



Further Notes on the Mammals of Durango, Mexico

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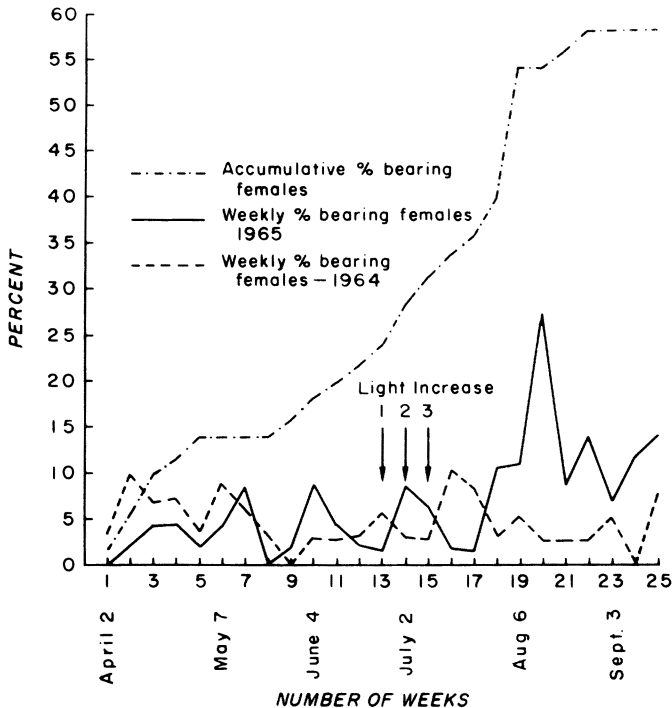


FIG. 1.—The accumulative percentage of females bearing offspring for the first time and the percentage of females bearing offspring during the period starting 2 April and ending 17 September.

The mice served as their own controls during the period prior to the increase in light, although a separate control group not receiving the light increase would have been desirable.

Reproductive success for the corresponding period in 1964 is also given in Fig. 1 to show that the 1965 increase is not a seasonal phenomenon. The average weekly percentage of females bearing litters in 1964 was 4.6% (range 0%–10.2%) which is comparable to the success obtained in 1965 before the light treatment exerted its effect. Rood (Amer. Midl. Natur., in press) failed to find seasonal cycles in reproduction among laboratory stocks of *Peromyscus* in the Michigan State University colony.

This investigation was supported by PHS research grant MH-05643, National Institute of Mental Health, Public Health Service.—EDWARD O. PRICE, *Department of Zoology, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Accepted 5 November 1965.*

FURTHER NOTES ON THE MAMMALS OF DURANGO, MEXICO

Fieldwork on mammals in Durango subsequent to the appearance of the report by Baker and Greer (Publ. Mus., Michigan State Univ., Biol. Ser., 2: 25–154, 1962) by personnel from The Museum at Michigan State University has resulted in noteworthy records of other mammals. Specimens preserved are in The Museum, Michigan State University. The help of field colleagues Daniel E. Boyle, Peter L. Dalby, William C. Gasaway, John J. Grost III and Dr. Robert G. Webb is appreciated. This work was supported in part by the National Science Foundation, GB-2227.

Notiosorex crawfordi (Coues).—An adult male desert shrew was caught by hand on 5 July from beneath some juniper and catclaw brush which had been piled at the side of

