



Classification of Birds.

- Falconidae.
- Phalacrocoracidae.
- Pelecanidae.
- Anatidae.
- Ardeidae.
- Scopaciidae.
- Jacaniidae.
- Gallinae
- Columbidae.
- Cathartidae.
- Falconidae.
- Strigidae.
- Bubonidae.
- Psittacidae
- Cuculidae.
- Progonidae.
- Momotidae.
- Alcedinidae.
- Picidae
- Caprimulgidae. (goatsuckers)
- Micropodidae.
- Prochilidae.
- Pyramidae.
- Corvidae
- Icteridae

- Tringidae.
- Panagidae.
- Sturninidae
- Amphelidae.
- Falconidae
- Vireonidae.
- Mniotiltidae.
- Proglodytidae.
- Certhidae.
- Paridae.
- Sylviidae
- Turdidae.

Mammal and Bird Notes.

1897—98.

E. A. Goldman.



Classification of Mammals.

- Didelphys.
- Natusia
- Dicotyles
- Cervidae
- Cors.
- Sciurus.
- Muridae
- Geomysidae {
  - Peromys.
  - Thomomys.
  - Dipodomys.
  - Heteromys.
  - Perognathus.
- Leporidae.
- Felidae
- Canidae
- Ursidae
- Mustelidae
- Procyonidae. {
  - Procyon.
  - Basilariscus.
- Soricidae
- Palpidae.
- Vespertilionidae etc.

Mammals - Rio Verde, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Jan 6-18, 1897.

Didelphys - a species of opossum is said to occur and be rather common along the river.

Dicotyles - said to occur in the hills a few mi. to the south of Rio Verde.

Peromyscus (0381) (P; ♀<sup>2</sup>), common about the best cultivated fields near Rio Verde, especially in hedges, weed patches and brush fences. They live in small holes which enter the ground among the thick leaves in sheltered places.

Reithrodontomys (0375) (P; ♀<sup>2</sup>). A few were caught in weed patches on damp ground and among the grass.

Crychomys (0379) (P; ♀<sup>2</sup>). Not very common. A few specimens were taken among the desert vegetation on the plain near Rio Verde where they live in holes which enter the ground under thick clumps of bushes. The ground



## Rio Verde

was rather firm in character but not very stony.

Cryzomys (10397). Not common. They make dim runways and worn places along streams and irrigation ditches bordered by thick grass and other low-growing, small, green vegetation. Habits in general apparently similar to those of Sigmodon but they do not make such well <sup>worn</sup> ~~graded~~ runways.

Neotoma (10461) Not very common. Only one specimen was taken. They live in the stone walls and I found the hole of one among the roots of a large tree. I saw no signs of rubbish piled up about the entrance to their burrows here.

Pappogomys (10399). The species found here is not uncommon over limited areas in the softest and usually dry ground on the plain. It does not appear to be common in the <sup>plump or</sup> irrigated ground along the river and it therefore does little harm to crops.

## Rio Verde.

Heteromys (10389). Very common and well distributed but most abundant among the weed patches and bush fences bordering fields. ~~where they live in holes which frequently enter the ground in open~~

Dipodomys (10396.) This species appears to invariably make its burrow under the shelter of a thick clump of usually thorny shrubs in solid but not rocky ground. The entrances to the burrow are generally two in number but sometimes there appears to be only one and occasionally there may be three or four. When there are more than two they are not all in use or not at least all used during the same night. Dim runway lead off in various directions from the holes for <sup>two or three</sup> several feet in most cases. They are tolerably common in suitable ground.

Perodipus (10432)  $P \frac{1}{1}$ ,  $I \frac{2}{2}$ . This jumping-rat lives only in the softest, sandiest ground on the plain and is seldom found to occupy the same ground as Dipodomys. The entrances



Rio Verde

to its burrow are dug in open ground and are usually two or three in number placed several yards apart and connected above ground by well-worn runways.

Lepus (cottontail) (10404) Common and pretty generally distributed but most abundant about the cultivated fields where they find shelter during the day along stone walls etc. and come out at night to feed.

Lepus (jack) (10462) (P<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> A<sup>1</sup>/<sub>1</sub>) Not common. Only one in addition to the one seen in was. Found sparingly on the plain. This sp. has black-tipped ears, dark sides and two black stripes on back of neck.

Canis latrans. A coyote is said to stay near a sheep ranch not far from town and frequently kills sheep.

Procyon (10451) One was caught in a trap set on the bank of an irrigation ditch. Said to be rather common.

Rio Verde.

Putorius. Reported not common.

Procyon lotor. Rather common along the river.

Vesperugo? (10409) Killed in <sup>a dark room in</sup> an old building in the town. Only one seen.

Myotis (10410) Common in same place as preceding species.



Rio Verde - Birds.

Rio Verde, Jan 6-18. Alt. about <sup>3000</sup>~~3200~~ ft.  
Quiscalus macrourus, common as usual and  
well distributed.

Scardafella inca. Common.

Corvus sinuatus, common.

Polioptila caerulea. Common.

Pyrocephalus r. mex Common along the  
river.

