

1. Itinerary: mi

7-16-49	College Station - Goose Is. State Park	237
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7-19-49	Llera, Tam. - Tamazunchale, S.L.P.,	172
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7-24-49	P.d.la. Zorra - Mexico, D.F.	169
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7-19-49 First major stop: Tamazunchale, (2 mi N.) "El Sol"; San Luis Potosí, Mexico, Elev. 500 ft., foot hills of Sierra Madre Oriental. July 19, 1949.

Habitat-vegetation: chiefly Tropical Deciduous forest, characterized by many hardwoods, no conifers; many woody Lianas + epiphytes present; one monocot, Aroids, present; main tree is "Kapok" (Ceiba); others: "chicozapote"; Achras zapota (Fam. Sapotaceae); "guanacaste";

Enterolobium cyclocarpum (Fam. Leguminosae)

Climate: Hot + humid; very hilly; afternoon + evening rains (about 80" a year)

7-20-49 July 20, 1949. - Collected two Hylids (Hyla miotympanum) in trees along small stream, + one toad, Bufo valliceps from beneath a rock.

7-21-49 July 21, 1949. Collected one lizard on a stone fence near the camp. Sceloporus variabilis variabilis.

7-25-49. Laguna de Zempoala, Morelos-Mexico state Line, Mexico; Elev. 9842 ft.; -

The yearly mean rainfall is about 40" very cloudy at this time of year, very damp; Habitat primarily Pine-oak association; dominant trees are Pinus ayacahuite, Pinus hartwegi, Pinus leiophylla, Pinus montezumae; + Abies religiosa. Heavy understory of herbs and vines present, represented by Labiatae, Compositae, Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Verbenaceae, Solanaceae, Orchidaceae, Convolvulaceae, + Oxalidaceae. Major grass tribes present are Agrostidae + Festuceae.

Characteristic animals of this area are: Rana pipiens, Hyla lafrenzi, Pseudoeurycea sp. Sceloporus torquatus, Sceloporus grammicus, Eumeces copei, Gerrhonotus liacephalus, Crotalus triseriatus, Thamnophis scalaris, Sorex saussurei, Eptesicus fuscus, Myotis valifer, Conepatus mesoleucus, Cratogeomys merriami, Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus difficilis; Neotoma alstoni, Sylvalagus cunicularius; Steller's Jay, Golden Crown Kinglet, Red-backed Junco, Green Towhee, Red-shafted Flicker, Band-tailed Pigeon, American Creeper, + the Striped Ground Sparrow. Birds typical of the forest are Steller's Jay + Green Towhee, those of the open grassland valleys; Striped Ground Sparrow; Forest mammals - Hognose skunk; open valley - Rabbit, Bats, Mice, Gophers, + shrews.

7-25-49 Along the Lake shore, 5 Hyla Lafrenzi were taken in moist grass flats, small shrubs, or on the ground under logs. Rana pipiens, Thamnophis elegans, + Thamnophis scalaris were also taken under logs near the lake shore. All of the salamanders were taken from beneath the bark of fallen pine + fir trees, or on the ground beneath the fallen logs: Chiropetrotriton chiroptera were very common, as many as 50 in one log, Pseudoeurycea cephalica, Pseudoeurycea leprosa, + Pseudoeurycea altamontana were not common, but were found in association with Chiropetrotriton. One Pseudoeurycea belli was found beneath a large rock along the grassy flats near the lake. Sceloporus grammicus were common on logs + dead standing trees. Some were found beneath bark in the early morning hours. Sceloporus jarrovi + Sceloporus torquatus were found on rock outcroppings along the road cuts leading to the lake; Sceloporus gadouae were likewise found in similar situations. Gerrhonotus leucephalus were found in rotting logs at the edge of the grassy valleys, and in the sacaton grass in the middle of the valleys. Sceloporus aeneus were found in similar habitats. (Grass: Celamegrostis). Eumeces copei were taken under rocks + logs within the forested areas. Eggs were also taken of this species.

7-25-49. Crotalus triseriatus were found near the lake shore + the stream flowing in from the west side of the lake. They were found in rocky areas near the stream + in grass near the lake. On two different occasions they were observed feeding on Hyla + Rana. One female contained 12 embryos.

7-26-49 2 mi W. Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico, Elev. 10,000 Ft., (About 2 mi E. of Laguna de Zempoala). Major camp site from July 26 to 31, 1949. Habitat similar to Zempoala area, but more variety of trees present. Pine-fir association with a few oaks + shrubs intermixed. Grazing of sheep + timber cutting kept trails open through forest. Rained day + night, very little sunshine except from 12:00 noon to about 3:PM, night temperatures at 40-45°F ±, daytime, 70-75°F ±. More rock outcroppings present, steep slopes, + cliffs. Most of herp collecting done along north and south slopes of mountains. All of the birds seen or collected at Zempoala were also present at this camp plus: Red-tailed Hawk, Huitzilac Wren, Scelater's chickadee, Red Warbler, Nightingale Thrush, Black Eared Bush-tits; Woodhewer, Strickland Woodpecker, Robin, Brown Flycatcher, Raven, Redstart, White-eared Hummingbird; Black Vulture, Mexican Trogon; Atlapetes. All mammals found at Zempoala were present plus: Sciurus nelsoni, Sylvilagus floridana, Sigmodon alticola,

7-26-49 Reithrodontomys megalotus, R. chrysopsis, Romerolagus diazi, All herps were found to be the same species as those taken at Zempoala.
Sceloporus jarrovi, S. torquatus, Neotoma alstoni, were collected this day.

