Private Journal
E.G. Goldman
Jan. 12, 1904 to
Aug. 3, 1904
Jan. 12, 1904.

Left Washington, D.C., at 7:15 P.M., by the
Atlantic R.R. for the city of Mexico.

About one inch of snow had fallen the
night before, but the 12th until late afternoon
was bright, warm and clear and the snow
melted rapidly. It was a gray evening at
least it looked gray to me after having bid
my wife and baby goodbye. The sky had
clouded over and it turned colder but the
air was still and gray cloudsls of gray smoke from the engine sometimes
hindered on the banks of the cuts the
railroad passes through, cutting over entirely
my views of the landscape. As I looked
at the landscape I thought how different
it was from the landscapes I should see
so soon. The ground utterly covered with
snow, the trees bare of leaves and the
dark palettes of evergreen forest would
contrast strongly against the sunny, although
ravine, dry landscapes of the desert. Unfor
tunately it was that the smaller
tracks were for the most part
snowed under. The water appeared
irregular patches to disappear and
reappear lower down. Shortly before
The page contains handwritten text which appears to be a journal entry. The text is not fully legible due to the handwriting style, but it discusses travel and weather conditions. Here are some excerpts and interpretations:

- The entry begins with a description of clouds and weather conditions during a journey.
- "X. 13. Cincinnati to St. Louis."
- The writer mentions the weather being "snowy" and "cloudy and cold." They note snow falling and describe the journey to St. Louis.
- "Jan. 14. Little Rock to Arkansas."
- The writer describes the weather as "clear and much warmer." They mention the landscape and terrain encountered on the train ride.
- The text continues with observations about the population and landscape of Arkansas, noting the prominence of "the principal crop."
City of Mexico.

When I got up we were not far from San Antonio where we soon arrived for breakfast and I had three hours in which to go up town and stretch my legs, I wandered about until train time in company with a Mr. F O. Stith of Mexico City. The morning was bright and warm enough so that we did not feel like wearing overcoats, the weather had been very dry and there were several inches of dust in the streets, Santa Fe was reached and we passed the Mexican customs house about 1 PM. The weather was warm enough to cause me to perspire, if he stirred about much in the train. The train stopped for supper at Lampazos.

Jan 16 La Ventura, longly junction.

When I awoke this morning the train was descending the ridge on which Lampazos is situated and in a short time we passed La Ventura. The train stopped for breakfast at Teocoric. The town can be seen from near the station, it is 2 1/2 leagues away in a canyon descending from the high but bare hills east of the railroad.

Gnats, tsetse, mosquitos and gnats were abundant all along the road today.
to a point near San Luis Potosí where the
barria appears to drop out while the mezquite
and "quesos" continue. The peppers begin
near San Luis Potosí. The "little rubber"
plant extends far south of San Luis Potosí
and is often found on rocky hills.

The hills near San Felipe and Dolores
were seen.

Rail reached González junction for supper.
A new broad gauge line has been built
which follows approximately the line of
the Mexican Central from González
junction to Miñes city. The old line
past Alamos is still operated as a
narrow gauge road.

Jan. 17, into Miñes.

Arrived here at 6:30 this morning and
found comfortable quarters at the Hotel
Gardn. As it was Sunday little was
accomplished but the markets were
visited in the morning and a specimen
"queso diago" and one of tule was
secured, and several other officials noted.

Most of the afternoon was spent knocking
around the city and listening to the
music in the zocalo or principal plaza
and I attended mass for a few minutes.
in the great cathedral. In the plaza and alameda, plants are blooming and
many strings appear to be nearly in full
leaf, and it is evident that the fruits
which seem at this season are not ripe.
It was interesting to watch again the
mixed crowds, ragged broken down—
looking beggars mingle freely in the
plaza with well-dressed people, I was
impressed with the number of people of
class and ages who appear to be
suffering from some infirmity.


II. Mexico. Early this morning I repeated
visited the two largest markets and
noted that at the largest one there
were 500 ducks offered for sale. There
were about one half turkeys and the
remainder were mainly chickens and
brown-winged Neat in about equal pro-
portions. All other species noted were
very scarce.

About 11 o'clock I called at the
American embassy and was given a
letter of introduction to Sr. Ignacio Muresp,
the minister of Relations Extranjeras, and
was promised a renewal of the circular.
letter we have carried so long, when I called in the afternoon, I had to wait a few minutes in an anteroom while my letter was taken to the minister. In a few minutes I was ushered through two rooms into a large chamber, elaborately furnished and ornamented in red and gold. The only picture in the room was a large one of President Diaz. In a few minutes the minister's secretary came and introduced himself and that since Marisal was very busy and that he had received instructions to round the letter I wished, the secretary is a nervous but very affable little little man and I soon explained what I wanted and left with the promise of a new letter by tomorrow.

Jan. 14. Remained in the city of Mexico. The promised letter from Mr. Marisal arrived this afternoon and I made preparations for leaving over the Mexican Railroad for Cordoba in the morning.

This afternoon I called on Dr. Howe here and secured some information regarding waterfowl in the valley and he told me that ducks are killed by thousands with.
Nootch along the road from Lecurba to Pera,:
Dipterocarpus
Eucalyptus terebinthus
Melaleuca macrantha
Heliocarpus torridus
Pineapples
Bananas
Coffee
Mistletoe
Rose fruit
Olive tree
Cecropia
Prunus thunbergii
Silk Cotton tree
Guava
Mamon
Piper (esp.)
Tree looking like tree-fern.
Lepal.
Persea ptilocarpa
Vitex agnus-castus
Pipra
Melastoma (pink fl.)
Cassias
Scheurletia cuneata
Sarmentia vocifera
Palm

Batteries used. The owners of batteries arrange
expenditure from the owners of land and
pay 60s. for each duck killed. The ducks
are retailed in the market at 18 to 37 s.
each.

Jan. 20. Lecurba, Vera Cruz.
Left the City of Mexico this morning
at 7 A.M. and arrived here at 4,15 P.M.
I have to remain overnight here and
shall continue on the morning by the
Madero and Pacifico R.R. toward the
Barrios of Tehuantepec.

It was a pleasure to come down again
by the mountain road. I had fine
views of the barracuda from the plains.
Cuba near Espantosa and San Aurelio.
Everything looked as it did the last time
I passed over the road.

Jan. 21, Pera, Vera Cruz.
Travelled from Lecurba, today by the Vera
Cruz and Pacifico R. R. Train goes very slowly
and we were all day on the road. Road dis-
cends gradually to the Papaloapan river.
After passing Motzongo the country becomes
more flat and the hills on either side
of the road lower. Gradually the hills
are left behind and the road descends slop
Cordoba to Peru.

Pimenta mot.,
Columbiana flavostria.
Royal Palm.

Los Naranjos.
At Hule.

a fairly level plain. Near Acasian, the
first grassy pastures were seen which
apparently mark the beginning of the Lower
Tropical which is much more thick than
the upper but still perhaps not thick
enough to be called And Tropical. The
area extending for a number of miles out
on either side of the Papaloapan river
is heavily forested, but the forest is some-
what different in character from that of the
Upper Tropical Belt.

At and near Cordoba the dew was very
heavy this morning and it was cool enough
to wear an overcoat.

West of the RR. at Marichapa are high hills
similar to those at Metzger's, covered with
patches of virgin forest.

Metzger's, 1500 ft., high, heavily forested,
hills near on both sides of the RR. An
American company has bought the hacienda
and is grading sugarcane,

Panama - 800 feet,
Acasian - 600 feet.