Catharista atrata. Common.

Zenaidura macroura. Very common.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Tolerably common  
along stone walls.

Phainopepla nitens. Saw two or three  
among the trees along the river.

Pipilo fuscus. Common.

Rio Verde.

Aegialitis vocifera. Common whenever  
the ground was damp.

Coburnus (3787) This species found is not  
very common. A few small coveys of 5 or 6  
birds as far as my observations went, live  
in the weed patches and among <sup>any</sup> other dense  
vegetation growing around the cultivated  
fields. They are hard to get without a dog  
for they lie very close and it is hard  
to make them fly. After considerable  
hunting I managed to secure a pair.  
The ♂ lacks the black breast of C. pectoralis.  
Throat is white and entire breast chestnut  
and a rather narrow strip of black between  
the two areas.

Columbigallina passerina. Saw a few.  
Usually several birds are seen together.

Melospelia leucophaea. A few seen.

Cathartes aura Common.



Rio Verde.

Polyborus cheriway. Saw a few standing about in fields or sitting on the trees. They may often be seen associated with Cathartes aura.

Falco sparverius. Common.

Bubo \_\_\_\_\_ Saw several among some tall large cypress or cedar trees (Podocarpus sp.) where they could be seen at almost any hr. of the day. If one approached they would simply fly to another tree and alight on a branch.

Ceryle cabanisi. Not uncommon along the river.

Melanerpes (coact.) Not uncommon among the cacti and other thorny vegetation on the plain.

Dryobates scalaris. Common.

Myiarchus \_\_\_\_\_, at least one species is

Rio Verde.

not uncommon.

Sayornis nigricans. Common along the river.

Icterus \_\_\_\_\_, a black headed species is not uncommon.

Mimus polyglottos. Common and well distributed.

Spinus psaltria mexicana. Common about the fields in small flocks.

Pyrrhuloxia? Saw a few birds that I took to belong to this genus i. e. birds of a bright red color and crested.

Cardinal grosbeak. Saw a few.

Melospiza lincolni. Rather common.

Lanius. L. excubitorides. Saw a few.

Sylvania pusilla. Not uncommon.



Rio Verde.

Campylorhynchus —. A species of this genus is common among the large cacti on the plain.

Catherpes mexicanus. Common about the houses in the town and along stone walls.  
Phryothorus bimaculatus? Saw one or two specimens of a small warbler that I took to be this species.

Poliophtila caerulea. Common.

Harporhynchus curvirostris. Common among the large cacti and thorny vegetation on the plain.

Heleodytes (3784) Not common. Only 4 individuals were seen and I secured three of them. They appear to be rather shy and usually stay well out of sight among thick brush and weed patches near the ground. Only on one occasion did I see two together and three different times I found one skulking about <sup>along</sup> ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~edges~~

Rio Verde

Catherpes —? Saw several specimens that probably belonged to this genus resting about on the ground <sup>in</sup> among thick brush patches. They had spots on the chest and rusty tails.

Merula grayi? Saw one or two birds of a brownish color which belonged to the genus merula.



La Pinaja.

La Pinaja, San Luis Potosi, Mex. Jan. 21-23<sup>d</sup>

Alt. about 6000 ft.

Thomomys (10469) Not uncommon in the softest ground near La Pinaja especially along the line of the railroad.

Ameca.

Ameca, Jalisco, Mex. Jan. 31<sup>st</sup> to Mar. 3<sup>d</sup>  
alt. about 4000 ft.

Didelphys (10549) Several specimens of the black species of opossum were caught in the hills. Said to be common.

~~Didelph~~

Marmosa, a small species of this genus is described by the natives and are here called "Placuachines". They are said to live in nests placed among the leaves of bananas and in other well sheltered places.

Batusia novemcincta. Reported.

Cariacus. Deer are found sparingly in the hills near Ameca.

Sciurus (10534) Secured several specimens in the hills near Ameca. They range from the foothills at an alt. of about 4000 ft up to the tops of the highest hills where they live among the oaks. <sup>at 6800 ft. alt.</sup> All of the specimens I shot were from an arroyo where they were



resting about in the tops of some trees which were just ripening their fruit. In color, this species is white below with a and has only a faint trace of chestnut on the back of neck and shoulders and across rump.

Cryzomys (10477) A large species is not uncommon among tall grass and damp situations near the Ameca river.

Peromyscus (10488) The small brown species of this genus is very common here wherever there is plenty of shelter.

## Valparaiso Mts.

Valparaiso Mts. Zacatecas. Nov. 26 to Dec 8<sup>th</sup>. alt. 8000-9000 ft.

Datusia novemcincta. Said to occur but is very rare.

Dicotyles tajacu? Reported as occurring in small numbers in the wilder parts of the Sierra and said to range up to the tops of the highest points at an altitude of about 9000 ft.

Canis Deer are not uncommon.

