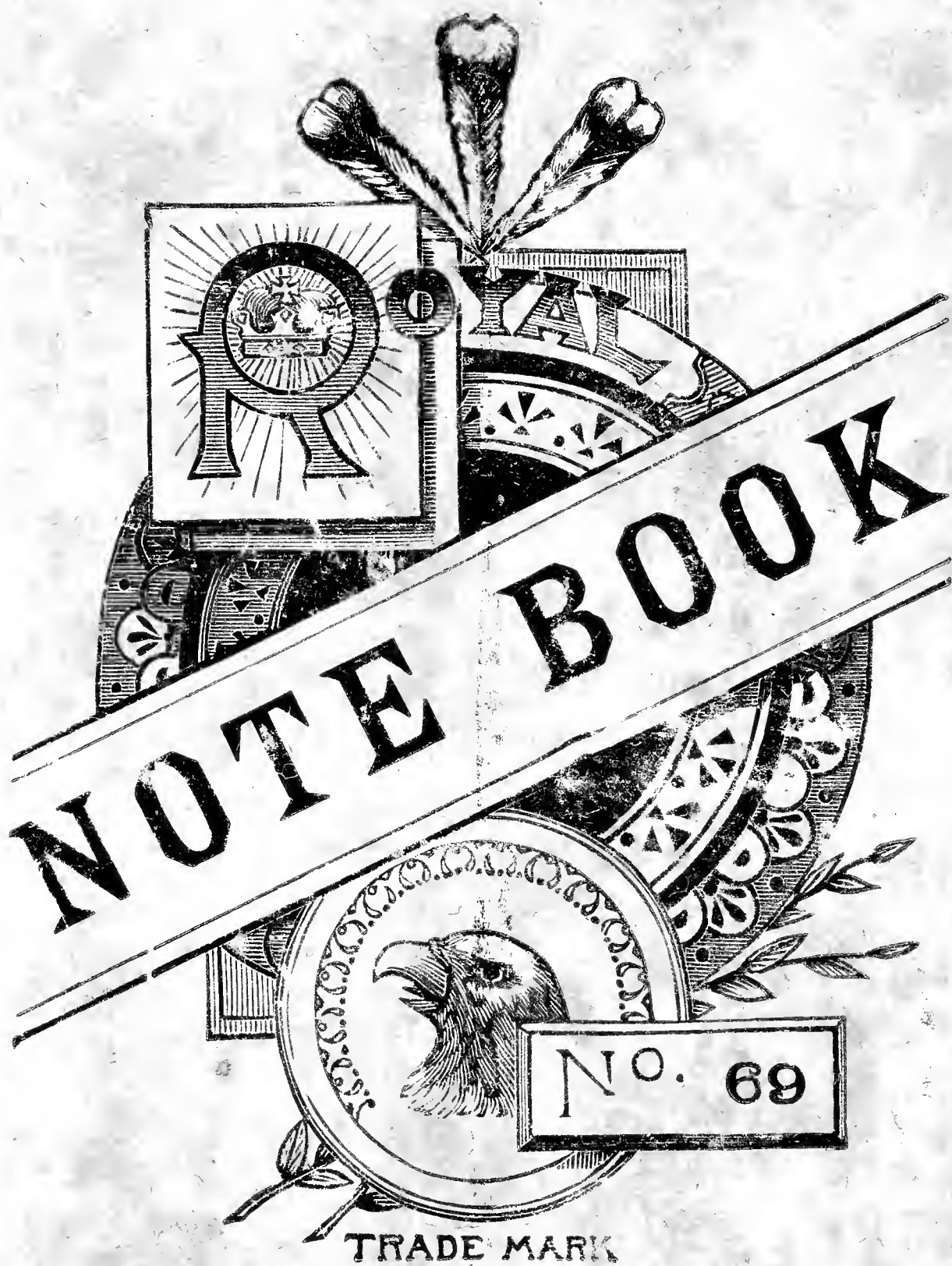


Goldman,
Mammal Notes.
Jan. 2nd, '99th.