Panama is the headquarters of the
railroad company, altitude 400 feet. The
higher hills, undoubtedly covered with upper
Tropical vegetation appear to be about 20
Perez

Fagana gymnostoma
Drepanostoma voseifora
Drosophila
Drosophila
Myzopa sp., superciliosa,
Sambucus terepis,
Tales oponicus,
Lupinus
Diosesbus maculosus
Sta. Querencia,
Lepidoptera carniolica
Nymphs sp., maculifrons
Cephalochla
Lemurius agilis,
Drosophila robusta,
Sambucus nux-vomica,
Diosesbus ustata
Microwebspider
Lepidoptera
Myzopa sp., latimeri
Drosophila
Cephalochla amabilis
Podalia menthoni
Podalia atrepius
Podalia sternata
Myzopa sp., superciliosa
Podalia durbius

on the west of Sierra Blanca,
Los Pecolones - 350 feet,
El Pueblito - 350 feet. We crossed the Papalagoeo river at this point, which is somewhere between Repujon and Atiblan.

Jan. 22. Remain'd at Perez, waiting for the train to Sta. Querencia, which only goes 3 times a week.


Left Perez this morning about 4 A.M., and the train came very slowly, arriving here shortly after one o'clock. I found there will be no train for Lealtagoeales until day after tomorrow, so I have to remain here. This afternoon I went out with my shot gun and secured a few birds along the Jaltape or Valkape river here. The Jaltape is a branch of the Lealtagoeales river and is a large stream.

The road today led for a while across rather high lying grassy plains, but soon the land became rather swampy and heavily forested. It is evident that this region is Humid Tropical, a very
winter began blowing yesterday and continued all day today, with occasional very fine
rain.
Soda. Queretaro con.

Peripetastes cachinamus.
Typhlaspis enroscopap.
Oecophaga ruteola.
Empidonax flaviventris.
Hirundo grapi.
Rhinoceros appendiculatus.
" emberizus.
Fringilla novacanensis.
Minolta varia.
Colonia flaviventris.
Calothorax prandis.
Cetos mestenis.
Glaucidium furcigerum.
Hypothylacinus paludigaster.
Burmeisteri.
Myiophago plebeus.
Bremora emigrigare.
Taiga permannata.
Hylophanes somatostoma.
Hesperia pusilla.
Sciopygi.
Leptostigma abata.
Oecophaga subauricornis.
Cinclus macronyx.
Piaga.
Astrocygus.
Ampelis semirufus

Santa Feereta is the point where the
Vag. Cuyan and Pacific RR. reaches the
Almancan railroad. There is only a small
settlement but the place is quiet. I lay
one night on account of the railroad
men quartered here and the laborers
employed in the reconstruction of the
Almancan RR. The village is situated
on some well drained ground perhaps
50 feet above the river. The whole
country is low here but here and there
along the railroad are low elevations,
rising 50-100 above the general level.
Appropriately much of the country is
flooded during the rainy season.

Jan. 24. Remained at Santa
Queretaro as there will be no train until tomorrow
as rain all day and it did not go out.
Jan. 25. Remained at Santa
Queretaro until morning. The train left nearly seven
hours late so I did not arrive at Coatzacoalcos until
the morning of the 26th.

Most of the forenoon was spent in the woods, the
weather having partially cleared. A about 20 birds
were secured which I had to carry into Coatzacoalcos.

Arrived here about ten o'clock this morning.
I found that my bird roll which was checked
and placed on board the baggage car at Santa
Teresa, yesterday evening did not arrive and
am having it traced. The weather is rainy again.
The town does not appear to have changed so very
much since I was here last.

Jan. 24. Remained at boatshoekers

In the morning and evening I was out
along the shore and among the sand dunes
off to the left of the mouth of the river. I
found some changes since I last visited the
vicinity. I saw no trace of the old wreck
from which I used to go in fishing and knew
that a new wharf is being built out
parallel to the river course.

Sand dunes. Along the beach they are very
interesting. There is a broad line of them ex-
cluding all along the shore for some distance
north from the mouth of the river. This
sand in places probably 10 feet and are con-
stantly shifting and changing their contours.
Dunes on which vegetation has rooted and
are often covered with a layer of green
vegetation.

The sand beaches near the
mouth of the river are
constant
reminders of destruction and
reconstruction going on. Large dunes at some
distance from the beach are well covered
with rod and I could not help thinking...
After the beach is building up and extends out now much farther than formerly. The sea is shallow for considerable distance and there is line after line of breakers for perhaps a quarter of a mile.

The town has built up considerably since I was here and today I noticed two new houses in course of construction. There does not appear to be anything to cause any rapid growth hereafter. The headquarters of the railroad has been moved to Rincón Antonio's, just new construction work is going on at the post of Cebolla Camp. In spite of all the money that has been spent on the road it is still in very bad shape.

Jan. 28. Remained at least one day.

In the morning I went out hunting among the sand dunes along the beach again and secured some fine birds. Have been making preparations today for leaving tomorrow for Jaltipan.

Jan. 29. Left least one day at 12.20 P.M. and arrived at Jaltipan station about two o'clock. I expected to find a piece of baggage which had gone astray in Jaltipan but was disappointed. I found quarters in Jaltipan at the house of one Amin Gonzalez, said to be an old horse thief and bad man generally. I stayed
in the same room with several Americans who are visiting the Post and are out for a good time.

Jan. 30. Returned today to Laotzigalesse where I found my missing baggage had been forwarded. My room mate last night was too convivial a crowd to enable me much chance for sleep and about ten o'clock in the morning I got out and went to sleep in a hammock in another room. I shall have to remain in Laotzigalesse until Feb. 1st when the troop train will go out to Jaltipan.

Jan. 31. Remained at Laotzigalesse, there being no train until tomorrow.

Feb. 1. Returned in the afternoon on the local to Jaltipan where I arrived and got my baggage transferred by late evening.

Feb. 2. Spent in an unsuccessful hunt for quails. A few other birds were secured.

Feb. 3. A thorough search for quails was made, but over where the specimens I collected years ago were taken and elsewhere without result.

Feb. 4. It rained all day.
Today and little was accomplished. It has been another wetter almost without inter-
mission ever since I came down into the low country of Vera Cruz.

People in annual feast in honor of the
saint of the town, the Virgin de Santa Candelaria
is in progress. This feast lasts for ten or three
weeks and like most such affairs takes the
form of a sort of fair and many gambling
games are run. The saint was found on a
small hill near the town many years ago.

The people line are largely Hispanic although
several other tribes, speaking differing dialects
are represented. They all wear the "huipil"
or which of the Zapotec women and many
of them wear the brightly colored skirt,
inside of a long piece of hardened
clotl. The end of the edge of which comes
on the left hand side.

Feb. 5. Remaining at Canoea,

The weather cleared partially today and I suc-
ceded in getting some nature hunters started
after quails.

People: The fiesta is about over now but
there is still a good many people in town
and at night the gambling "juegos" and other
attractions present an animated scene. Tonight
I witnessed through the open door, the marriage of an American to a Native girl. The ceremony was the civil one and was interesting to me. The bride and groom appeared in the crowd in a half hour or more before the ceremony was performed. The bride was dressed in white, with a long bridal veil covering her completely. She sat quietly laughing and leaping with friends while the groom in a dress suit wandered about the room. When the time came for the ceremony the contracting parties were seated at a table and the marriage ceremony was read to them. Then came the signing of papers by the bride and groom and the signatures of witnesses. The ceremony took nearly half an hour and was punctuated by the ringing of a small bell, the reason for which I could not discover. After the ceremony the bride and groom were congratulated just as is customary in the U.S.

I returned to Jallipam carrying on a still unsuccessful search for quails.

