20 mi. S.E. of Tropisca at 1 P.M. and arrived at El Carmen, near Tropisca at 5,30. Distance travelled 5 leagues in a N.W. course

Road led from Yerba Buena steadily down hill into the valley of Tropisca, the drainage from which enters the Rio Blanco, a good sized stream crossed on the way from San Bartolomé to Tanjob. The altitude at Tropisca is about 5900 ft. Soon after leaving Yerba Buena I entered what appears to be Lower Austral country again and this includes the valley of Tropisca. The valley is largely occupied by wheat fields, now nearly ready to cut. Shortly before reaching El Carmen I passed through the town of Amatenango where the people are not Chamulas and speak a language said to not be spoken elsewhere, this is said to be a dialect of the Tzotzil spoken by the Chamulas, Bojolatales and Tzeltales.

Tiopisca. (Yerba Buena, 20 mi. S.E.)

May 8.

Introstomus chapmani	10791
Ptiliogonys molybdophanes	10802
Myiozetetes (Pl.) rufitorquus	10796
Leptotila fasciata	10790
Melanerpes i. insignis	
Ampelis cidrorum	
Minus g. guatemalensis	
Myiotriccus f. brachyptera	10789
Elaenia pusilla	10778
Myiarchus lawrencii	10803
Leptopus simulatus	
Troglodytes m. nyperidus	
Brachypteza peruviana	
Myiarchus tuberculifer	
Tyrannus melancholicus	
Tyrannus sparverius	10774
Myiodynastes ocellatus	10672
Icterus mesomelas	
Zonotrichia rufifrons	
Zenaidura macroura	
~~Leptotila cassini~~	
Icterus auratus	
Ophilocorys nuricolor	
Leptotila g. guatemalae	
Troglodytes zonatus	10673
~~Coenobita~~ Spatula clypeata	
Colinus dominicus	

May 9.

Junco fulvescens	10782
~~Syrinium~~ fulvescens	10786
Campephilus guatemalensis	10787
Chloroctistes superciliosus	10781
~~Dendrocica vieillotii~~	
Cuculus d. costaricensis	10804
Tripsilo maculatus	10795
Leptotila g. coronata	
Spizella musicana	10785
Tyrannus strenuus	10779
Cellotherus a. assimilis	
Empidonax (collar) fulvifrons fuscicaps	10776
Empidonax (olivi) salvini	10777
Quiscalus macrourus	
~~Bubo d. costaricensis~~	~~10804~~
Melanerpes formicivorus	

Yerba Buena to Eel Cearwen.
May. 14

Leontopus conii
Aphilocoma unicolor
Melicodytes zonatus
Callothraus a. assimilis
Leatheras melpomene
Astragalinus p. mus
Leotinus v. insignus.

} Lower Austral

Pinus (rounded cone)
" (long ")
Canjo tree.
Membrillito
Anona (Cornilan sp)
Laulava (wh. fls) 971
" (red ")
Wheat
Sambucus
Pelvate-leaved tree 977
Leorinus 974
Los Reyes shrub 976
~~Arbutus~~

} Lower Austral.

El Carmen (near Tropisca) to San Cristobal.
May. 15

Merula grayi
" (alk)
Sporophila morelletti.
Brachypiza pusarana
Mimus g. guatemalensis
Callocitrus a. assimilis
Troglodytes m. hypaïdus
Colibri v. zerbynis.
Melanerpes formicivorus
Myiarchus lawrencei.
Cyanocitta ~~[illegible]~~
Melospiza lincolnii
Philogonys molybdophanus
Sialia s. guatemalae
Basilinna leucotis
Astragalinus notatus
Verb. (Trusta sp.)

Tropisca valley.
Lower Austral.
5900–6100 ft.

Wildcherry
Cornus
Willow
Sambucus
Vanis
Erythrina
Albizzia
Peach
Orange
Aguacate
Quince.
Pomegranate
Fig
Cornitan Vine
Oaks (2 sp)
Arbutus
Rhus
Cedar.
Acacia-like tree
Zoo Ruyes shrub
Pinus (rounded cone)
" (l. cone)
Canjob tree.
Manbrillito

Tropisca Valley.
Lower austral.
5900–6100 ft.

979

Myadestes
Crataegus
Vitis
Canjob tree
Cedar
Erythrina
Pinus (rounded cone)
Anona
Acacia-like tree

6100–6500 ft. S.W. slope leading out of Tropisca Valley.
(over)

May. 15 San Cristobal. Chiapas.

Left El Carmen this morning and travelled nine leagues, arriving at San Cristobal about 4 P.M.

