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Mammals from Mexico Collected by Marian Martin for the American Museum of Natural History

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This report is based principally on collections made by Marian Martin during the summers of 1950 and 1951. Represented are specimens from the states of Sinaloa, Durango, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí, Mexico, and the Federal District. W. Z. Lidicker and J. S. Mackiewicz assisted with the 1951 field work in Tamaulipas, and Paul S. Martin has since added additional material. Other miscellaneous specimens recently received are also included.

Karl F. Koopman proposes to publish later a full report on the owl-pellet and cave material collected by Paul S. Martin and Byron Harrell in Tamaulipas. However, the outstanding species picked out by Koopman are included here.

Unless otherwise stated, the number of specimens includes skin and skull.

The location of those principal collecting stations that are not shown on most maps, as listed below, was furnished by Marian Martin and Paul S. Martin.

TAMAULIPAS

GÓMEZ FARÍAS: A large Huastecan village in southwestern Tamaulipas built along a lava-covered ridge at the foot of the Sierra Madre Oriental, about 12 kilometers west of the Mante-Victoria highway at San Gerardo, elevation 400 meters. This is one of the most productive areas of native tropical agriculture in Tamaulipas; bananas, papayas, mangos, avocados, and plums (*Sapondias*) are cultivated extensively, with smaller patches of pineapples, coffee, and cinnamon. Tall, tropical, deciduous forest probably formed the original vegetation.

PANO AYUCTLE: E. W. Storms's ranch adjoins the Rio Sabinas, 70 kilometers south of Ciudad Victoria and 6 kilometers north-northeast of Gómez Farías, elevation 100 meters. Large tracts of tall, arid, tropical forest in the Sabinas Valley have been cleared for the production of corn and sugar cane, leaving a heavy gallery forest of cypress and *Ficus* along the river itself.

RANCHO DEL CIELO: W. Francis Harrison's small ranch lies about 8 kilometers northwest of Gómez Farías on the first ridge of the Sierra Madre Oriental at 1150 meters. Humid, oak and sweet gum, cloud forest (humid upper tropical life zone) surrounding the ranch has been thoroughly lumbered since 1952.

LA JOYA DE SALAS: A village at 1500 meters elevation, 65 kilometers south-southwest of Ciudad Victoria and 25 kilometers south-southeast of Jaumave, connected by trails to Gómez Farías and Pano Ayuctle. Dry pine and oak woods, oak chaparral, and *Acacia* savannas cover ridges and slopes in the vicinity.

AGUA LINDA: Name of a clearing and sheltered valley in humid pine and oak forest about 5 kilometers west-northwest of Rancho del Cielo and 11 kilometers northwest of Gómez Farías, elevation 1800 meters.

ALTA CIMA: An *ejido* (cooperative farm) at 1000 meters, 4 kilometers west-northwest of Gómez Farías, near the lower altitudinal limit of cloud forest.

EL PACHÓN: This small village at roughly 200 meters elevation on the west slope of the Sierra Cucharas, 8 kilometers northeast of Antiguo Morelos, is in a region of tropical, deciduous forest.

SANTA MARÍA: In the oak belt of the Sierra de Tamaulipas, elevation 870 meters.

CHAMAL: A prosperous agricultural center 20 kilometers south of Gómez Farías, midway between El Limón and Ocampo.

RANCHO VIEJO: Eight kilometers west of Gómez Farías in the cloud forest, elevation 1300 meters.

ASERRADERO DEL PARAÍSO: Thirteen kilometers north-northwest of Chamal in a humid, tropical forest. The elevation is about 431 meters. Specimens from this locality are from owl pellets found in caves or from deposits on cave floors.