Topography: The country at Jallipam is an undulating plain. The higher land is sandy and covered with a mingled growth of grass, grass oak, Melastomas, several species and lycopodium.
Phlemonia, 23
Sassafras, 19
Lupins, 16564

and other small trees and shrubs. The lower ground, usually along the many small streams which flow from springs leading in the sedens is often covered with fairly heavy forest. Sometimes the lower land is too marshy for forest to grow and open tracts occur, often 10-20 acres in extent on which swamp grasses grow, interrupted with shrubs which thrive in swampy land.

Feb. 7: Remained at Jaltipan, still hunting unsuccessfully for quails.
Feb. 8: Remained at Jaltipan.
Most of the day was spent making a final unsuccessful search for quails. In the afternoon I packed up and transferred baggage to station to be ready to take the train tomorrow morning for Nahuatocuita, it is difficult to understand why no quails can be found. But the people claim they are very scarce this year. Several hunters were offered a dollar each for the birds but none of them were able to find any.

Feb. 9: Crossed the estuaries and reached Dehuantique late after midnight, the train being about 7/2 hours late due to the engine truck getting off the track several times, and the refusal of the headlight to work, when lights out at Puebla Antojos. Two hours were
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locustidae g. atenuatus</th>
<th>a 10/4/33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melanurus s. polygrammus</td>
<td>a 10/4/18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natosoma obtusa</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euscelis macrurus</td>
<td>a 10/4/5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spilanthes amphiocarpa</td>
<td>r 10/4/30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pachypetalum</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalanchoë</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peckia aurora</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philodromus persimilis</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malica velata</td>
<td>a 10/4/17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myxarchus lineatus</td>
<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acantharetes</td>
<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thelepus</td>
<td>c 10/4/5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleptopus auratus</td>
<td>r 10/4/37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchondrus cecilicius</td>
<td>r 10/4/37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphyllia obliqua</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eurylyca</td>
<td>a</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myrmeleotus s. superciliosus</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachelophorus affinis</td>
<td>a 10/4/34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiidae cardinulae</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xiphidium</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tegule cuminisci</td>
<td>c</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

During three weeks with the headlight, at one point the engine truck jumped the track and ran for nearly 100 yards on the sleepers, breaking sleepers and cutting off the bolts connecting the ends of rails.

Road. Up as far as Pimenta Antonio where it becomes dark the forest is fairly heavy and it is probably near that point that the line separating the humid Tropical north slope of the isthmus from the Arid Tropical south slope will have to be drawn.

Plantations. Several of the wild cattle sugar and other plantations are situated on the railroad between Santa Anaica and Petapa and I had an opportunity to see what they look like. There are comfortable looking buildings in several places, and large clearings have been made but the crops make a very poor showing. Much of the cleared land is already mixed from lack of cultivation and has become "degraded." The sugarcane in several places has been planted on rolling country where it is practically impossible to use portable tramways for moving the cane and sugar refineries have been put up in places where the water supply is very scant. Some full grown cane was seen
which looks small and uninteresting. The rubber plantations are apparently not thriving. The plants in many places look stunted and the land is overgrown with weeds.

Feb. 10. Remained in Pendleton.

I had a slight stomach trouble which prevented my getting out until late afternoon.

Feb. 11. Remained in Pendleton.

Went out and secured a few birds. A sand storm began in the morning and the wind blew very hard all day. It is simply the fear a month later when it reaches this side of the Pacific.

Pendleton appears much as it did when I was here eight years ago, but many buildings have been cracked by the hard earthquake shock which occurred several years ago.

Small pot and yellow fever are said to be rather common here still, an American died of the former the day before I arrived.


Secured about fifteen birds. Made preparations in the afternoon to move up to San Germaino tomorrow. Weather is still as windy as yesterday.

Feb. 13. San Germaino. Cactacae came up here this morning and a few more I
Feb. 14. Started from San Ger-
monis on trip to Mompeta about 8 o'clock in the
evening. Brought a horse today and arranged for
a cart to carry my baggage. Received con-
 siderable assistance tonight from Don Francisco J.
Duena to whom I had been recommended by
Mr. Charles Arterbe an old acquaintance. He
lives in Tehuantepec. In the morning I was
out for a short time and secured game birds.
Feb. 15. Mompeta, Chapala.

Travelled slowly all night last night and arrived
here about 1 o'clock this morning. I was forced to
ride my horse nearly all night for he would not
lead behind the cart in which my bed had
been prepared. He kept pulling back and finally
refused to lead altogether and I would finally
throw myself and allow the horse to drag
him. Am obliged to remain here today to allow
the cart driver time to repair his cart. In the
afternoon I went out hunting but failed to
secure any game.

Road. Led from San Geromins in a
south-easterly direction past Fachilan which is
about 13 miles from San Jeronimos, about 17 miles
further to this place. The road follows the
Chiapas, con.

Johnston - Feb. 18

Chiapas. The town is a struggling one of about 400 or 500 people. The sea is only about a league away, so I am told. Near the town are points of rather large live palms.

Feb. 16. Remained at Chiapas unable
cart man to find a mule car for his cart. Much of
the day was spent in a fruitless search for mules.

Feb. 17. Road to Johnston. Baracoa
left Chiapas about 5 P.M. and travelled all night
west towards Johnston.

Feb. 18. Rose at Johnston. We arrived
here about 8:20 this morning having travelled all night.
It was pleasant to ride my horse all the way and get very
sleepy.

Road. Road led all the way over the level coast
plain, parts of which are covered with a vast Tropical
forest and parts of open country. The aspect character
of which I could not determine. The roar of the surf
on the beach could be heard a number of times.
Now, nearly bare hills successively as we
connected ridges were seen passed on both sides
of the road. The sky in general was perfectly
clear and the stars shining brightly. But at one
point far off over some mountains in the north
west a heavy thunder storm lasted for several
Johnstons.

Feb. 14. We reached Tapanza about 4 o'clock this morning and set out to its vicinity of Santa Esperanza as soon as I got some breakfast and took photographs of a very curious icy stone with Mr. Nelson and I walked the place nine years ago there were several plants which had then planted with one and restored in its growth and the other lying in the fork of the tree. The tree had grown and partially caloused when I found it during the nine years since it had passed the tree has enveloped the truck entirely and I looked several times before I was sure the rotten fragments induce by the wood of the tree. Returned to Tapanza in the afternoon and found that it would be responsible to set my
Feb. 20. Left Papara at 3 P.M. for Ruptta, and camped on the road after travelling about 12 miles.

Road led through country same general character (Arid Chap) except that there were some hills. In fact we entered the foothills of the mountain range here.

Feb. 21. Left camp on road at 3 A.M. and arrived at place called El Carrujal about 8 o'clock after travelling about 4 leagues, almost through the foothills. We crossed the line into the state of Chiapas about daylight. The line here is used to follow the top of a ridge.

El Carrujal is a small ranch on the coast road from Tepic to Ruptta about 25 miles S.7 P. Papara.

Feb. 25. Reached Ruptta about 9 A.M. I began feeling badly at Carrujal on the 22nd and at the time thought it was some stomach trouble. Since then I have realized that it is material fever that is the matter with me. Was sick all the way from Carrujal to Ruptta and
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 6</td>
<td>Remain at Rufta Gutierrez, sick with malaria. June.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 7</td>
<td>Remain at Rufta. In the afternoon I went out to the ranch belonging to Dr. Leiro Farrera, called el Zapotal, and set two traps for Pygmys. Did not have time for more.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 8</td>
<td>Remain at Rufta Gutierrez. In the morning I made another trip to the ranch of Dr. Leiro Farrera and secured specimens of a number of birds. Traps set last night contained only 2 Perumpens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar. 10</td>
<td>Remain at Rufta Gutierrez. I arranged for an outfit and made preparations for leaving for San Bartolome tomorrow. Mar. 11, el Faro, 16 00 H. Left Rufta Gutierrez, and travelled about 26 miles in a southeasterly course to ranch called el Faro. Road led about two leagues to a point on the Rio Chiaspas opposite the town of Chiaspas, and then continued up along the south side of the</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
river for several miles. Finally the road left the river and followed a branch stream for several miles and after crossing the latter led up through rolling hills to El Faro. There was no change in the general character of the country.


