Dec 18.
Left College Station at 10:20 with Charles Taquy II for collecting trip in Guerrero. Crossed the border at Reynosa at 9:00 p.m. without difficulty and camped for the night at 11:00 p.m. about 5 mi east of General Bravo. Rained all the way to Kingsville and again on way at night. Travelled 450 miles.

Dec 19. Left Camp at 7:00 a.m. and ate breakfast at the Hotel Kaiso in Moncilmorlo at 8:30 a.m. El. 1400 ft. Linares, 1200 ft.; at 10:30, Victoria, 1200 ft.; at 12:30. Ate luncheon at Turner's Antigua. Morelos, 4,300 ft.; el. 800 ft.; Vallada, 5,300 ft.; Tamazunchale, 8:15, 800 ft. Ate supper here. Lascola, 10:30 p.m., 5,000 ft. Camped at La Placita 11:00 p.m., 6100 ft. in heavy fog. Travelled 452 miles.

Dec 20. Left La Placita 7:00 a.m. still in fog. Timagon 6:50 a.m., 6200 ft. Ate breakfast here. Mexico City, 1:15 p.m., 7500 ft. Looked for Joaquin Villanueva but he had left for Acapulco. Left Mexico City 4:20 p.m. after getting a
Trip to Guerrero,

fire repaired and drove to Gueranaca where we ate dinner and supper combined. El at Gueranaca 5400 ft. Left at 6:30 pm.

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Field Notes

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Special Instructions:
See 1933-34 vol for spine rub.

Do not trim outside margins.
Trip to Guerrero,

Tire repaired and drove to Cuernavaca, where we ate dinner and supper combined.

El. at Cuernavaca 5400 ft., Left at 6:30 p.m.,

Iguada, 8,100 p.m., El. 8300 ft., arrived
Acahuatzala 11:00 p.m., El. 2800 ft., and
contacted Joaquin. Then camped for
the night on the old highway near
the bridge above town and were
nearly run over by a pick up early
in the morning.

Acahuatzala, Geo.

Dec. 21. Made arrangements with
Joaquin to work for me as a
collector for the next six months.

Lunched at a bit and looked over the
specimen Joaquin had collected
since last I saw him—a deer,
one weasel (new record for Geo.),
one Tamandua, one coyote (new
record for Geo.), Joaquin and Col.
Tijner went hunting that night
and came in with one fox and
two raccoons. Camped again
on the highway, but pulled off to the
side more. I set 13 traps; Joaquin to
got shrew caught 2 Peromyscus longipes
Joaquin picked

Dec. 22. Spent the day making
up specimen of Peromyscus longipes
Joaquin worked with me. Joaquin
set out to hike traps in a barranca.
where he has seen abruzo. My legs have
been hunting me so I stayed in camp.
Joaquin and Charles went hunting for
deer at night. No luck.

Dec. 23. Packed and left Altiplano
at 1:30 p.m. for Omiltani. The road from
Chilpancingo to Omiltani is very steep
and rocky & narrow. Requires
compounded how much of the way.
Passed through Amojeleca, El. 5200 ft.,
5 miles west of Chilpancingo. It is
a small village in an open cultivated
valley. Arrived at camp - 2 mls. S
of Omiltani at 5:00 p.m. El. 7300 ft.
Distance from Chilpancingo by road
is only 18 miles, but it requires a
full two hours to drive it. Augusta
and Joaquin Villanueva, my
hunters, pitched camp while I got
supper. Then they went hunting
and set out 5 live traps on the
valley. They returned about 10:30 p.m.
Saw nothing to shoot at. I set
6 more traps near down logs near camp.

I caught nothing. Joaquin came
in with three Peromyscus megalogus
one adult, one subadult, one juvenile.
I put up the two older ones.
and what

After much study and analysis

very fruitless to an event that could not be ignored.

The question of whether to use quinacrine or not

was raised and discussed with considerable
detail. The decision was made to use quinacrine,

since it was believed to be more effective

in treating the symptoms of the disease.

Various alternative methods were also

considered, but quinacrine was eventually

chosen as the preferred treatment.

In conclusion, the use of quinacrine

was found to be beneficial in the treatment

of the disease, and further research

was recommended to assess its long-term
effectiveness.
Dec. 25 - Camp. 2 mi. w Omiltemi, 7800 ft.

We set out a string of 25 large rat-size live traps and 15 rat traps in two sink holes about 300 yds south of camp last night and this morning we had one Reptoma ferrugineus

and one Peromyscus megalepis. On the slopes to the north of camp (about 100 ft away) I found the run way of a shrew under a flat board. Set a small live trap baited with bird liver and a snap trap there. Also set out 2 small live traps and 3 snap traps under logs on the south slope (about 100 ft from camp).

Ran the traps this evening after dark and had a cryptic meadow mouse in the live trap north of camp, set the trap again and looked at it an hour later and had a Peromyscus californicus in it.

The men went hunting today for deer but saw nothing to shoot at except a Tousequalla and a Trogon which they brought in.

Have a 1/2" bat net set near camp. Caught a thrush and a flycatcher in it, thin...
...
Dec. 25 - 2 mi. w. Amiltewi, 7800 ft.,
morning. Caught no bats last
night. Haven't seen any bats
so far. The traps (native aircraft)
day there is a bat cave about
2 kilometers below town on the
road to Chilcancungos.

Doesn't seem like Christmas
day. Set out 100 mouse traps in
the tulewes.

Dec. 26 - 2 mi. w. Amiltewi, 7800 ft.,
Joaquin & Augustine saw
the traps this morning and
came in with 2 Redwings,
3 Peromyscus thomasi, 1 Rodegus,
1 Reithrodonotus, 4 Peromyscus
megalogus, and 4 Peromyscus
bogles. I had a forest, and a
Reithrodonotus in my short
string of traps.

Spent the day putting up specimens
but had time to set out 6 more
small line traps baited with bits
of liver in good ashwe bushes on
the north slope near camp.

Caught a blue eared hummer
in the bat net.

Augustine hunted most of the
day and came in with a blue
mocking bird, one stellers jay, and
[Handwritten text partially legible]
Dec. 26 (cont.

two wico color jays
we have searched for cattails
but can’t find any, the local boys report they are in this valley

toward emittance, we have hunted
down the valley to no avail.