Sciurus nayaritensis (11772) Not uncommon and is well distributed from the lower edge of the pines at an altitude of about 7500 ft. up to the tops at about 9000 ft. They are rather wild and have the habit, noticed elsewhere of squirrels in this country, of running down out of a tree when a hunter comes in sight and making off as hard as they can go on the ground. The vaqueros got several specimens for me by chasing them on their horses until they ran them up trees and then the vaqueros would climb up and chase the squirrel down to the dogs below or knock him out with a stick. On one occasion I saw a climb a tree and the squirrel look alarm and ran out to the



tip of a branch that must have been forty ft. from the ground and jumped. He came down with his feet and tail stretched. stretched out horizontally so as to support him while in the air. When he struck the ground he rebounded two or three ft. into the air and when he again touched the ground instantly started off as hard as he could run ~~when I~~ and I was obliged to shoot him. The local name for them is techalote "techalote")

Tamias bulleri (11780) (adilla) rather common from 8000 ft. up to the tops of the highest hills. They are usually rather unsuspecting and are easily approached and shot. Usually to be found during the warmer part of the day about old logs, dead trees and rocks. Their habits are similar to those of chipmunks in general. I occasionally heard them with the sharp, rolling whistle very much like that of the small spermophiles.

Neotoma (11864) Occurs rather sparingly about rocks and especially along the many cliffs over the higher part of the Sierra. This species makes well-worn runways which

lead from its burrow out in various directions among the grass and weeds. Usually there were two runways leading from the holes and these usually extend out in either <sup>base of the</sup> direction for a short distance along the <sup>cliffs</sup> or rock and then strike out into the weeds and bushes and sometimes fork after leaving the cliff.

Peromyscus (leard) (11773) This species is very common over the higher part of the range whenever there is shelter of any kind such as that afforded by the cliffs, loose rocks, logs etc.

Peromyscus (syn. sp.) (11786) This mouse only occurs among the weeds and grass growing on wet meadows on the higher parts of the range. In such situations they are not uncommon.

Peromyscus (11835) Found sparingly in same situations as No. 11773)

Peromyscus (11861) This mouse appeared to me to have shorter ears than the species represented by No. 11773. It was taken in a weed patch at 8200 ft. alt. I reset traps in



the same situation and got nothing different  
from <sup>no.</sup> 11773.

Signodon fulviventris (11784) Found sparingly  
about the saccaton grass, logs and other  
shelter ~~on~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~camp~~ meadows where they make  
their holes enter the ground usually near  
the the base of the bunches or grass or under  
logs and there are usually two well-  
worn runways leading out in opposite  
directions and forking and gradually becoming  
dimmer among the grass and weeds. I  
noticed that their holes always enter the  
ground in the ~~partly~~ dry area. When the  
meadows were very wet or partly covered  
with water I noticed that their holes always  
enter the ground <sup>among the grass</sup> in the partly dry area  
around the edges. Their range here is mainly  
between 8200 and 8700 ft.

Reithrodontomys (11790) Caught among the  
grass and weeds in camp meadows. Rather  
common.

Thomomys (11783) Rather common  
along the edges of wet meadows and where  
the ground is loose and soft.

Lepus \_\_\_\_\_, A cottontail rabbit occurs  
in these mountains but is rare. ~~and specimens~~  
I spent considerable time myself and had an  
indian hunter looking for them but failed to  
secure any specimens.

Felis concolor, Occurs in small numbers. One  
morning I found tracks of one that <sup>had</sup> passed  
within a hundred yards of my camp during  
the night.

Felis \_\_\_\_\_ said to occur.

Canis latrans, Not uncommon.

~~Also~~ Canis lupus, A few wolves are said  
to occur but are extremely rare. Not long  
ago one or two are said to have been seen  
~~on the Hda. of Tauceda down on~~ and to have  
killed several calves on the Hda of Tauceda  
down on the plain a few miles from the  
base of the range.

Urocyon \_\_\_\_\_ Reported by natives and  
I saw

Ursus \_\_\_\_\_, Black bears occur very

sparingly.

Mephitis \_\_\_\_\_, Described by people.

Conspatus \_\_\_\_\_, (11844) Not uncommon



A few are found.

Proryon ~~said to occur~~ <sup>saw tracks</sup>

Vesperugo, I got and ~~lost~~ <sup>lost</sup> a

bat that I supposed belonged to this species.

It was found hibernating in a cave at 8200 ft.

along with it was found near specimens of

the following species.

Bat (1849) I found eight

specimens of this species hibernating in a cave

at 8200 ft. Six of them in formalin were

lost together with my trunk by my hunter

while descending to Valparaiso. They were

hanging as usual by their feet from the roof

of the cave and at considerable distances from

each other. Their eyes were closed and their

bodies cold and stiff. ~~The~~ <sup>Their</sup> wings were pressed

hanging very close to the sides of their bodies

and their ~~long~~ <sup>long</sup> ears were ~~curled~~ <sup>curled</sup> inward and the ~~outer~~ <sup>outer</sup>

ears were curled backward and downward <sup>somewhat</sup> like

the horns of a sheep and were pressed close to

the sides of the head. The long ~~antitragus~~ <sup>antitragus</sup> was

in its ~~normal~~ <sup>normal</sup> position. When first taken from the

cave the only signs of life that I noticed in

them was a very slight moving of the feet and

they would touch them to my finger. I tied

them all up together in a ~~bag~~ <sup>bag</sup> and carried

them to camp. Their blood soon began to

circulate and their bodies <sup>became</sup> warm

and they revived enough to <sup>be able</sup> chatter and

bite at each other and my fingers. Six

hrs. after they were taken from the cave

they could crawl about but although <sup>were</sup> ~~appeared~~ to be

uninjured none of them ~~appeared~~ <sup>were</sup> to be

able to fly or at least made no effort to do.