Left El Faro and continued about 26 miles in a southeasterly course to Hoda, J. San Antonio.

Road led through country of the same general character as that about Elita Gutierrez. The Rio Chiquito was crossed about noon, about 18 miles from El Faro, at a place called La Angostura. Here the river just above the frog passes through between two cliffs and is quite narrow. Here and elsewhere the river banks are covered with the characteristic arid tropical vegetation found all over the country. There is no belt of forest along the river at any point I have seen.


Left San Antonio and continued about 15 miles in a generally south westerly course to San Bartolome.

Road ascended gradually until near the town where where there is a short but rather steep climb up to the town situated on the slope of a high hill. The country today was more open - frequently there were ex-
Heterogynus

Runche

Kasicia

Pinn (various sp.)

Palo del Brasil

Pechote

Bullion (blind)

Cerula (cultivated)

Mezquite

Antrolobium

Aristotia cujete

Guama quagua

Jacañutia aguana

Snuffy-leaved Sonora tree

Propne chalybea

Paulo spardinus

Zunidura rascoura

Protoge eulicostros

Hymenoballia passerina

Scardafella inca

Minimus g. zụnutulculus

Melanopus s. frontalis (Chiro)

Mymarhynchos pitáqua

linear shrubbery of property open grazey country. It is still typical Sonora and Tropical.
Puesta Extremas to El Paso, etc.

Mar. 11

Mouton muttaj
Falco cela
Muscus ernestus
Canthus atrata
Canthus anna
Majoretta s. supereilius
Pilagrus divesinus
Cricetus mexicanus
Delinus gularius
Merula p. tamouphus
Momots m. saturatus
Nepia
Hanceilina ferrugina
Ceromur petzi
Polyborus chironow

El Faro to San Antonio

Mar. 12

Rosina
Racina gossneri
Lentrobolus
Chiseinctus cupit
Prickly leafed Sonora tree
Lettuce (cultivated)
Wild Cineapple (tall sp. with fruit in masses)
Jacaranda mexicana
Ríos, Málba
Rosa Morada
El Faro de San Antonio, con,
Mar. 12.
Cabo del Brasil
Rancher

Propte echolota
Melanopsis s. frontalis
Myugelatus s. exsurgens
Pilanquis robustus
Sardafilla rica
Megarhynchos pitygrus
Bastardus aura
Lampona l. vivida
Helminthus zalaris

... ? Pustulatus?
Hyracmys
Foloe spanarius
Tellus pitygris?

Zinciduna inersa
Colubra Flavirnitus
Artius poliscopele
Elearaba Adhemarimus Dietrichus, alcabari
Verrea y lagula
Monotre m. victorius
Hugo Riono Thyrophilus fluviorum
Realceita
Ziga...
Al Pano to San Antonio, conv.
Mar. 12
Artemisios encaustica
Aricia heteromia
V. r. eblana
Artemisios chiapensis
Melopedia lineoptera
San Antonio to San Bartolome
Mar. 13
West coast line
Racne
Rejones
Cintarobin
Rocheta
Pines (and sp.)
Brickly leaved Sonora bro.
Artemisios e.chiapensis
Piña
Eucalyptus
Mimos g. guatimala
Pyramus
Heslotro atreipus
Monotis m. eulamia
Morocoecus Diplopterus morocecyx
Scorcuta affinis
Melopedia lineoptera.

Remained at San Bartolomé. Part of the day was spent in exploring the neighborhood. A good series of quails was secured.
San Bartolome, con.

Cucurbita
Cotton (cultivated)
Peach, Prickly Pear
Zapote, Mamay
Zapote, Chico
Mango
Kanche
Boston Coast hick
Pain, Bruck vine
Mar. 15-17.

Remained at San Bartolome, doing general collecting in the immediate vicinity of the town. Most of the work so far has been done on the slopes of the high hill just behind the town.

Mar. 18.

Remained at San Bartolome, still hoping and hunting birds along the slopes of the high hill behind the town.


Remained working at San Bartolome, about yesterday and today I have been doing general hoping and bird hunting along the slopes of the high hill behind the town.

Mar. 21.

Remained at San Bartolome. In the afternoon I went north to the top of the high hill behind the town and between the Cropo Chalchapa which line about large loose rocks mainly. The cliffs are of nearly solid conglomerates and dot furnish very suitable shelter.

Mar. 22.

Remained at San Bartolome. This morning I went to the top of the high hill back of the town and found the altitude by my aneroid to be
Hemostus g. giganteus, San Bartolome', con
Vaccinium affinis
Smyrnium auctore
Saltator atripectus
Lupinus glaberis
Cicerba auctore
Arctostaphylos, auctore
Salvia xerophylla
Euphorbia xerophylla
Aster auctore
Kochia scoparia
Centaurea auctore
Artemisia frigida
Poterium auctore

Mar. 19
[Notes about various plants and observations]

Mar. 23
Remained at San Bartolome'. Am still working near the tops of the high hill behind
the town. A break in the hill on the northwest
side, and there are cliffs along the sides,
and there are cliffs above but they are
nearly solid conglomerate and do not
furnish much shelter for such animals as
rabbits. A few rat signs were found around
loose boulders usually above the tops of
the cliffs but I had had poor success
in trapping rats.

Mar. 24
Remained at San Bartolome'. A last trip up
on the high hill was made the morning of
the 24th. Part of the remainder of the day
was spent in unsuccessful efforts to secure an
outfit to take me to temustan. On the 25th
an outfit was secured and preparations made
for leaving.

Mar. 26
Leantob, Chipes, 5:30 A.M.
Left San Bartolome for temustan at 7 A.M.
and arrived at Leantob about 9 o'clock. Diet was
relished about 8 leagues in that last day of
road descended gradually into the valley.
of the Rio Plano which was crossed at an
altitude of 2,100 ft. As far as the river, a
distance of about 3 leagues from San Bartolomé,
the country does not change in character, the
dry, leafless, woods being the only forest and there
are extensive open areas. From the Rio Plano

to Sojotitán a distance of 3 leagues the
road ascends gradually, the altitude at the
latter place being 2,000 ft. Water is very abundant,
there being good sized streams at short
intervals. The formation is limestone, the fertile
soil and very large springs are abundant. From Sojotitán the road ascends
steadily, and in places rather steeply to
the ravine of Leánjó. There was practically
no change in the general character of the
vegetation until an altitude of 4,000 ft. was
reached when oaks suddenly became
abundant and formed almost the entire
forest. Where the slopes were steep,
a number of typically tropical species entered
up to about 6,000 ft. Where a
number of new species of trees and shrubs
became evident and replaced them. From
Soyolitán up to Leánjó the county, while
and tropical shows the effects of the more
abundant rainfall and the woods are

The plants are below:

San Bartolomé to Leánjó, mailed in proper
place.

San Bartolomé, tree, 6,000 ft.
Madura, 5,000 ft.
Palm, 5,000 ft.
Yellow Palm, 6,000 ft.

* San Bartolomé to Leánjó, mailed in proper

place.

San Bartolomé, tree, 6,000 ft.
Madura, 5,000 ft.
Palm, 5,000 ft.
Yellow Palm, 6,000 ft.

* San Bartolomé to Leánjó, mailed in proper
Leves (east)
Coyote

Leaves

Barbados

Naples

Tigermos

The slope facing leoncitar in is covered with
brown but unbroken, solid lignan, this is little soil of and the forest is
monotonous and much less luxuriant than

Leaves is situated on the south-eastern slope of a ridge 6300 ft. high. Lakes are
the most abundant species in the immediate

Mar. 27, leoncitar, S.M. of 355.