Joaquin spent most of the
day preparing specimens.

we are in an area that is
dominated by pines with a
scattering of oaks, the immediate
area was logged over several
years ago. The area has a good
ground cover of leaf litter and
abounds with birds. Nights are
cold, days fairly warm, have
had heavy dew but no rain.

Still have about 110 trap
traps and some 20 rat size
live traps set.

P. hawaiiensis seems to be confined
to rocky cliffs along with redwoods.
P. megalops is found mainly
around rocks and down slope.
P. hoyhoy seems to be restricted
to the forested area, we catch
them in traps set under logs
or beside them. The korex was
cought in a snap trap baited
Dec. 26 (Cont.)

with peanut butter. Caught the Rhesophontomy on a trap set under a log near the place where I caught the Sora.

There is some type of gallinaceous bird on the ridges here that seems to be common judging from the calls we hear every evening and in the day when shining the sun. It has a call similar to "poor-will" repeated rapidly.

Have seen at least four species of humming here, one a very small one which I haven't been able to take.

Have so many cows ranging the hills we can't put out many nets. A cow ran through the one we have up in camp and tore it badly.

Augustine just came over with a big fat humming we caught in the damaged net! The hillside abounds with plants in flower and humming are abundant in the area. This would be a good time of year to make plant collections here.
Dec. 27. The traps caught 2 rats, 2 Peromyscus townsendii, 1 Sorex araneus, 2 Peromyscus townsendii, and three Peromyscus megalops. Augustine brought in another unicolor jay and a badly shot-up Cyanopica. Joaquin brought in a large reddish-colored pigeon. Caught another Vermic Dipper (?) in the bat net. Both specimens were caught at the bottom of the net.

Rained a bit in the afternoon just as we were packing to move to a location 5 miles east of Quiltami, 600 ft., at which place we arrived about 4:30. This camp is in a narrow canyon with limestone hills dominated by two species of oat—one a large leaved species, the other with small leaves. Water is available in the main supply line to Chilpancingo about 100 ft. from camp.

The men put out 150 mouse traps, 19 rat traps, and 27 small live metal traps, all of them set near cliffs or large boulders. They saw the traps
Dec. 27 (cont.) about 9:00 p.m. and
had a catch of 14 Bromaprave.
All three of the men went
hunting for deer from 9:00 p.m.
to about 11:30. Augustine saw
two deer, shot at both, but
killed only one, a small buck.
I judge to be 2 years old. It
weighed 60 lbs. entire and 45 lbs.
dressed - a loss of 25%.
Measurements were 1200-140-320-
130. Height at shoulder 670 mm
(27 inches). It was in good flesh.
Joaquin tells me that bucks
take shed their antlers in
April and that they never have
more than 3 points on each
antler, one of them low on
the beam. He also believes that
the old deer with a single
spike is a different species.
Fawns are dropped in July and
August according to Joaquin.
This puts the period ofbst in
February or January. Finally
get to bed about midnight.
The night was cold and we
had a heavy dew.
Guerrero,

Dec. 28 (Friday). The trap had only 6 mammals this morning, one Neotoma and 5 Peromyscus. We saved 12 of the latter and discarded the rest, of which 8 were half grown young. Females were either pregnant or had large uterine scars. There appears to be two and possibly three species of Peromyscus here, one is large - 48 grams - the others weigh about 31 grams. One of these has a feminilized tail with much more hair on it than the others and its fur appears to be longer.

Augustine went hunting and brought in a Dryobates. Joaquin prepared the deer and a Peromyscus and also brought in a myotis. There should be Baccarises here judging from the habitat. There is a small lagoon below camp to the north to which deer come to drink. The men are planning on another hunt tonight.

I spent the day pulling up skins. We plan to move camp to El Payago tomorrow to stop for mail and supplies.
Guerrero

At our camp 5 mi. E Omiltemi
The traps caught 1 Neotoma
and 10 Peromyscus. I saw one
of the latter and the Peromyscus
Last night (29th) the men saw
a large mammal near camp
which they thought was a deer
but tracks at the water hole
next morning indicated a Mt.
Lion was the animal involved.

We packed and left this
camp for El Papayo about
10 am. Took 11 hrs to make the
descent of 13 miles to Chilpacing.

Stopped at Acapulco to give
the deer carcasses and those of
the three rabbits to Dr. Gallito
and left there about 11:30. Arrived
in Acapulco at 3:30 and had
the car go dead on us on the
main drag. Had to have the
parts of the distributor
replaced (48 pesos). Left
Acapulco 4:30 and arrived at
El Papayo about 6:00 pm.

After talking with a couple
of patrons, we were permitted
to camp in the coconut
grove of Sr. Simon Leyva.
Guerrero

El Popayán, 25th, Dec. 30 (cont.)

We got camp set after dark
and had supper but put out
no traps or nets. We were too
tired and hot. Went to bed
about 8:30 but mosquitoes
and barking dogs kept us
awake most of the night.

Dec. 30,

Today we talked to several
people regarding bats. This is
the type locality of Anolis
aristatus which I'd like to take. We
were assured there are lots
of bats here — large and small.
Bar enes (a local worker) showed
us a couple of palm trees in
camp where bats roosted.
We managed to dislodge one
enough from the drooping
fronds to shoot it. Looks like
a Sphyridon. They roost
only in palms that have long,
dead, drooping fronds. A house
in the village is said to have
"muchos murcielagos" in it
at night. We plan to put up
a net there.

One of the local men who
(time) as to get pajama covers
shoes with the paper for the
washing and arrangements. I left
as soon as, then we thought of
2 or 2 trees, can't help that
realization that we're turning
on the radio without Zinn
if you help them around.

as with
dinner at 7:30, and going
to answer the call late.

that can wait. Everyone comes
to work and wait and eat lunch
in the house, where I guess we do
afterwards, at least. Perhaps in an

Trendy girl,untidy getting all
good. No one waiting, no one

The way he speaks, unseemly no one

on the way out, want to

Afterwards, I could come to
Guerrero

Dec 30 (cont.)

has worked in the states as a trapper borrowed an old net and searches the culverts along the highway. Came in this evening with four live Artibius \textit{Glossoplagia}.

