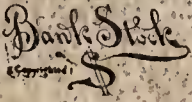


No. 13

STUDENT'S NOTE BOOK. No. 503

HOLD IT
TO
THE LIGHT



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IN
EVERY SHEET

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS

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3.
May 21-22, '04.

Went down to Gun Club preserves at
Bixby. Put out about 40 traps, and
took in 4 harvest mice (Reithrodontomys)
all in pasture grass at edge of tule beds;
1 Peromyscus gambeli and 1 House Mouse
(Mus musculus), both under shed.

Saw no signs whatever of meadow mice
which I had expected. Saw coon tracks
and was told that coons "just swarm"
in the tule beds. Saw badger holes
& was told that badgers are abundant,
as also are "Kangaroo mice". Was
also informed by a man that the
week before he had found & killed
a litter of ten (10) coyotes. Both parents
put in an appearance, & the ♀ was
struck & maimed by a pitchfork
so courageous was she. He had no
gun. They were in an open barley
field among standing grain.

May 26.

A Pronops californicus ♂, brought in by a boy from Sierra Madre, was found hanging on inside of window screen of house.

May 28, 29, 30.

Arroyo Seco Canyon. Caught fox by middle toe, but it broke away leaving scent in trap. Took Peromyscus b. major as usual, & 1 P. californicus insignis. Shot a ♀ Myotis evotis, flitting among oak in canyon side. Also took one and saw several Myotis species, all, as usual, flying down the canyon.

Page 100, No. 324.

San Fernando, June 1824 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂

25 " " ♂

Set traps last night in willow swale about miles NW of San Fernando. Got nothing but *Peromyscus gambeli*. Was told that skunks, coons, wild-cats had been taken there. Ground squirrels abundant all along. Few cotton-tails.

26 *Pipistrellus* ♀ (← 2 embryos)27 *Nyctinomus* ♂

Took the above two bats in the Lower San Francisquito. Saw many around face of cliff at dusk.

San Francisquito Canyon, June 19328 *Neotoma* ♂329 *Dipodomys* ♀

330 " ♀

331 " ♀

Got the above from line of traps set across bottom of deep hillside - nothing else. Kangaroo Rat tracks are very numerous. Open holes all over.

6. Elizabeth Lake

June 20

- 332 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
- 333 " " ♀ juv.
- 334 " " ♂
- 335 " " ♂
- 336 *Perodipus* ♂

The above were caught in sage brush
bushes & willow ravine & vineyard.

Antelope Valley (near Fairmount) June 20-21

- 337 *Onychomys* ♂
- 338 " " ♂
- 339 Desert Chipmunk ♂
- 340 " " ♂
- 341 " " ♂
- 342 " " ♀
- 343 " " ♂
- 344 " " ♀
- 345 " " ♂
- 346 Wood Rat ♀
- 347 " " ♂
- 348 " " ♂
- 349 " " ♂

- 350 Peromyscus ♀
- 351 " ♀
- 352 Dipodomys ♂
- 353 " ♀
- 354 " ♀
- 355 Badger ♂

June 22

- 356 Desert Chipmunk ♂
- 357 Gopher ♀
- 358 Cottontail ♂
- 359 Dipodomys ♂
- 360 " ♂
- 361 " ♂
- 362 " ♂
- 363 " ♂
- 364 " ♂
- 365 " ♀

- 366 Peromyscus ♂
- 367 Onychomys ♂
- 368 Neotoma ♀
- 369 " ♀
- 370 " ♂
- 371 " ♂
- 372 " ♀
- 373 " ♂
- 374 " ♂
- 375 " ♀

Ground Squirrels are common & do great damage to almonds, climbing the trees and biting open the green fruit to take out the pit and leave the hull open on the tree in place. The pit is frequently removed from a remarkably small hole in the side of nut.

376 Desert Chipmunk ♀

377 " " ♀

June 23

378 Coyote ♂ 1120 x 325 x 183

379 Cotton tail ♂

The tree yucca belt simply swarms with mammals. Traps nearly all sprung, mostly by Kangaroo rats, whose runways and diggings are especially abundant at the edges of ^{long} neglected stubble fields. Chipmunks are nearly as abundant, but entirely diurnal. They have their burrows at the base of yuccas or sage bushes, or as often under prostrate and dead yuccas. The Onychomys were all taken in oatmeal baited traps along an old yucca post fence on rather fine ground, not very sandy. Peromyscus were few, & turned up most anywhere. Wood rats were quite common, tho' there was little show of houses above ground —: Small accumulations of horse & cow manure, with sticks a few inches high, at the base of a yucca-clump or fallen dead yucca. Jack Rabbits were numerous, usually, as daytime bedded back to grass, headed down

June 24

Gorman Station.

- 380 Coyote ♂
 - 381 Neotoma ♀
 - 382 " ♀
 - 383 Peromyscus boylei(?) ♀
 - 384 " " " ♂
 - 385 " gambeli ♂
- } 3500 ft.

June 26

Mt. Pinos

- 386 Eutamias callipeplus ♀
 - 387 " " ♂
 - 388 Eutamias merriami ♂
 - 389 Ground Squirrel ♀
 - 390 Gray Squirrel ♂
 - 391 " " ♀
- } 8000 ft.

June 27

- 392 Peromyscus boylei ♀
 - 393 " " ♀
 - 394 Gopher ♂
 - 395 Eutamias merriami ♀
- } 6500 ft.
} 5500 ft.
} 6000 ft.