Left leoncitar at 0.30 and arrived at leoncitar
about noon. Distance travelled 6 leagues in
south-easterly course.

Road led directly upward to an altitude
of about 6200 ft., and continued at about
this altitude for a number of miles. The
highest point crossed was 6300 ft. high
according to sound. The top of this
mountain ridge is undulating but not
so very rough. The higher ridges are covered
with fairly heavy and quite human forest,
mainly of oaks with juniper trees. From the ridge the road descends rapidly
to leoncitar situated at the base of the slope.

The slope facing leoncitar is covered with
brown but unbroken, solid lignan, this is little soil of and the forest is
monotonous and much less luxuriant than
on the Leanto* slope,
Mar. 28.
Remained at Comitán, called on the judge
Pouletis and went out with a soldier for
guide, to a ranch about 2 miles from town
to shoot birds. The ranch is situated in a
low and marshy marshy part of the valley
and I found Quail, Meadowlarks, and
Redwing Blackbirds.
Mar. 29.
The afternoon was spent at the ranch be-
longing to the judge Pouletis, hunting quails
principally but a number of other birds were
also secured. The afternoon was spent working
on specimens.
Mar. 30.
Aving birds.
Hunted quails in the morning and made
up specimens in the afternoon.
Mar. 31.
Still hunting quails. Secured four from this
farm.
Apr. 1-2.
Remained at Comitán. On latter date made
a trip in the afternoon to place where capybas
are said to occur, but found no signs of them
at Comitán. The town is situated on a sort
of kame of solid limestone on side of a
valley 6 or 7 leagues long by from 1-2 leagues broad. Much of the valley is open and
prairie, but pine woods extend down into it in some places. As a rule

the hills bordering the valley are of nearly
solid limestone and are covered with

scrubby growths of oaks and other trees

and shrubs. In the bottom of the valley

there is some very good land where

crops of sugarcane, corn and beans

are cultivated.

Apr. 3 remained at Leonitán.

The entire day was spent on a trip of leagues

up a canyon down which the small stream

passing Leonitán, called the Rio Grande

Glowns. Made the trip with a native. We

saw the head of the stream and after crossing

a low divide came to a small lake —

a lake about a mile in length and about

470 yards across. I did not have my

aniseed, but guessed the altitude to be about 5,800 ft.

Near the lake are limited areas on which

corn is cultivated. The lake is called the

"Laguna de Fuquajacal." It is surrounded by

halos rising in some places probably over

2000 ft. higher. The lower slopes are cov-

ered mainly by a native dry oak forest.
I

Mictlan, con.

Apr. 9 con.

11th Day.

11th Day.

11th Day.

11th Day.

11th Day.

with a few oak pines scattered through. Pines are more abundant on the higher slopes.

Apr. 11.

Remained at Mictlan making up specimens collected yesterday and preparing for a flying trip to San Cristobal to secure more funds.

Apr. 6.

Left Mictlan early in the morning with a party of miners who were on their way to Taxcoes, and stopped for the night at Al Carmen, a ranch about half a league from Tepitica. Distance travelled, 14 leagues.

Apr. 8.

Continued on 8 leagues today and reached San Cristobal about noon.

Apr. 7.

Remained in San Cristobal to rest my horse and to finish business.

Apr. 8.

All Carmen near.

Returned from San Cristobal to Tepitica, 8 leagues.

Apr. 9.

Returned today from Al Carmen to Mictlan.

Apr. 10-12.

Spent working at Mictlan. On the 11th a large set of hojas was put out for Prompeons in the canals at the head...
San Vincenzo.

* Coyote (Canis latrans)
* Bobcat (Lynx rufus)
* Peccary (Tayassu tajacu)
* Pecary (Tayassu tajacu)
* Matka (Cynomys ludovicianus)
* Peccary (Tayassu tajacu)
* Matka (Cynomys ludovicianus)
* Pecary (Tayassu tajacu)
* Matka (Cynomys ludovicianus)

Of the valley, to secure the species living among the lower oak woods at about 5,000 ft. altitude, a good series of 16 specimens was secured.

Apr. 13-14

Remained at Leonilla, weather rainy. It behaved much like a monsoon with occasional heavy showers.

Apr. 15

Left Leonilla and travelled with one pack mule and a powder, 12 leagues to San Vincenzo. The entire day was spent on the road.

Road. As far as the road of Juncard (6 leagues) the road followed along the nearly level, undulating bottoms of the valley of Leonilla. At Juncard the road turned up into the hills, crossed a low divide, perhaps 200 ft. higher than the valley and continued for several miles through ravine and humble hills, facing north by west. The road then began to ascend toward San Vincenzo, where the altitude is only about 4,000 ft. It was stony and rugged through all the way from Juncard.

Apr. 16

Remained at San Vincenzo. Most of the day was spent in hanging out personal baits in various directions for coyotes. Early this morning I must down the slope a short dis-
line—perhaps two miles, and found that the
country changes rapidly in character and very
quickly becomes Tropical.

Apr. 17.

Remained at San Vicente. The day was spent in
looking after poisoned coyote baits and in collection
of birds.

Apr. 18-19. San Vicente.

Still looking after poisoned coyote baits. Last
night we had the entrails nearly eaten probably
by a mountain lion.

Apr. 20. San Vicente.

No coyote as yet. In the afternoon I went
down the slope about 3 miles to a ranch called
San Antonio and hung a poisoned sheep in a new
place. In the morning I went up to San Jose, the
ranch just above here and put out poison eels,
from a point quite in the background.
The slope down is so far as I could see does not
apparently change in character.

Apr. 21-26.

Remained at San Vicente. One coyote was
finally poisoned. It ate a large quantity of the
poisoned meat, in fact ate the bones and bones
part of the back from a hanging sheep and died
among the rocks about 100 yards from the place.

On the 26th I went with Mr. Dunnington to visit
the owner of theada. Of San Vicente to the.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 16</td>
<td>San Vicente.</td>
<td>sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>107.18, 107.95, 107.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>patojone, 107.46, 107.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>San Ignacio de Loyola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>107.06, 107.06, 107.49</td>
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<tr>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>atop 5500 ft., and down to Juncana at 5200 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>and along the Valley of Comitan. Ascending gradually to the town at about 5500 ft. The hills near Juncana are covered with forest mainly composed of several kinds of trees covered with great quantities of loose Spanish moss and other Vinetes. The large cypress found down as far as San Vicente was the only one seen, but the rounded cone species occurs in the Valley of Comitan. I found on ascending the oak covered ridge near Juncana that heavy rains had occurred and in the Valley of Comitan the country was much greener than when I left. San Vicente has a much dryer climate than the Valley of Comitan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 28-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remain at Comitan on the 29th. Prepare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thus

Rhus (ribbed seed)

Quercus (cow. sp.)

Jujube

Leop (green)

Mamelote

San pedro thorny

Populus

Plenty lived here even at leangob

Pinus (cone)

" (rounded cone)

Membillito

Deltus magari

Ceratophyllum caleoicas

Polybosos cherwell

Mimus

Guariae esculia

Dendrovia sanguina

Melanopsis orlina

Melanopsis of viriatis

Chang impolita

Fuchsia yomatis

Euphoroba ransonera

Rhopalos maculatus

Stelastes cory

Solanum linei

Laurelianae

San Nicole to leonita.

894

895

10735

10744

10740

10748

10751

10663

894

Juncana.

10751

10663

Remains were made for making a trip to the

price of leangob.

Junc. 30. leangob. Shellby.

Sift leonita and travelled 6 leagues in

a southeasterly direction to the Pile of leangob.

