July 22. '76
Sept. 18.
1896

Private Journal

#10.

E. A. Goldman.

NOTE BOOK

No 69

TRADE MARK

Notes on the Crowsnest
 Mountains

<i>Peromyscus</i>	col
<i>Perognathus</i>	col
<i>Helminthophila</i> (2 sp.)	col
<i>Isurus</i> (Cuck)	col
<i>Peromyscus</i>	col
<i>Canis latrans</i>	rep.
<i>Canis coueston</i>	tracks
<i>Lynx rufus</i>	rep.
<i>Urocyon</i>	col.
<i>Thomomys</i>	col.
<i>Spilogale</i>	"
<i>Dipodomys</i>	"
<i>Arctophila</i> Reported common here } formerly	

Notes on the Crowsnest
 Mountains, July 22. 1892. The
 Crowsnest Mountains are
 a range of low hills and some
 here from the Crowsnest. The
 range is a part of the
 Crowsnest Mountains (Crowsnest
 Mountains) and is a part
 of the Crowsnest Mountains.
 The Crowsnest Mountains are
 a range of low hills and some
 here from the Crowsnest.

Notes on the Crowsnest
 Mountains, July 22.
 The Crowsnest Mountains are
 a range of low hills and some
 here from the Crowsnest. The
 range is a part of the
 Crowsnest Mountains (Crowsnest
 Mountains) and is a part
 of the Crowsnest Mountains.
 The Crowsnest Mountains are
 a range of low hills and some
 here from the Crowsnest.

Peromyscus leucopus
Peromyscus meridiionalis, col
Pipilo fuscus
Ardea herodias col
Quercus col
Peromyscus leucopus
Synaptotis
Lepus
Peromyscus l. leucopus
Peromyscus leucopus
Petaurus, col
Peromyscus
Myotis
Peromyscus
Sorex col
Peromyscus

range for animals to take
 as the first 5 leagues were
 mountainous.

Camp on edge of mt. July
 23. We were delayed waiting
 for animals today until 3
 P.M. when we at last got
 started and rode up and
 made camp near the lower
 edge of the pines. I set
 out a number of traps at the
 foot of the mt. and I hope to get
 some. The forest very dry.
 The timber here it is mostly
 the pines and a kind of
 spruce with a few other shrub-
 by species. Forest very

Pipilo maculatus?

Myiornis saya.

Helminthophila.

Contopus.

col

Merula.

Syrnium.

up to the top of the mt.

July 24.

Went camp a couple of miles
up toward the main mt.

July 25

The *Myiornis* & several

Helminthophila were seen.

They were not right.

Myiornis. They were common

all up to the top of the mt.

at about half. They were very

common.

Helminthophila. They were common

in the western part of the

cover much of the slope.

Spent the day in the

mountain under a very heavy

July 27.

Prof. W. L. G. G. G.

Opuntia
Opuntia
Opuntia

July 30

Opuntia. Common among
the thick patches of *Opuntia*
which occur occasionally
on the slopes.

Opuntia. Ranges well
into the pines wherever
there is open ground. They
are not scarce by the pine
woods however.

Opuntia. Two sp. collected.
one is very abundant among
the pines and
scales, ranging up probably
to the top of the tree.

It feeds largely on piñon
nuts and seeds. They will
not take what bait I was
very readily, but enough
bait for me to secure 20
specimens.

A second species of this
genus was found among
the lower piñons and
cedars along the base of
the mt. They were not
probably as abundant
as the sp. found higher
up.

Beavers. The black bears are
pretty common ~~among~~ⁱⁿ
the cañons well up
on the mt. One caught one

was shot by Mr. G. R. Martin
who accompanied us on
this trip. It was coming down
and a spring he lay watching
about 4 P.M. This specimen
was very black over the
entire body with the ex-
ception of the muzzle
which goes up to eyes and
a fringe around edge of
snout which is
brown.

Canis. Deer are ter-
ribly plentiful here. One
-a deer was killed by
Mr. Martin.

Canis latrans. A few are
said to range up to the

top of the mts.

Bells concolor. Probably
not uncommon. I found
tracks near our camp
on two different mornings.
Said to be very destructive
to stock.

Lyons vesp. said to
be common.

Bassaris. No specimens
were secured, said to be
not uncommon.

Canis. One specimen
from a field along the
piñons.

Spizella. Apparently
common. Several specimens
were secured. One night

while Mr. H. & Mr. Winter
were watching a spring for
beaver a *Thalassidroma* came
and after filling himself
with water swam very
gracefully and swam
about there for a long
part of the night. He showed
no fear of the hunters &
once came up very close
to them.

Dipodomys. One specimen
without a white tip to
tail from under stony
ground along base of but.
Just below the last pin-
bones.