Sat 31, we set three nets last night, two #4 and one #1. One of the #4's was set parallel to the growth of a dense group of palms and bananas. This net took one \textit{Artibius manus}, 1 \textit{Artibius cinereus}, 1 large \textit{Artibius}-like cast similar to \textit{A. litreatus} but it seems to be larger; two \textit{Leptonectes} one of which is young the other bluish, and one \textit{Klossiphaga}. The #1 #4 was set in the open between two palm trees about 12" off the ground. One of the palms was a roost for a group of bats—identity unknown. This net caught 1 \textit{Pholosa} at 7:00 pm and nothing until after 10 pm. Next morning at 7:00 pm three of the large \textit{Artibius} seemingly this cast was
Deer 31 (cont)
caught in the nets between midnight and 7:00 am.
The third net, #1, was set up in the second story of a new brick building that was supposed to have "mucho murcielagos" flying in and out the windows all night. This net caught only one Glossophaga although it was left up all night.

A young "native" told us last night that large yellow bats like in the "palapa" of the palm trees and that many of them could be caught by hand if a boy could climb the tree and cut the clumps of dead fronds so that they fell to the ground at a group. He said the bats would not leave the tree.

We tried this technique on one of the two roosts at camp but found the fronds too tough to cut, but we did dislodge 2 Molossus, one 5 and one 6 which we managed to get. These two were
Kings 15, 2:70

No new verbs are added to the list of verbs.

The verb "will" is not used in this verse.

No new examples are given for the verb "will".
Guerrero

Dec. 31 (Cont.) El Papago
in the same cluster of "palapas" where we took the Dasyurus
so at least these two species
coast in the same cluster of
deaf frogs.

In all we took 7 different
kinds of bats at El Papago, and
still we did not get Noctiluca
which Nelson and Goldman
took there many years ago.

we left Papago at about 2:30
p.m. and drove back to Aca-
thiingolla where we camped
for the night. Took in a
movie (15c) and a dance (50c)
and got to bed at 10:00 p.m.

1957 - Aca thiingolla, S.C.
we got the items Joaquin has
collected - a coyote, an otter
(skin only), an ant-eater, two
deer, and a grizzled weasel.
Left him with traps, shells,
shinning gear, etc. so he can
collect for us during the
next six months. I have
engaged him for $30 a month
(275 pesos) to try to get some of
the rarer stones we have
page 13 (time) 15:30

rep.” on behalf of our client in
w Switzerland and asked him to
provide us with more

information about it. He said that...
Guerrero

Jan. 1 (cont) - Acaxuigotla, missed on of which we have only a specimen or two, gave him an Augustina $20 for their services for the past 11 days to be divided between them as they may agree. Left him a special gift of "wants" including Megaceps, Glaucomys, Spilozelus, Canis, etc.

We left Acaxuigotla at 9:30 for the return trip to Texas. Stopped at 11:00 pm at Las Canarias Courts in Cuernavaca to rest up, clean up a bit, and buy refreshments for the folks at home. Las Canarias "does pure mexicana" but the food is good - 13 pesos for a big meal - and the courts are fairly clean and comfortable. Cost 40 pesos for two persons (about $3.50 American).

Jan. 2, Cuernavaca, 6:20 am. Left Cuernavaca at 8:40 am and arrived in Mexico City at 10:00 am. Talked with Bernardo Villa at his home.
[Handwritten text not legible]
Jan 2 (cont.) Queretaro 6:20 a.m., and learned that he has one specimen of *Penturia* from near Amiliani which he offers to lend for study, also that he has a couple of large Artibens (like we got at El Papayo) from Acapulco where he found them feeding on flowers which were just opening. Left Lukens' thesis with time for deposit at the Institute of Biology or with the Dept. de Cajas at Luis Macias' desires.

Left Mexico City at 2:30 and arrived at Queretaro at 8:30. Road from Temigailpan to the junction with the road from Toluca is rough and much of it under construction. The rest is in fair shape. Stopped at the El Jirón Motel on the northern outskirts of Queretaro. Cold outside and no heat in the building. Had a good restaurant in conjunction with the court.

Cost $2.50 for two twin beds.
Jan. 3. Querétaro to Saltillo.

Left Querétaro at 8:30 am and drove until 7:05 pm, when we reached Saltillo, a distance of 487 miles. The highway from Querétaro to Durango, a small town let about 10 miles north of San Luis Potosí, is narrow and rather rough, we could do only 40 to 45 mph in the Carriyall, we passed over high country all day, the altitude varying 5,000 to 7,200 feet. Much of the area above 6,800 feet is short grass land and looks good for grazing. Reminds me of northeastern New Mexico.

There are two rather long grades on this stretch of road. One just south of Saltillo where the climb is from 5,600 ft to 7,200 ft: the other from south of San Luis Potosí where the climb is from 6,300 ft to 7,800 ft.

The 200 mile stretch from Durango to Saltillo is new, wide, and smooth and we cruised at 60 mph MOST of the way. Best road we've seen on
The image appears to contain handwritten text. Due to the handwriting style, the content is not immediately legible. It seems to be a page from a notebook or diary.
Jan. 3 (cont.)

in Mexico except for the toll roads south of Mexico City. From Saltillo to Eagle Pass is 279 miles over what is said to be a "good" road; we'll find out tomorrow.

Stopped at the El Paso Courts in Saltillo, clean & have light house keeping facilities. Cost us 40 pesos for two.

Jan. 4. We changed our minds and crossed at Reynosa because the distance home is shorter. Left Saltillo at 7:00 am and crossed the border at noon; arrive in College Station about 8:30 p.m. Travelled a distance today of 573 miles.
(cont.)

From the above, it appears that the results of the test are not completely consistent, as the initial peak of activity is followed by a period of decreased activity, which then increases again. This pattern is observed in all three experiments, with the highest peak occurring in the third experiment.

In terms of the observed phenomena, it is clear that the reaction is affected by some external factors, possibly related to temperature or concentration. Further experimentation is required to fully understand these effects.