The cave was cold and damp and a strong

current of air passed in at one entrance

and out at another.



Valparaiso Mts.

Cyrtomys Reported by natives.  
Wild Monkey Occurs ~~sp~~ sparingly.  
The ♂ are said to goggle in May and at that season are not hard to find.

Columba fasciata. Common in flocks of 4 or 5 to 75 or 100 individuals.

Cathartes aura. Common.

Falco sparverius. A few were seen.

Glaucidium. Heard calling once during an evening, one evening.

Bubo. Saw one.

Ara militaris. Saw two pairs said to come over here sometimes to feed on acorns.

Euptilotis <sup>(Cra)</sup> Occurs sparingly. I chased one just after daylight one morning until it escaped me by flying up a high cliff.

Colaptes cafer. Common.

Dryobates (4949) white-bellied. The specimen sent in was the only one seen. It was pecking away at a dead the dead top of a tall oak.

Dryobates (4944) The pair sent in were the only ones seen. Both were at work on the same tree when shot.

Melanerpes formicivorus (4948) <sup>map 2</sup> Probably common. After 4 or 5 ~~are~~ seen working on some old dead oak. They did not appear to be as noisy as usual.  
Campyphilus imperialis. Said to occur sparingly. I saw none.

Contopus (4956) Occurs ~~sp~~. Only one seen.

Corvus sinuatus. Common.

Aphelocoma (4945) Common in small flocks and very unsuspicious, the young birds in particular. When I shot one the remainder of a flock gathered and scolded at me from a tree overhead. It ranges from down among the piñons at 7000 ft. up to the top.

Cyanocitta (4947) Rather common over the higher parts of the range in flocks of five to fifteen birds.

Pipilo maculatus. Two or three were seen among the bushes near a damet meadow.

Pipilo fuscus. A few were seen at a ranch at 8200 ft. This is about their extreme upper limit.

Junco cinereus. Common.

Aimophila superciliaris (4953) I found a flock



of 15 or 20 birds among the long grass and  
bushes across in a wet meadow at 8700 ft.  
alt.

Ptiliogonys (4940) Very common  
in flocks of 20 or 25 individuals.

Vireo (4946) Saw two or three.

Dendroica auduboni. A few seen.

Dendroica 4952 Saw a few.

Proglodytes I saw and lost a  
failed to get a single individual belonging to  
this genus.

Chondestes mex. A few were seen and  
heard in cañons on the slopes at about 7000 ft.  
altitude.

Thryothorus (4959) This specimen was  
taken at 8200 ft. near a ranch, and is probably  
this is I think about the upper limit of its range  
here.

Certhia mexicana. A few seen.

Parus meridionalis Common

Psaltriparus melanotos. tolerably common.

Sitta mexicana. (4943) Rather common.

Merula migratoria. Common.

Sialia (4957) A few small flocks seen

## Valparaiso

Valparaiso, Zaeatras. Dec 9-19<sup>th</sup>, alt. 6200 ft.

Didelphys — A species of opossum occurs  
according to the natives. (Repalde)

Spermophilus macrourus. Common. Especially  
along stone walls.

Notoma (11886) Not uncommon. They  
live along cliffs and among thick patches of  
cacti, and make well-worn runways.

Reithrodontomys (11885) Found sparingly  
in grass and weed patches. Differs from mt. species.

Peromyscus (11892) (com. sp.) Common  
along cliffs and stony arroyos in the hills at  
6400 ft. altitude.

Peromyscus (11888) A few are found  
among the weed patches along the river.

Peromyscus (11912) Quite common in  
same situation as preceding species.

Sigmodon (11935) Occurs sparingly  
in grass patches whenever there is a thick  
of grass and weeds in the bottom of the  
valley and up on the slopes to 6500 ft. alt.

Stelionyx (11890) Common and  
pretty well distributed whenever there is  
plenty of shelter but is most abundant



in the weed patches along the river.

Dipodomys (1936) Rather common

in the river alluvium even in patches of ground that during are covered with water. This ground is usually soft and sandy. Saw no signs of them elsewhere. Their holes usually enter the ground at an angle and they make well worn runways which sometimes connect holes eight or ten yds apart. Usually ~~there~~ each animal I think only makes one hole but sometimes there are two quite close together. Two well worn runways usually lead from each hole.

Perognathus (1926) <sup>(esp.)</sup> This species occurs

sparsely in the weed patches ~~that grow on~~ <sup>ground along the river.</sup> the loose sandy bed of the river. They live in holes which enter the loose sand. Their holes enter the loose sand and are not ~~sheltered~~ in any way.