ASERRADERO DEL INFERNILLO: Eleven kilometers west of Gómez Farías and 10 kilometers north-northwest of Aserradero del Paraíso, at about 1300 meters. Specimens from this locality are from a large, wide-mouthed cave near an abandoned sawmill, and were found in owl pellets or on the cave floor.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

AJUSCO: Elevation 3000 meters, 40 kilometers south of Mexico City and 2 kilometers south of Parras. A region of tall bunch grass, pine savannas, and pine and oak *pedregal* (area of lava rock).

DURANGO

LAGUNA DEL PROGRESO: A mill of the Pacific Lumber Company in the Sierra Madre Occidental, 90 kilometers west of Durango, at 2600 meters elevation. Extensive forests of pine and oak and *madroño* in this district are now largely cut.

SAN LUIS: A village 5 kilometers east of Cerro Huehueto with near-by sawmill just beginning operations in 1950. A grassy meadow and willow-bordered stream at 2600 meters elevation provided good *Microtus* and *Reithrodontomys* habitats.

Didelphis marsupialis californica Bennett

MEXICAN BLACK-EARED OPOSSUM

TAMAULIPAS: Thirty-six kilometers north and 10 kilometers west of Ciudad Victoria, one skin.

SINALOA: Ten kilometers west-southwest of Mazatlán, one juvenile.

Marmosa mexicana mexicana Merriam

MEXICAN MURINE OPOSSUM

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Infernillo, 15 rami, one fragment of maxillary.

These specimens extend the known range of the Murine Opossum considerably farther north than was originally supposed. They are apparently from owl pellets dropped in the cave.

Cryptotis parva berlandieri (Baird)

RIO GRANDE PYGMY SHREW

TAMAULIPAS: Nine kilometers north of Rancho Tigre, 16 kilometers north of Ocampo, elevation 1027 meters, two, and four young in spirits.

These specimens correspond closely in color, size, and cranial characters with an example of *Cryptotis parva berlandieri* from San Antonio, Texas, referred to *parva* by Davis, 1941. They are very different externally from *pueblensis* which is distinctly darker and more reddish in color and has larger feet, but the skulls are somewhat similar in detail. The specimens are lighter colored than *pergracilis*, especially on the under parts which are strongly washed with warm buff. In *pergracilis* and *pueblensis*, the under parts are drab, with a pinkish suffusion, and *pergracilis* has a narrower and more slender skull. They are indistinguishable in color from some specimens of typical *parva*, but the skulls are heavier and broader.

One of the specimens, a female taken on April 22, was found in a round nest 175 mm. in diameter, composed of loose dry leaves and containing four large young; the other specimen, a male taken at the same time, was caught by hand close to the same nest. This appears to be the most southern known record for the species *parva* though *pergracilis* apparently belongs to this group.

Cryptotis pergracilis pueblensis Jackson

PUEBLO SHORT-TAILED SHREW

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Paraíso, one cranium and mandible. This specimen is here referred to *pueblensis*, as it has a noticeably

broader and heavier rostrum than in either of the two skulls of *C. p. berlandieri* from Rancho Tigre.

Cryptotis mexicana madreia Goodwin

TAMAULIPAS BLACK SHREW

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, two, one cranium; Aserradero del Infernillo, six crania, four rami.

These specimens of large, uniformly colored shrews represent the northern published record for the species *C. mexicana*. One was taken in a low section of an overgrown ditch, while another was trapped in a stone wall. The six skulls were removed from owl pellets.

Chilonycteris rubiginosa mexicana Miller

MEXICAN MUSTACHE BAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, nine, and one skull; Aserradero del Paraíso, one ramus.

These specimens, collected in July, are in the brown phase and in various stages of molt. One has a very dark brown patch of new hair coming in on the back, and close, almost white pelage on the under parts representing the pale-colored tips of the new hair.

Micronycteris megalotis mexicana Miller

MEXICAN BIG-EARED BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Pano Ayuctle, one.