a ranch road by a road grader. The site, 7 miles NNE of Boquilla at 6,400 ft elevation, is in arid grassland with scattered catclaw, juniper and mesquite on the east-facing foothills of the Sierra Madre Occidental in northwestern Durango. Other small mammals taken in the same area were *Perognathus hispidus paradoxus* Merriam, *Perognathus nelsoni nelsoni* Merriam, *Baiomys taylori paulus* (Allen), *Onychomys torridus torridus* (Coues), *Sigmodon fulviventor minimus* Mearns and *Sigmodon ochrognathus baileyi* Allen. This specimen (MSU 10260) with slightly worn teeth has the following measurements (in millimeters): total length, 90; length of tail vertebrae, 32; length of hind foot, 9; height of ear from notch, 6; condylobasal length of skull, 16.3; least interorbital constriction, 3.8; maxillary breadth, 4.9; palatal length, 7.0; cranial breadth, 8.1; length of maxillary tooth row (following Jackson, N. Amer. Fauna, 51: 13, 1928), 5.8. It weighed 4.6 g. This is the first record for the species from Durango and from the region between Arizona, Texas, Coahuila and Tamaulipas to the north and east (Hall and Kelson, Mammals of North America, 1959, p. 65) and Michoacán and Jalisco to the south (Jones, Alvarez and Lee, Univ. Kansas Publ., Mus. Nat. Hist., 14: 151, 1962). The nearest locality from which *N. crawfordi* has been recorded previously is 3 miles NW of Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila (Hall and Kelson, 1959), approximately 195 miles to the east-northeast. I follow Jones, Alvarez and Lee (1962) in separating *N. evotis* (Coues) from *N. crawfordi*.

Eutamias dorsalis dorsalis (Baird).—The cliff chipmunk, heretofore only known in México from extreme northwestern Durango, was taken on 14 July 13 miles S of Tepehuanes at 8,100 ft elevation, a place approximately 55 miles southward from Guanaceví (Baker and Greer, 1962: 83), the southernmost locality from where the species has been reported previously. This locality is on a mountain road which leads from Carreras, a small town on the railroad about 4 miles SE of Tepehuanes, to a mine called San Diego. On leaving Carreras (elevation 5,840 ft) the first cliff chipmunk was seen at 6,640 ft elevation at the lower edge of the juniper-manzanita-maguey association. Others were seen as we reached the first yellow pines at 7,600 ft elevation. At our camp 13 miles S of Tepehuanes we shot four specimens in rocky areas in yellow pine-oak-juniper woodland with grassy understory and numerous felled logs. Also shot was a pregnant female *Sciurus aberti durangi* Thomas; 13 *Peromyscus truei gentilis* Osgood were caught in live traps. Southward from this locality the montane habitat along the roadway became more mesic and at another camp 18 miles SSW of Tepehuanes at 8,200 ft, we saw and caught only Buller's chipmunk, *Eutamias bulleri durangae* Allen, as well as a greater variety of montane rodents typical of the higher parts of the Sierra Madre Occidental in Durango. Two adult male cliff chipmunks weighed 62.1 and 73.5 g, respectively; one adult female (not pregnant) weighed 74.9 g.

Perognathus hispidus paradoxus Merriam.—A hispid pocket mouse was taken for the first time in Durango on 10 July in a live trap set in grass in mesquite-catclaw-juniper association 7 miles NNE of Boquilla at 6,200 ft elevation. This record extends southward the previously known distribution of *P. h. paradoxus* from Santa Rosalía (= Ciudad Camargo), Chihuahua (Osgood, N. Amer. Fauna, 18: 45, 1900) approximately 100 miles. The record also reduces the hiatus somewhat between this northern subspecies and the southern *P. h. zacatecae* Osgood, currently known from no farther northwestward than western Zacatecas (Hall and Kelson, 1959: 496). The specimen (MSU 10284), a young female weighing 16.7 g, was taken in the same area as described above for *Notiosorex* and with the same mammalian associates.—ROLLIN H. BAKER, Michigan State University, East Lansing. Accepted 5 November 1965.

PREDATION BY *CITELLUS TRIDECIMLINEATUS* ON OTHER VERTEBRATES

Predation upon other vertebrates by 13-lined ground squirrels (*Citellus tridecemlineatus*) has been noted by Bailey (U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Ornith, Mamm. Bull., 4: 1893), Bailey (J. Mamm., 4: 129, 1923) and Green (J. Mamm., 6: 175, 1925). Of these workers, only