June 28

-396	<i>Peromyscus gambeli</i>	♂	} 6500 ft.
-397	"	♂	
-398	"	♂	
399	<i>Eutamias merriami</i>	♂	
400	"	♀	
401	Jack Rabbit	♀	
402	<i>Peromyscus boyleyi</i>	♂ im	
403	"	♂	} 6000 ft.
404	Fox	♂	
405	<i>Peromyscus boyleyi</i>	♀	
406	"	♂	} 6000 ft.
407	"	♀	
-408	<i>Peromyscus gambeli</i>	♀	} 6500 ft.
-409	"	♂	
-410	"	♂	
-411	"	♂	
412	<i>Eutamias merriami</i>	♀	
413	"	♂	

June 29

- 414 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂
- 415 " " ♂
- 416 " " ♂
- 417 " " ♂
- 418 " " ♂
- 419 " " ♂
- 420 " " ♂
- 421 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
- 422 *Odocoileus* ♂

8500 ft.

1300 x 178 x 390

June 30

- 423 *Peromyscus boylii* ♀

July 1

- 424 *Reithrodontomys* ♀
- 425 " ♂
- 426 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
- 427 " " ♀
- 428 *Peromyscus boylii* ♂
- 429 " " ♂
- 430 " " ♂
- 431 " " ♂
- 432 *Eutamias merriami* ♀
- 433 " " ♂
- 434 " " ♀
- 435 Brush Rabbit ♂

6500 ft.

5500 ft.

436 Brush Rabbit ♀

437 Cottontail ♀

-500/

July 2

438 Brush Rabbit ♀

439 Coyote ♂ 1170 x 350 x 180

440 Reithrodontomys ♂ 650/

441 Dipodomys ♀ 500/

442 Neotoma ♂ } 0500/

443 " ♂ }

444 " ♂ }

445 Peromyscus boyleyi ♀ } 550/

446 " " ♀ }

447 Badger ♂ 545 x 90 x 87 - 800/

448 Jack Rabbit ♀ 588 x 92 x 129 500/

July 3

449 Shrew ♂ 36 76 x 37 x 12.5 - 600/

450 Peromyscus boyleyi ♂ } 500/

451 " " ♀ }

452 Sopher ♀ } 500/

453 Peromyscus gambeli ♀ } 500/

454 Peromyscus boyleyi ♂ }

455 Eutamias merriami ♀ }

- 456 *Myotis* ♀
- 457 " ♀ (no skull) } 6500 ft
- 458 *Scapanus* (found dead and dried up in Seiyoon Canyon - 7 6500 ft.)

July 4

- 459 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂
- 460 " " ♂ } 5500 ft.
- 461 " " ♀
- 462 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
- 463 Cotton tail ♂
- 464 *Vesperugo* ♂ } 6500 ft.
- 465 " ♂
- 466 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂ - - - 8500 ft

July 5

- 467 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀ } 6500 ft
- 468 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂
- 469 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♀
- 470 " " ♀
- 471 " " ♀
- 472 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
- 473 " " ♂ } 8500 ft.
- 474 " " ♀
- 475 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
- 476 " " ♀
- 477 " " ♂
- 478 " " ♀

- 479 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
- 480 " " ♂

July 6

- 481 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂
- 482 " " ♀
- 483 " " ♂
- 484 " " ♂

- 485 *Eutamias merriami* ♀
- 486 " " ♂

487 *Peromyscus boylei* ♂

-488 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂

-489 " " ♂

490 " " ♀

491 " " ♂

-492 " " ♂

-493 " " ♂

494 *Neotoma* ♀

495 Cotton Tail ♀

8500 ft.

6500 ft.

5500 ft.

July 7

15

- 496 *Neotoma* ♀ - 8500ft
497 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
498 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂
499 " " ♀
500 *Gopher* ♂ } 8500ft
501 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
502 " " ♂
503 " " ♂
504 " " ♂
505 " " ♂
506 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂

July 8

- 507 Kangaroo Rat ♂ } 6500ft
508 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
509 " " ♀
510 *Neotoma* ♂
511 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂ - - - - 8500ft

July 9

- 512 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♀
- 513 " " ♂
- 514 " " ♂
- 515 *Neotoma* ♀
- 516 " ♂
- 517 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
- 518 " " ♀
- 519 " " ♀
- 520 " " ♂
- 521 " " ♂
- 522 " " ♂
- 523 " " ♂
- 524 " " ♀
- 525 " " ♂
- 526 " " ♂
- 527 " " ♀
- 528 *Gopher* ♂

8500 ft.

6500 ft.

July 10

- 529 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
- 530 " " ♂

} 6500 ft.

July 11-12

- 531 *Vespertilio fuscus* ♂
- 532 *Lynx* ♂ 810 x 170 x 170
- 533 *Gopher* ♀
- 534 *Ground Squirrel* ♀
- 535 " " ♀
- 536 *Neotoma* ♂
- 537 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♂
- 538 " " ♂
- 539 " " ♀
- 540 " " ♀
- 541 " " ♀
- 542 " " ♂
- 543 " " ♀
- 544 " " ♂
- 545 " " ♀
- 546 *Eutamias merriami* ♀
- 547 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
- 548 " " ♀
- 549 " " ♂
- 550 " " ♂
- 551 " " ♂
- 552 " " ♂
- 553 " " ♂
- 554 *Eutamias callipeplus* ♀

8500/4

July 13

555. *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♀
 556. *Gopher* ♀

July 14

Meadow in Seymour creek "Canyon" at 5500 ft. -

- 557 *Reithrodontomys* ♀
 558 *Microtus* ♀
 559 " ♂
 560 Kangaroo Rat ♂
 561 *Neotoma* ♂
 562 " ♀
 563 " ♂
 564 " ♂
 565 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂
 566 " " ♂
 567 " " ♂
 568 " " ♂
 569 " " ♂
 570 " " ♀
 571 " " ♀
 572 " " ♂
 573 " " ♂

574 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
 575 " " ♀

July 15

576 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
 577 *Microtus* ♀
 578 Kangaroo Rat ♀
 579 " " ♂
 580 " " ♂
 581 " " ♂
 582 *Reithrodontomys* ♂
 583 " ♂
 584 " ♀
 585 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂
 586 " " ♂
 587 " " ♀
 588 " " ♂
 589 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
 590 " " ♀
 591 " " ♀

July 16

- 592 *Reithrodontomys* ♂
593 " ♀
594 " ♀
595 " ♀
596 " ♂
597 Kangaroo Rat ♂
598 " " ♀
599 " " ♂
600 *Eutamias merriami* ♀
601 *Neotoma* ♀
602 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂

July 17

Cuddy Canyon, base of Frazier Mt - 4400 ft.