Sierra de Alamos.
Near Alamos.

Sierra de Alamos, Sonora, Mexico.

Jan. 2 - 1955.

Dicotyles tajacu, occurs sparingly
on the lower slopes of the Sierra.

Odocoileus. Deer are not
uncommon and are well distributed
over the Sierra.

Sciurus (13266?) occurs
sparingly in the thickets of semi-
tropical vegetation covering lower
slopes of Sierra - the part lying
below the lower edge of the oaks.
Spermophilus macrourus, occurs sparingly
and is well distributed.

Neotoma (13354) lives about
large rocks. Does not appear to pile
up sticks etc. as a protection to its
burrow.

Peromyscus. (13357) Not un-
common among the oaks. Lives about the
rocks, bases of trees and other shelter
and feeds largely on acorns.

Reithrodontomys (13358) lives in the
grass among the oaks on hill slopes.

Sierra de Alamos.

Helictomys (3356). A few specimens were taken in the same situations as the preceding species.

Thomomys a few signs were seen among the oaks.

Lepus. Occurs very sparingly.

Felis onca. Said to range sparingly to the top of the Sierra.

Felis concolor. Occurs sparingly.

Felis ~~uncolor~~, Lynxes are not uncommon.

Felis spotted tiger cats are also rather common at least on the lower slopes of the mountains.

Canis latrans, common on lower slopes of the Sierra.

Procyon a few occur at least on lower slopes.

Procyon. Said to occur.

Nasua narica, occurs around base of the Sierra.

Camoa.

Camoa, Rio Mayo, Sonora, Oct. 28 to

Nov. 8th 1898 and Jan. 11-25 1899.

Didelphys. Opossums occur and are said to be not uncommon.

Diastyles tajacu. Not uncommon in the hills near Camoa where they go in small parties of five to ten.

Odocoileus. Local name "furo" or "fura". Occurs in small numbers on the plains between the Mayo and Yagui rivers north of Camoa. This is the black-tailed species.

Odocoileus. White-tailed deer are found rather sparingly along the river and in the hills near Camoa, Mayo name "mass".

Camoa.

Sciurus (13266). The species
found here lives ^{on the steep slopes of} the foothills
in hollow trees. They also make
nests of leaves among the branches.
They are rather wild and when
one approaches the tree in which
they are ^{working}, they frequently ~~jump~~
run down to the trunk and
off along the ground. At other
times they make their escape by
jumping from tree to tree. Sometimes
they are found perched on a big
cactus. I found them feeding on
the fruit of the silk cotton tree.
These squirrels seemed to be
confined to the foothills and
none are found I think upon
the coast plain.

Spermophilus macrourus (13403)

Occurs rather sparingly. They
live in burrows along stone
walls, brush fences and other
shelter.

Spermophilus (13216) "manoli"
The small Spermophile is apparently
not common - at least not at
at this season they are seldom
seen. They live in holes in the
ground among the cactuses
and mesquites along the Mayo
River and are probably generally
distributed over the coast plain.

Neotoma (13246) Not un-
common. This species builds large
piles of sticks etc. about its

Canoa.

burrow in thick clumps of cactuses
or other stony vegetation and
about the bases often of the
mezquites. Sometimes in addition
to a pile of sticks at the base of
a tree there is another up
among the branches. Nests are
frequently placed high up among
the branches of the big cactus
or "hacks" as it is called by
the natives and several times
I saw the caught ~~gl~~ glimpses
of the animal sitting among
the branches or on the nest. The
Mayo
local name of the rat is "tori"
(13156)

Onychomys _____ (13156) Not uncommon
among the cactuses and mezquites

on the plains near Canoa.

Peromyscus _____ (13228) Rather
common and well distributed
on the plains and in the foot-
hills. Most abundant in the foothills
where they live under the shelter
of rocks etc. and feed largely
on seeds of a certain species of
leguminous shrub.
Mayo name Pétos.

Thomomys _____ (13220) Occurs
rather sparingly on the plains
along the Mayo River.