In conclusion, the results of the experiments are promising, and further research is needed to fully explore the potential applications of the observed phenomena.
Santiago Romero, resident of Acahuizetta, collected a number of specimens, following are excerpts of his catalog:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Specimen</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Weight (gms)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 26, 1957</td>
<td><strong>Aqua del Obispo</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>102</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 24</td>
<td><strong>Tigrillo</strong></td>
<td>2 Kilos 7-8-9-11-12-13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 16, 1957</td>
<td><strong>Motmot (Turco)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>167</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 19, 1957</td>
<td><strong>Green Jay</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>125-129-130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 27</td>
<td><strong>Kinkajou</strong></td>
<td>9-10-11-12-13-14-15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr 28</td>
<td><strong>Sabal</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aqua del Obispo</strong></td>
<td>170-180-190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 7</td>
<td><strong>Zorro</strong></td>
<td>1.5 Kilo, 1.5-20-60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dec. 21, Aqua del Obispo, Gue.
Left College Station Thurs., Dec. 19
at 10:30 and arrived in Acahuigotla
today—a distance of 125 miles
with Santines Romero and a dozen
small boys. I visited the caves
about 1 km E of the village of
Acahuigotla. Found nothing but
vampires in the cave, but
there is evidence that fruit
eating bats are roosting inside
at night.

Near at Acahuigotla, a
fig tree, locally called amate,
attracts numerous fruit eating
bats. A tree in front of a white
house is frequented nightly
and the bats scatter the
walls & floor of the veranda
with their shed feathers.
The owner of the land at
Aqua del Obispo is Sr. Vicente
Contrato, who lives in Chilpancingo
and has a gasoline station (first
at south end of town).
Agua del Obispo, 5300 ft. Gro, Dec 23

Last night I set a #1 bat net on the veranda of a house near a fig tree that bats have been frequenting for the fruit. Net was set diagonally so I could get bats flying in any direction through the open veranda.

I saw the first bat at 7:30 pm. Shortly after dark, net failed to net it because the net was stretched too tight vertically. After adjusting it to provide loose pockets, I caught the following bats:

7:30 1 female Artibeus jamaicensis
8:10 1 AD " "
8:25 1 AD Micronycteris
8:50 1 AD Artibeus jamaicensis
9:15 1 AD " "

Interviewer left at 11:00 pm. Checked net at 12:45 (held nothing). Checked again at 5:00 am and had 1 AD Artibeus jamaicensis

Several small bats were seen flying over a concrete swimming pool at about 20 x 40 ft.

A local franc told me that a large cave used by bats is
...
Aguas del Obispo, 33 miles, Guerrero, Dec. 23.

Located near Rancho Viejo, about 4 or 5 km east of here and along the river. Looks like it would be quite a hike to get there judging from the terrain.

Drove back to Acalanzahua and picked up Sostene Romero, his nephew, and young Ebadio Villanueva, Joaquina's 12 year old son and returned here to prepare specimens. Ebadio has the makings of a field collector if I can get him to handle the data properly. He makes a presentable study skin (sewned). Sostene and the two boys have gone to get and 3 sets of gopher traps.

Dec. 24

Sostene & the boys found no fresh gopher workings near the village. In the afternoon the four of us took a gassel into the miss. track of Aguas del Obispo. Hiked about a mile or so from camp. There are numerous springs in the area and lots of deer sign we saw.
Aqua del Obispo, 3:30 p.m., Sat., Dec. 24.

Several large thistle pigeons or doves feeding on grapes. Shot a green jay but distance was too close and loaded a load of #4 shot.

Saw several fresh gopher mounds. The grass and other ground vegetation is lush and green. There were mainly pines on the ridges with oaks and other hardwoods in the canyons.

In the evening we reset the trap net on the veranda and another at the lower end of the swimming pool. We caught nothing in the first net but had good luck with the other as follows:

7:10 p.m. (2. Sturnina)
8:00 p.m. (1)
8:20 (18)
7:30 " Arubius jamaicensis "
Glaucophaga soricina
11:30 12 Arubius jamaicensis
1:15 am 18 Sturnina
6:30 am net was loaded with
47, 78 Arubius jamaicensis
2493 18 Sturnina

Two of the Arubius P5s were gravid.
Aqua del Chupar, 3:30 a.m. Dec. 24.

One with a well-formed embryo: 15 mm C-R length; others about 5 mm.

Testes of old males were very large. Among the Sturnira, several were old males with testes 5 mm in diameter; other males appear to be young and had small testes. Also they are grayishbrown and lack the shoulder spot. This spot seems to be the area of a gland of some sort. The hairs are stiffer and appear to be coated with a waxy substance. This “spot” is also present in the one adult female we have.

Both the Artibeus and the Sturnira seemed to have been feeding on a small grove which is abundant up the canyon above the spring that feeds the swimming pool.

I stationed that a hawk near the village (9 a.m.) and prepared it this morning.

Tonight is Buena Noche, but it doesn’t seem like it. Weather dry and warm; cool enough at night for a jacket. Hot in midday.
Aguas del Ochito, 3300 ft., Dec. 24.

Basten & his boy, Jesus Romero & Eldade Villarreal, both 12, set out 20 small Sherman live traps in the grass down the road 1/2 mile. Caught 19 Baiomyx and one 3 Lepomys. Both were pickled.

We have two nets set tonight, one at lower end of pool, the other in the barranca about 100 yds below. This last is set across the canyon. It gets dark here this time of year at 6:45 or so. The crew also has 24 live traps set on the grassy hillside above camp.

Aguas del Ochito, 3300 ft., Dec. 25

The crew had three mice in their traps, one Reithrodontomyx (ya), 2 Lepomys. None saved. In the trap nets we made a good haul as follows:

7:15 p.m. 13 Artibeus Jamaicensis
13 Sturninae

8:00 p.m. 18 Pieronotus davyi
11:00 a.m. 18 Artibeus maniculatus
19 " Jamaicensis

4:30 a.m. 54, 18 "
Aguas del Grifo, 3300 ft., Sep. Dec. 25

1. The net at lower end of swimming pool.
2. 7:15 pm. 15 Progresor I. humida
3. 17 Artibon jamaicensis
4. 17 Turnira
5. 7:30 pm. 17 Artibon jamaicensis (eating)
6. 8:30 pm. 18 Turnira
7. 9:00 pm. 18 Artibon jamaicensis
8. 10:00 pm. 18 Turnira
9. 11:00 pm. 17 Turnira
10. 1:00 am. 17 Artibon Carboe subripa
11. 4:30 am. 18 Artibon jamaicensis
12. 28 Turnira
13. 18 Tesmodon

The net in the Barranca was badly chewed by the six big Artibons; it held at 4:30 am. and had to be repaired. Best of all, the net not to leave it unattended for long.

At 1:00 pm, we packed to leave for Tres Palos.