- 603 *Reithrodontomys* ♂
604 " ♂
605 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
606 Cotton tail ♂
607 *Neotoma* ♂
608 " ♂
609 " ♀

July 18

21

- 610 *Perognathus* ♀
611 " ♀
612 *Eutamias merriami* ♂
613 " " ♂
614 " " ♀
615 *Reithrodontomys* ♂
616 " ♂
617 " ♀
618 " ♀
619 *Peromyscus boylii* ♂
620 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♀
621 " " ♂
622 " " ♂
623 *Neotoma* ♂
624 Brush Rabbit ♀

July 19

- 625 Shrew ♂
626 Brush Rabbit ♂
627 " " ♀
628 *Perognathus* ♀
629 Gopher ♂
630 Skunk ♂ 600 x 290 x 65
631 *Reithrodontomys* ♀
632 " ♂
633 Coyote ♀ 1087 x 315 x 185

634 Kangaroo Rat ♀

635 Cotton-tail ♂

636 " ♀

July 20

Fort Lyon and Grapevine Canyon

637 Microtus ♂

638 Peromyscus gambeli ♀

639 " " ♂

640 Ground Squirrel ♂

641 " " ♀

642 " " ♂

643 " " ♂

July 21

644 Myotis yumanensis ♂

645 " " ♀

646 " " ♀

647 Peromyscus boylii ♀

648 " " ♂

649 Peromyscus gambeli ♀

650 " " ♂

651 boylii " ♂ 1220 X 382 X 195-

652	<i>Myotis</i>	<i>thysanodes</i>	♀
653	"	"	♀
654	"	"	♀
655	"	"	♀
656	"	"	♀
657	"	"	♂
658	"	"	♂
659	"	"	♂
660	"	"	♂
661	"	"	♂
662	"	"	♀
663	"	"	♂
664	"	"	♀
665	"	"	♀
666	"	"	♀
667	"	"	♀
668	"	"	♀
669	"	"	♀
670	"	"	♀
671	"	"	♂

July 22

672	<i>Nyctinomys</i>	♂
673	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	♀
674	"	♀
675	"	♀
676	"	♀
677	"	♀
678	"	♀
679	"	♀
680	"	♂
681	"	♂
682	"	♂
683	"	♀
684	"	♂
685	"	♀
686	"	♂
687	Ground Squirrel	♂

July 23

688	<i>Reithrodontomys</i>	♀
689	"	♂
690	<i>Microtus</i>	♀
691	<i>Peromyscus gambeli</i>	♀
692	"	♀
693	<i>Peromyscus boylei</i>	♂
694	"	♂
695	"	♂

696	<i>Peromyscus boyleyi</i>	♂
697	" "	♀
698	Coon	♀
699	<i>Nyctis thysanodes</i>	♀
700	" "	♀
701	" "	♀
702	" "	♀
703	" "	♂
704	" "	♀
705	" "	♀
706	" "	♀
707	" "	♀
708	" "	♂
709	" "	♀
710	" "	♀
711	" "	♀
712	" "	♀
713	" "	♀
714	" "	♀
715	" "	♀
716	" "	♂
717	" "	♂
718	" "	♀

July 24

- 719 Shrew ♂
 720 Reithrodontomys ♀
 721 " ♂
 722 Peromyscus gambeli ♂
 723 Microtus ♀
 724 Neotoma ♂
 725 Vesperugo ♀
 726 " ♀
 727 Coon ♀ 605 x 243 x 105
 728 Cotton-tail ♂

July 25

- 729 Microtus ♀
 730 " ♀
 731 Reithrodontomys ♂
 732 " ♂
 733 Peromyscus boylii ♂
 734 " " ♂
 735 Neotoma ♂
 736 " ♀
 737 Myotis thysanodes ♀
 738 " " ♀
 739 " " ♀

740	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	♀
741	"	♀
742	"	♂
743	"	♂
744	"	♀
745	"	♀
746	"	♀
747	"	♀
748	"	♀

Trapping around Ft. Tejon gives fair results. But the majority of small mammals caught are nearly or entirely ruined by ants, burying beetles or slugs. Two *Perognathus* were taken in the canyon below, one in a rock pile on the side hill and one down close to the water. *Peromyscus gambeli* and *P. boyleyi* are equally common everywhere, being taken in wettest as well as driest situations. Wood rats are fairly common, several low houses being located in gooseberry bushes near the old fort. A badger was shot by a vaquero today near the fort. Weasels are said to be common but *Skunks* scarce, none seen or smelt by us.

Coyotes were common and often seen in the daytime. Wild-cats were said to be common.

July 26

- 749 *Vesperugo* ♀
750 *Microtus* ♂
751 " ♂
752 " ♀
753 *Reithrodontomys* ♂
754 " ♂
755 " ♂
756 " ♂
757 *Peromyscus boylii* ♀
758 " " ♂
759 Coon ♂ im.
760 " ♀ 820 x 300 x 115

July 27

- 761 Jack Rabbit ♀ (Fairmont)

Fort Tiffin notes, continued —

Bears are said to occur in the Sebochopi mountains, 10 miles east. Also a very few Pumas.