Antelope. Commonly common

La Ventura.

Perodipus
Perodipus
Thomomys
Dipodomys spectabilis
Thomomys
Peromyscus (sm. sp.)
Lepus (short tail)
Lepus (Jack)
Dipodomys (Pipes)
Thomomys
Lepus latrans
Dipodomys (sm. sp.)
Taxidea

on the plains all through
the region but said to
have become extinct here
several years ago.

Waverly, Kansas, July 31.
We came down (A.D.) m.
today reaching here about
6 P.M. ready to take train
tomorrow morning and
go back to La Ventura.

La Ventura, Aug. 1. Early
train lands here about
6 A.M. I spent most of
the day examining about
half mile or so of prairie
from the top of the hill.

La Bataine.

Chondestes grammacus

Minus

lutescens

Amphispiza bilineata

Spizella socialis

Harporhynchus curvirostris

Helminthophila

Agelaius socialis

Agelaius socialis

Amphispiza bilineata

Spizella socialis

Harporhynchus curvirostris

Helminthophila

Agelaius socialis

Agelaius socialis

Agelaius socialis

Several evenings, see a
few and give the charge of
the well managed & to
escape.

Aug 2.

My net was rather dis-
appointing. Thick patches of
thorny bushes and grass
growing along the edge of
cultivated fields yielded only
a few *Perognathus* of the
common long-tailed species.

Perodipus & *Perodipus* specimens
from sandy ground near
border of cultivated field.

I spend the day hunting
trapping for Prairie Dogs.

Peromyscus (black top to tail) col.
Peromyscus c. californicus.
Peromyscus
Peromyscus p. mexicana.
Peromyscus macrourus.

about seven kilometers
north of here only securing
one specimen.

Aug 3.

Five specimens of Peromyscus.
Traps set in the brushwood
and visited next day
seem to bring the best
results for these animals.
They however must be about
more or less all day and
may even be found first
before sunset.

Peromyscus (small sp.)
A very ragged specimen
found the mouth of a
Peromyscus burrow. It was

the smallest, smallest
specimen I think I ever
saw

Lepus (cottontail) One of
the small plains rabbit
with blackish rimmed
ears. Caught accidentally
in Prairie Dog trap.

Thomomys. One without
which top to tail exactly
the same as the
specimen caught at the
Lake of the Sierra Nevada.
This one I caught in a hole
which when I set the trap
I took to belong to a Thomomys.
The water filled & dirt out-
side the hole had the

pearance of a gopher hill
and digging I found a
cross like as in gopher
holes. It was also the
right size for a gopher.
Saw a mockingbird
today carrying a hawk
by darting repeatedly at
him.

Jul. Aug 4.

Geomys. Small. Fur
reddish in color - under
except to be mistaken for Thomomys
with ground upon mounds. These
specimens from as many traps
set on the alkali plain one
which the Geomys size. They
are not uncommon and are

Known here as "topos" the common
name for mole.

Synonyms. Secured eight spec-
imens today which is the great-
est catch as yet.

Mephitis. One specimen accidentally
caught in Synonyms trap. This spec-
imen has a white back and a very
long tail.

5.

Peromyscus. One specimen
accidentally caught in Synonyms trap.
It was in the trap by its
front toes, ~~trap was tight~~ and did not
appear to have pulled very hard
to escape. It had dug a deep, ^{circular} trench
around the slender stake that
held the trap and when I arrived

on the scene found him down in
a pit in one side of his trench.
It was partly dug on one side
and the only sign of life it
gave was to raise its tail
slightly but when I touched
it with the muzzle of my gun
it flew up and hissed at me
like a cat. Badgers are prob-
ably not rare among the prairie
and hills for I saw a number
of tracks in other places.

Pipperony. Small species of
which I secured three specimens
undoubtedly belong to this genus.

I finish trapping for *byronomy*

~~today~~ today having secured
altogether 27 specimens.

Byronia. The climate seems to
have surely affected the abundance
of individuals of many species of
mammals in this region during
the last few years making them
scarce. For seven years at least it
has been very dry and it is doubtful
if any species is found now so
abundantly as formerly. When I
worked down the Mex. Cent. R.R.
in the fall and winter of '73 I
found small mammals and es-
pecially small mice very abundant
almost everywhere. This was partic-
ularly noticeable at Bennington.
Jackson where I had very good
success finding many species
extremely abundant and where we

have lately had very poor success.
The change is also very noticeable
in the vegetation. Among the
mammals which appear to have
best withstood the effect of the
long continued drought are the
genera *Neotoma*, *Dipodomys*, *Lepus*,
Spermophilus and *Canis* (*latrans*).
The mice seem to have suffered a
great deal the most common sp.
now is *Perognathus* (long-tailed
sp.) Antelope have become ex-
tinct since the beginning of
the dry years. The species of
Lepus was once exceedingly
abundant here as their ~~remains~~
thousands of their ^{recent} holes testify.
A great colony about 20 mi. long