Tres Palos, 50 ft., Sep. Dec. 25

Arrive here about 4:30 pm.

The village lies at about 10 miles on the road to San Merce. This is about 5 miles east of Saban. We are camped in a coconut
grove belonging to Ernesto Clea.

We are camps justly in thae
back yard - some 50 ft. from the
"casa" of the tenants, a guian
family. I gave them about
two pounds of fresh meat and
they are ready to give their shirts.

We have three nets set tonight,
all in coconut groves. We are
in an area of wood owls and
the men shot one at 7:15.

We're camps among three adult
and one small child; a sow and
9 piglets; two bitch dogs, one
with six young puppies; a flock of chickens. All share
the house at times, with the
humans!

Tres Palos Dec. 26

The net in a clean coconut grove
cought nothing all night but
about 7:00 am, it caught a
Ceylon selaeris mivalis. The other two
nets were set in a grove that
had lots of undergrowth and
cought 3 Artilbus litturatus,
2 Bloschopogon soricina 3 Artibeus
jamaicensis and one Deemus
protenderus.
Tres Palos, 10th, Guerrerro, May 6th 1957

Sergio Villanueva, a local man, has joined our group and went hunting. Brought back 2 Iguanas, females are green, males darker and with still darker bands. Wood owls are abundant in the groves. We shot one, also one caracara and three black-necked stilts. Saw a wood ibis and several American egrets.

In the afternoon we visited an old culvert under an old road back of Piedra la Cuesta. Set a net at one end and had two of the new dive cats from the other. We netted 2 Carolinas, a subspecies and 9 Glossophaga soricina, most of the latter were females, each with a half grown young one. Barely able to fly, attached to her tent.

Tres Palos, Dec. 27

One of the Villanuevas brought in 25 molluscs alive one which he and some others had caught in the palapa of a coconut tree. Paid him 25 pesos for the lot and was stung.
Tres Palos, 10th. Dec., Dec. 27, because they had been kept in the sun and many of them were slipping by the time we got to work on them.

Abomingo and Sostenes set two nets along a river about two km. west of Tres Palos. They caught one Artibenes literatus and two Sclerophaga soricina, the last two were discarded.

In the evening I drove to Xaltianguis looking for good places to net bats. There are several likely spots where moths of bananas border a creek that look inviting.

Tres Palos, Dec. 28

Sostenes, Abomingo and The two boys spent the night about two km. west of Tres Palos at another village where they set two nets. They caught

19 Balantiopteryx phlogostoma (dram)
1 Artibenes mannsi
1 Foraminus rotundus
8 Artibenes literatus

I had to go to Acapulco to have the generator worked on
Tres Palos, 10 ft., Sec. Dec. 28 and a headlight replaced.

Dec. 29.

Yesterday afternoon we moved camp to a site on the Rio Xoloth about 2 miles north of Xaltianguis. The crew, now reduced to three again after paying off Domingo Villanueva 30 pesos for three days of effort, set out a net and brought in this morning the following:

1 Atalbend mensil
1 Atalbend jamaicensis
24 Cardelid submaena
5 Slossophaga abricina
1 "Paparo nocturno"
1 "Primaver" = Nezotlan robin

We were camped at a good site but near the probing federal police, so I decided to pay off the crew and take them back to Acahuizotla. Paid Sastenis 80 pesos of 8 days of work plus 88 pesos for some "specimen" he had previously prepared. Paid the two boys 3 pesos each. Ehdos should have had more, because he is a good worker.
and anxious to learn.

I saw Joaquín Villanueva for a few moments in Tierra Colorada. His bus was loaded to the hilt and more and his driver was anxious to get going. I asked him about data on the lynx cat and he said it was killed near Acahuiztla, also the two tyranos. The coyotes came from La Laguna, about 10 km. NE of Acahuiztla.

I drove on to Chilpancingo after dropping my crew and clearing some items including shotgun, small live traps, cash, blanket, etc. with Lissete. Am spending the night in the KM 300 Hotel with AAA sign in front, but I find no hot water for a much needed bath.

I gave Lissete a partial list of specimens we needed including skunks, flying squirrels, all kinds of cats, ant eaters, tagara, all at 8 pesos each; otters at 40 pesos. Quail and wood partridges also 8 pesos each.

I picked up a good case of chiggers someplace on the coast.
Dec. 30

I left Chelpanco at about 4:30am and drove 51/2 miles to Antigua Moralav. The road is good, except between Valley and here. Arrived at 7:20 pm. Tired!
it looks to common fields that
ill reputation when 13 across
down to form 140 Celsius
and 200 (electric) measured degrees
190 tuning or the banister
The Basin Clinics, Mrs. Brewster Co., Tex.,
yesterday, Oct. 27, R. A. Porter
and I drove to the mouth of Pine
canyon and hiked up as far as
the falls (a trickle of water over
a cliff about 100 ft. high). The
canyon is narrow and steep-sided,
has a few large yellow pines, but
most of them are dead. Foggy
day and we saw few birds.

To the right of the falls the
cave is overhanging and has
several more or less horizontal
crevices paralleling the face of
the cliff. One of them, about
50 ft. above the talus and some
100 ft. north of the falls (right)
contains a colony of Tadarida
molossas. We could hear them
chattering, much like a muted
coo of doves, and get seven of them
all females, by shooting several .410
charges into the crevices. This is
the same site where A. E. Borel
took 14 in May 7 and Oct. 1937.

Considerable grama on the talus
at base of cliff marks the place
above which the bats are roosting.
None of the bats voluntarily left
the crevice.
La Trinitaria, Chiapas Dec. 16, 1961
Cuevas de Zapaluta

Yesterday, with two young boys, I explored both the large cave and the small, dry one, but found no bats of any description. The small cave had a small deposit of old guano, but we found no guano in the large cave. On our return to Trinitaria, I inquired among some of the older men about bats and guano in the large cave and was assured that there were both. So today, with a safari of two young men (early 20's) and four teenagers, we explored the large cave from top to bottom. We found a huge deposit of guano at the end of the tunnel, but no bats. The guano was not fresh and there was no odor as one associates with an active colony of Tadarida. I talked with the men who live in the house near the entrance to the cave and was informed
that the bats were now "sleeping" and did not leave the cave of evenings as they will again in April. But others maintain that the bats "se fever" and will return again in February. I watched at the entrance of the cave until sunset and no bat appeared. Also, I saw no bats flying over several ponds near the highway.