My principal object in coming to leangob is to

try to secure specimens of the quinua found

here and other of the deer.

Road led from leonita up the slope by the

tame route followed when I went from San

Baratoni to leonita over a month ago. This

steeply slope, facing the valley of leonita is not

so well timbered as the slope facing leangob.

From leonita the road ascends rather rapidly

to an altitude of about 6700 ft. and then

faltles along a sort of undulating moor

and descends gradually to leangob. Hardy

rains have occurred recently and the ground

is green and green and the trees are now

growing rapidly.

May 1

Remain at leangob. In the morning I

shot a few quails and tried to get hunting

started after deer and other game. In the

afternoon I put out a set of traps and in

the evening hunted partridges in the oak

woods at about 5500 ft. They were heard
Leomitan to Leajob, Apr. 30

Prunus (wild cherry)

teak tree

"sitak"

teachia

Trilobed-seeded tree

Third saw at 400 Reys

Acacia-like tree

Moundillita

Mahroto

Samhuanu

Blackberry

Anna

cedar

Broadleaved cone pine

Tezal...

Mecystera

Cephalanthera

Helenium

Tayanaanta

Meraa gramj

.. (Rue)

Melanopus Formaximus

Apheleia caffer

Aphelema

Deer

June

6200 ft.

793

854

901

705

716

836

826

829

846

845

10747

Calling and I got quite near one when it probably heard me and stopped calling.

May. 7

At Leajob. A fairly good catch of small mammals was made last night. Today I went with the administrator two leagues down the slope on a hunting trip and secured a viverrine and a couple of Myosotis. Both species were secured near the upper edge of the dry tropical, among the lower rocks. The country below here is very much greener than when I passed through over a month ago. Abundant rains have secured and the trees are growing fast but very few are as yet in flower.

May. 3

At Leajob. A hunt for hares was made today but failed to secure any.

May. 4. Leomitan, Chapas.

Returned today from Leajob to Leomitan. On the way a couple of hours was spent in the forest above Leajob at about 5600 ft. altitude and a number of birds secured, including blue chloemires.

May 5-6

At Leomitan. On the 6th preparations were made for starting on the return trip by way of...
Left Ewopan and travelled 3 leagues to a ranch called Yerba Buena on the road to San Cristobal. I stopped here to secure specimens of the deer found in the highlands.
Road today ascended gradually all the way.
Yerba Buena is I think well within the Upper austral zone. The road follows most of the way along fairly level level country, forested on each side by mountains rising one or two thousand feet higher. The woodland country is forested, but along the road most of the larger trees have been cut.
Leaves
Dewlaps (or spat)
Shrub (fruits and seeds)
Rhizus
Santana
Mudlits
Anona
Banana
Agave
Palm (smooth leaf tree)
Axecia (like tree)
Sitch
June 6th, 1866.

To Mr. A. L. Mayer.

San Francisco to Yuba River.

Granville

20 miles

half day.

GIANT PINE

2000 feet high.

20 miles.

The road is

rough.

The road is

closed.

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closed.
Tropica. (Yerba Buena 20 mi S.E.)

May 8
At Yerba Buena. Today a "corrida" for deer was made but none were found. The forest here is different in character from the forest near San Francisco and I am quite sure is Upper Austral. Several pines enter and all appear to be different.

May 9
At Yerba Buena. Another deer hunt and another failure. I was up today through the forest on the tops of some of the highest hills where the altitude is about 800 ft. The view on the north slopes near the summit are loaded with Pinnaceas but no Spanish Moss was seen. The climate is pretty warm, certainly much more so than the lower and more southerly slopes.

May 10
At Yerba Buena, a female deer was brought in by a native hunter but I am still short a good buck.

May 11
At Yerba Buena. Still hunting for deer.

May 12
At Yerba Buena. A young buck was brought in today by a native hunter.

May 13
At Yerba Buena. Still no big barks have been found as after spending about a week here I have decided to leave tomorrow. For Atzala,

El camino real (628 23) May 14, Lepesca, Xihapa,

Left Yerba Buena, about 10 m. S. E. of Lepesca at 11° 44' and arrived at El Carmen, near Lepesca at 5.30. Distance travelled 5 leagues in a N. W. course.

Road led from Yerba Buena slanting down hill into the valley of Lepesca, the drainage from which enters the Rio Blanco, a good sized stream crossed on the way from San Bartolome to El Carmen. The altitude at Lepesca is about 3700 ft. Soon after leaving Yerba Buena I entered what appears to be a portion of the country again and this includes the valley of Lepesca. The valley is largely occupied by wheat fields now nearly ready to cut. Shortly before reaching El Carmen I passed through the town of Lepesca where the people are all Kamulas and speak a language said to not be spoken elsewhere. This is said to be a dialect of the Zetel spoken by the Kamulas, Zepilates and Tzeltalas.
Gerba Brevia to El Carmen.

May 14

Chrotopus concius
Aphlocoma unicolor
Pachydytes gratus
Bellidotus a. assembus
Lecternus milpomine
Astragalium p. nap
Lectinus s. marinus

Pinus (rounded cone)
... (long " )
Banjo tree
Melobrilla
Azona (cordean sp)
Lalana (w. fls)
... (red " )

Wheat
Sambucus
Perrina: leafed tree
Lecanii
Fos. Rupes Akret
Arcturus

Town Austral

971

Town Austral

977

974

976
El Carmen (near Tepic) to San Cristobal.

May 15, San Cristobal, Chiapas.

Left El Carmen this morning and travelled nine leagues, arriving at San Cristobal about 4 P.M.

Road led through the town of Tepic a about half a league after leaving El Carmen, and continued for perhaps two miles through the level valley. From the valley a steep ascent led up to the higher country—above 7,000 ft., slightly ascending or descending, but always above 7,000 the road continues through mountain country until the top of the slope leading down into the valley of San Cristobal is reached. The road descends rapidly along a dry arroyo and after reaching the mouth, strikes across the fairly level valley to the town. Som after starting down the slope the “pantanal” can be seen but the town is hidden by an intervening hill.

May 16, Nuera Colorado, Chiapas.

Left San Cristobal rather late for it was wished to go to the C.S. and early in the afternoon it began to rain so that we only made 5 leagues.

Road led from San Cristobal out of the valley and across a ridge about 7,000 ft. high and then steadily down hill to Nuera Colorado, situated among sugarcane fields and banana...
Al Carmen (near Popocatépetl) to San Cristóbal con.
May, 15

\{ 6100 - 6800 ft. \} Leading out of Popocatépetl Volcano

San Cristóbal

\{ 6800 - 7700 ft. \}
Upper Volcano

San Cristóbal

plantations at about 5000 ft. altitude. The small inland town of Zinacantán was passed at about 6900 ft. All along the road today most of the original forest has been cut off, and the character of the country considerably changed thirty and some times much so.

San Cristóbal to Nueva Colorado
May, 16

\{ 7800 ft. \}

Nueva Colorado

San Cristóbal to Zinacantán

\{ 6900 ft. \}

Zinacantán to Nueva Colorado

\{ 5800 ft. \}

Nueva Colorado (alt. 7000 ft.) & Platanus (alt. 913)
San Aristotele to Rivera Colorado, con.
May 16.
Sanjungis migratorius
Aquidens stenops
Corythosaurus falconii
Dolbena

Rivera Colorado to Chiepca.
May 17.
Corythosaurus stenops
Aquilurus leblanci
Punio (pointed cone)
Madoreo
Soxenus
Streptosuchus
Allosaurus
Tyrannosaurus
Stigeceras (open sea country, riparian)
Log ropes
Corythosaurus (pointed cone)
Corythosaurus (along stream)
Barbados
Suehleria
Corythosaurus
Corythosaurus (open sea country, riparian)
Acmeosuchus
Soxenus
Tyrannosaurus

May 17, Chiepca, Chiepces.
Left Rivera Colorado about 7 a.m., and arrived at Chiepca late in the afternoon having traveled about 16 leagues.