and from one to three miles round
existed up to the beginning of the
month since which time they
have been steadily decreasing
in number until now the
greater part of the burrows are
deserted and the animals
are now only found in small
colonies forming patches in
the great colony which once
covered the plain with great
uniformity. The ^{part of the plain} plain occupied
by the animals in this great
colony is almost entirely devoid
of brush or other vegetation
larger than grass and the
smallest herbs. The soil is

alkaline in character. The
surrounding parts of the plain sup-
port a ~~thick~~ growth of shrubs,
including scattered mesquites
and other forms of desert veg-
etation and the soil appears
to be almost identical so that
it would seem that the Prairie
Dogs themselves must destroy
the brush and larger vegetation
as fast as it appears inside
of the colony. About the only
large vegetable growths inside
of the colony are a few scat-
tered *Opuntias* and *Mesquites*.

July 9.

Since last writing have been trap-

ping near the hole for *Dipodomys*,
Peromyscus, jumping Rats and mice.

Dipodomys. Not uncommon
about the fields and scattered
everywhere over the plain - while
not rare they can not be called
abundant like Pocket Gophers are
in some places. They are very easy
to catch - nearly every trap set in
good fresh hole catches one of them
within 24 hrs.

Peromyscus. Not very abundant. A
few are found living in burrows
at the base of a thick mesquite
clump or other thick vegetation &
occasionally they seem to utilize
old abandoned burrows of *Dipodomys*.

Dipodomys spectabilis. Two specimens of
Peromyscus have been taken so far.

✓ *Dipodomys spectabilis*. Found
sparingly over the plain but along
the bases of the hills which bor-
der the valley these burrows are
in some places plentiful.

Dipodomys. Sm. sp. without
white tip to tail. Not very common
They appear to be well distributed
but are probably most common
along the bases of the hills in the
more stony ground. In color they
are resemble *Perodipus* found here
very much.

✓ *Perodipus*. Common ^{all over} the
solder and more sandy parts

of the valley and especially along
the banks bordering cultivated fields.

Spermophilus (s.m. sp.) very abundant
about the fields and scattered spar-
ingly over the plain. They appear
much lighter in color than those found
further south probably caused by the
very white light color of the soil
here.

Oryzomys. One specimen from
a grassy patch of ground near
where the water from the hills
enters the fields by an irrigation
ditch during rains.

Peromyscus (white tailed) one
specimen from same place as
preceding species. This style

Carmers.

Spermophilus.

Lepus sylvaticus (Harris) (Harris species)

Thomomys (Harris)

Peromyscus

Peromyscus (unidentified)

Peromyscus (unidentified)

Peromyscus (unidentified)

Peromyscus (unidentified) (Harris in back of neck.)

Peromyscus (Harris, gray sp. collected at

base of limestone mts.)

Spermophilus (macrourus, one specimen

extremely dark in color probably

an intermediate specimen of

macrourus and the *Lepus* variety.)

of mouse always appears to live
in this kind of ground is
rather damp and grown up with
green grass.

Dipodomys spectabilis. The
big jumpers found here have
dark white on top of tail than
those taken elsewhere and like
most of the other small mammals
found here they are much
lighter in color than usual.

The people here are looking anx-
iously for rain none having
fallen to amount to much since
April and crops are dying up.

Aug 10. Carmers.

Finish work here and pack up

Cernusco,

Zenaidura macroura.

Ardea herodias (2 sp.)

Centurus cooperi.

Falco sparverius.

Lanius borealis.

Lanius borealis.

Sturnella m. mexicana.

Amphispiza bilineata.

Amphispiza bilineata.

Sialia.

Chondestes erythrogaster.

Dryobates scalaris.

" *huttoni*?

Contopus grammacus.

Peucaea arizonae.

Anthus trivirgatus.

in the afternoon and take train
at 9.30 P.M. for Cernusco a station
on the divide north of La Ventura.
Our train left us here at 11.30
and the baggage man on train had
to be waked up delayed the train
some minutes putting our baggage
off. He found quarters among a
host of redskins in one of the
section houses. He had to take
care of our own baggage for no
one appeared to receive it.

Aug 11.

Bag today mainly for small goph-
ers near the station. In the after-
noon set out some mouse and
meat traps.

Salpinctes obsoletus.
Geococcyx californianus.
Pinacea.
Proctilus rufus.
Columba fasciata.
Prunella.
Pipilo maculatus.

Spermophilus. Apparently the same
sp. collected at La Ventura. This
one was from the grassy meadow
near the station here. I saw a
number of others in same place.