Coons were very numerous around Fort Tiffin, in the trees and along the willow lined ditches, where every morning tracks were to be seen in the cow trails. Two old ♀♀ with milk were trapped, also two medium sized young. One of these was kept and it

hung itself from a post near which it was
 tied by a *riota*. This coon, kept ⁱⁿ ~~in~~
 in the darkest place it could find, but
 at night it kept on the go constantly, calling
 with a shrill, querulous screech. It liked
 the taste of sugar, and quickly learned
 to slip its paw into the sweetness supplied
 on a flap jack, and then lick its paw!

Harvest mice were numerous in the long
 grass of the meadows, and meadow mice
 in the wetter places. One shrew was

taken in a mouse-trap baited with rolled oats,
 and set on wet ground under a mass of
 mint plants and near a spring, grown to
 cress. Rabbits were apparently scarce;

one cottontail was caught in a net-trap.

Bats were abundant; I never saw them so
 numerous anywhere before. At dusk and
 in the morning they could be seen flying, at
 high & low among the oaks, at least four
 species, as previously catalogued. A large

colony had a roost in the attic of one of
 the old fort buildings, two-storied, which
 still stands with the roof intact.

We discovered them from below, by hearing
 a muffled jitty squeaking from overhead sometimes;

Upon gaining access to the garret from an open window at the gable end, we were met by a powerful batty smell, and found the floor heaped with guano particularly about a chimney where it was ^{only} two feet deep. The bats were hanging in a ^{dense} cluster on the side of this chimney, from which 26 were taken at one scoop of a tin can. Many were also seen clambering along ^{above} ~~beneath~~ the ridge-pole but ~~under~~ ^{beneath} the shakes of the roof. These could seldom be secured. Subsequently many were found behind loose cakes of plastering in one of the lower rooms. All taken or clearly seen were Myotis yumanensis, and only adult ♀♀ with many well-grown or nearly grown young of both sexes about equally represented. A pair of Myctinomys mexicanus were found in a hole in an adobe wall. Many Vesperugo fuscus were seen flying from a hole fully 60 feet up in an oak, and a few were shot. Pipistrellus hesperus was seen often, recognizable by its small size. 3 were shot as the covered

The streams in gypsum canyon, early in the evening. They were often in pursuit of one another, evidently courting, for both ♂ + ♀ were taken. - Other bats of intermediate size, and some of very large size were seen, but through various mishaps failed of capture.

Summary of Notes on Mt. Pinos mammals.

Bear — A huge log bear-trap in Seymour Canyon gave evidence of the former presence of bears in the region, but we saw no recent signs, & the people of the country say they are all gone.

Mountain-lion — We saw no tracks, but the natives say there are still a very few. A story was told us of one following a man in broad daylight.

Skunks — We found none on the mountain proper, but were told that a small spotted one (probably *Spilogale*) had been killed at Seymour meadow. It trapped a *Rephitis* in a willow thicket in the lower Cuddy canyon near Hazier Mt. (4400 ft.).

Deer - All over the higher ridges signs were numerous & we jumped 7 in all. They were in every case lying down behind boulders in the shade of pines on conspicuous ridges. The bucks all had horns still in the velvet. The one shot, was a yearling 1-spike. Another was a 4-pointer. The latter was seen lying down on a low ridge not more than 60 yards from the trail along which the two of us were walking. It was watching us intently, but did not stir until we waved our arms & shouted. Its yellow-brown body blended with the needle-carpeted hill side back of the animal perfectly; and the branching antlers, looked astonishingly like a fallen dead pine branch; but the symmetry of the latter caught my eye, and called attention to the rest of the animal's outline. When finally alarmed the deer sprang to its feet & took a few

steps swaying its outstretched head antero-
 posteriorly in an indescribably haughty
 manner. A whistle from us made
 him stop again for a minute. Then
 he started ~~out~~ ^{another} few feet, breaking
 into a lope, only to stop and stare
 once more as we waved our
 bandanas at him. Finally he
 started off for good, landing on all
 fours at each bound, but springing
 & bouncing along as if on rubber legs.

Coyote — One left ~~three~~ of his toes in a
 trap at 8500 ft. on the mountain, & two
 were seen at 8000 feet. Tracks were
 seen everywhere. One was taken at
 Seymour meadow, where they were often
 heard at night. And one was secured
 in Cuddy Canyon. They came around the
 saw hill in Seymour Canyon nightly.

Badger — One about $\frac{2}{3}$ grown was trapped
 in Seymour Canyon at about 6500 ft. — the
 only evidence of the species in the
 region.

Grey Fox — One caught at 6500 ft. in Seymour Canyon, & tracks seen subsequently in the same locality. We were told that two had met their deaths by falling into the galvanized iron water tank at the Saw-mill.

Wild-cat — The mine-overseer told us that he often saw cats in the day-time as he rode about the mountain inspecting the logging work. We trapped one at a spring at 8500 feet, near the top of the mountain.

Mole — The only evidence of the presence of this animal, was the dried carcass of one picked up in Seymour Canyon, 6500 ft.

Shrew — One adult ♂ was taken in a mouse trap in a grassy ciénega at 6500 ft. in Seymour Canyon. Mice were often taken badly lacerated about the head, eyes picked out, etc., which work we ascribed to shrews. Another ad. ♂ was secured in a meadow at a spring in Cuddy Canyon at the base of Frazier Mt., 4400 ft.

Vesperugo — Seen nightly wherever we were. The first bat to appear after sundown. Large size & slow flight make it easy to secure, comparatively speaking. Shot it near summit in firs on north side (8600 ft.); also in Sequoia Canyon 6500 ft.

Myotis californicus — Two shot in Sequoia Canyon (6500 ft.), where the species appeared commonly flitting rapidly & erratically about the foliage of oaks & pines. Medium-sized bats were also seen in the same locality, but could not be secured.