Dipodomys _____ (13155). Rather
common in the more sandy parts
of the plain and along the river.
Usually each animal appears to
have several entrances to its
burrow and usually one or two

Camoa.

runways lead out from each entrance for 6-10 yds. Sometimes these runways lead to another hole several yds. away.

Heteromys (13234). Occurs sparingly in weed patches and thickets along the Mayo river.

Perognathus (13166) (The larger sp.) This species is rather common and generally distributed on the plains near Camoa but is most abundant in weed patches on sandy ground near the Mayo river. They live in small holes which enter the open ground.

Perognathus (13167) Taken in same places as preceding

but is apparently less common. Mayo name Paros.

Lepus (13345) (Jack). This species is not uncommon and is generally distributed on the plains and on the lower slopes of the foothills but are most abundant along the Mayo River. They are as a rule not very wild and may easily be approached and shot. This species has a peculiar habit when startled of ~~running~~ ~~of~~ showing the conspicuous white on sides and especially on hind quarters in a very conspicuous manner. Instead of running straight away they usually take a diagonal course and appear to contract the dark fur on

leamoa.

rump until it appears as a narrow dark stripe which is strongly drawn over to the side opposite the observer. At the same time the white-fur is drawn upward toward rump and thus rendered very conspicuous. Sometimes when altering its course so that the other side was exposed ~~to the observer~~ to my view I saw the dark line jerked over to the side opposite-me. When on their forms no white-fur is exposed to view by these rabbits and even when crouched down and often when feeding the white-fur

seems to be drawn down nearly out of view. It is only when startled or when in rapid motion that the white-fur becomes very conspicuous. On one or two occasions I observed a rabbit take two or three leaps from near the road side and stop remaining crouched but with the dark fur contracted into a narrow line and the white-fur on hind quarter drawn upward in the manner already described. I spoke of this habit to a native and he said he had often noticed it also. I think I have ~~noticed the same habit some~~

Leamoa.

~~some of the white-sided~~ I have noticed the same habit of the white-sided jack rabbits on the plains of the table land but do not think they have developed the habit to the same extraordinary extent as ~~the~~ species the rabbits here.

Lepus ^{Mayo name Pabu.} (32/15), ¹ ~~is~~ ^{is} common among the mesquites and cactuses and other shelter near the Mayo River. They are less numerous over most of the plain. They are as a rule rather suspicious and not hard to secure.

Pellis onca, ^{Mayo name goes} A few occur in the

foothills and do great damage by killing cattle and horses. Usually only from one to two or three ^{stay} ~~live~~ in any one locality and they usually ~~move about a great~~ change frequently from one place to another and the same tiger may kill an animal one day in one place and next day kill another five or ten miles away. I spent considerable time trying to secure a specimen here but every effort resulted in failure. They are said to take poison readily in most cases and are often hunted and killed with dogs. I was assured that they do not as a rule take to a tree when pursued by dogs but keep going at a steady walk

Camoa.

meanwhile fighting the dogs. One morning I followed a trail made by a tiger the night before down the ^{frank} bed of an arroyo. The animal stopped at frequent intervals to ~~scratch~~ and make a little excavation among the leaves. These excavations were smooth on the bottoms and did not have the appearance of having been made by the animal's claws but by the paws with the claws sheathed. I was told by the natives that this was a common habit of the animal and also that they frequently choose the bed of an arroyo ~~at~~ although

it would be easier for them to travel along the sides. The tigers stay in the foothills in this section and seldom or never go out upon the coast plain.

Felis (13259) Tiger cats are rather common in the foothills near Camoa. Most of the specimens sent I poisoned while trying to poison a tiger.

Felis concolor. A few occur in the foothills and are like the tiger destructive to cattle and horses on the stock ranges. The natives describe two varieties, one which seems to be the ordinary one and the other said to be slender in body, of a yellowish color with black ears, muzzle and black-

Camoa.

tripped tail. I was also assured that the latter variety was much more courageous than the former. ~~The local name~~ The ~~former~~ variety first mentioned is called "leon" and the second "onza".