7-27-49 Plant collections made this day

7-28-49 Plant collections made this day.

7-29-49 Mammal traps yielded one Neotoma alstoni one Myotis velifer shot + mounted.

7-30-49 Sceloporus grammicus (4); + 3 Neotoma alstoni collected and preserved.

7-31-49 Camp packed, all personnel + vehicles moved to new camp site.

8-1-49. 1.5 mi SE Huitzilac, Morelos, Mexico, 8000 FT., Major Camp site from Aug. 1, to Aug. 4, 1949. Major vegetation Pine-oak association, with a variety of desert species ascending into the area, of which prickly pear + Agave were the most common. Common herbs were Labataceae, Leguminosae, compositae, + Scrophulariaceae. Most common grass tribe: Festuceae. Ave. rsn fall about 30" year; This area much dryer than preceding camp. Sheep + goat grazing heavy; Corn main crop, many stone fences; Shrubs scattered or in patches. Soil very rocky; lava origin; Rolling Mt. tops, with some steep slopes; intermittent streams, slight rain on most days in afternoon, night Temp. around 40° F.. Hanging valleys are noticeably absent.

8-1-49 Vertebrates:— there was a noticeable absence of salamanders in this area. Tomodactylus fuscus were found only on or under rocks. No other amphibians were collected at this camp. One lizard & five species of snakes were found.

Bird List: Most common — Brown Towhee

Forest Birds: Red-shafted Flicker, Myioborus Redstart, Strickland woodpecker, Pigma Owl, Tanager, Flycatcher (Pertinax), Green Towhee, Honey Creeper, Red-bellied Thrush, Red-backed Junco, & white-eared Hummingbird.

Brushland-Open Field Birds:— Brown Towhee, House Finch, Mex. Bluebird, Bewick Wren, Roadrunner, Vaux Swift, Heloise Hummingbird, Black-eared Bush Tit, Gold Finch, Atlapetes pileatus; white-rumped Shrike, Whipsnail, Chestnut Collared Swift, Turkey Vult., & Black vulture.

MAMMALS: Liomys irroratus, Peromyscus maniculatus, Peromyscus truei, Cratogeomys merriami, Dasyurus novemcinctus, Urocyon cinereoargenteus, Sylvilagus floridana, Tadarida mexicana, (W-T. Deer seen).

8-1-49 Two Neotoma alstoni taken in trap line along rocky stream. Eight Sceloporus grammicus collected from pine tree trunks.

8-2-49 One Red-shafted Flicker & One Vermilion Hummingbird were collected on a rocky hillside in shrubs.

8-3-49 1 Rhadinaea semula, 1 Rhadinaea laureata, 4 Conopsis biseriatus, & 3 Tantilla jeppai were collected beneath rocks on the shrub areas of the camp site. (also 1 Tomodactylus fuscus)

8-4-49 (2) Liomys irroratus were trapped along a stone fence.

Aug. 4, 1949 Alpuyecá (+ vicinity), Morelos, Mexico, Elev. 3500 FT.,
Camp site for Aug 4-15, 1949. Vegetation of
area quite varied: Gallery Forests along streams,
Hillsides semi-arid; lowlands marshy with
aquatic grasses. Mixed gallery forest known
as Bosques Mixtos; rolling hills with semi-arid
grasses (short + mixed) known as Estepas steppes.
Rainfall from 32" in Estepas to 40" in Bosques.
Temperature 88°F, somewhat uniform; Terrain
varies from series of isolated small mountains
to rolling hills to lowlands. Chief cacti is
Elephant Toes - Coryphantha elephantidens; The
mixed forest areas are chiefly Legumes -
Guamuchil - Pithecolobium; Henche Huevo -
Pseudosmodium. In the Estepas areas the
chief grasses are Bouteloua, Cynodon and
Chloris.

8-5-49 1 Brown Thrasher + 1 Mexican Ground Dove
collected near camp.

8-6-49 Laguna del Rodeo, 4000 FT., 10 mi W Alpuyecá.
Semi-arid grassland + shrubs. Many rock fences,
rocky slopes, some sand areas; small arroyos.
Following herps collected: 1 G. s. sauki, 9
Ctenosaura pectinata, 10 S. h. horridus.

"El Palo Molero," 3 mi NE Alpuyecá; Mixed
forest; rocky hillsides; Fair sized stream with
sulfur springs; stream flows through cave.
Cave mainly aquatic, vampire bats plentiful;
Trap line yielded several mammals

8-6-49. 1 Liomys irroratus, 1 Bairdomys muscus, in trap line, 25 Desmodus rotundus from cave.

7 mi NE Alpuyecá, 4500 FT., collected one C. s. sacki along road side.

1 mi N Alpuyecá, 3500 FT., collected one C. deppei on road bank.

8(7-9)-49. Intestinal trouble - no collecting.

8-10-49 ½ mi SW Alpuyecá, 3500 FT., at night near houses - 4 Bufo perplexus.

8-11-49 3 mi W Alpuyecá, 3500 ft., night collecting on rock fences + cacti. (3 Tomodactylus nitidus)

8-12-49 7 mi SE Alpuyecá, 3500 FT., collecting at night in temporary rain pools in temporary marsh. 2 Hypopachus albiventris, 6 Hyla smithi, and 6 Phyllomedusa daeicolor

8(13-15)49 Sick with intestinal trouble. no collecting.

8-16-49 6 mi W. Xutepec, 5500 ft., Morelos; pine-oak grassland area. 1st camp site in Morelos; on way home. found one Berisia imbricata in bunch grass.