Dec. 17. Same locality.

Set 20 museum special traps last night in rocks (limestone) and scrub and grass 4 miles S La Trinitaria caught only two Peromyscus, both at Boulder. Nothing in traps set in grass.

This P.M. drove to the check station at the bridge of the Rio Grijalva, about 30 miles south, looking for a new campsite. Found a good looking place at El Rancho Santa Ynez, owned by Sr. Alfredo Anguilleto (mail to Calle 24 #66, Comitán) and operated by him, his family of 9 children and a priest and his family. Got permission...
(more notes to be typed and too be labeled "progress"

"talks" ongoing in the present

was not for execution at the
told and told to me to

used to go out into the street

...
La Trinitaria - Dec. 17 Cont.
to camp in his back yard in
a grove of cypress and amate
(jag) trees near a clear creek.
This is at the first bridge
after one leaves the mountains
and 18 mi. (by road) south of
La Trinitaria.

Found a hooded skunk and
an opossum J.O.K. saved both.

Let out 10 more traps this
P.M. on limestone hillside with
various spiny plants.

Also, with Roberto and Rodolfo
Argüella, located and killed three
cats in a metal culvert about
a 3 ft diameter near El Ramo de Santa
Inez. Two Carallia and one
Glossophaga soricina. Both ends
of culvert were shaded with
vegetation.

18 mi. S La Trinitaria, 1800 ft., Chicapa
Dec. 18

Moved camp today and set up two
#1 cat nets on the stream, one
paralleling the bank, the other
diagonally across the stream.
The two shared a common
center pole and formed a broad
18 mi. N La Trinitaria, Chingas. Dec 18

✓, nets placed about 18" above water to permit dogs to pass under
in the traps set last night, caught one Reithro + one bromyell

Same locality - Dec. 25.

Have kept the two nets set at the same place each night since
our arrival. The most common bat here, by far, is Artibeus lituratus
I saved 8 or 9 study skins, 6 as alcoholics and threw away about
50 of them. Next in abundance is Artibeus jamaicensis, saved 6 as
study skins and threw about
about 10 more. Other bats taken
in the nets are

Chiroderma antillicum 5
Sturnira lilium 3
Taxytarsus intermedius 4
Taxytarsus ega 1
Micrurus megaphylla 3
Tamandua tetradactyla 1
Molessus nigro (etc) 1
Molessus sp. (smaller one) 1
Glossophaga soricina 1
18mi. S la Trinitaria, Chiapas Dec. 25.

I caught no Caracalia in the nets, but the two taken in the culvert are evidence of their presence. Seems that nets alone will not adequately sample the bats of an area.

I set out no traps here for small mammals, but I did some hunting and collected 6 birds, also took two Rattlesnakes from a native hut and caught one Batsmy by hand as it swam in the stream.

At one of the rubber headquarters I saw two sets of antlers of white-tail deer. The Socieitee Brothers told me that prior to the building of the highway here 12 years ago, white-tail deer were common but that hunters from as far away as Veracruz have killed them off so that now they are relatively rare.

I had some hunters employed to hunt deer, but no luck we have had a new moon phase, didn't gather skins only of Bastericanus, Hornum, and Lagos...
Je suis en retard sur mon travail. Je ne sais pas comment faire.
I met a Sr. Jaime Ruiz Castellanos (address 13 Avenida, #71, Comitán) who, with his son Jaime Ruiz, Jr., operates a large ranch in the mountains about 24 km. east of Las Margaritas (44 km. E. Comitán) called "El Rosario Bajo"; he has many pine trees on the ranch which he exploits commercially. Sr. Ruiz says there are two caves on his ranch in which large numbers of bats live. Suggest getting Joe to guide us to the caves. Sr. R said we could camp on his place and collect.

Notes on Bats
Antilobus literatus vs. jamaicensis

1. A. literatus larger, smaller forearm longer.
2. Ears larger shorter
3. Underparts brown "washed" with silver
4. Breeding just beginning Dec. 25 calf's pregnant
5. Others
Chiroderma ochromicium
Inside of ears yellow; also feet
hide (inside) have yellowish tinge.
Jestes greyish, not whitish as in
other bats examined.

Desmodus rotundus. This valley
is considered to be free of vampire
bats and local residents were
surprised that I caught one in
the net. They were not familiar
with this bat and they informed
me that their livestock are
not bothered by vampires.

This valley (of the Río Grijalva) is
in what local residents call the
"Sierra Caliente". Temperature is
mild in winter, fairly hot in
summer. Rainy season in summer.
Brush is mainly thorny varieties;
many "palms". Is mainly
ranching country and is sparsely
inhabited. Mountains to the
south rise steeply into Guatemala.
Those to the north rise about
5000 feet and separate the valley
of Comitán from this valley.
...
Fecha 18 de mayo de 1961

La Trinitaria, Chiapas, México

People who were helpful in
La Trinitaria:

Sr. Rafael Guillen,
Presidente del Municipio
La Trinitaria, Chiapas.

Sr. Rafael Guillen Gomez
Calle Central # 4
La Trinitaria, Chiapas. A young
nephew of El Presidente. He
knows the Casa de Zapata
well. Work in the carpenter
shop.

Sr. Gilberto Arjuelles A.
Domicilio Confidencial
Trinitaria, Chiapas. A friend of
Rafael and a student at the
nursing school in Comitan. Wants
to be an M.D.
Paso Hondo, 25 mi. E Cintalapa, Chis. Dec. 27

Left & Rancho Santa Inez yesterday about noon. This area at Pass Hondo looks interesting for dry camp

1 mi. E Saltijon, 50 ft., Veracruz Dec. 31.

Arrived here about dark on Dec. 28 and made a dry camp. Next morning I found the dirt road turning off about 1 mi. E Saltijon forked and the right (east) fork leads to an excellent campsite beside a small stream. Set up two nets here, a No. 1 across the creek just below a shallow crossing and a No. 4 parallel to the bank of the creek. Kept nets set constantly so caught a few birds by day and several species of bats at night. List of bats:

Nectilio hesperius 3
Sturnira lilium 4
Artibius lituratus 2
Artibius cinereus 1
Saccospiza varicolor 2 (one same)
Cardinia perpicillata 2
1 mi. E Jaltipan, 50 ft., Veracruz, Dec. 31

Epitesicus brasiliensis 1
Uroderma bilobatum 2

Apparantly both Uroderma and Noctilio are new records for
Veracruz (see Hall & Kelabu).