Neotoma — Wood rats were common up to 6500 ft. in the scrub oak brush. Nests were abundant, but rats were as often trapped far from any nest as at the very entrance of one, showing that they wander widely at night. None were seen nor signs discovered, between 6500 ft. and the summit on the South & East sides of the mountain. But in the rocks just below the summit, 8000 ft., on north side, three were trapped.

Among the firs, there were no nests ~~was~~ evidence, whatever. The rats evidently had been taken in the network of crevices which abound among the

broken masses of boulders.

Jack Rabbit — Jacks were common at Seymour meadow, where young & adults were taken. They were occasionally seen up to 6500 ft. And one was seen at 7550 ft. on an east ridge at the very upper limit of manzanita & scrub-oak.

Cotton-tail — Very numerous about Seymour meadow and sage brush nearby. Not seen above 6000 ft. young & adults taken. Luddy Canyon.

Bush-Rabbit — Fairly common in the peculiarly composed brush below 6000 ft., where they were hard to shoot, because usually seen at too short range to secure in good shape. Also at Hozier Mt.

Ground Squirrel — Everywhere from the very summit down. They were trapped among the rock piles near the top among the pines on the north side. Young were numerous and quite unsuspecting, being run down with ease when caught a little ways from their retreats.

Gray Squirrel — Extremely abundant and conspicuous from 6500 ft. to summit, feeding on seeds of Jeffrey & Sugar pines. Often a half dozen were in sight at once, & their chirping calls were almost continually heard.

Eutamias merriami — Very abundant in the Piñon belt from 6000 feet down. Also in the canyons up to 7000 feet, where they became scarcer, though a few were seen & taken to the very summit. Cheek-pouches contained seeds of Jeffrey Pine & Piñons. Seen down Cuddy Canyon to a little below 4400ft., or lower limit of Piñons. (To within 7 miles of old Ft. Lyon). A curious jerky single call, finally rightly located. A ♂ merriami was shot from its call-perch on a snag in a wash at Cuddy Canyon in the act of emitting this peculiar resonant call. It sounds like (or somewhat like) the call of the ♂ Mt. Quail.

and has something the same quality. The ♀ was beneath. This elusive note, I have often followed unsuccessfully, thinking it a wood runner, quail, or even pygmy owl! The ordinary call or alarm note of *merriami* is a sputtering chipper.

Eutamias callipeplus — abundant from 8000 feet to the summit almost, but not quite, replacing *merriami*. Affects rock-piles, logs stumps and live piles indiscriminately. I was surprised to see them ^{readily} scamper up the trunks of tall pines, disappearing among the branches far above. They often seek concealment when really alarmed by dodging about the tree-trunk keeping on the opposite side, or climbing up & lying *enclathrus* on top of a branch, where they are hidden from below. A woman quiet on the part of the intruder generally results in a little inquisitive look appearing round the side of the tree, and a careful inspection.

from a pair of very ^{sharp} black eyes.

They were also found among the gooseberry clumps far from logs, rocks or trees.

Pouches were sometimes filled with the green gooseberries.

Harvest mouse - Five were trapped in a small grassy cienga at 6500 ft. in Seymour Canyon. The species was also abundant at Seymour meadow & at a meadow in Cuddy Canyon.

Gambel Mouse - Found indiscriminately everywhere to the summit, except in the peculiar scrub oak brush of the hills & ridges below 6000 ft. where the big-eared prairie mouse predominated. Along a cold stream on the north side of the summit at 8600 ft. in the fir zone, these mice fairly swarmed as also in the gooseberry clumps of the south slopes. Traps were nearly all patronized for two nights in succession at the same place. They were breeding abundantly when ever found, as shown

by embryos, 3 or 4 to a litter. They seemed especially common near water.

Big-eared Peromyscus — Commonest in the scrub at Oriskany, with no grass, & dusty intervals up to 6000 ft. Fairly numerous in Seymour Canyon 6500 ft. And just one was taken on a gooseberry flat at 8500. Young were secured in Seymour Canyon. Also at Cuddy Canyon.

Kangaroo Rat — Common on the sage flat at Seymour Meadow. One young one was taken at 6500 ft. in Seymour Canyon.

Pocket-mouse — Detected only in Cuddy Canyon at 4400 ft., where 4 were trapped in the bed of the wash.

Pasadena, Cal. August 3-04. ⁴¹

762 Zopher ♂ (Found out of its hole in
good daylight, and being curiously inspected
by a group of turkeys, which it was
happily at bay.)

Glendora, Cal. Aug. 6th.

- 763 *Peromyscus faterculus* ♂
764 *Perognathus c. dispar* ♂
765 *Perodipus agilis* ♀
766 " " ♂
767 *Neotoma* ♂
768 *Antrozous pacificus* ♀
769 " " ♀
770 " " ♀
771 " " ♀
772 " " ♀
773 " " ♀
774 " " ♀
775 " " ♀
776 " " ♂
777 " " ♂
778 *Hystionomus mexicanus* ♂

The *P. faterculus* was taken by a rock pile
in a very dry wash. The Pocket mouse was
taken on a grassy hillside below some brush.

The bats were in a barn-loft, rack between the wainscoting and the shingles under the gable ends. The floor beneath was littered with insect remains. The bats were located by hearing their gritty squeaking.

Santa Cruz Mt. Expedition

Aug. 23

Cortezadera Creek (S. of Stanford University)

779 *Perognathus californicus* ♂

780 *Peromyscus californicus* ♂

781 " " ♀

782 " *gambeli* ♂

783 *Neotoma fuscipes* ♀

784 *Citellus beecheyi* ♂

Trapped in lower Cortezadera Creek Canyon. Two *Perognathus californicus* trapped in cotton near water. Also *Peromyscus gambeli* & *P. californicus* & *Neotoma fuscipes*. Saw medium size bat in evening. Saw tracks along road of elephants, Spilogale, Coon, Fox, & Coyote. Also rabbit, fox

Aug. 24

43

Pescadero Creek Canyon (near Chrys Giverson's)

- 785 *Peromyscus californicus* ♂
786 " *boylei* ♂
787 " " ♂
788 " " ♀
789 " " ♂

Camped in dense redwood forest, with thick undergrowth. *Eutamias pringi* and *Sciurus griseus nigripes* seen but not common. Fox and skunk tracks seen. Trapping brought in two *Peromyscus californicus* and many *P. boylei*, taken under logs, in stumps & by opening.