Carneros, station only on top
of the divide here at an altitude
of 6500 ft. High barren hills rise above
it on either side. The station is
situated just on the edge of a small
plain perhaps a mile long and $\frac{3}{4}$
of a mi. wide in a gap in the
range of hills here.

Vegetation. The yuccas are just
about the most striking plants
here they grow ~~in~~ like a
forest here along the bases of

the hills bordering the little plain here in the gap. A few scattered piñones, scrub-oak sacti and brush of several kinds grow on the hills. They are most abundant on the north slopes.

July 12.

Pappagalloys. The little gap was found on the plain near the station prove to be of this genus and is no doubt the same species found at La Ventura.

Lepus Jack. One specimen of the kind with black patch on back of neck. They are common here among the Yuccas.

Lepus (Cottontail) The plains of

is not uncommon especially a short
distance below here along the P.R.
where they live among the loose
rocks & even out in meadowy parts.
These rabbits like most of the species
collected here that are common
south of this place and the specimens
are in much better state of preservation
than at the latter place.

Traps set last evening on a brush
hillside near here caught quite
many mice. Which were to be very
dark.

Aug. 13.

Peromyscus macrourus + *Peromyscus*
leucurus. One specimen from an
mouse in the hills near here where

it had a tunnel under the rocky wall,
very dark in color - much darker
than a dark specimen from
the Cucumelon mts.

Peromyscus - a few are badly
mutilated by ants from the
low end on lower sides of RR
cuts. They are no doubt of the
same sp. as those taken from
the base of the Cucumelon mts.

Peromyscus - a few are badly
mutilated which come from the
slopes of the hills.

Aug 14.

Peromyscus. Caught one specimen in
some traps set at about 7800 ft. alt.
It was no doubt of the same species

is a specimen from the Sierra de la Encarnacion. They live on very rocky hillslopes among the oaks and piñons and do not appear to be very abundant.

Peromyscus. Gray sp. same as one up from base of the Sierra de la Encarnacion. Several good specimens from down along the R.R. among large rocks that a cut in making cuts and around which considerable grass and other vegetation is growing now.

Mr. Nelson packs up and leaves for the states for a vacation.

Aug. 15.

Samuel Nelson comes to town.

no traps set yesterday. I spent
most of the day setting out more
traps for them.

Aug 16.

Two new specimens were
caught last night all of them
from well up among the crins
in the hills.

Two more. The same sp.
caught high up in the Sierra
del Encarnacion. The specimens
from up among the peaks which
are about 7300 ft. higher.
Comparative. One specimen from
the bottom of a canon at 7000 ft.
In the afternoon I pack up
and prepare to take the train

Aug 20.
Thompson?
Lepus, Jack, and others

It was a very pleasant morning.
Aug 17.
Return to San Luis Potosí.
Aug 20. Rio Verde.
Since our leaving my wife and
son San Luis Potosí attending
to various matters before they
to leaving on another trip. Left
San Luis P. this morning at 7:15
by the Mex. Cent. R.R. and came
down to San Bartolo. ^{Home} At San Bartolo
I came on here by stage a distance
of 31 mi across a very level
plain in a westerly direction.
Gen. Peter. From San Luis and for
several miles the country is cov-
ered with a thick growth of

Dryopteris
Asplenium squarrosum
Polypodium
Polypodium
Polypodium
Polypodium

Quintas. To the left a narrow
nearly level plain descending gently
valley to the left where the descent
becomes very rapid and the
train soon runs down, 150 ft.
to the plain on which San Bartolo
and Los Pobles lie. /

Veg. The thick growth of Quintas
referred to soon and but the
rock enters a rather barren country
with vegetation similar to the
plains north of San Luis. Mesquite,
sencias? ~~Cassia~~ a few cacti &
scattered *Cassia* with *Fouca*
repens make up the principal
vegetation. A good deal of brush
grass grows rather abundantly

over most of this country but
this year it has grown very
little. a few agaves also grow.
These remarks apply to the country
above Villavieja. The vegetation of
the level plain below Villavieja
is similar. *Larrea mexicana*
extends down nearly to San Bartolo
where the plain becomes different
in character and this plant
seems to end abruptly. Large
mosses with a few ^{tall} dead
oaks and a few cedars
form the most conspicuous
vegetation of this plain. At
Villavieja the hills are covered
with a very dense growth

I am very truly

8000. The road from San Luis
to Sandoz gradually to Villar on
a nearly level plain with dis-
connected groups of low
rolling hills in the foreground.
As we near Villar the hills
close in and are covered with
a dense growth of scrub oak
from base to summit. Some of
the higher and more distant
hills appear to have considerable
cypress timber on their summits.
The Pinar, Potosi, Villar &
Sandoz are stations, the base
of the road and Sandoz more flag-
stations.