Perognathus (1959) The specimen This

specimen was taken in same place as the ~~those~~ of the preceding species. Apparently not very common.

Perognathus (1927) This specimen was

in the weed patches near the ~~river~~ taken along a stone wall at 6500 ft. altitude.

Probably occurs sparingly.

Lepus (1958) Occurs rather sparingly among the cacti, bushes etc. <sup>along the river</sup> on the rolling and about cultivated fields.

Lepus (1978) Found sparingly, ~~among~~ but is generally distributed over the lower parts of the valley.

Lynx Described by the people.

Canis latrans. Not uncommon.

Urocyon. Reported.

Mephitis. (1993) Caught in a trap <sup>near</sup> along the river. Not very common.

Procyon A few occur.



Valparaiso.

Valparaiso, Zacatecas. Dec 9-19 Alt. about 6200 ft.

Aida hoodias. Saw one near the river.

Aegialitis vocifera. A few seen along the river.

Callipepla squamata. A few seen.

Scardafella inca. Common.

Zenaidura macroura. Rather common.

Cathartes aura. Common

Falco sparverius. A few seen.

Circus hudsonius A few.

Crococeryx californianus. Saw one.

Coleptes cofe. A few seen among the cacti.

Dryobates scalaris. A few seen among the cacti.

and mezzquits.

Prochilus aurifus. A few were seen working on some flowers that had not yet been killed by frost at 6400 ft. altitude.

Pyronurus vociferans. Common.

Agelaius saya. Common.

Pyrocephalus r. mex. Common along the river.

Corvus sinuatus. Common.

Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus. Some large flocks were seen among the tules in a marsh, ~~found~~

Agelaius. A redwing is said to occur at certain seasons at same place.

as preceding species. I saw none the day I visited the marsh.

Molothrus. One or two species belonging to this genus are abundant.

Zenaidura macroura. Common in flocks.

Pipilo fuscus. Common and well distributed.

Carpodacus mex. Iron. Common in flocks.

Melospiza lincolni. A few were seen.

Chondestes grammacus. Common in large flocks.

Tamias l. eximius. A few seen.

Thryothorus l. Fairdi. Saw a few among the cacti.

Minimus. Several were seen along the river.

Helodytes (4962) Quite common among the cacti on the slopes about the town.

Carpodacus mexicanus. A few seen among the houses in the town and along cliffs in arroyos near the town.

Salpinctes obsoletus. Very common along stream about Valparaiso.

Marsh Wren (4966) I shot



this little wren among the ~~trees~~ in a swamp  
at 6400 ft. alt.

Haerporhynchus curvirostris, Quilts common among  
the cacti.

Huachuapango

Huachuapango, Puebla, Jan. 4-15, 1898. alt.  
about 5000 ft.

Didelphys (12038) caught several of the  
common gray opossum.

Ratusia novemcincta, said to occur sparingly.

Dicobyles tajacu, said to occur a little lower  
down on the slope toward the Gulf near  
Jico. Here in addition to "jabali" its usual  
name it is called "pucro espín" a name  
applied farther south to Sympterus.

Cariacus, The common deer occurs  
sparingly.

Sciurus leppii (12031) This squirrel  
is not uncommon here among the pines  
and oaks but probably does not range much  
higher.

Microtus (12001) Quilts common  
whenever the situations are favorable to  
them. They live in holes dug in damp  
ground among the grass and weeds usually  
along streams and cold north slopes. They  
also occur along damp banks in arroyos  
in the woods. They make wellworn runways  
often 10-15 yds. in length which lead off



from their holes.

Cryzomys 12000. Only one specimen of this species was taken. It was caught in a trap baited with tortilla and set in a worn spot near among the grass near a creek.

Cryzomys (12040) Found rather sparingly in the dense woods in the dampest and darkest arroyos where they live under logs and other shelter.

Peromyscus (12054) (l. sp.) Two specimens of a large species were caught at the foot of an oak tree in an arroyo just above the town.

Peromyscus (12066) This is a medium sized species which is not uncommon among the oaks and pines. It lives under logs and other shelter.

Reithrodontomys (12023) Occurs sparingly along the edges of the woods. Most of the specimens were caught among the grass and weeds near the woods. This species prob. may nest in trees. I caught one specimen the hollow of an old oak



at a point at least four feet from the ground.

Geomys (12037) Very large in size and belongs to the misulcah series. The grooves in upper incisors are very close to inner margins of teeth. Hair long coarse, of a slightly rusty color and with a few gray hairs intermixed with the fur in some specimens. They do not enter traps readily. This species does considerable damage to the corn and other crops and some of the landowners pay them 25 apiece for all gophers killed by them.

Lepus. Rabbits occur very sparingly.

Felis concolor. Reported by the people.

Canis latrans. Said to occur.

Urocyon. Occurs sparingly.

Procyon. Reported. A few tracks were seen.

Sorex (12015) Not very abundant judging from the fact that only a few were taken. The specimens sent in were mainly from Microtus ummays but



one was caught along a damp bank in what appeared to be a shrew runway.