Road led through the town of Tropisca about half a league after leaving El Carmen, and continued for perhaps two miles through the level valley. From the valley a steep ascent led up to the higher country – above 7,000 ft. Slightly ascending or descending, but always above 7,000 the road continues through mountain country until the top of the slope leading down into the valley of San Cristobal is reached. The road descends rather rapidly along a dry arroyo and after reaching the mouth strikes across the fairly level valley to the town. Soon after starting down the slope the "panteon" can be seen but the town is hidden by an intervening hill.

May. 16. Tierra Colorada. Chiapas

Left San Cristobal rather late for I wished to go to the P.O. and early in the afternoon it began to rain so that we only made 5 leagues.

Road led from San Cristobal out of the valley and across a ridge about 7,500 ft. high and then steadily down hill to Tierra Colorada, situated among sugarcane fields and Banana

El Carmen (near Tropisca) to San Cristobal cm.

May, 15

Oaks (scr. sp)
Madroño
Too Rugs shrub
Wildcherry,
Baccharis (sm. leaf)
Salvia
Leyanocitta
Melanurpus formacworus
Merula (blk)
Baccharis (sm. leaf)
" (yel. fl.)
Too Rugs shrub
Fouland (white)
Pinus (sm. cone, stringy bark)
" dark cone U A sp.
Malvaviscus
Pinus (pinabete)

} 6100-6800 ft. S.W. slope leading out of Tropisca Valley cm. Lower Austral

} 6800 - 7700 ft. Upper Austral.

987
983
988

Stumella m. nuncava
Azalea g. grandis
Rhusculus m. obscurus

} Valley of San Cristobal

San Cristobal to Rivera Colorada

May, 16.

Milanotus hypoleucus (L. belly) (6900)
Rhusculus macrourus, obscurus
Brachyspiza pennsiana

Alnus 7500 ft.
Lentaegus
Blackberry (pink fl.)
Baccharis (sm. leaf)

} San Cristobal to Zincantan 992

Leathonus mulpomine
Polliodytus zonatus
Pinus (rounded cone)
" (L. cone).
Piriza hepatica.
Rubus
Cassia
Fouland (red & yel. fl)
Wildcherry
Cupressus (6300 ft)
Bananas (5800 ft)
Milastoma (No. 994) & Platanus (No. 993)

} 6900 ft

} Zincantan to Rivera Colorada.

plantations at about 5000 ft. altitude. The small indian town of Zincantan was passed at about 6900 ft. All along the road today, most of the original forest has been cut off, and the character of the country considerably changed thereby, and zone lines much obscured.

San Cristobal to Sierra Colorada, con.

May. 16.

Sayornis nigricans
Leptotorus mexicanus
Sugarcane fields
Banana "

} 5000 ft. near Sierra Colorada.

Sierra Colorada to Chiapa.

May. 17.

Leptotorus
Slender cone pine.
Acacia - like tree.
Pinus (rounded cone)
Madroño
Sycamore
Shrub (trilobed leaves)
Alnus

} 4500 ft. along cañon. below Sierra Colorada — 997 (995)

Cowyoo tree
Anona 40
Sayornis nigricans

} 4500 ft. along cañon. below Sierra Colorada.

Sturnella (4200 ft) (open grassy country) mexicana.

Gos Reyes shrub
Ficus
Pinus (slender cone)
Cowyoo tree (along stream)
Acacia like tree.
Guayaba
Shrub trilobed seed.
Bullthorn
Cassia
Rhus (slender sp.)
Oaks (sev. sp.)
Acacia farnesiana
Copal
Nanche.

} 4000 ft. near Ixtapa.

Thryophilus (barred sp.) pleurostictus
Pitangus derbianus
Merula grayi, tamaulipensis
Melanerpes formicivorus
Momotus mexicanus saturatus
Aimophila rufescens
Leptotorpes mexicanus

} 800 ft. near El Calvario

May. 17. Chiapa. Chiapas.

Left Sierra Colorada about 7 A.M. and arrived at Chiapa late in the afternoon having travelled about 15 leagues.

Road today led down hill most of the way. Ixtapa was passed about noon, alt. 3800 ft. to a point a short distance below El Calvario which was passed about 2 P.M., the descent was gradual, at the point named a steep slope leads down into the Chiapas valley. The top of this slope commands a fine view of the valley spread out like a panorama below, and of the mountains along the south side which look pretty high. A short distance below Sierra Colorada the higher mountains are left behind and the country becomes very much dryer.

Sierra Colorada to Chiapa, con.

May. 17.

Scardafella inca.
Coccyzus affinis.
Melopelia leucoptera
Pinus (slender cones) — 997
Mala mujer
Huchuet.
Wild pineapple
Guaruino
Prickly-leaved Sonora tree.
Leaustic tree
Sitit tree
Tree (yel. fls. and ball seeds)
Cevuela — 3800 ft. near El Calvario
Xanthoxa
Calocilla
Cassia
Copal — 3600 ft. slope above Chiapa.

Near Chiapa, 1800 ft.