This specimen of little leaf-nosed bat has a badly crushed skull, and the forearm in both wings is incomplete. It has long, brown hair on the back, white at the base. The under parts are pale buffy with hairs unicolor. The specimen was shot while roosting in a ranch house. Field measurements are given as: total length, 61 mm.; length of tail, 13; length of hind foot, 11; ear, 23; forearm, 32.

Glossophaga soricina leachii (Gray)

LEACH'S LONG-TONGUED BAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, 20.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Xilitla, two.

The Tamaulipas specimens were taken in July, and three of the females were nursing well-developed young. The San Luis Potosí specimens were taken in January and are darker in color than the Tamaulipas July specimens.

Artibeus jamaicensis jamaicensis Leach

JAMAICAN BIG FRUIT BAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, one; Aserradero del Paraíso, eight, in spirits.

Artibeus cinereus aztecus Anderson

MORELOS LITTLE FRUIT BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, one, two crania, one mandible.

This form is the largest member of the dwarf *Artibeus*. It has the inter-femoral membrane very narrow, densely furred, and has well-developed facial stripes. The complete specimen was shot in a cave on August 14, 1950, and contained a large embryo.

Enchisthenes harti (Thomas)

HART'S LITTLE FRUIT BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Infernillo, one cranium.

This record extends the range of the genus much farther north than was previously known, having been reported only from Trinidad, Ecuador, and Honduras.

Centurio senex Gray

WRINKLED-FACED BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Infernillo, one cranium.

Desmodus rotundus murinus Wagner

VAMPIRE BAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, six; Rancho del Cielo, five.

Natalus mexicanus saturatus Dalquest and Hall

EASTERN MEXICO FUNNEL-EARED BAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, 22, including six in spirits and seven skulls.

These specimens range from cinnamon buff to ochraceous tawny in color. The length of forearm varies from 36 to 39 mm. and of the maxillary tooth row from 6.4 to 7.

Myotis californicus mexicanus (Saussure)

MEXICAN LITTLE BROWN BAT

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, one.

Myotis nigricans extremus Miller and Allen

MILLER'S LITTLE BLACK BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Cave in canyon of Rio Boquilla, 8 kilometers southwest of Chamal, one, 85 in spirits, 29 skulls.

Mr. Martin estimated that there were between 2000 and 5000 bats of this species in one tight cluster in the cave which is surrounded by a tropical deciduous forest.

Pipistrellus hesperus potosinus Dalquest

WESTERN CANYON BAT

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, one.

This individual was found in the early morning by native boys among some rocks near a pasture. It is of about average size for the species, forearm 30.5 mm. (dry), but has a relatively short, broad skull with a large braincase. It is darker in color than other known subspecies of canyon bat. Another specimen in the Museum collection from Monterrey, Nuevo León, is similar in color to the Tamaulipas specimen and has a forearm measurement of 32.

Eptesicus fuscus miradorensis H. Allen

MIRADOR BROWN BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Paraíso, one ramus.

Lasiurus cinereus cinereus (Beauvois)

HOARY BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Infernillo, one cranium.

Rhogeessa parvula tumida H. Allen

LITTLE YELLOW BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Santa María, one.

This is an adult male, dark brown in color, with a forearm measurement of 30.6.

Antrozous pallidus pallidus (Le Conte)

LE CONTE'S PALLID BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Paraíso, one ramus.

Tadarida laticaudata ferruginea Goodwin

TAMAULIPAS FREE-TAILED BAT

TAMAULIPAS: Antiguo Morelos, 11, including seven in spirits.

Sylvilagus floridanus chapmani (Allen)

TEXAS COTTONTAIL

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, one; Gómez Farías, two; Pano Ayuctle, one, one skull; Chamal, one.

The series includes two adult males and two adult females that contained three embryos each. The specimen taken in the temperate area at La Joya needs no comment. Specimens from Pano Ayuctle and Chamal, regions of tropical forest, show a tendency to intergrade with *S. f. connectens*. They are smaller than *connectens* but have the flange at the border of the jugal longer and more spreading than is usual for *chapmani* and approach *connectens* in this respect. The Gómez Farías specimens are also from a near-by tropical forest region but are indistinguishable from the La Joya specimen.