Aug. 25

- 790 *Eutamias pringi* ♂ juv.
791 *Vesperugo fuscus* ♂
792 " " ♀
793 *Peromyscus boylei* ♂ im.
794 " " ♂
795 " " ♂
796 " " ♂
797 " " ♀
798 *Eutamias pringi* ♂ juv.

Male ridge - Canyon bottom Higher ridges

Aug. 26

- 799 *Peromyscus californicus* ♂
 800 *Myotis evotis* ♂
 801 *Vesperugo hesperus* ♂
 802 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂
 803 " " ♀
 804 " " ♂
 805 " " ♂

Aug. 27

- 806 *Peromyscus californicus* ♂
 807 " " ♀
 808 " *boyleyi* ♀
 809 " " ♀
 810 " " ♀
 811 " " ♂
 812 *Eutamias pricei* ♀

Trapped near to Gunters Creek Basin last night,
 finding just the same two species of *Peromyscus*
 as here. Very squirrels were common. Also
 saw lots of foot signs & a few bear tracks.
 Bear tracks are said to have been seen there lately
 also Mountain Lion.

- 813 *Myotis velifer* ♀
 814 *Vesperugo fuscus* ♂
 815 *Citellus beecheyi* ♂

Aug. 29

Camped in foothills of Black Mt., Santa Clara Co., about 4 miles south of Mountain View. Country upper Sonoran, with tracts of bay & madrone on north hillside & greasewood brush on south hill slopes.

816 *Peromyscus californicus* ♀

817 " *boylei* ♂

818 " *gambeli* ♀

819 *Neotoma fuscipes* ♂

820 " " ♂

821 *Eutamias pricei* ♂

822 " " ♀

Used Coyote and Foxes to night, also
 former & latter of same - found by light
 but no day record.

Aug. 30

- 823 *Reithrodontomys longicauda* ♂
 824 " " ♀
 825 " " ♂
 826 *Perognathus californicus* ♂
 827 *Lepus bachmani* ♀
 828 " " ♂
 829 *Neotoma fuscipes* ♀
 830 " " ♂
 831 " " ♀
 832 " " ♀
 833 " " ♀
 834 *Eutamias pictus* ♀

Aug. 31

- 835 *Reithrodontomys longicauda* ♂
 836 *Microtus californicus* ♂
 837 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
 838 " *californicus* ♂
 839 " " ♀
 840 " " ♀
 841 " " ♂

842 *Neotoma fuscipes* ♂

843 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂

Sept. 1

844 *Perognathus californicus* ♀ in

845 " " ♀

846 *Microtus* " ♂

847 *Eutamias pricei* ♂

848 *Peromyscus californicus* ♂

849 " " ♂

850 " *gambeli* ♂

Sept. 2

851 *Eutamias pricei* ♂

852 " " ♀

853 " " ♀

854 *Lepus bachmanii* ♀

855 " " ♂

856 *Neotoma fuscipes* ♀

857 " " ♀

858 *Peromyscus boyleyi* ♂

859 " *californicus* ♂

860 " " ♂

Sept. 3

- 861 *Peromyscus gambeli* ♂
 862 " " ♂
 863 " *californicus* ♀
 864 " " ♂
 865 " " ♂
 866 *Eutamias pricei* ♂

Sept. 4

- 867 *Reithrodontomys longicauda* ♂
 868 *Perognathus californicus* ♀
 869 *Nectoma fuscipes* ♀
 870 " " ♀

Hilda Wood sent in a lot of insect remains picked up on floor of barn attic where roosted a colony of Antrozous pacificus at Glendora. These include (wings + legs) parts of several Jerusalem Crickets, white-lined sphinxes, long-horned beetles (wood-borers) and 1 Katydid. She says that judging from the remains accumulated earlier in the summer Jerusalem Crickets

constitute about 75% of their food.

Santa Catalina Id.

Nov. 25.

872. Peromyscus ♀

873 " ♂

874 " ♀

Nov. 26

875 Peromyscus ♀

Nov. 27

876 Island Fox ♂ 715 x 245 x 112

877 " " ♀ 745 x 280 x 110

Mammals very scarce. Set about 25 mouse traps three nights, with only above results. Sheep have destroyed everything in the line of seed-producing vegetation, which probably accounts for scarcity of both mammals & birds. Foxes, judging from signs, seem to be fairly numerous most everywhere. They evidently feed largely on cactus fruits. Cactus spines were found encysted in various parts of those skinned, such as nose, fore-leg, thigh, etc.

50
Dec. 22 - 1904

Victorville, San Bernardino Co., Cal.

878 Desert Cotton-tail ♀

879 Desert Jack ♀

Dec. 23.