Thomomys. Saw signs of
small gophers soon after leaving
San Luis Potosi while we were
still passing through soft sandy
ground. Signs again appeared at
La Piedad in a dark soil ^{near} at La
Coronilla a gey station

Dryobates ~~relinquens~~. Saw one
near La Piedad.

Callipepla ~~superciliosa~~. One
seen near La Piedad.

Lepus ~~jack~~ - ~~black~~ ~~white~~. Seen
near Potosi.

Veg. Yuccas and a few Juan-
Pablo ~~agave~~ near Potosi
and the former ~~more~~ on the

plain below on which San Bartolomé
stands.

From S. Bartolomé the road runs
across an alluvial plain 1/2 m.
to Rio Verde through a scrubby
forest of myrsine, many of
them over 1 ft. in diameter. A
few scattered trees of a kind
of cedar also grow along the
road. At the village of San
Pablo about half way we had
lunch and rested the horses
for 2 hours. This is one of
those interminable little
places where each adobe house
is surrounded by a large pile

enclosed by a fence made by
plant a single stemmed
cactus.

Heliconia *sp.* *sp.*, common
at Port Antonio.

Rio Verde is a large town of
2700 ft. alt. growing in mountains.
The land is planted to sugar,
corn, beans and various fruits.
The hills are irrigated but the
Rio Verde river furnishes an
abundance of water.

On the plain along the river
the land is planted to corn and there
are some mangroves on the river.

for the manufacture of sugar.
Sugarcane is raised at
Rio Verde.

Aug 21. Remain at
Rio Verde clearing an outfit and
lopping about presented a letter
of recommendation to Mr. John
Edwards the Presbyterian missionary
here yesterday and spent a large
share of the day with him inspecting
the orange patches (for there are
no regular orchards) and col-
lecting data about citrus and other
crops raised here. I find that
oranges were much damaged
by the frost early in '98 but

Aug 22,

Corvus fuscus?

Quercus,

Harporhynchus,

Sceloporus,

Sceloporus,

Colaptes auratus

Melospiza *cooperi*,

Corvus *aztec*?

Melanerpes (cast. sp.)

Corvus

Mimus

Harporhynchus,

Damaged the Honda range trees so much. The trees which grow on the plains about San Bartolo and along the road to Rio Verde seem to have been almost all killed entirely by this frost and it did much damage to the trees even at a lower altitude near San Luis de Abasco.

Rio Verde is very fortunate in having a great quantity of water for irrigation so that its people are well off in such a distressed season as the people of other towns where it has not rained.

Aug 22. Arroyo Seco.

From Rio de la Piedad at 8:30 A.M. and
traveled 46 mi. in a southeasterly
direction to this place, passing
San Luis de Abasco about 12 li-
guas from Rio de la Piedad, and the
Hacienda of San Rafael not long before
getting here. San Luis is a small
ranching village situated on
an undulating plain. The alt. here
is about 2500 ft. The road descends
slowly all day.

Road. Descended gradually
all day. The first few miles
led off the level plain on which
San Luis de Abasco stands and
which is crossed by the Rio
de la Piedad. It leaving the Rio de la

on the left of center an un-
dulating plain which rises in
width from one mile to several
and slopes gradually to the S.E.
on the right side a ^{a series of} ~~high~~ ^{low} ~~range~~ ^{range} of hills. The hills
in the foreground ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~covered~~ ^{covered} with thick brush. ~~There~~
brush (canebrake, grass, agave etc)
but the higher ranges behind
of which only the occasional
bluish peaks are apparently well
timbered. The people describe
silk and pine in abundance.
On the left the plain is bordered
by a low ridge of brush cov-

Thomomys, ^{Aug 22.}

Jumping Bats,

Spermophilus macrourus.

ered hills and people say that
the country beyond is Mexican
and slopes toward the coast.

Veg. The forest of *Quercus* suggests
continues until the road enters the
undulating plain. To the southwest
about 6 or 7 miles from the town of
Rio Verde rises a high range of mts.
whose tops are covered with a
good growth of oak and pine.
This range begins up in the
direction of the City of San Luis
Potosi and is said to extend down
between ^{Quercus} ~~Quercus~~ ~~San Luis~~
~~de la Paz, Queretaro, San Luis de~~
~~la Paz, Guanajuato.~~ The road to

At this time the ^{view} of the
Mexican ^{territory} ~~land~~. The road
from Rio Verde to Jalpan follows
along the eastern base of the
range. Here where the road leaves
the level Rio Verde plain Yuccas,
Cereus, Agaves and Mesquites be-
come more abundant and the land
more stony as one advances go-
ing slowly downhill. At San
Cris de Abasco the Cereus be-
comes very abundant and the
land much more stony. Apples
and various kinds are ^{thickly}
abundant all the way. Mesquites
extend down to Comayo Chico

but they are not so abundant
nor as large as on the alkali
plain of Rio Verde.