Chiapa to Pupita Gutierrez.

May. 18. 1500 - 1900 ft.

Geolinus v. insignis — >10811
Momotus m. saturatus
Xiphorhynchus sulcirostris
Leonipyrus
Aegialitis collaris — 10809
Melanerpes M. polygrammus
Merlatis pol
Myiozetetes (barred)
Cyanocitta J. azurea
Big Vireo Hylophilus f. yucatanensis
Piaya
— — — — —
Pitangyomys.
— — — — —
Palo mulato. — 1003
Bullthorn
Guaguma guaguma.
Tree (yel. fls. & ball seeds)
Tepehuaje
Palo de Brasil.
Acacia-like tree.
Acacia Farnesiana.
Prickly-leaved Sonora tree.
Plumajillo.
Nanche
Los Reyes shrub
Mizquite.
Wild pineapple (com. west coast sp.) — 1000
Copal — 1005
Ahora — 1007

May. 18. Pupita Gutierrez. Chiapas.

Left Chiapa ~~early~~ this morning and was considerably delayed in crossing the Chiapa river, so that I did not reach Pupita until after noon. Dist. travelled, three leagues.

Road led from Chiapa, situated at about 1000 ft. on the Chiapas river, up a gradual slope to Pupita Gutierrez where the altitude is about 1900 ft.

May. 19th

Remained in Pupita. A rainy day spent in doing odd jobs.

May. 20.

Nearly the entire day was spent hunting and setting traps up at El Zapotal, a ranch about a league from town, belonging to Dn. Leiro Farrera. There are many zapote and mango trees on the place and the latter are just now ripening their fruit in large quantities.

May. 21 - 24.

At Pupita trapping steadily for Pitangyomys with success.

May 25 - 27

Spent mostly in trapping for Pitangyomys at Pupita. One was finally secured and final preparations made on the 27 and my baggage started by freight cart for Tonala.

Pupita Gutierrez.

Heterogeomys
Peromyscus
Heteromys
Lepus
Odocoileus
Didelphis

Pupita Gutierrez.

Sugarcane
Palo del Brasil.
Acacia farniciana.
Guarumo
Mango
Chicó zapote
Zapote mamey.
Acacia-like tree.

Tuxtla Gutierrez.

Leolinus v. marginis — May. 20. — 10811
Lealocitta g. azurea
Merula g. tamaulipensis — 10813
Myiobius Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps — 10816
(Thryothorus) (Barrid) Thryophilus pleurostictus.
Lerolophaga sulcirostris.
Turdus (Big Bill) c. chiapensis — 10815
May 23
Tanytoura l. vivida
Gallator atricaps
Mimus g. guatemalensis
Melanerpes a. polygrammus. — 10824
May 24
Little Ground Cuckoo) Diplopsus micrococcyx
Ixoreula g. brachyptera — 10821
~~Sporophila~~
Arbophila Botteri — 10819
Leonotus
Leucharsila atrata
Cathartes aura.
Micrococcyx affinis
Sporophila morelleti. — 10825
Falcinus wagleri. — 10828
Falcinus sulcirostris
Tilypa personata — 10820
Euphonia lachrymosa — 10838
Leucopeis musicanus
Leandrella mea
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus
Myiarchus pelzeyoa
Myiarchus
May 25
Glaucidium gorogueinum
Vireo flavoviridis.
Proja.
Falcinus sclateri — May 26
Milopulia lucoplera

Dryobates a. parvus — 10848
Momotus m. saturatus.
Ortalis

Thr
Cyclarhis g. yucatanensis — 10835
Cheostoma cinereiceps. — 10826
Zonotrichia ordidulus — 10837
Cerrichops superciliosus chiapensis. — 10839
Falcinus sclateri — 10844
Leucomegalura p. pallescens — 10845
Chordeiles tetensis. — 10847
Leolumba flavirostris

Tuxtla Gutierrez to El Espinal.

May. 28.

Tyrannus
Mimus
Acalia farinosa
Acacia-like tree

Thryothorus (Barred)
Glaucidium ferrugineum.
Mimela
Melanerpes
Zenaidapella inca
Columba flavirostris.
Colinus
Melopelia leucoptera
Virtolanius
Vireo flavoviridis

} Tuxta Valley.

Guazuma guazuma
Nauche.
Alamos shrub.
Palo del Brasil.
Tiliti
Prickly-leaved Sonora tree.
Leanothe
Cassia

Ortalis
Leonurus
Columbigallina passerina
Stoscoeyx affinis.
Callothrus a. assimilis.
Turdolanius
Tanagra abbas
Myiodynastes
Megarhynchus pitangua
Dryobates
Nothocercus (3200) Cryptolinus goldmani.
Nyctidromus

Slope of Tuxtla Valley and ridge 3200 ft. high separating Tuxtla valley & mesa on which El Espinal is situated

May. 28.. El Espinal. Chiapas.