880 Wood Rat ♀

881 Scorpion Mouse ♂

Dec. 24

882 Scorpion Mouse ♂

883 " " ♀

884 Small Kangaroo Rat ♀

885 " " " ♀

886 " " " ♂

887 Desert Gopher ♀

888 Wood Rat ♂

889 Big Skunk ♂

890 Antelope Chipmunk ♂

891 Desert Jack ♀

Dec. 25

- 892 Coon ♀ 675 x 260 x 115
 893 Scorpion Mouse ♂
 894 " " ♀
 895 Kit Fox ♀
 896 Desert Wood Rat ♂
 897 Desert Gopher ♂
 898 Small Kangaroo Rat ♂
 899 " " " ♂
 900 " " " ♂
 901 Antelope Chipmunk ♂
 902 " " " ♂
 903 " " " ♂

Dec 26

- 904 Desert Coyote ♂ 1030 x 301 x 165.
 905 Desert Gopher ♂
 906 " " ♂
 907 " " ♀
 908 " " ♂
 909 Peromyscus ♀
 910 antelope Chipmunk ♀

Dec. 27

- 911 Desert Gopher ♀
 912 " " ♀
 913 Meadow Mouse ♂
 914 Desert Wood Rat ♂
 915 Small Kangaroo Rat ♀
 916 Desert Gopher ♂
 917 " " ♂

Dec. 28

- 918 Meadow Mouse ♀
 919 Desert Gopher ♂

Dec. 29.

- 920 Desert Coyote ♀ 1130 x 370 / 183.
 921 Desert Gopher ♂
 922 Antelope Chipmunk ♂
 923 Peromyscus ♂
 924 " ♀

Dec. 30

- 925 Meadow Mouse ♀
 926 " " ♂
 927 Kit Fox ♂ 740 x 295 x 125.
 928 Desert Gopher ♂

929	Meadow Mouse	♂	
930	" "	♀	
931	" "	♂	
932	" "	♀	
933	" "	♂	
934	" "	♀	< 5 Emb.
935	" "	♀	
936	Desert Gopher	♂	
937	" "	♀	
938	" "	♀	
939	Peromyscus	♀	
940	" "	♀	
941	" "	♀	
942	" "	♂	
943	" "	♂	
944	Small Kangaroo Rat	♂	
945	" "	♂	
946	" "	♂	
947	Meadow Mouse	♂	
948	" "	♂	
949	" "	♀	

Jan. 1 - 1905

- 950 Scorpion Mouse ♂
- 951 Meadow Mouse ♀ < 6 Emb.
- 952 " " ♂ juv.
- 953 " " ♀
- 954 " " ♂ juv.
- 955 " " ♂
- 956 Desert Gopher ♀
- 957 " " ♀
- 958 Peromyscus ♂
- 959 Meadow Mouse ♀
- 960 " " ♀
- 961 " " ♂
- 962 " " ♀
- 963 " " ♀ juv.
- 964 " " ♂ juv.
- 965 Desert Gopher ♀

Jan. 2

55

- 966 Peromyscus ♂
967 Lynx ♂
968 Small kangaroo rat ♀
969 Meadow Mouse ♀
970 " " ♀ < 8 Emb.
971 ~~Desert~~ Chipmunk ♀

Mammal Notes for entire

Trip — The cold weather, freezing every night and down as low as 18° one night, seems to be accountable for scarcity of small mammals, such as Peromyscus, Dipodomys, etc. The irrigated alfalfa patches with bordering weed patches in the river bottom proved most prolific, and such mammals as Thomomys, Microtus & Peromyscus family swarmed there; also, as a consequence, skunks, wild-cats, & coons, as well as such birds as hawks & owls. The

stomachs of the three Horned Owls & Barn Owls were crammed with microtus skulls & fur. The long-eared owl shot, contained a *Dipodomys merriami* in fragments: The following is the list of

mammals:—

Ammospermophilus leucurus — mostly hole up, and very seldom seen; but several were trapped ^{out on desert.} especially on warm sunny days, where traps were placed near mouths of their burrows. These latter were open and located usually under creosote bushes, not in soft sandy places so much as on harder slopes.

Dipodomys merriami — The commonest mammal being taken most abundantly among "sage brush", both in the river bottom and out on the desert. None were seen out of traps, so they must appear only after dark. Their burrows, usually

closed like a gopher's were numerous especially in sandy soil. Their mounds looked much like gophers but were flatter and more spread out; tail- + foot-tracks usually converged toward the closed entrance at one side of the mound. These rats must range widely in foraging, for they were caught in some cases ^{very} far from any ~~conspicuous~~ furrows that could be detected.

Citellus beecheyi — 3 or 4 were seen during the day, ^{twice} along fences in the river bottom, were burrows, presumably of this animal, ^{which} were fairly numerous.

Onychomys torridus — six or 7 were trapped in sandy places among sage, both in the river bottom and out on the desert. They seem to be strictly nocturnal, and not particularly abundant.

Peromyscus gambeli — Trapped only in the alfalfa patches in the river bottom where they appeared to be common. Both adults & young were obtained, the latter, some of them, little over half grown.

Microtus californicus — Abundant in the river bottoms, especially along the irrigating ditches which intersect the alfalfa patches. They seem to constitute the main food supply of the many hawks & owls in the vicinity. They must breed constantly throughout the year, and prolifically, for half-grown young, & larger, were taken; and pregnant females with as many as eight embryos. The meadow mice seem to be partly diurnal, for as many as 5 were trapped during the daytime, & many were seen darting through the grass or weeds. They

were especially active during and just after a rain. Traps set in their runways, were quite sure to prove successful, irrespective of bait.

These mice live in open-mouthed burrows in the banks of irrigating ditches. From these, smooth paths, or runways, run in different directions through the vegetation. A barn owl was seen at dusk, coursing

back & forth over an alfalfa field, until suddenly it dropped, precipitously, to the ground. There it was so intent on its capture, that it was closely

approached. There was every appearance that the bird had thrust its foot & leg down a burrow in pursuit of a meadow mouse. Meadow mice

are evidently abnormally numerous in the cultivated fields, for they were not taken elsewhere, tho' favorable natural grassy places by the river, were doubtless inhabited.

Thomomys perpallidus — workings were plentiful all along the river bottom, and gophers were easily caught in numbers in the alfalfa patches, where they were abnormally abundant. No young were taken, but condition of both ♂♂ + ♀♀ showed that breeding season is at hand. no embryos, though.