Thomomys? Saw signs of small
gophers soon after leaving Rio Verde
(as soon as I had gotten out of
the irrigated area where they
do not seem to occur) and saw
scattered signs all until the
road enters the leaves the
level plain.

Jumping Rats. Saw lots of
at least one kind of jumping
Rat on the level plain along
with the gophers and scattered
signs became a considerable

Aug 23.
continuing notes.
Plymouth colony
between me & it.

distance along the road over the
undulating plain.

Spores of *Microsporium*? A
large *Sporophila* is found in the
stone walls in small quantities
all the way. They are also said
to be found at Rio Verde.

Aug 23, Conca. Queretaro.
Came on here from Mexico City
this morning. The distance from
U.S. is about 10 mi. ~~from~~
[Rest]. Soon after leaving Mexico City
the road became rather rough for
some large *Tanais* head near here.
It was however very ^{well} ~~good~~ graded

A rough contourd having been made. The descent here becomes much more rapid toward the Rio de la Agua Fria or Rio Canca which rises in the high mts, to the west.

As we begin to descend rapidly today there is considerable change in the vegetation many plants found along the road yesterday such as the mesquite, Siler, Opuntias, Cassias, Lecacias and Agaves continue but the hills are covered with a thin growth of ^{low} tropical forest made up of many sp. of which I know no name.

Aug 21,

Ceryle alcyon
Scaphiopus
Ceryle pectoralis
Zonotrichia leucurus
Colaptes auratus
~~*Procyon*~~
Ardea herodias
Quiscalus macrourus
Pipilo erythrophthalmus
~~*Ficus*~~
~~*Syrphid*~~
Melanerpes formicivorus
Icterus
Spinus p. mex.

The high mts. have more vegetation
on their slopes. These have the
higher slopes are covered with
a dense forest of oak and
other trees according to the
people. Considerable land here is
cultivated to sugarcane, corn and
other crops. ~~The Rio de Conca comes~~
~~out of the mts. near~~ A large share
of the land from here to Jalisco
is owned by a Gen. ~~...~~

Aug 24. Jalisco. Alt
about 3500 ft. Dist. from Conca said
to be 8 leagues.

Road, ~~...~~ ~~...~~

Aug 24,
Proyer.

Licks down the Rio de Conceição through
a rough rocky country and finally
crosses the river at a point 1000 ft
above sea level and just above
where the river enters a box
canyon. The little Rio de Espita
enters the main stream at this
point and the road follows
up for some miles and then
goes toward the south across a
lot more of rough rocky hills
to this place.

Very dry the river today. I not-
iced a number of trees and shrubs
in flower that I have never
seen before. The country proved

Japan. 24-

Alcedo p. mex. / *Turdus ludovicianus*
Corvus sinuatus / *Pelecanus*.

Corvus. sinuatus / *S. sinu.*

Shondites grammacanthus (Lacépède)

McLaurin's Coast of Barbary.

Discus macrurus.

Champion

Leptocarpus

May 1865

Callitropa laevis

15. Practicing

Laryngis trichas

Small yellowish
blackish brown

20

The paper is a light cream color, showing signs of aging and slight discoloration. The handwriting is in a cursive script, typical of the late 19th or early 20th century. The ink is a dark brown or black. The text is written in a single column, with some lines being slightly indented. The overall appearance is that of a personal letter or a note.

John A. Trice.

Cedar & poplar trees.

1890

1888.

autana (2 v. h.)

Price

V.
L. 1000

London.

Peruv

Japan Aug 24-

Bat. (Improved)

Aspertilis?

Myotis

Bat. (Improved)

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Myotis

Prayer. Saw many tracks along
the road today in muddy places.

Aug 23-

Spent day setting out traps. A
boy brought me bats belonging to
four species.

(Bat Improved) A bat with
long head and long ears
some like the Artibeus. Three
specimens from a cave. They were
I think quite different from any
collected before. The fur of the
head and breast was reddish
in some spots a very dark
red.

Inspected? One specimen
examined while flying about
last night.

Myctophus. Several specimens
taken in the same manner as
the *Pterodroma*.

B.H. (very large ears and
antitragas) & specimens from
a cave. These rats were very
light in color and I don't
remember ever having seen
the sp. before.

Aug 26.