Left Tuxtla Gutierrez this morning and soon overtook freight carts which left last night. We were considerably delayed today by a heavy rain storm which lasted several hours and made the road very heavy so that the carts made very slow progress. I went ahead to Espinal, leaving the carts to come on and go ahead during the night. El Espinal is about 8 leagues from Tuxtla.

May. 29 Petapa. Chiapas.

Carts made very slow progress today and I went ahead in the afternoon leaving them to follow. The distance covered today was only about 4 leagues. From Tuxtla the road ascends steadily nearly all the way to Petapa where an altitude of 3200 ft. is reached and a sharp descent leads down into the valley of Jiquipilas. The country is of limestone formation as far as Petapa where it changes to a sandstone or granite, and there is a change in the character of the vegetation. The granite-covered hills are less heavily forested.

May. 30. Jiquipilas. Chiapas.

Still making very slow progress on account of mud. Today it rained very hard for several hours. Only about four leagues were covered

El Espinal to Pelapa. May. 29.

(Mesa 2700 – 3200 ft.)

Guayaba
Prickly pel. fls. and ball buds.
Chamaethlypis. Geothlypis poliocephala
Pothocitrus goldmani
Arimophila rufescens
Amphispiza
Pyrocephalus r. mex.
Mimus g. guatimalensis
Melanerpis
Sallator atriceps
Thryothorus (bdred) pleurostictus.
Polioptilus cherivay
Chloronerpes yucatanensis?

Pelapa to Jiquipilas. May. 30

Centrolobium
Xanthoxylum
Momotus
Ortalis
Vireo flavoviridis

} 3200 ft. near Pelapa.

Bullthorn
Prickly-leaved Sonora tree.
Glaucous shrub
Pegomea
Big Malva
Melanerpes
~~Sclerurus~~ melanoterus
leucotis

} Valley of Jiquipilas.

Jiquipilas to La Razon. May 31

Pyrus (long cone)
West Coast tree.
Ranche

Road led from Pelapa down a steep slope into the valley of Jiquipilas at 1900 ft. and followed along the undulating bottom to the town, situated on the river of Jiquipilas, a broad shallow stream flowing through the valley between low banks. Jiquipilas is a small town, situated about two leagues southeast of Zintalapa which is the head of the district. Southwest of Jiquipilas steep, bare grassy hills rise perhaps 800 ft above the valley.

May 31. Hda. La Razon. Chiapas.

We made about 8 leagues today, from Jiquipilas to Hda. La Razon

Road ascended gradually along the undulating bottom of the valley.

Hda. La Razon is a large finca situated in the Valley of Zintalapa which in the immediate vicinity of Jiquipilas is called the Valley of Jiquipilas. Crops of corn, indigo and several species of magueyes including the Henequen of Yucatan are cultivated at La Razon.

June. 1 Mecualapa. Chiapas. 2400 ft.

Left La Razon and travelled six leagues to Mecualapa.

Road ascended gradually, still through the Valley of Zintalapa to Mecualapa, situated near the extreme head of the valley.

La Rayon to Mecualapa. June 1

Nanche
Big Malva
W. Coast tree
Guayaba
Bullthorn
Leaustic
Acacia-like tree.
Tree with yel. fls. and ball seeds.
Ceiba
Erythrina
Acacia farnesiana

Leptarhiza atrata
Momotus
Megarhynchus pitangua
Thryothorus (barred)
Calocitta
Colinus
Mimus
Scardafella inca
Melopelia leucoptera
Zenaidura macroura
Amphispiza
Tyrannula
Chlorostroma sulcirostris
Leonotus
Sturnella
Columbigallina passerina.
Guiraca
Selerus woglini.
" pusillatus
Vireolanius.

Mecualapa to El Carrizal. June 2.

Big Malva
Guarumo
Oaks (one sp.)
Ficus (1 sp)
Pinus (rounded cone)
Enterolobium

Momula
Leonurus
Amphispiza
Thryothorus (barred)
Perdix
Melanerpes
Chloronerpes
Colinus

June. 2. El Carrizal. Chiapas.

Left Mecualapa and travelled about nine leagues in a southwesterly direction to El Carrizal, situated near the base of the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre.

Road led steadily up hill today for about four leagues where at 2800 ft. it crossed the highest ridge through a pass and immediately began the descent of the Pacific slope. The slope is very steep but a fine wagon road winds back and forth at a grade almost slight enough for a railroad. Although pines and oaks begin at 2400 ft. on the Chiapas valley side and the pines extend down to 1700 ft. on the Pacific slope the range at this point can scarcely be called anything but Arid Tropical. The Pines and Oaks constitute almost the only forest except along the streams where there is a dense growth composed of many tropical species. The ranch of Los Pinos was passed just before reaching the summit.