Road today led down hill most of the way. Chiepca was passed about noon, 12 a point a short distance below Chiepca which was passed about 2 p.m., the country was prairie, and at this point reached a steep slope hundreds down into the Chiepces valley. The tops of this slope commands a fine view of the valley spread out like a panorama below, and of the mountains along the south side which look pretty high. A short distance below Rivera Colorado the higher mountains are left behind and the country becomes very much dryer.

I left Chiapa early this morning and was considerably delayed in crossing the Chiapas river, so that I did not reach Ripeta until after noon. Dist. travelled, three leagues. Road led from Chiapa, situated at about 1800 ft., on the Chiapas river, up a gradual slope to Ripeta Gutiérrez where the altitude is about 1900 ft.

May 19th

Arrived in Ripeta, a rainy day spent in doing odd jobs.

May 20.

Nearly the entire day was spent cutting and setting traps at El Zapote, a ranch about a league from town, belonging to Don Telesco Ferrer. There are many zapotes and many trees on the place and the latter are just now ripening their fruit in large quantities.

May 21-24.

At Ripeta, trapping in vain for Pymolys without success.

May 25-27

Spent mostly in trapping for Pymolys at Ripeta. One was finally secured and final preparations made on the 27th and my baggage started by freight cart for Malal.
Marta Gutierrez.

Heteroceomys
Peromyscus
Hemionus
Cynosurus
Didelphis
Adocilus
Zipita Gutierrez

Eucarone
Palo del Brasil.
Arecia farmiciana.
Guarumo
Mango
Chico zapote
Zapote mamay.
Arecia - like are.
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May 28. Cal Aspínal, Chichas. Left Puitsa Valley this morning and soon overtook freight carts which left last night. We were considerably delayed today by a heavy rain storm which lasted several hours and made the road very heavy so that the carts made very slow progress. I went ahead to Aspínal, leaving the carts to come on and go ahead during the night. Cal Aspínal is about 8 leagues from Puitsa.

May 29. Petapa, Chichas. Carts make very slow progress today and I was checked in the afternoon leaving them to follow. The distance covered today was only about 4 leagues. From Puitsa the road ascends steadily nearly all the way to Petapa where an altitude of 3200 ft. is reached and a sharp descent leads down into the valley of Jiguipulas. The country is of limestone formation as far as Petapa, which it changes to a sandstone or granite, and there is a change in the character of the vegetation. The granite-covered hills are less heavily forested.

May 30. Jiguipulas, Chichas. Still making very slow progress on account of mud. Today it rained very hard for several hours. But about four leagues more covered
El lẽ to Petapa, May 29.
(May 2700 - 3200 ft.)

Petapa de Jiquipiles, May 30
Cantuaria
Cantuaria
Corallina

Jiquipiles to La Razon, May 31

Road led from Petapa down a steep slope into the valley of Jiquipiles at 1900 ft., and followed along the undulating bosque to the town, situated on the river of Jiquipiles, a broad shallow stream flowing through the valley between low banks. Jiquipiles is a small town, situated about 8 leagues southeast of Zoatapala which is the head of the district. Southeast of Jiquipiles, steep, bare granite hills rise precipitously above the valley.

May 31. Hdt. La Razon, Chiapas.
We made about 8 leagues today from Jiquipiles to Hdt. La Razon.

Road ascended gradually along the undulating bosque of the valley.

Hdt. La Razon is a large píeca situated in the valley of Zoatapala which is in the immediate vicinity of Jiquipiles. The Valley of Jiquipiles, and especially its bosque, is richly clothed with a cloud forest of majestic trees of the species of magnifices, including the Ancistrocladus. The village of Zoatapala is situated at La Razon, 2700 ft.

June 1. Mexala, Chiapas.
First to La Razon and travelled 8 leagues to Mexala.

Road ascended gradually, still through the Valley of Zoatapala to Mexala, situated near the extreme head of the valley.
June 2. El Carrizal, Chieapas.

Left Mescalapa and traveled about nine leagues in a southwesterly direction to El Carrizal, situated near the base of the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre.

Road led steadily up hill today. For about four leagues where at 2,800 ft. it crossed the highest ridge through a pass and immediately began the descent of the Pacific slope. The slope is very steep, but a fine wagon road winds back and forth at a grade almost slight enough for a railroad. Although pines and oaks begin at 2,400 ft. on the Chieapas valley side and the pines drop down to 1,700 ft. on the Pacific slope the range at this point can scarcely be called anything but a high Tropical. The Pines and oaks constitute almost the only forest except along the streams where there is a dense growth composed of many tropical species. The range of the Pines was passed just before reaching the summit.

June 3. Mona, Chieapas.

Left El Carrizal at 4:30 A.M. and stopped at 9:30 at Jalisco, a station on the new railroad. The heat seemed very great and my horse was covered with perspiration. At 2:00 P.M. I started on and reached Mona in the evening having traveled about 10 leagues.
El carragal to Donata. June 3.

Big Malva
Bolbtworm
Laccen Farnesia
W. coast bit
Hancha

Ptilium Plagitala
Glycosus
Larciv endematism (cardamum melanetinum)
Gytheogyala isleirostris
Polystem d'hering
Rhyolotus d. hypophysef
Talbotia d. ethemins
Milasethus
Tymolothus (banked)

June 4–5

And walking down a short distance to the edge of the coast plain and then followed along the higher part of the plain, keeping always near the base of the hills to the town. The forest along the road is mainly open and most grassy areas occur, but along streams heavy forest occurs. Hancha and the west coast tree grow abundantly throughout the grassy plain, but do not grow along the river bottoms.

June 4–5

At Donata awaiting arrival of outfit from Incaite. On the latter date the carts arrived and preparations were made for leaving on a trip to Pinamonte for mail, money etc.


Left Donata in the afternoon and traveled by train 8 leagues to Jalielies where I was obliged to stop for the night.

June 7th.

At Jalielies. There was no train out today so I had to remain here.

June 8th. San Germanio. Casapa

Left Jalielies early and spent the entire day on the road and arrived late in the evening. Found everything shut up except a saloon and had difficulty in finding quarters.
Jalisco to San Gerónimo.
June 18th

Alecrin

was finally given a cot in a room in the rear of the saloon which contained three other cots.

Road today led all the way up along the level coast and plain--now largely overflowed, owing to very heavy rains. A considerable change in the character of the vegetation was noticed, toward San Gerónimo the tall cereus becomes abundant and palo verde trees are common. The fig tree so common near Poma de Oro becomes much less abundant.

June 9th, Dulnantique, Casas.

Left San Gerónimo in the evening and arrived at Dulnantique about dusk.

This morning at San Gerónimo I discovered there was a yellow fever fever patient in the next room and learned that an epidemic has broken out on the Uzbekus during the last few days. The Uzbekus has not been free from fever at any time for several years but is always worse at the beginning of the rainy season.

June 10th.

At Dulnantique. Remain here today attending to necessary business. It rained most of the day.

Last night I was surprised to find young Thistleth here.
June 11. San Yeronimo, Cazac.

Returned here this morning in order to take advantage of the first train for Donela. I found there were two new cases of fever here and there are now nine or ten cases near the railroad station alone.

June 12.

At San Yeronimo. No train out today.

June 13. Jalisco, Chiapas

Left San Yeronimo this morning and spent several hours at Union Station, a good sized town about 9 leagues from San Yeronimo. Arrived at jalisco late in the evening. During the day I developed another attack of malaria, fever and arrived at Jalisco wondering whether it was malaria or yellow variety.