Heliconia. Two specimens of
dark H. with very rusty

Aug 24-

Stachys
Sidal
Opuntia
Quercus
Pinifolia
Lycamore
Sp. ...
Alaria
Agave
Pinus

line around body between fur
of upper and fur of lower
parts. They were from some
bush and weeds along a stone
fence. One of them had some
chunks of a leaf of an *Opuntia*
along with seeds of various
kinds in his cheek pouches.

Peromyscus. One specimen
of a rather small species. It
so nearly finished by ants
that very little could be
told about it. From same
place as *Heteromys*.

Leopards Bat. One of the
bats taken yesterday had

his stomach and intestines filled
with the fruit of the Cereus
or pitahaya.

|| Aug 27.

Peromyscus. One specimen of
the same kind captured yes-
terday from the thick brush
along an arroyo.

Reithrodontomys. Two specimens
only one of which had not been
devoured by ants. From a grass
patch along an arroyo near the
river. Very red in color.

Onychomys. One specimen.
Caught in trap set in an

anays about 2 mi above here.
The track continued northward but
the party was hindered by
of large grasshoppers.

Aug 26.

A heavy rain yesterday
evening prevented by setting
many traps last night. No
mammals were taken today
except a few bats of the
same species kind collected
a day or two ago.

Aug 27.

Some more specimens of the
same species were collected.

and took a lot.

Procyon. One specimen
caught in an orange. Said to
not uncommon.

Aug 30.

Pennsylvania, yesterday I
went on my trip to
the shores of large lake
structure on the hillslope
across the river. There I
caught several specimens
of the small & ground bear
Procyon. No specimens from
hill and side my mouse
trap. They are common

along the river.

There never. Reported by
the people.

Del. place, a young man
said probably of the back
of a deer - he caught me
by a dog who said he caught
it in a field near town.

Deer. Said to be rather
common among the hills.

Deer. A small deer is
also much by the people.

Said to be much among the
hills.

Deer. Said to be

Amoles.

<i>Peromyscus</i> .	✓
<i>Sorex</i> .	—
<i>Procyon</i>	—
<i>Lepus</i> .	✓
<i>Sciurus</i> (2 sp.)	✓
<i>Dicotyles tajacu</i> .	✓
<i>Lepus</i> .	✓
<i>Tatusia novemcincta</i> .	—
<i>Microtus</i>	✓
<i>Geomys</i> .	—
<i>Procyon</i> .	—
<i>Didelphys</i>	✓
<i>Putorius</i> .	—
<i>Sigmodon</i>	✓
<i>Blarina</i> .	—
<i>Reithrodontomys</i> .	✓
<i>Heteromys</i> .	✓

in small numbers.

I find no signs of *Peromyscus* and perhaps the reason for Amoles in the state of *Peromyscus*.

Aug 31. Amoles. ^{11.800} ~~11.800~~
 about 3 A.M. following.
 A fine fog and heat all
 the way from Montano to
 with S. Luis. The end of
 the way cover the portion bet-
 ween Japan and Amoles.
 It was a steady mist of
 the way.
 The rain fell evidently
 becomes much more and

<i>Amphisp.</i>	
<i>Pipilo fuscus.</i>	-
" (<i>rust. sp.</i>)	-
<i>Phalaena</i>	-
<i>Junco cinereus.</i>	-
<i>Basileuterus.</i>	-
<i>Columba fasciata</i>	-
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	-
<i>Leptopaga picta</i>	-
<i>Arb. bro.</i>	-
<i>Myadestes</i>	-
<i>Melospiza migratoria</i>	-
<i>Trogon.</i>	-
<i>Icterus.</i>	-
<i>Corvus sinuatus</i>	-
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	-
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	-
<i>Ara militaris?</i>	-

soon after leaving the canyon and just before the canyon was reached a number of *Myadestes* were found scattered by themselves at about 6000 ft. up the cañon; *Pipilo*, Wild grapes growing on the lower slopes at an alt. of about 4000 ft. Wild cherry blossoms at 6000 ft. *Amphisp.* is found from 5000 ft. up to the top. The *Junco* begins at 5500 ft. along the road and extends upward up to the top. A black walnut grows at lower elevations up to 5500 ft. *Alnus?*

Halia melanocephala? -
Guiraca c. eurhyncha -
Polygona et al. scoria -
Sitta c. arctica. -
Basilinna leucotis. -
Lymnecia. -

~~Four~~
Basilinna leucotis. -
Pipilo rufus. -
Pipilo maculatus. -
Phlegonops cinereus. -
Colaptes cafer. -
Catherpes mex. -
Talia. -

saw the first one at 500 ft.
 Larrea, Mesquite, Yucca,
 and, Sarcobatus - numerous sp.
 of Salvia grow on the tops
 of the mts.

Sept. 1.

We went into a Jarvis 1650
 ft. below the main and set out
 a large netting of mouse
 traps for shrews and mice.
 The country hereabouts is very
 rugged. There are many
 high cliffs.