Felis (3271) The Lynx is rather common and generally distributed both on the plains and in the hills near Camoa. The ^{Indian} Mayo name for the animal is "Buaslabs". The Mexicans call it "gato poche" (fox cat) Lanis latrans (3260), Quite common on the plains and on the lower slopes of the foothills. They do

considerable damage by killing sheep and goats.

Urocyon ~~Said to occur~~

Occurs sparingly.

Mephitis (3198). Abundant

judging from the facility with I secured specimens from the Mayo Indians. The Indians hunted them for me on moonlight nights. They use a long ~~pole~~ slender stick as on such occasions the skunks are not shy ~~they walk~~ or are easily overtaken. They deliberately knock the skunk down and ~~before he could~~ in some cases before the animal could recover they pounced upon it and brought it in to me alive. The Indians call skunks "Jupa" and

Camoa.

do not appear to distinguish between *Mephitis* and *Lonopatus*.

Lonopatus (13213) Not so common as preceding. All of the specimens taken were captured for me by the Indians along the Mayo river.

Payidea (13217) Rather common on the plains near Camoa and up on the lower slopes of the foothills. One day while riding along a trail in the foothills near Camoa I saw a badger cross about 30 yds. in front of me. I immediately spurred my horse after him and after running about 20 yds. he

entered a hole, presumably his burrow but instead of going at once to the bottom he turned and remained with his face toward me, looking out of the hole. I checked my horse and shot him before he decided to leave the entrance. Mayo Indian name "Juni." According to the Indians the badgers here kill and eat a great many ~~suckers~~ snake snakes.

Procyon Occurs sparingly along the Mayo River. Mayo Indian name "matupari"

Nasua narica (13415) Occurs sparingly in the hills near Camoa. Local name "chobugo"

(13170) Long-eared Bat.

Many of these bats were found
living in an old house.

(13407) Small bat. Shot

flying one evening near Causaca.

Tehuacala

Tehuacala, Durango, Mex., Feb. 24th &

Mar. 7th 1899. alt. about 3000 ft.

Didelphys (13456), common
and well distributed.

~~Patella novemcincta~~, said to be not
uncommon.

Marmosa Opossums belong-
ing to this genus are said to occur
in very small numbers. They make
nests which are placed among the
leaves of the sugarcane, Bananas
and in hollow logs and trees.

Patella novemcincta, said to be
not uncommon.

Diostyles tajacu (13458), ~~common~~ said
to be rather common in the less
frequented parts of the hills

Tehuacala.

near Tehuacala.

Odocoileus (13457) Not un-
common ~~on the~~ in the dense
thickets on most of the hills near
Tehuacala but very wild and hard
to secure.

Sciurus (13460), Found
rather sparingly in the hot country
~~near~~ below Tehuacala and ranges
up among the lower oaks near the
town.

Spermophilus macrourus ^(Tehuacala) ~~abundant~~ in
small numbers in the hot
country below Tehuacala where they
live along stone walls and about
large rocks on hill slopes.

Neotoma (13479) Occurs

sparingly about the rocks
among the oaks above Tehuacala.

Reithrodontomys (13438), Not
uncommon in the weed patches
along the borders of sugar cane fields.

Sigmodon (13433). Quite
common in same places as preceding
species and make well defined
runways through the grass and
weeds.

Peromyscus (13468). Occurs
sparingly in the oak woods near
Tehuacala where they live among
the rocks and ^{in the ground at the} bases of large trees.

Thomomys (13485). Occurs
sparingly among the oaks near
Tehuacala but is more common

Chacala

on the slopes of the hills in the hot country below where the soil is deep and loose,

Heteromys (13435), Not uncommon

and well distributed from the lower edge of the oaks down into the hot country, usually taken in thickets or ~~among~~ ^{around} the rocks in tangled patches of weeds and vines on hill slopes.

Perognathus (13437), appeared

to be rather scarce along the lower edge of the oaks near Chacala but are no doubt common lower down. I found living in the weed patches in and around the cane fields.