This area is rich in birdlife, and according to local residents
there are tree squirrels, monkeys
etc. in the barranca north of
town beyond the Pan American
Sulphere Co. plant.
The net set parallel to the
creek was "soldled" by some
predator on the last two nights.
Last 5 bats, 4 were small ones,
all I had left were wings or
parts of wings.
Most of the bats were caught
while flying less than 3 feet
above the ground. Two of the
Noctilio were less than 2 feet
above the water when caught.
2 m. W Catemaco, 750 ft., Veracruz. Jan. 1

Arove from Jaltijan to here yesterday and camped on the north side of the river bridge at the power plant (Planta de Chilapan). There's a good camp site in a fellow's front yard. He works at the plant and uses the shack only to sleep and house his chickens.

Made arrangements with two people to be shown some tar lakes between here and Catemaco (along the river) but they didn't show up. Also they were going to show me a bat roost in a building in a village just west of here.

This is mainly a farming area (beans, corn, bananas) but higher in the mountains coffee trees are grown.

Pocket gophers (Heterogeomys) mounds are plentiful in the fields near here. I made three trap sets, but haven't caught any so far. Farmer told me the banana growers pay $5 per gopher for
2 mi. W Catemaco, 750 ft., Vera cruz, Jan.

filling them in the banana grove. I offered him the same price for up to 5, but he didn’t show up with any of them.

I saw three scissor-tailed flycatchers perched on a power line. Probably winter here, also spotted sandpiper, laughing falcon, sparrow hawk, brown jays, boat-tailed grackles, and innumerable “sparrow” which I couldn’t see well enough to identify.

That had cold, windy, misty weather here and could not set out nets.

1 mi. SE Plan del Rio, 1300 ft., Vera cruz, Jan. 4.

Moved camp to this locality Jan. 2 via Vera Cruz. This site is near the waterfall and the pumping station that supplies water to the villages of El Carrizal and Plan del Rio. We are camping near the cantina at the place where the highway tops out of the canyon. A good site.
Im. SE of Han del Rio, Veracruz, Jan 4.

for camping. People are friendly and water is near, but has to be carried up the hill.

A small creek arises in a side canyon and enters the main stream above the big waterfall. Water in this creek is warm and it is the favorite place for bathing and washing clothes.

Amadeo Miranda, who lives at the corner where a gravel road leaves the pavement for El Carrigal, has control of the land in the side canyon. He was especially helpful.
la Trinitaria, Cueva de Zapatula. Oct. 24

Talked with local residents about bats in the cave, and was assured that they were present in abundance and that the evening flight would take place at 6pm. Took the two bags, and set up two mist nets at the mouth of the cave at about 5:15. The flight began at 6:45 and lasted for 15 minutes. The flight took place in four or five pulses but never ceased at any time. I estimated a 1,000 bats passed my observation post per second, and that some 90,000 bats were using the cave.

We caught 36 *Tadarida*, one *Chiropterus* and one *Artibeus jamaicensis* in the nets which we took down at 6:20 pm — well after dark.

The *Tadarida* were 17♀♀, 19♂♂.

The 17 females weighed a total of 168 gm or an average of 9.9 gm each. The 19 males weighed a total of 184 gm or an average of 9.7 gm each. Four of the females and two of the females appear to be juveniles or the Caris of weight (3.5 gm - 7 gm). One young 5.
Cueva de Zapalata, Chiapas Oct. 25

Set up two #4 nets at the entrance to the cave at 5:20 pm. Bats (Tadarida) began to emerge at 5:47 pm, when the Western Light reading was 3.2. Flight was thin at first, then increased in numbers. Bats leave the cave in two columns, the diversion caused by topography + trees, and these unite a short distance away. Flight continued strong for 12 minutes, then plashed off to a drizzle.

After the flight of Tadarida, Chironycteris began to appear in the nets. Artibeus jamaicensis appeared about 6:15 pm. Some 15 minutes after the flight of Tadarida had essentially stopped, Net removed.

Caught:

Chironycteris 4♂, 2♀

Artibeus jamaicensis 1♂, 3♀ not saved

Tadarida 12♂, 10♀

The 17♂ Tadarida weighed 125 gms, an average of 12.04 gms each. The heaviest 8 was 13 gms; the lightest 7 gms.

The 10♀ weighed 101 gms, an average of 10.1 gms each. The heaviest 9, 12 gms; the lightest 8.5 gms. All Tadarida saved as unnumbered alcoholics.
last night

Set one #4 net (back about 20 ft)
from stream where I had seen
some bats flying back & forth
(probably foraging) the night before.
Started to rain shortly after I
got the net set so didn't put up
others. About 6:30 (30 min after
dark set in) caught one red
phase Molossus ater. Rain came
harder so I lifted the net to
permit cattle to go under &
went to bed (would have been
a real task to have taken
the net down in the rain).

This morning, to my
amazement, I found the net
weighted to the ground with
cats. Had caught the following;

Molossus ater 18 (saved)
Sturmia lilium 18 (saved)
Antibeus jamaicensis 50, 67 (discarded)
Antibeus lituratus 18, 22 (discarded)

From 2:00 - 4:00 pm I went to
inspect culverts between Ranchito
Santa Fe and the Rio Grigolva.

Suspected 6 culverts; found bats
in two of them near K 1310,
about 25 miles by road south of
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Dissatisfied

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18 mi. S la Trinitaria, 2800 ft., Chajras Oct 27

La Trinitaria (7 mi. S of Ranch Santa Inez) at an elevation of 2800 ft. One culvert contained Glossophaga soricina, Carolinia subrufa, and Micromycteris mexicanus. Shot 4 Glossophaga, 3 Carolinia, and 2 Micromycteris (one 410 #12 shot). In the other culvert took one male each of Carolinia subrufa and Glossophaga soricina. Found another culvert with several rats in it, but one would have had to crawl through mud about 6" deep to retrieve them so I left them alone.

Discarded the Glossophaga (and two of the Carolinia) (18, 14)

Set two nets, #4, one at the swimming pool back from the stream, the other across the stream in front of the ranch house. Caught 2. Males

Cats in the former about 6:45 p.m.