Sylvilagus floridanus orizabae (Merriam)

PUEBLA COTTONTAIL

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Ajusco, one.

This is a small cottontail. The present example is a deeper shade of buff than *connectens* and *chapmani*, and the under parts, except along the median line, are pinkish buff.

Sylvilagus floridanus holzneri (Mearns)

HOLZNER COTTONTAIL

DURANGO: Laguna del Progreso, one.

Sylvilagus gabbi truei (Allen)

VERACRUZ FOREST RABBIT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, one skin.

The basic color of this specimen is light ochraceous buff, a lighter shade of buff than is the average for the *gabbi* group. Measurement of the ears from the notch in the dry skin is 51 mm; of the hind foot, 76.5 mm.

W. Francis Harrison who took the specimen refers to it as a common cloud-forest rabbit frequently encountered along the lumber roads at night.

Romerolagus diazi (Díaz)

VOLCANO RABBIT

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Ajusco, 11.

The Volcano Rabbit was taken in tall bunch grass in pine and oak

savannas at an elevation of 3000 meters. Three of the females showed signs of nursing.

Sciurus apache Allen

APACHE SQUIRREL

DURANGO: Laguna del Progreso, one (subadult).

Sciurus alleni Nelson

ALLEN SQUIRREL

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, 11.

This large gray squirrel frequented the dry, open, pine and oak woods at elevations above 1600 meters. The series collected in July includes some specimens in fresh pelage and others in old, faded, brown pelage.

Sciurus aberti durangi Thomas

DURANGO SQUIRREL

DURANGO: Laguna del Progreso, one; Cerro Huehueto, 3000 meters, two; 16 kilometers west of Laguna del Progreso, one.

These specimens, taken in June and July, show considerable variation in the density and extent of the rusty, red dorsal band, and the color on the upper side of the hind feet varies from white with a patch of red above the toes to gray mixed with brown.

Sciurus aureogaster aureogaster F. Cuvier

RED-BELLIED SQUIRREL

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, seven; Pano Ayuctle, three (one melanistic); Santa María, three (one melanistic); 2 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, two skins.

This squirrel was common both in the oak savannas of the Sierra de Tamaulipas and in the tropical lowlands of the Gómez Farías region.

Sciurus deppei negligens Nelson

LITTLE GRAY SQUIRREL

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho Viejo, seven; Santa María, five; Rancho del Cielo, 19; Gómez Farías, two; 2 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, four skins.

This squirrel was common in both the tropical, deciduous forests and in cloud forests between 200 and 1500 meters. It was most active on the ground from sunrise to about 10 A.M. and just before dark. It made a

coughing-like chatter, accompanied by a nervous twitching of the tail. The breeding season appears to include April and July.

Eutamias bulleri durangae Allen

DURANGO CHIPMUNK

DURANGO: Eight kilometers north of Laguna del Progreso, two; 2 kilometers north of Laguna del Progreso, one; San Luis, one.

The cheek pouches in these specimens were stuffed with corn and acorns.

Glaucomys volans herrerae Goldman

VERACRUZ FLYING SQUIRREL

TAMAULIPAS: Aserradero del Infernillo, 10 rami, one maxillary.

These jaws of flying squirrels are apparently from owl pellets dropped in the cave.

Thomomys umbrinus peregrinus Merriam

MERRIAM'S SMOOTH-TOOTHED POCKET GOPHER

MEXICO: Volcán Popocatepetl, one skull (fragmentary).

Heterogeomys hispidus negatus Goodwin

TAMAULIPAS POCKET GOPHER

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, 17.

This gopher occurs at elevations of about 400 meters along the foothills of the eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre in southern Tamaulipas. There were no signs of gopher work at 1200 meters elevation in the cloud forest, nor in the hot, dry lowlands.