Gepus cottontails occur

but are very scarce and at this season of the year seldom seen.

Felis onca, occurs sparingly

Felis concolor, a few are said to occur.

Felis (spotted), Tiger cats

occur in small numbers.

Felis (lynx), occurs spar-

ingly.

Canis latrans, said to occur

sparingly.

Procyon (13474), Not uncommon

One of the specimens sent in was

traced by dogs after a long chase.

Lutra Otters occur in

small numbers in the ^{larger} streams

Chacala

which flow down the slopes near Chacala.

Procyon _____, Tracks of coon were seen near Chacala.

Rhousa _____ (13459), Rackets common and well distributed everywhere below the lower edge of the oaks. Usually seen in small parties usually very early in the morning or late in the evening. They feed largely on the fruit of the wild fig trees particularly that of plant no. 355 locally known as "chalate".

(13493)

(Bat with pointed

ears.) A few were taken in an old mine near Chacala.

(13497) (Small yellow

bat) were very abundant in same old mine as preceding species.

(13522) (Bat, long-

eared) A few were found living in the same cave as the preceding species.

(13530) (Bat, small,

leaf nosed) Very abundant in same old mine as No. 13493.

Desmodus _____ (13489) A single young individual was killed in the same mine as No. 13493.

Culiacan.

Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

Mar. 11th to 26th 1899.

Didelphys (black) (13589) A single specimen was caught in a trap set on the bank of the Tamazula river. It was an old male, ~~was~~ and he was in a very savage mood when I approached the trap in the morning. He did not "possum" at all but bit at everything within reach and broke some of his teeth in biting the trap. This species is no doubt common.

Marmosa (13574) A pygmy opossum was caught in a mouse trap set under a rock among the lowest foothills.

Putorius novemcincta. Said to ~~occur~~ and probably not uncommon. A hunter I employed reported having killed one while hunting one day while I was at Culiacan.

Dicotyles tajacu. Said to occur rather sparingly in the low foothills back of the town. ¹³⁵⁸⁴

Odocoileus. Deer ~~are~~ rather ~~sparing~~ are not uncommon on the plains and in the foothills back of Culiacan. They are fond of the flowers of the morning glory tree and when these trees are flowering one of the favorite ways the natives hunt deer is to search for them where

Culiacan.

even the falling flowers are plentiful.

Sciurus Occurs very sparingly near in the low foothills near Culiacan.

Spermophilus macrourus, common and well distributed. They live in holes which enter the ground along fences, under trees and even sometimes very near houses.

Neotoma Occurs sparingly in the foothills.

Peromyscus (13566) (small brown) Occurs sparingly in weed patches along the river near the town.

Peromyscus (13575) ~~Foot~~

Occurs rather sparingly about rocks on the slopes of the lower foothills.

Signodon (13556), a few are found in weed patches in fields along the river near Culiacan.

Reithrodontomys (13579), a few are found in the same places as the preceding species.

Thomomys a few occur on the slopes and along the base of the lower foothills.

No signs of them were seen on the plains near Culiacan.

Heteromys (13557) Not uncommon in the weed patches in fields along the river near Culiacan, ~~and also along~~

Cubiacan.

Perognathus (13565)

Not uncommon along brush fences and in thickets on the higher ground back from the river near the town.

Perognathus (13572), This

The smaller species appeared to be most abundant in the loose sandy soil, near the river, covered with a thin growth of grass and weeds, near the river.

Lepus (13573), Jack-rabbits occur sparingly on the plains near the town.

Lepus (13590), Occur

rather sparingly on the plains near the town.

Felis onca. Said to occur in small numbers in the hills.

Felis concolor. A few occur in the hills.

Felis (lynx). Said to occur on the plains.

Felis spotted tiger cats are said to occur in small numbers ~~on the plains~~ in the hills. Be not uncommon

Canis latrans. Rather common on the plains.

Urocyon Said to occur.

Procyon a few tracks were seen along the river.

Nasua narica. Rather common in the hills.

Cubacan.

Nyctinomus (13583). The specimen sent in was the only one seen. It was caught in the house, one evening.