The bridges between Jalisco and Donela have been damaged so much by recent rains that trains cannot pass over them and today I came on here after my outfit with a pack car the boys were kind enough to loan me. Arrived here in three hours.

That night I tossed about nearly all night with fever and was greatly annoyed by mosquitoes. This morning my fever was gone but my tongue was heavily coated and I began taking quinine and other medicine.
June 19

San Francisco

June 20

San Francisco.

June 15 at Jalisco, Chihuahua.

Returned here today and learned that there will be no train at least until tomorrow. No train but do not feel at all well.

June 16, 17

At Jalisco. No train out today.

June 18 San Francisco, California.

Left Jalisco, Chihuahua and travelled up the Pan American R.R. to San Francisco where I was stopped & stayed for the night.

June 19 Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Left San Francisco and reached Santa Fe, New Mexico in the afternoon. Have to stop over here until tomorrow.

June 20, 1495

Left Santa Fe, New Mexico in the morning for Cordoba, by the Santa Fe & Pacific R.R.

June 21 Playa del Rey.

Arrived here this morning and in the evening started on towards Cordoba.

June 22, 1495, City of Mendoza.

Arrived in Cordoba about 3 P.M. and at 9 A.M. took train on Mendoza R.R. for the City of Mendoza where I arrived about 10 P.M.
June 26.

A trip was made today to the great marsh near Elopulapa, but very few birds were found.

Road led out of the city by the horse car line from Elopulapa to Miguelon, where I left the horse car and followed by foot up the canal toward Lake Chile.

The great marsh begins just above a place called Mas Arriba, a few miles above Miguelon. The marsh is hundreds of acres in extent and is now filled with lilies, flags, and large marsh grasses. In most places the water is shallow enough so that I could wade about in water less than knee deep, and here and there there are deep canals.

At lake Puparo, on the latter date a trip was made out to the marshy lands and chimapos (floating gardens) near Elopulapo, and most of the day spent collecting birds there.

From Elopulapo a horse car line which leads for several miles down along the Rio Canal to Elopulapo, while I secured a boat and proceeded the canals and swamps for several miles beyond Elopulapo.

June 26.

The bird leaving June delayed.

At lake Puparo, on the latter date a trip was made out to the marshy lands and chimapos.
and masses of floating vegetation which will bear our weight, but underneath the water and mine is very deep.

June 27.
At city of Mexico. Most of the day was spent in making up supplies.

June 28 - 29.
At city of Mexico. Preparing to leave for Yerena.

June 30.
I went to the R.R. station to take the train this afternoon, but the trampas did fail to get my baggage to the train until it was too late, as I was obliged to remain another day.

July 1.
Yerena, Mexico.
I left the city of Mexico at 6:30 and arrived here 7 and 10 A.M.

Road led out of the valley of Mexico and across the summit of the Sierra de las Cruces near Salinas, turned down in the valley of Puebla in which Yerena is situated. There is no way except anywhere along the line of the R.R. at Yerena. I am at the end of the line and found in the valley of Yerena horses for up toward the top of the range, on the summit small. This seems to be the most common thing, Yerena is situated in the bottom of the
At Lerna. A trip was made out into a large
marsh and several nests were found and a
number of birds secured for specimens.

The little, sharp, proud cause made
very well the thick marsh vegetation.

July 3.

At Lerna. Another trip out into the
marsh today and a number of birds and
eggs secured.
At Fermi. Most of the day was spent in the marsh, and more birds and eggs were found.

July 6.

At Fermi. A trip was made to the marsh about 4 miles west of Fermi where the small gulls were found. I saw a few of the birds and had a chance to observe something of their habits but was soon requested to leave as the marsh belonged to an halconero and the only one who could give permission to hunt there is the owner who lives in Puebla.

July 7.

At Fermi. This day for a short time in the morning and photographed a nest of ibises but most of the day was spent in making up and repairing.
Flowering fields eggs.

July 9-10

At Veracruz, doing general bird and egg collecting.

Climate. It rains every afternoon and usually very hard. Sometimes the rain is accompanied by hail.

July 11

At Veracruz. I just finished embroidering and preparing to leave tomorrow for Guanajuato, Mexico.


Left Veracruz at 9:30 A.M. and reached Acanaros at about 5 P.M. I have to stop over here and will take the train on the branch tomorrow morning.

Road. The country was bright and green all along the way today, but it is much dryer here than in the Valley of Mexico. It seems possible that the upper and lower arid zones are pretty well blocked together here.

July 13. Patzcuaro, Michoacan.

Left Acanaros at 9:00 A.M. and reached Patzcuaro about 4 P.M. It intends to stop at Guanajuato, but found there were no casinos there and no much news and decided to stay on the train as far as Patzcuaro.

Road seemed to lead down some to Guanajuato and then up to Laguna, and down a triple

Acampado en Patzcuaro,

Veracruz (Veracruz, flowering near Patzcuaro.)
Patzéuaro.

*Pteronotus macrourus*

To Patzéuaro. The railroad leads through lovely country and winds around a great deal all the way and there is a great deal of fine scenery along the road.

Climate. Up to a few days ago comparatively little rain had fallen and the vegetation is not as far advanced as I expected to see it.

Lake. Lake Patzéuaro and lilies are both very low and I was told that the former is receding every year.

July 14.

At Patzéuaro. Nearly the entire day was spent in working a marsh along the south shore of the lake about four miles east of the railroad station. This marsh is connected with the lake only by a swift stream which flows from the marsh into the lake.

July 15.

At Patzéuaro. A few birds collected.
Ptychus l. clausi
Hyles euphorbius
H. macgregori
Euploea vittata
E. napi
E. melanocepha
E. melpomene
E. antipodis
E. anicia
E. cardamines
E. lesbia
E. lathyri
E. luciae
E. melitaea
E. monacha
E. polyxena
E. parthenica
E. ennomus
E. nymphaea
E. megera
E. admira
E. aglaja
E. camilla
E. byasa
E. eleanora
E. pomona
E. mora
E. io
E. aglaja
E. gorgon
E. damasus
E. gorgon
E. eleanora
E. damasus
E. gorgon
E. eleanora
July 16. Sturgo, Mississippi River. Left Patagonia about 1:20 and arrived at Sturgo about 3:20 P.M. Went out to the marsh at once and secured a few birds but found no nests.

July 17. Gonzales Junction.

Early this morning I went out to the marshes again at Sturgo and secured some more birds. In the afternoon I took the train to Beaumont where I changed and continued by the north bound train on the narrow gauge road to Gonzales Junction where I have to stop for the night.

Lake Centinca. This lake is said to be larger and is it covers a larger area than Lake Patagonia, but it is very much shallower. In the dry season it is said to become almost dry and that a man could walk across the deepest part. The lake is very low now compared with former levels. There are American marsh wigeon and flags near Sturgo, but no birds were found with nests.

July 18. On route to St. Louis.

Left Gonzales Junction early this morning and stopped about 6:30 P.M. for dinner at Vittelino.

July 19. On route to St. Louis.

Early this morning the train passed through
Seco. We had dinner at San Antonio and con-

tinue on from there over 74. 2a. and Iron

Mountain R.R. for St. Louis.

July 20, St. Louis, Mo.

Early this morning the train reached Little-

Rock and at 7.30 this evening I was in St. Louis.

Stopped at 3936 West Belle Ave and telegraphed my

wife to come on.

July 21-23.

At St. Louis. Was joined today by my wife.

July 24-Aug 14th

At St. Louis attending World's Fair.

Aug 1. on route to Washington. Left

St. Louis in the morning and reached Cincinnati

in the evening.


Early this morning the train was

passing Deer Park, Md. Reached W. at 12:40

P.M.