It might be helpful to mention here the misspelling of Gómez Farías of the type locality, which should be Gómez Farías, and the inadvertent mention of Sierra Madre Occidental instead of Sierra Madre Oriental, in the description of *negatus*.

Perognathus pernix pernix Allen

SINALOA LITTLE POCKET MOUSE

SINALOA: Mazatlán, one skull.

Liomys irroratus texensis Merriam

TEXAS SPINY POCKET MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, seven; Pano Ayuctle, six.

This spiny pocket mouse was common in the overgrown pastures and

sugar-cane plantations in the tropical lowlands, and none was seen above 400 meters.

Liomys pictus escuinapae (Allen)

SINALOA SPINY POCKET MOUSE

SINALOA: Eight kilometers west-southwest of Mazatlán, four.

Oryzomys alfaroi huastecae Dalquest

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ RICE RAT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, 20, including five skulls.

Oryzomys fulvescens fulvescens (Saussure)

VERACRUZ PYGMY RICE RAT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, one skull.

Unfortunately, the skin of this specimen, an adult female containing one embryo, was not saved. It has a longer palate and larger teeth than the maximum measurements of the typical form, given by Goldman, and is much larger and needs no comparison with *O. f. engraciae* Osgood. It is tentatively referred to the typical form but may represent an unnamed geographical variation. The measurements are of sufficient importance to be recorded here: total length, 175 mm.; length of tail, 90; hind foot, 22; ear from notch, 16. Skull: greatest length, 22.2; zygomatic breadth, 11.5; interorbital breadth, 4; width of braincase, 9.5; length of nasals, 7.7; length of anterior palatine foramina, 3.7; palatal bridge, 4.6; length of upper molar series, 3.4. The extreme measurement given by Goldman for the palatal bridge is 4, and for the length of upper molar series, 3.

Reithrodontomys megalotis hooperi Goodwin

HOOPER'S RED-BELLIED HARVEST MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, three.

The type and one other specimen were taken in a grassy field near an orchard, while an immature individual was caught in a nest under a log about 2 kilometers from the ranch.

Reithrodontomys megalotis saturatus Allen and Chapman

DUSKY HARVEST MOUSE

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Ajusco, two.

These two examples, caught in bunch grass and among rocks at 3000 meters elevation, are unusually large individuals. Their measurements

seem to be of sufficient interest to be put on record. Male and female, respectively: total length, 174 mm., 152; length of tail, 91, 84; length of hind foot, 20, 19. Skull: greatest length, 22.3, 22.3; zygomatic breadth, 11.1, 11.4; interorbital breadth, 3.3, 3.2; breadth of zygomatic plate, 2.2, 2; length of maxillary tooth row, 3.4, 3.3.

Reithrodontomys megalotis zacatecae Merriam

MOUNTAIN HARVEST MOUSE

DURANGO: San Luis, two; Laguna del Progreso, one.

Reithrodontomys fulvescens tropicalis Davis

VERACRUZ TROPICAL HARVEST MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, three (two juveniles); La Asteca, an "ejido" 5 kilometers north-northeast of Gómez Farías, one in spirit; 2 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, seven skins.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Xilitla, one.

Reithrodontomys fulvescens toltecus Merriam

TOLTEC HARVEST MOUSE

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Five kilometers south of Mexico City, two.

Reithrodontomys mexicanus mexicanus (Saussure)

SAUSSURE HARVEST MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, one.

This locality represents the most northern record for the species.

Baiomys taylori taylori (Thomas)

THOMAS' PYGMY MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Two kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, five skins; Pano Ayuctle, one.

Baiomys taylori analogus (Osgood)

MICHOACAN PYGMY MOUSE

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Five kilometers south of Mexico City, one.

Peromyscus melanotis Allen and Chapman

MEXICAN SHORT-TAILED WOOD MOUSE

MEXICO: Paso de Cortez, 13 kilometers southeast of Amecameca, nine.