Sim,
Near Magaitan, Mar 30th to Apr. 12

1899.

Didelphys (13632) (white-sp.). Caught in a trap set near the base of one of the hills.

Didelphys (13650) (black sp) common.

Marmosa (13658) A specimen brought to me alive was very savage and anxious to bite my fingers. When handled the ears were curled over backward in same manner that the common Didelphys curls them under similar circumstances.

Pattonia novemcincta, said to occur.

Dactylops tajacu, not uncommon in the hills near Magaitan.

Near Magattan.

Odocoileus —. Deer occur rather sparingly both in the hills and on the narrow plains near the coast.

Sciurus (13653). Occurs rather sparingly in the forests on the slopes of the hills. I found them feeding to some extent on the large yellow flowers of a tree which at this season has no leaves. They are rather wild and usually try to escape by running and jumping rapidly from tree to tree.

Neotoma (13660) Occurs very sparingly about the rocks on the slopes of the hills. No signs were seen of piles of sticks or runways. The entrances to the burrows are holes which enter the ground around the rocks.

Peromyscus (13617). Occurs ~~very~~ sparingly about the rocks ^{and bases of trees} on the slopes of the hills, and about the bases of large trees and along the banks of arroyos on the plain.

Rithodontomys (13640), a few occur along brush fences and among the grass and weeds in cultivated fields.

Thomomys (13633) Occurs sparingly on the slopes of the low hills and on the narrow plain near the coast.

Heteromys (13615). Occurs rather sparingly in the hills. They are most abundant on

near Moztan.

slopes on which the timber has
been cut and ~~that have~~ plenty
of brush and weeds are found.

Perognathus (13616). Found
rather sparingly both on the slopes
of the hills and ~~the~~ on the plain.

Lepus (13629) (collected).

A large species is found in small
numbers in the forests on the
slopes of the hills.

Lepus (Jack). Said to
occur very sparingly on the most
open parts of the plains.

Felis onca. Occurs but is very
rare.

Felis concolor, said to occur very
sparingly in the hills.

Felis Lynx occur in
small numbers.

Felis Spotted tiger cats
are said to occur rather

sparingly.
Canis Coyotes occur

sparingly.
Procyon A few are
found.

Procyon (13623). Quite
common along the edges of the
lagoons and also occur in the
hills.

Nasua narica, said to occur in
the hills.

Falcopteryx (13624) The
specimen taken was shot while flying
about ~~one~~ one evening.

(Bat) (13626) A
few were found in an old mine
in the hills.

Balamotal.

Balamotal. Sonora, Apr. 20 - 27th
1899.

Dicotyles tajacu, a few are said to occur in the hills.

Odocoileus _____, Deer occur sparingly in the hills.

Spermophilus macrourus, a few occur in the hills.

Spermophilus _____ (13678). Not uncommon on the plains near Balamotal, ~~during the warmer hours of the day~~. Habits similar to those of Spermophilus everywhere. During the warmer hours of the day they come out and rustle about for food and at the slightest alarm dart off to their holes. At the entrance they pause if the danger does not appear very near and usually do not enter at once unless further alarmed.

Neotoma _____ (13705), Occurs rather sparingly in thick patches of cactuses and thorny bushes on the plain. They build large dome shaped ^{nests} ~~nests~~ of sticks over their burrows and also make nests of sticks up among the branches of thorny trees and shrubs. Well worn runways lead out from the burrows and often connect ~~what appeared~~ burrows.

Peromyscus _____ (13686), Occurs very sparingly on the rocky hills.

Dipodomys _____ (13669) Not uncommon over the more

Balamotal.

sandy parts of the plain. Usually the holes enter the ground among bushes or near the bases of shrubs.

Each animal appears to make several holes and well worn runways lead out from them in various directions.

Perognathus (13675), Rather common over the more sandy parts of the plains near Balamotal.

Lepus (13693). Found rather sparingly over the plains. Those seen here had the same curious habit of exposing the white on flanks as the species found farther south at Comoa.