June. 3. Tonala. Chiapas.

Left El Carrizal at 4.30 A.M. and stopped at 9 A.M. at Jaliseo, a station on the new railroad. The heat seemed very great and my horse was covered with perspiration. At 2 P.M. I started on and reached Tonala in the evening having travelled about 10 leagues.

El Carrizal to Ponala. June 3.

Big Malva
Bullthorn.
Acacia Farnesiana
W. coast tree
Ranche.

~~Bolivia~~ glacialis
Ruporus
Hilocotes
~~Zelurus melanicterus~~ Cassiculus melanicterus.
Icterolophoza cuticirostris
Polyborus cheriway.
Myiozetetes s. superciliosus.
Tedelcotherus a atrimitis
Melanurpes
Thryothorus (Barrel)
~~Big Malva~~
~~Bullthorn~~
to

Road today down a short distance to the edge of the coast plain and then followed along the higher part of the plain, keeping always near the base of the hills to the town. The forest along the road is mainly rather open and broad grassy areas occur, but along streams heavy forest occurs. Ranche and the West coast tree grow abundantly scattered over the grassy plain but do not grow along the river bottoms.

June 4 – 5

At Ponala awaiting arrival of outfit from Tuxtla. On the latter date the carts arrived and preparations were made for leaving on a trip to Tehuantepec for mail, money etc.

June 6th Jalisco. ~~Escape~~

Left Ponala in the afternoon and travelled by train 6 leagues to Jalisco where I was obliged to stop for the night.

June 7th

At Jalisco. There was no train out today so I had to remain here.

June 8th San Geronimo, Oaxaca

Left Jalisco early and spent the entire day on the road and arrived late in the evening. Found everything shut up except a saloon and had difficulty in finding quarters. But

Jalisco to San Geronimo.

June 8th

Alcaraban
Colimas

was finally given a cot in a room in the rear of the saloon, which contained three other cots.

Road today bad all the way up along the level coast plain now largely overflowed, owing to very heavy rains. ~~A ste~~ considerable change in the character of the vegetation was noticed, toward San Geronimo the tall Cereus Cicomus abundant and palo verde trees are common. The Big Malva so common near Tomala drops out or becomes much less abundant.

June 9th Tehuantepec, Oaxaca.

Left San Geronimo in the evening and arrived at Tehuantepec about dark.

This morning at San Geronimo I discovered there was a yellow fever patient in the next room and learned that an epidemic has broken out on the Isthmus during the last few days. The Isthmus has not been free from fever at any time for several years but is always worse at the beginning of the rainy season.

June 10.

At Tehuantepec. Remained here today attending to necessary business. It rained most of the day.

Last night I was surprised to find young Shafeldt here.

San Geronimo.
June 11

Cereus l. sp.
Acacia farnesiana
Palo verde
Flatthorn
Bullthorn
Mezquite
Opuntia (long narrow leaf)
Opuntia (round)
Prickly leaved Sonora tree.
Cactus tree.

Quiscalus macrourus
Icterodytes
Melanerpes
Colinus
~~Craptiopsis~~
~~Pleurodus~~ Cardinalis distinctus
Icterus pustulatus
Cerotophaga sulcirostris
Micropelia leucoptera
Progne chalybea
Continus pitzii
Leucarnola attata
Poliopitila (blk cap)
Caldeilla
Flaveidum ferruginum
Feorous sinuatus
Nyctidromus albicollis
Chordeiles
Pilaequs derbianus
Mimus lawrenci
Amazona albifrons
Myiarchus

Tatu

Termites.

June 12
Columbigallina passerina
Coccyzus affinis

June 13.
Momotus mexicanus
Dryamus
Crotalus loculator
Cerasja ajaja

Slender leaved tree along streams.

June 11 San Geronimo. Oaxaca

Returned here ~~last~~ this morning in order to take advantage of the first train for Tonala. I found there were two new cases of fever here and there are now five or six cases near the railroad station alone.

June 12

At San Geronimo. No train out today.

June 13 Jalisco. Chiapas

Left San Geronimo this morning and spent several hours at Union Hidalgo, a good sized town about 9 leagues from San Geronimo. Arrived at Jalisco late in the evening. During the day I developed another attack of malarial fever and arrived at Jalisco wondering whether it was malaria or the yellow variety.

June 14, Tonala. Chiapas.

The bridges between Jalisco and Tonala have been damaged so much by recent rains that trains cannot pass over them and today I came on here after my outfit with a push car the boys were kind enough to loan me. Arrived here in three hours.

~~First~~ night I tossed about nearly all night with fever and was greatly annoyed by mosquitoes. This morning my fever was gone but ~~my tongue~~ was heavily coated and I knew I had malaria and began taking quinine and other medicine. Was

June 19.