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Forty-two kilometers south of Mexico City, three.

DURANGO: San Luis, four; 40 kilometers north-northwest of El Salto on Cerro Huehueto at 3000 meters, nine, and two skulls; 3 kilometers north of Laguna del Progreso, two.

Peromyscus leucopus texanus (Woodhouse)

TEXAS WHITE-FOOTED MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, one; Pano Ayuctle, two; Chamal, two; 2 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, four skins.

The Victoria specimens have longer, grayer pelage and larger ears than the rest of the series.

Peromyscus boylei rowleyi (Allen)

ROWLEY'S WOOD MOUSE

DURANGO: Forty kilometers north-northwest of El Salto on Cerro Huehueto at 3000 meters, two.

Peromyscus boylei simulus Osgood

TEPIC WOOD MOUSE

SINALOA: Eight kilometers west-southwest of Mazatlán, one.

Peromyscus boylei spicilegus Allen

JALISCO WOOD MOUSE

DURANGO: Laguna del Progreso, seven.

Peromyscus boylei levipes Merriam

TLAXCALA WOOD MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, 20, and 28 skulls; Rancho Viejo, eight; Santa María, one; La Joya de Salas, seven, and 14 skulls.

The one specimen from Santa María is much redder than any in the rest of the large series and approaches *P. b. aztecus* in this respect.

Peromyscus pectoralis collinus Hooper

FOOTHILLS WOOD MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, two; 2 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, two skins.

Peromyscus ochraventer Baker

BROWN-BELLIED WOOD MOUSE

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, four, one skull; Gómez Farías, one; La Joya de Salas, one skull.

Peromyscus truei gentilis Osgood

JALISCO BIG-EARED WHITE-FOOTED OR PIÑON MOUSE

DURANGO: Laguna del Progreso, seven.

Peromyscus difficilis difficilis (Allen)

ZACATECAS LONG-TAILED WOOD MOUSE

DURANGO: Five miles southwest of Laguna del Progreso, one.

Peromyscus difficilis felipensis Merriam

OAXACA LONG-TAILED WOOD MOUSE

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Forty kilometers south of Mexico City, four.

Sigmodon hispidus toltecus (Saussure)

TOLTEC COTTON RAT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, 26; Pano Ayuctle, three; 5 kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, 13 skins.

Only one subspecies appears to be represented here.

I fail to see any marked difference between specimens from the humid mountains at Rancho del Cielo, the drier lowlands of Pano Ayuctle, and the arid tropical region at El Carrizo. The 13 skins, nearly all adult, from El Carrizo are an even darker and richer shade of buff than adult specimens from Cielo, and none of them approaches the pale buffy color of *S. h. berlandieri* from New Mexico and Texas. Very young and immature specimens from the humid mountains, however, are somewhat darker in color than specimens at a similar age from the arid tropical lowlands.

Sigmodon fulviventer Allen

ZACATECAS COTTON RAT

DURANGO: San Luis, one.

This specimen corresponds with the type in all general characters except in having white under parts.

Neotomodon alstoni Merriam

ALSTON PYGMY WOOD RAT

FEDERAL DISTRICT: Ajusco, four.

These specimens were caught in July among rocks in a bunch-grass field. One female was nursing, and one contained three embryos.

Neotoma angustapalata Baker

TAMAULIPAN WOOD RAT

TAMAULIPAS: El Pachón, two; Rancho del Cielo, one skull (removed from the stomach of a rattlesnake).

Microtus mexicanus phaeus (Merriam)

JALISCO FIELD VOLE

DURANGO: San Luis, four.

The series was taken in wet meadows adjoining San Luis. One female, caught in July, contained three embryos.

Rattus rattus frugivorus (Rafinesque)

RAFINESQUE FIELD RAT

TAMAULIPAS: Two kilometers west of El Carrizo and 70 kilometers by road south of Ciudad Victoria, three skins.