Blarina (2008) (l.sp.) Quite common. Most of the specimens were caught in Microtus runways but they seem to make runways of their own along wet banks in the arroyos in the woods and along in wet places on north slopes where the ground is tolerably open.

Blarina (2013) (sm.sp.) Not so common as preceding species. As usual most of the specimens were taken in Microtus runways but they seem to make runways in worn places along damp banks in the woods arroyos in the woods.

Myctinomys (2017) This species is not uncommon. They live in <sup>dark</sup> crevices in the roofs of the houses.



Huanchinango.

Huanchinango, Puebla, Mex. Jan. 4-15, 1898.

Alt. about 5000 ft.

Dendrotyto \_\_\_\_\_, said to occur ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> the slopes among the pines on the slopes above here but are very scarce and hard to find.

Nothocercus? \_\_\_\_\_, The people describe a "perdiz" that is said to occur sparingly here. I was unable to secure any specimens.

Cathartes aura, Common.

Cathartes atrata, A few were seen.

Falco sparverius, Saw a few.

Piaya \_\_\_\_\_, Occurs rather sparingly. They are shy birds and usually keep well out of sight in the thickets or tree tops and are only seen when flying.

Trogon \_\_\_\_\_, A few occur among the pines and oaks.

Melanerpes formicivorus, Common among the pines and oaks.

Sphyrapicus varius, Quite common everywhere in the woods here.

Ceryle cabanisi, A few were seen along the streams.



Ceryle cabanisi. A few were seen  
along the streams.

(5006) Woodpecker. Occurs  
sparingly among the pines and oaks. I  
did not see any much higher than the  
town and this place is probably near  
the upper limit of its range.

A (4973) (l.sp) Found in  
small numbers. Usually seen working  
on the flowers in hedges ~~in open ground~~  
around fields.

Contopus? (4968) Common and well  
distributed.

Myiozetetes texensis. A few were seen.

Empidonax (4969) Saw a few.

Generally distributed.

Xanthoma lunosa. Occurs very sparingly  
among the oaks and pines and the brush  
along arroyos. This seems to be near the  
extreme upper limit of this bird's  
range.

Icterus (5004) Only one seen.  
It was shot in the standing in an  
open field.



Zonotrichia querula. Very abundant and generally distributed in small flocks.  
Carpodacus mex. front. Quite common about the fields, in small flocks.

Atlapetes? (4967) Only two or three of the birds were seen. They stay in the densest thickets.

Melospiza lincolni. Abundant about the fields near the town.

Guiraca caerulea. A few were seen.

Pipilo fuscus. Occurs in small numbers along hedges around fields. This point is near the extreme ~~limit~~ lower limit of its distribution.

Sporophila (4974) Common in the open fields and along hedges in small parties of 4 or 5 fine individuals

(4981) Large Sparrow somewhat like Buerenon?. Two or three single birds were seen in hedged and along the edges of thickets.

~~Pitiglus~~  
~~truncatus~~ (4984) (l.sp.) This species is quite common in flocks of from 4 or 5 to



10 or 12 birds. They usually keep well up in the tops of the taller trees.

Aimophila rufescens. (4988) Occurs sparingly in the thickets. They scratch and rustle about among the leaves on the ground in search of food and are fond of coming out into open roads etc. very early in the morning and late in the evening.

Piranga (4995) Rather common among the oaks and pines.

Spinus (4997) Quite common among the pines in flocks of 10-20 birds

1 (4998) Quite common everywhere in the woods in small flocks. They are very rapid in their movements, and the flock alights in a tree and the birds all search busily about everywhere apparently for insects and in a moment or two they are off to another tree to continue the search.

Spizella socialis (5000) Common and well distributed in small flocks

Ptiliopsis caerulea. A few small flocks



were seen among the oak and pine woods.

(5009) (Mannikin) Very few were seen. Only two or three seem to go together. They keep well up toward the tops of the trees and the male has a rather lively song which he sings continuously while searching about among the branches for food.

Vireo (4976) common and well distributed.

Helminthophila ruficapilla (4970) common.

Sylvania pusilla, Very common.

Basileuterus (4978) Occurs in small numbers in the open fields and along the in the thickets. They usually go in pairs or in small parties not exceeding 4 or 5 individuals.

Compothlypis (5008) The specimen sent in was the only one seen. It was shot in a pine tree above the town.

Proglodytes? (4971) These little ones occur rather sparingly along hedges and in thickets.



Hemicorhina (4977). This species does not appear to be common and as it stays in the densest thickets in the darker parts of the woods and seldom shows itself, specimens are very hard to get.

Mimus polyglottos? Common.

Myadestes, I heard the song of several this bird several times in the arroyos near the town but did not see any.

Melanotis caudescens, Occurs in small numbers. I saw several resting about among the leaves on the ground in thickets.

Merula grayi. (4989) A few were seen.

Distribution general.

Sialia (5003) Common and well distributed in small flocks.



Metaltoyuca.

Near Metaltoyuca, Puebla, Mex. Jan. 19 - Feb. 26<sup>th</sup> 1898. Alt. about 800 ft.