Junenus (Near Chorela)
Dacnis dives (First seen near ~~the~~ Lagunas)
W. coast trio } Mozoñé
Psilorhinus morio

Sta. Lucrecia.

June 20

Progne chalybea
Leucarista thoto
Dacnis dives
Psilorhinus morio.
Icterus personatus
Saltator atriceps
Pitangus derbianus.
Phoenicothraupis
Melodytes
Milvulrpes

scarcely able to travel but felt I must get my outfit up from Tonala as quickly as possible so as to be ready for the first train for ~~Tonala~~ San Jeronimo.

June 15th Jalisco. Chiapas.

Returned here today and learned that there will be no train at least until tomorrow. No fever but do not feel at all well.

June 16th & 17th

At Jalisco. No train out today.

June 18 San Jeronimo. Oaxaca.

Left Jalisco, Chiapas and travelled up the Pan American R.R. to San Jeronimo where I was obliged to stop for the night.

June. 19 Santa Lucrecia.

Left San Jeronimo and reached Santa Lucrecia in the afternoon. Have to stop over here until tomorrow.

June. 20. En route

Left Santa Lucrecia in the evening for Cordoba, by the Vera Cruz & Pacific R.R.

June 21 Perez. Vera Cruz.

Arrived here this morning and in the evening started on towards Cordoba.

June 22. City of Mexico.

Arrived in Cordoba about 3 A.M. and at 9 A.M. took train on Mexican R.R. for the City of Mexico where I arrived about 10 P.M.

Ixtacalco.

June. 25

Tamias l. mexicanus	verdugilla	10866
Astragalinus p. mexicanus		
Sturnella	triguero	
Melospiza mexicana (Song sparrow)	atotoche	10868
Icterus t. melanops.	verdin	10873
Agelaius tyrannus	tordo	10874
Zenaidura abeillei	calandria	10872
Carpodacus ~~m. frontalis~~ mexicanus.	gorrion	
Anas diazi	pato real	10879
Fulica americana	gallareta.	10877
Pipilo fuscus	pajaro viejo	
Mimodramus alaudinus		10801
Dendroeygna fulva	chiquiote	10876

San Nicolas

June 26.

Guiraca c. lazula	"azulejo	10884
Chrysomanes maximus		10889
Zimmerchula bottori		(10882) ~~10887~~
Tyrannus vociferans		
Empidonax albigularis		10881
~~Dendr~~		
~~Ichthidon erythrogastra~~		
Catherpes	salta pared	
Tachycineta erythrogastra		

the train having been delayed.

June 23 - 25

At City of Mexico. On latter date a trip was made out to the marshy lands and "chinampas" (floating gardens) near Ixtacalco, and most of the day spent collecting birds there.

Road is a horse car line which leads for several miles down along the Viga canal to Ixtacalco, where ~~the~~ I secured a boat and penetrated the canals and swampy for several miles beyond Ixtacalco.

June 26.

At City of Mexico. A trip was made today to the great marsh near Ixtapalapa, but very few birds were found.

Road led out of the city by the horse car line ~~past~~ Ixtacalco to Mixicalcingo. At Mixicalcingo I left the horse car and followed by boat up the canal toward Lake Chalco.

The great marsh begins just above a place called Mas Arriba, ~~a few~~ 3 or four miles above Mixicalcingo. The marsh is hundreds of acres in extent and is ~~too~~ filled with lilies, flags and large marsh grasses. In most places the water is shallow enough so that I could wade about in water less than knee deep, but here and there there are deep canals

Our route from City of Mexico to Toluca.

July 1

Leathrpes
Two Rings shrub
Prickly pear
Opuntia
Agave (pulque)
Baccharis
Cardaegus
Yucca.

} Edge of Valley of Mexico

Box elder
Alder

} Slope leading out of Valley of Mexico.

and masses of floating vegetation which will bear our weight but underneath the water and mire is very deep.

June 27

At City of Mexico. Most of the day was spent in making up specimens.

June 28 - 29

At City of Mexico, Preparing to leave for Toluca.

June. 30.

I went to the R.R. station to take the train this afternoon but the Transfer co failed to get my baggage to the train until it was too late so I was obliged to remain another day.

July 1. Toluca. Mexico.

I left the City of Mexico at 6.30 and arrived here between 9 and 10 A.M.

Road led out of the Valley of Mexico and across the summit of the Sierra de Las Cruces near Salazar, thence down in the Valley of Toluca in which Toluca is situated. There is no many forest anywhere along the line of the R.R. it having been all cut off. Vegetation found in the Valley of Mexico creeps far up toward the top of the range. On the summit small firs seem to be the most common trees.