Urocyon cinereoargenteus scottii Mearns

SOUTHERN GRAY FOX

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, one, one skin.

Ursus americanus eremicus Merriam

MEXICAN BLACK BEAR

TAMAULIPAS: Agua Linda, one skull (adult female with worn teeth).

This skull was picked up in the humid pine, oak, *madroño*, and cedar forest at 1900 meters elevation. Bears are reported seen as low as 1100 meters in the oak and sweet gum cloud forest at Rancho del Cielo. The present cranium agrees with the description of the type which is labeled Sierra Guadalupe and came from Los Tanquitos, 32 kilometers southwest of Saltillo in the mountains of southern Coahuila. Measurements of this skull are: condylobasal length, 252 mm.; zygomatic breadth, 147; inter-orbital breadth, 56.3; breadth of braincase, 80.5; palatal length, 126.7; width of rostrum, 50.5; length of nasals, 68.7; breadth of nasals, 25; crown length of anterior upper molar, 16.5; breadth of crown, 12.9; length of upper molariform tooth rows, not including the two small anterior premolars, left, 52, right, 50.9.

Procyon lotor fuscipes Mearns

TEXAS RACCOON

TAMAULIPAS: Gómez Farías, one.

Bassariscus astutus flavus Rhoads

TEXAS CACOMISTLE

TAMAULIPAS: La Joya de Salas, two.

Felis wiedii oaxacensis Nelson and Goldman

OAXACA TIGER CAT

TAMAULIPAS: Rancho del Cielo, one.

Felis onca veraecrucis Nelson and Goldman

NORTHEASTERN JAGUAR

TAMAULIPAS: Five kilometers north of Gómez Farías, one.

This is an adult female but not old and without external measurements. The skin is heavily marked with symmetrically placed black spots and rosettes. The large elongate black spots are evenly paired along the median line, and the crescentic black rings of the rosettes enclosing small black spots are rather large and not more broken than usual. Cranial measurements: greatest length, 211.5 mm.; condylobasal length, 190; zygomatic breadth, 144; width of rostrum, 59.8; interorbital breadth, 38.8; width across mastoid processes, 89.4; width of interpterygoid fossa, 20; crown length of carnassial, 24.4; diameter of upper canine, 14; alveolar length of upper canine premolar series, 65.3.

Herpailurus yagouaroundi cacomitli (Berlander)

TAMAULIPAS JAGUARONDI

TAMAULIPAS: Near Gómez Farías, one skin (in the red phase).

Pecari tajacu angulatus (Cope)

TEXAS COLLARED PECCARY

TAMAULIPAS: Alta Cima, two skins; Rancho del Cielo, one skin, one skull, one juvenile.

Both sexes are represented here. The pelage of a large male is black mixed with pale buffy white, with a distinct collar and a heavy, dark, dorsal stripe. In an adult female, the pelage is a shade darker buff and is mixed with less black. The collar is barely perceptible, and the dorsal stripe is indistinct. In both specimens the feet and lower legs are black.

Mazama americana temana (Kerr)

MEXICAN BROCKET

TAMAULIPAS: Alta Cima, one skin.

Odocoileus virginianus miquihuanensis Goldman and Kellogg

TAMAULIPAS WHITE-TAILED DEER

TAMAULIPAS: San Antonio, 11 kilometers southwest of La Joya de Salas, one skull (male), one antler; Pano Ayuctle, two skins and skull parts (both female).

These specimens are provisionally referred to the above subspecies on geographical grounds. The length of maxillary tooth row of an adult male and female is 67.7 mm. and 67.5, respectively. These measurements are shorter than those recorded for the type series, 71 and 71.4. The hind foot measurements of the two females measured with the bones in the skin are 280 and 290. One skin, collected in March, is in the red summer pelage, while another, undated, is in drab winter pelage and has a whitish head, probably due to albinism.