Crops. Barley, wheat, corn.
 Mines —. The main com-
 pany is smelting ore & running

silver and lead. They have been
working here about twelve years.
The formation here is limestone.

Sept 2.

Sorex. Traps set in damp
situations at 6000 ft. yielded
several specimens of a brownish
Sorex.

Peromyscus. One specimen
of a rather large species prob-
ably the species found in the
old woods here.

Sept. 4.

Made a trip with a Mr. Winnipeg
a river here over across to
beyond the bears to the lake.

Poured two sp. of *Pinus* well
up on the mts. that are not
found here, also signs of a
small gopher & found that
the highest peaks are much
higher than I had supposed
and have a much dryer cli-
mate than the lower land.

Sept. 10.

Since last writing have been
working steadily in different
directions. Have secured spec-
imens of other kinds of *Pinus*
and a set of large *Gopher*
Veg—, Cedar, a kind of

cedar grows at about 5000 ft
in the San Juans here. So far
I have noted three species of
pine. The short-leaved pine is
found from 5700 ft up to
the top of the divide but does
not appear to occur on the
highest points. 2. A pine with
a many small cone ranges
from about 7000 ft up to the
tops of the highest points &
3. A pine with a large cone
appears to be found only on
the higher points probably
above 10000 ft.
Sorex. — The same species

of Foxes caught down in the
Baranca at 6000 ft. altitude
also occurs and is probably
common about the town here
on the cold north slopes
where they make runways.

Peromyscus. — The same
species found down in the
Baranca at 6000 ft. is found
near the town at about 8000 ft.

Microtus. — One specimen
from a cold, grassy north slope
near town where it made a
runway.

Sciurus —. ~~At~~ No species
of tree squirrels occur here

The most common probably the same as the specimen collected at Papayaguiapan ~~ranges~~ ranges well up on the mts. and a redbellied species is found only on the higher points.

Geomys. —. A large sp. some specimens of which are very black in color and others chocolate colored. Common in the cornfields in over very limited areas in cornfields at 5000 ft. where they do considerable damage by cutting off the corn stalks at the base and drawing them

down into their tunnels ~~they~~
~~eat their grain from~~
the base until the entire
stock disappears.

High mts N.E. of here in the
direction of Jiltha are visible
green points in this vicinity
and are said to be covered with
heavy forest. There are also
high mts. to the E. The range
at Pinal de Amoles is not a
single ridge but a broad
one with foothills. After
crossing the summit in the
direction of Querétaro the
climate becomes rapidly

Auger.

Sept. 10.

Principal crops. Corn, Potatoes,
beans, and a few fruits such
as peaches and apples.

Minerals — Gold, silver,
lead, antimony and a little
gold. Cows make an average
to 1000. 2 years ago there were
English chrysanthemums in the
state of upland fashion. Even
now all the ore is brought to
the surface some of the best
minerals in the world.

Sept 11.

Go up on horseback to the

base of the highest hill near
here called La Calentura. Leaving
my horse here on a ledge of
lava I continued on on
foot to the top and set out
some Cooper traps. I was
home again again about 4 P.M.

Weg. — *Mammaria*, common
on the mt. *Pinus* (large
ones) there probably 20 ft. in
height are found even on the
very top of the mt. The cones
are gnawed a great deal
by the squirrels.

Geomys? — I supposed when
I saw tracks signs on the

Valentina a few days ago that
there would be some of the
Pleistocene but he is now to
be told no. They appear to
occur only on the steeper slopes
and are not common. A few
diggings are scattered over
other very limited areas. In
these areas the soil is very
stony but between the large
rocks the soil is soft. It
is usually a yellow or brown
clay.

Sept. 15.
Crops. Considerable barley is
raised on the slopes about

Amphs.

Sigmodon. — 2 specimens
from a western slope at
about 7000 ft. alt. They were
living among some thick grass
and bushes near a cornfield.

A. tenebris. — A large specimen
from same place
as the preceding sp.

Saccodon. — This grass grows
sparingly on the western slopes
and is usually replaced
on the western ones by thick
mosses & brush.

Microtus. — So far all of the
specimens taken have been

from thick weed patches on
north slopes. They do not
seem to occur about bunches
of sarratene.

Perithodontomys — One
specimen taken a few days
ago from a *Microtus* runway.

Talpa nevadensis. — One
was brought me by an Indian
but I refused to buy it.

10
6
7
23
8
31

191
3-15
13-18

16
46
62

62
128

Number marked. (copy)
In Volume 1-10. Galleries 25-31
January 11-16

First numbers for
Catalogues

Manus.	10041
Books	3778
Leaf.	159
Plants	3933