Lepus (13685) A small species is not uncommon on the plains. They favor sections in which the "choyas" and other cactuses are very abundant.

Felis Lynxes are said to occur sparingly.

Canis a few coyotes occur.

Urocyon Foxes occur sparingly.

Taxidea Said to occur on the plains

Procyon A few badgers were seen near the shores of the lagoon.

(Bat) (13706), The specimen sent in was the only one seen. It was shot in a cave in the hills.

Casas Grandes.

Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico.

May 12th to June 10th, Alt. 4300 ft.

Didelphys — An opossum is said to occur.

Odocoileus — Blacktailed deer were rather common a few miles from the Ry. station within two or three years but are now scarce in all this section of country.

Odocoileus — Whitetailed deer are very abundant according to reports, in the Sierra Madre and a few occur in the foothills near Casas Grandes.

Antilocapra — Antelope are said to be not uncommon on some large cattle ranches about 45 miles N. W. of Casas Grandes. A few occur in the hills near the town but they are very scarce and said to be very wild.

Lepus nelsoni. Said to occur very sparingly in some of the higher and more rugged of the barren hills along the R.R. between Ciudad Juarez and El Paso particularly near Guzman.

Cynomys — A colony is said to be found near on the plain near the Casas Grandes river about ten miles above the town.

Spermophilus macrourus. A few occur on the rocky slopes of the low barren hills surrounding the valley. They usually live under the shelter of large rocks.

Spermophilus (13719). Occurs rather sparingly on the plain. They are most abundant in the mesquite covered area 4 or 5 miles east of the Ry. station.

Onychomys (13714). Occurs rather sparingly in the mesquite covered area of plain a few miles east of the Ry. station.

Reithrodontomys (13717) Occurs in small numbers among the sacaton grass near the river and among the grass on the plain.

Signodon (13733). Apparently not uncommon among the sacaton grass along the river where they make runways among the grass. They were rather hard to catch and only one specimen was taken. A few occur on the dry plain also, in places where the grass grows unusually thick.

Peromyscus (13744). Occurs very sparingly among the rocks and brush on the dry slopes of the hills.

Peromyscus (13771) (white-footed) Not uncommon along the river wherever there are thick grass and weed patches.

Peromyscus (13751) (Small Brown) The only specimen taken was caught among the sacaton grass near the river.

Thomomys (13738). Occurs rather sparingly but is generally distributed over the plain.

Casas Grandes.

Dipodomys spectabilis (13708). Very common and well distributed on the plain. It is impossible to cross the plain in any direction without meeting with dozens of the conspicuous mounds of earth made by this species.

Dipodomys (13709). Not uncommon in the mesquite-covered area a few miles east of the Ry. station. Their holes are usually one two or three in number and enter the ground near the bases of bunches of mesquites.

Perodipus (13720). Occurs sparingly in same situations and has habits similar to those of the preceding species.

Perognathus (13747). Found rather sparingly among the sacaton grass along the river. They live in holes which often run nearly straight down into the ground in open spots between the bunches of grass and have often a worn place leading out for a foot or two from the entrance.

Perognathus (13745). Occurs sparingly among the rocks on the slopes of the barren hills bordering the valley.

Perognathus (13750). The only specimen taken was caught among the sacaton grass along the river.

Lepus texianus? (13727). (Dark sided) Jackrabbits are very numerous in the area of plain covered with small mesquites a few miles east of the Ry. station.

Lepus alleni? Mr. Nelson saw during a ride over the plain near the river, several white-sided jackrabbits.

Lepus (13783). Occurs sparingly along the river and in the mesquite covered area a few miles east of the station. They hide during the day among the thick bunches of mesquites and when driven out often run into holes in the ground.

Pelis (lynx). A few are said to occur in the hills.

Canis. Coyotes occur sparingly on the plains and in the hills.

Urocyon. A few foxes are said to occur and tracks were seen along the river. (13777)

Mephitis. Probably not uncommon. Two were caught in traps set along the river.

Taxidea. Said to occur on the plain.