Toluca is situated in the bottom of the

Tezma

Pelecanus
Nycticorax

Valley of Toluca and is nearly surrounded by marshes. As soon as I got here I arranged for a canoe to take me out into the marshes but it was so late in the day that I found birds very scarce. Another trip was arranged for tomorrow. The marshes appear to be of the same general character as in the Valley of Mexico. The water hyacinth is unusually abundant and impedes the navigation of the marshes by canoe very much. In many places vegetation forming mats on the surface pour over water five or six feet in depth. The Tezma river is said to have its sources at three large springs near the edge of the valley not far from here.

Canoe. The same flat bottomed type of canoe used in the valley of Mexico, is used here.

July 2.

At Tezma. A trip was made out into a large marsh and several nests were found and ~~the~~ a number of birds secured for specimens.

The wide, sharp prow canoe used slid over the thick marsh vegetation very well.

July 3.

At Tezma. Another trip out into the marsh today and a number of birds and eggs secured

Xerma

Wheat
Garbanzo
Corn
Salix
Agave (pulque)
Cretaegus

climate. The forenoons here have been partially clear with no rain but it has rained nearly all of every afternoon. Sometimes it rains very hard but usually it begins softly and rains steadily for hours at a time. The is very little or no thunder.

July. 4.

At Zerma. Most of the day was spent in the marsh, and more Birds and eggs were secured.

July. 5

At Zerma. Working all day on specimens.

July 6.

At Zerma. A trip was made to ~~the~~ a part of the marsh about 4 miles west of Zerma where the small Oriscalus is found. I saw a few of the Birds and had a chance to observe something of their habits but was soon requested to leave as the marsh belongs to an hacienda and the only one who could give permission to hunt there is the owner who lives in Toluca.

July 7

At Zerma. Was out for a short time in the morning and photographed a nest of Avocaria diazi but most of the day was spent in making up specimens.

July 8.

At Zerma. Nearly the entire day was spent

Porzana goldmani			10994
Dendroica a. dugesi			10978
Ardea tricolor ruficollis	Yerma		10965
~~Podiceps erythrocerus~~ Hirundo erythrogastra			
Pyrocephalus r. mex			
Chlorospiza mexicana		chirra sanjera	10994
Zenaida galeata		cuachilido	10896
Pipilo fuscus		chirra vieja	
Carpodacus ~~m. rhodocolpus~~ mexicanus			10897
Quiscalus diazi			10898
Julica			10915
~~Icterotherus p.~~	July 2 Melanodytes.		10933
~~Glossy Ibis~~ Plegadis guarauna.		corvejón	10964
Grothyptis superciliosa			10904
Rail (Clay-colored) Rallus tenuirostris		gallina telagua	10901
Nycticorax thalassina ~~1094~~			10903
~~Bittern (bin. sp)~~	~~juan cubo~~ ~~simon castellano~~		
Agelaius gubernator		tordo.	10906
Phalaropus Steganopus tricolor.			10909
Thryomanes			
~~Bittern (Cop.)~~ Botaurus lentiginosus		alcaraban	
Podilymbus podiceps	July 3		10913
~~Bittern (Cop)~~			
Zenaidura mexicana	July 4		10919
Quiscalus tenuirostris		urraca	10935
Ammodramus alaudinus			10927
Turdus c. lazula			
Astragalinus p. mex.		"dominiéo"	
Piranga erythromelas	July 5	juan cubo, simón castellano	10920
Dendroica aestiva			
Icterotherus p.			10933
Petrochelidon melanogaster	July 6		10928
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus		tordo amarillo	10952
Pendrocyna fulva		chiquiote	10957
Sterna forsteri		apipica	10960
~~Limpidonax~~			
~~Cyanocorax Dual~~ Guerquedula cyanoptera.		zarzeta	10963
~~Botaurus lentiginosus~~	July 7		10923
~~Podiceps~~ Podilymbus ~~nobilis~~ jamaicensis		atapulcate	10979
Turnella mexicana		tortilla con chile	10968
Limpidonax ~~circularis~~	July 8		10961
~~Little rail~~ Rallus virginianus		gallinita castellana	10985
Nycticorax nacvius		perro del agua	
~~Anthus erikis~~			

Acambaro to Patzcuaro.

Yucca (Dean flowering near Jácuaro.)

blowing birds eggs.

July 9-10

At Yerma. Doing general bird and egg collecting.

Climate. It rains every afternoon and usually very hard. Sometimes the rain is accompanied by hail.

July 11.

At Yerma. Spent packing specimens and preparing to leave tomorrow for Queréndaro, Michoacan.

July 12. Acambaro. Guanajuato.

Left Yerma at 9:30 A.M. and reached Acambaro about 5 P.M. I have to stop over here and will take the train on the branch tomorrow morning.

Road. The country was bright and green all along the way today, but it is much dryer here than in the Volcea valley. It seems probable that the Upper and Lower Austral zones are pretty well blended together here.

July 13 Patzcuaro. Michoacan.