Didelphys (12124) (Gray sp.) common and well distributed.

Didelphys (12110) (Comadreja)

~~Duck~~ common here. When caught, ~~Duck~~ common in the forests here. Most of the specimens were taken near a water hole to which I found a well beaten little trail under the bushes and filled with their tracks. ~~When caught in traps.~~ When trapped this species does not "possum" when one approaches the trap in the morning like the common gray species, <sup>usually</sup> does, but is invariably very savage and will snap at everything within reach at the same time making a hissing noise somewhat like a cat.

Tatusia novemcincta. Said to occur.

Dicotyles tajacu. (12126) Duck common everywhere in the forests. The specimens were killed from a flock of 12 or 15.

Cariacus (12150) The <sup>common</sup> deer is here is fairly abundant but very

hard to find on account of the dense forests in which they hide.

Mazama  
~~Cariacus~~ The small red deer here called "tamesate" is said to occur but is not abundant. They are said to stay always in the densest parts of the forests.

Sciurus deppii. (12143) Not uncommon everywhere in the heavy forests.

They are not as a rule very wild and on account and sometimes will allow one to approach quite close.

Sciurus (12083) Occurs rather sparingly in the forests and usually seem to be more shy than the preceding species.

Peromyscus (12076) This species is not uncommon in old weed and brush grass and brush in old fields and clearings. They seem to be very scarce in the heavy forest.

Peromyscus (12152) Found rather sparingly in the heavy forest



where they find an abundance of shelter about fallen logs, the trunks of large trees etc.

Chryzomys (12082) Generally distributed both in the forests and in open cleared tracts but I found them most abundant in the "jateros" or tracts that have been cleared and sown with grass, which affords these mice plenty of food and shelter.

Sigmodon (12087) Generally distributed but most common in same places as the Chryzomys. I found holes and dim runways made by Sigmodon here but found no well worn runs such as I have found in other places made by mice belonging to this genus.

Reithrodontomys (12153) The only specimen taken was caught in a trap baited with a piece of banana and set on the bunch of uncut bananas which was very ripe and being devoured by birds and other animals. The place in which the mouse was caught was

about 8 ft. from the ground.

Geomys (12077) This species is found sparingly both in the forest and cleared lands. They are beginning to do some damage to bananas and sugarcane but as most of the clearings are new they have not yet had time to become common in the cleared lands.

Hebromys (12081) All of the specimens taken of this genus were caught in or among the grass and bush patches in old fields and clearings where they are found in small numbers. As the clearings are usually surrounded by unbroken forest they must occur in small numbers in the forest also.

Calogeomys paca. Native hunters describe an animal that they call locally "bwa real" that I concluded must be the Paca. They are said to occur in small numbers in the heavy forests.



Lepus tucui? (12172) (wd. sp.) Nearly all of the specimens taken of this species were caught in traps set around the edges of a banana patch in little harts that the rabbits seem to make leading from the banana patch into the forest. The traps were baited with pieces of banana and it was evident that the rabbits were attracted to the banana patch by the bananas that were constantly falling from overripe bunches. These rabbits are not uncommon in the heavy forests of this section but owing to the denseness of the undergrowth they are very hard to find and shoot. The only one I shot was killed as it ran from its form situated among the leaves under a projecting rock near the base of a low cliff.

Felis onca. Occurs <sup>rather</sup> sparingly

Felis concolor. Said to occur sparingly as low down as Metlatoyuca.

Felis ... I saw several hunters

skins of spotted tiger cats that had been killed near Metlatoyuca, in the market.

Canis latrans. Said to occur. Generally seen in the open llanos on the tops of mesas or ~~feet~~ or comparatively level topped hills.

Procyon. Reported

Canis patens (12170) Occurs in small numbers. The specimen sent in was caught near a water-hole.

Procyon. Plenty of tracks were seen but they did not seem to take bait readily and I failed to get any specimens.

Nasua narica. Not uncommon.

Cerculeptes caudivolumbus. Said to be not uncommon but very hard to find in the heavy forests. I saw several hunters' skins.

Lynx (12113) A single specimen badly mutilated by ants was caught among the second growth timber under a log in a clearing.



Desmodus (2180) The specimens  
sent were taken in a cave near  
Metaltoyuca. Many others escaped.

Metaltoyuca, Victoria,

~~Near Metaltoyuca, Puebla, Mex. Jan. 19 -  
Feb. 26 1898. Alt. about 500 ft.~~

Victoria, Tamaulipas, Mex. May 26, 1898.  
Onychomys Occurs rather sparingly on the  
plains near Victoria.

Sigmodon (12419) A few occur in damp  
ground near the station.

Lepus Cottontails are rather  
common near Victoria. Several were  
killed along the line of the RR and  
not far from the station.

Perognathus Occur sparingly  
on the plain at Victoria.

Reithrodontomys Occurs in small  
numbers in damp ground near the  
station.

Heteromys A few occur in  
weed patches about cultivated fields.

Peromyscus The common species  
was abundant along stone walls etc. near  
the town.

Peromyscus Small brown one  
occurs sparingly in weed patches near  
town.