Neotoma desertorum — Only out on the desert, where signs were not particularly numerous. This species often has no accumulation of sticks, etc., whatever, living altogether in burrows at the base of dense creosote bushes, or under or among rocks. Usually, however there is a small heap of sticks, cactus joints, yucca leaves, etc. A curious object of activity was, in the way tree yuccas were often pruned of about one-half the length of their green leaves, from the

base of the leave plume, nearly to the summit, thus:-
 If leaf-ends may serve as food, but many were always to be seen scattered about under tree-yucca, as well about the nest-pile.



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This species is strictly nocturnal, and seems to be very inactive now, as only two were caught - Probably holed up on account of cold weather.

Neotoma fuscipes macrootis - Common in the river bottom only, but not active just now - only 2. taken. Huge stick-pile nests abundant among cottonwoods & willows, and many nests in trees. This species evidently intrudes into this region down along the river from the coast district to the southwards.

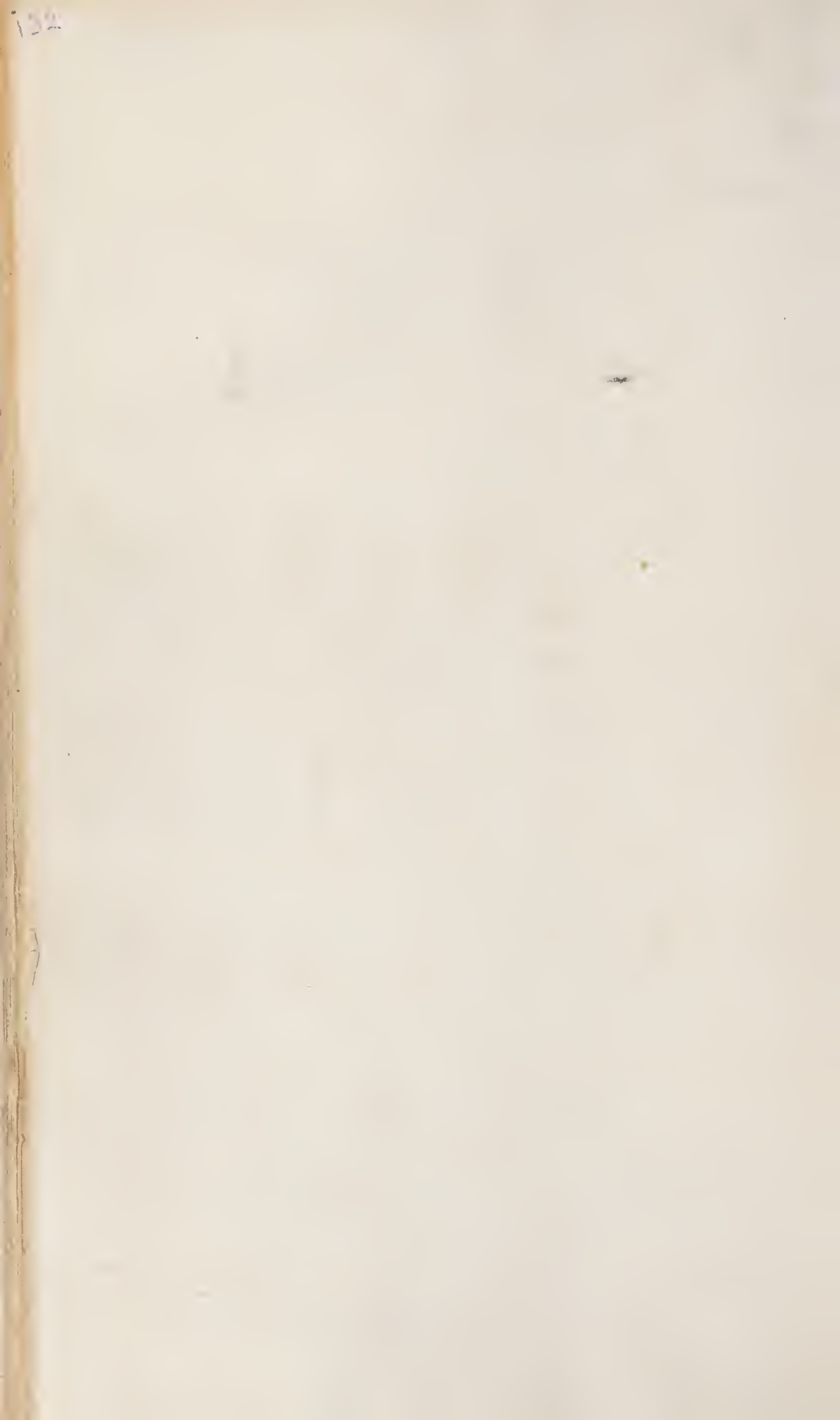
62 Vulpes macrotis — Kit foxes appeared to be common out on the desert, where they visited the traps nearly every night, and tracks were common elsewhere.

The two caught, showed fight, and growled and snapped to the best of their ability. One injured its teeth by biting fiercely on the steel trap. Canis ester — Coyotes were fairly plentiful, judging from tracks, but were not obtrusively noticeable. Two were trapped.

Lynx californicus — Tracks were seen only about the alfalfa patch, where ^{an} ~~the~~ adult male taken was trapped. It weighed just 18 lbs.

Procyon pacifica — Tracks were numerous along the river. The one taken had been eating corn from a left-over corn-crop near the alfalfa patch. We had the meat for Christmas dinner, and it proved quite appetizing.

Mephitis occidentalis holzneri — Very common along the river bottom. Three were trapped but on account of extreme fatness, only one was preserved.



<i>P. gambeli</i>	53
<i>P. boylei</i>	36
<i>E. callipeplus</i>	33
<i>E. merriami</i>	22

July 15

Pedro Leybas,
 Lebec P.O.,
 Kern Co.