Left Acambaro at 9.10 A.M. and reached Patzcuaro about 4 P.M. I intended to stop at Queréndaro but found there were no canoes there and no marsh near and decided to stay on the train as far as Patzcuaro.

Road seemed to lead down some to Queréndaro and then up to Zaguillas and down a trifle

Patzcuaro.

Spermophilus macrourus

to Patzcuaro. The railroad leads through hilly country and winds around a great deal all the way and there is a great deal of fine scenery along the road.

Climate. Up to a few days ago comparatively little rain had fallen and the vegetation is not so far advanced as I expected to see it

Lakes. Lakes Patzcuaro and Cuitzeo are both very low and I was told that the former is receding every year.

July. 14.

At Patzcuaro. Nearly the entire day was spent in working a marsh along the south shore of the lake about four miles east of the railroad station. This marsh is connected with the lake only by a swift stream which flows from the marsh into the lake.

July 15

At Patzcuaro. A few birds collected.

Patzevaro.

Florifondio.
Corn.

Patzcuaro

✓ Centurus m. clarus	July, 13	✓	11007
✓ Falco sparverius		✓	
✓ Quiscalus macrourus		✓	
✓ Pipilo fuscus		✓	
✓ Jacana gymnostoma	July, 14 cafe'	✓	
✓ ~~Chelidon erythrogastra~~ ✓ Hirundo melanogastra		✓	10997
✓ Catherpes mex.		✓	
✓ Ardea herodias		✓	11003
✓ " virescens anthonyi		✓	11001
✓ " egretta		✓	
✓ Anas diazi		✓	11004
✓ Fulica americana		✓	
✓ Podilymbus podiceps.		✓	
✓ Geothlypis speciosa		✓	10999
✓ Melospiza c. adusta		✓	10996
✓ Polyborus cheriway		✓	
✓ Ph. lacaracorax		✓	
✓ Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	~~July. 16~~	✓	
✓ Carpodacus m. rhodocolpus		✓	10995
✓ Sayornis nigricans		✓	10998
✓ Tyrannus vociferans		✓	11000
Dendroica a. dugesi.		✓	11008

Huingo.
July 16

Melospiza adusta	titiri	11011
Dacnis gymnostoma		11010
Ardea herodias	garza morena	
" egretta		
" cinnamomea anthonyi.		
Jacthlypis speciosa		11015
~~Hosanthis~~ Plegadis guarana		
Coereba cinnatus		
Cypseiphalus r. mex.		
Catharpus mus		
Fulica americana		
July 17		
Sylviorias naevius	perro	
Elaenus	borragon.	
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	atipónche	11018
Anas diaz	pato charasa	
Podiceps fulva	tipio	11017
~~Sterna fuliginosa~~ Sterna forsteri?		
Chalcaracolus	cuche	
Cinnamalura ~~nubida~~ jamaicensis	achúpiti	
~~Ixobrychus erythrogaster~~ Ardea erythrogastra		
Jaja jaja		
Carpodacus m. frontalis		
Pitylogalbinus p. mex.		
Turnella m. mexicana		
Icterus		
Zenaida lazula		11013
Ermetria inerbe		11012
Pipilo fuscus		11014
Chiroquedula discors		11016

July 16. Huingo. Michoacan. Mex.

Left Patzcuaro about 1:30 and arrived at Huingo about 3:30 P.M. Went out to the marsh at once and secured a few birds but found no nests.

July 17. Gonzales Junction.

Early this morning I went out to the marshes again at Huingo and secured some more birds. In the afternoon I took the train to Acambaro where I changed and continued by the north bound train on the narrow gauge road to Gonzales Junction where I have to stop for the night.

Lake Cuitzeo. This lake is said to be larger — that is it covers a larger area than Lake Patzcuaro, but it is very much shallower. In the dry season it is said to become almost dry and that a man could wade across the deepest part. The lake is very low now, compared with former levels. There are extensive marshes of tules and flags near Huingo but no birds were found with nests.

July 18. en route to St. Louis.

Left Gonzales Junction early this morning and stopped about 8.30 P.M. for supper at Saltillo.

July 19. en route to St. Louis.

Early this morning the train passed through

Laredo. We had dinner at San Antonio and continued on from there over I & G.N. and Iron Mountain R.R. for St. Louis.

July 20. St. Louis. Mo.

Early this morning the train reached Little Rock and at 7.30 this evening I was in St. Louis. Stopped at 3936 West Belle Place and telegraphed my wife to come on.

July 21 – 23.

At St. Louis. Was joined today by my wife.

July 24 – Aug 1st

At Louis attending World's Fair.

Aug 2. en route to Washington: Left St. Louis in the morning and reached Cincinnati in the evening.

Aug 3. Washington, D.C.

Early this morning the train was passing Deer Park. Md. Reached W. at 12.40 P.M.