Jammave.

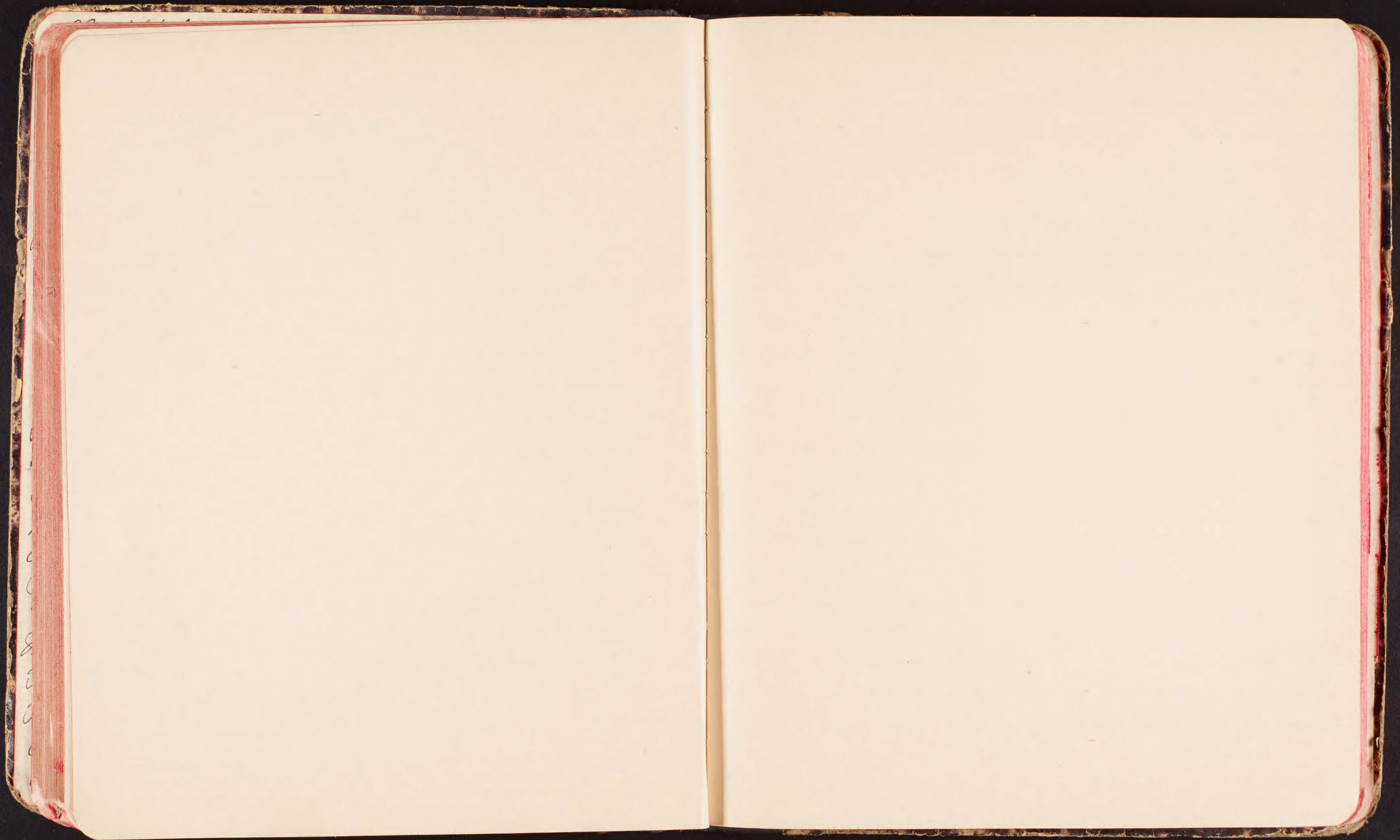
Jammave, Panauipas, Mexico, June 1-5,  
1898, alt. about 1500 ft.

Didelphis \_\_\_\_\_, said to occur,

Canis \_\_\_\_\_, Reported,

Onychomys \_\_\_\_\_ (1244) Occurs in rather  
small numbers on the open plain among  
the mesquites.







Classification of Mammals.

- Didelphys
- Tamandua tetrad.
- Cyclotus didactylus.
- Patusia novem.
- Manatus amer.
- Delphinidae
- Dicotyles tajacu.
- "    labialis.
- Canis.
- Sciurus.
- <sup>Tamias</sup> Spermophilus.
- Muridae.
- Geomysidae. { Dipodomys
- { Ochodipus
- { Heteromys
- { Perognathus
- Octodontidae.
- Synethus.
- Dasyprocta.
- Caclogomys paca
- Lepus
- Felis.
- Canis
- <sup>Ursion</sup> Ursus.
- Lutra.
- Mephitis
- Conepatus
- Spilogale
- Basilidea
- Galictis

- Putorius
- Procyon.
- Bassariscus.
- Bassariscyon.
- Nasua.
- Cercopithecus.
- Sorex
- <sup>Blarina</sup> Vesperugo
- Hapale.
- Atelis.

1/2  
1/10