Caught 16 Mates in the other net between 6:30 + 7:30 p.m. Got 103.9 ft.

in all.
We left Rancho Santa Inés in Chiquipul yesterday and crossed into Guatemala only to learn that four slides and washouts had closed the road to Huehuetenango. We camped at the Esso gas station yesterday afternoon and last night until three other car loads, the E.A. Ramsays of Guatemala City, its Bureau of Roads representative in Guatemala, Bob Floyd—fellow from D.C. on their way to Panama; three men from Washington state; and Dr. Eduardo C. Schönenberg, 37 Avenida y 12 C Pte, San Salvador—a prosperous farmer and rancher.

Rained again last night but road crews had repaired the "sambias" sufficiently to permit Jeeps & Volkswagen to pass, but we were advised not to try it. This pm we drove the 20 miles to look at the washer. One was a real one whereas I feel we could not pull the trailer. Returned to Esso station and then moved.
to a "roadside park" along the first big creek (Concrete Bridge), the highway crosses in Guatemala. We're about 9-10 km. south of the border. Forest on hillside of mixed pines, oaks. Big cypress + fig trees along the creek.

Set up two #4 nets, one alongside the fast flowing stream (about 20' wide + 2-3' deep) under a big cypress tree. The other was on the opposite side of the creek in a banana grove, set at right angles to the creek. In the former, between 6:30 + 8:00 p.m. when the rains came again in earnest, caught

18 Carollia subrufa
17 Artibeus jamaicensis
In the banana grove caught
18 & Glossophaga soricina
16 Anoura
33, 54 Chloronycteris rubiginosa

Oct 30. Spent the day (7:00 in camp) near La Democracia, putting up the above lats. About 5:00 p.m. we were told we could get through the four slides so made a try. But as far as
the second slide, we got stuck trying to help a stuck station wagon and both of us were pulled out by a tree, we decided to camp there.

Ret. 31. Still waiting to get through.

Nov. 1, Spent the day from 7 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. making the 82 mile trip over some of the worst roads imaginable. Finally got through to the pavement at San Cristobal, some 106 miles from the border. Camped at the cross roads.

Nov. 2. Spent the day looking for bats & caves. Found one small cave back of the public bath house on the outskirts of San Cristobal that had about 100 lbs. of guano in it. Saw no live bats, but found about a dozen "fresh" dead Tadarida, piled near the entrance. Salvaged 8 of them and picked them. The caretaker of the bath house
Nov. 2, San Cristobal, Totonicapan, Guatemala, 8,200 ft.

told me the bats were there in large numbers in summer but that in December they were "muy poco." Asked several people in the town about bats in buildings - no luck. Also there seem to be no other caves in this area. The area is mainly sandstone and conglomerate and not suitable for caves. Trees are mainly pines with a scattering of oaks. Lots of corn and wheat fields.

also looked for bats in the Quetzaltenango and Totonicapan areas but no success. Most of the people knew of bats but said they seldom saw them.

Looked in several culverts but found nothing.

Went back to the cave and watched from 5:45 to 6:30 (dark), but no bats left the cave. Saw one bat (presumably) feeding over the road by the bath house at 6:30. Perhaps Tadaridae use the cave as a night "hang-up" site.
forårs, vilkene og så
sådd, og såkaldes "clap" - pum" man
credde vi nu sank dede vi så
men eres "clap" item de
såd at et er avise det andre

kan han stadig gøre dem
credd import af det nyt

og det var det fik

et velværten havde

begyndt at fejke

et en stad af bekend selv

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ved at sende denne vidhæftet

ved at sende af det det ene

ved at sende af det andre

ved at sende af det tredje

ved at sende af det fjerde
Revisted the cave at 7:30 p.m. Not found nothing.

Nov. 3. Spent the day driving from San Cristobal to Guatemala City and getting located. Was able to load the trailer at the Shell service station at K 10 on the Roosevelt Highway and get a room at the Biltmore Hotel ($13.00 per day).

Nov. 4. Sunday. Spent most of the day at Antigua. Looked in several of the old ruins of churches and convents but found only one that which I couldn’t get.

Nov. 5. Monday. Spent the morning getting visas for Honduras and Costa Rica. This is no light task mainly because the consular offices are difficult to locate. Couldn’t get into the Dept of Agrie. offices for a Guatemalan policing permit because they were closed until Tuesday. Spent
[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]

[Handwritten text]
Nov. 6, Tuesday, went early to the Dirección General de Ganadería for a collecting permit. They had not received my letter sent in August. After many pleasantries and an hour of conversation in my halting Spanish, it was told this office could not issue a collecting permit and that I should go to the Depto. de Caza y Pesca, in the Dirección Forestal. Finally got a collecting + export permit from this office at noon. Left Guatemala City about 1:30 (got lost in the city—no signs) and drove 30 km E to the first big bridge across a river locally known as San Antonio. Lay off 2800 ft. + camped in a picnic ground near the stream. Have a cold + not feeling well, so set no nets for fish.

Nov. 7. Stayed in bed all day trying to get rid of a chest cold.
Guatemala

Nov. 8. This camp site is locally known as Agua Caliente because of the hot sulphur springs near the railroad bridge.

Went bat hunting with Eduardo Riviere, local illiterate Indian, as my guide and retriever. Searched culverts between K. 29 and K. 45, but found bats in only three of them, all near K. 35. One culvert contained Glossophaga soricina only; a second Chilonycteris parnelli only; a third Glossophaga and a couple of Desmodus rotundus. Collected 59, 18 + 2 Juv. Glossophaga; 4 Chilonycteris; 13 Desmodus. Discarded 3 as for the two juveniles Glossophaga which weighed about 5 gms each and were being carried around by their mothers which weighed only 10-11 gms.

Nov. 9. Drive to K. 36 where the road to Sta. Domingo de los Oates turns to the west and hunted birds. Killed and prepared 19 Hummer; 18, 17 Jay (something allied to Cassidopha); 13 Tanagers x 1 Springfield. Returned in the evening for more jays but failed to find them.
Nov. 10. Left. Returned to Santo Domingo (K36) to get more jays, but saw none.

Talked to a Jose Callato, journey who said the men of the village were going deer hunting tomorrow. He says they are "cola blanca" deer, but rather scarce. I explained my desire for a pelt and cranium. Jose said "conejoe" were fairly common in the area. We found a few droppings. Saw several Mourning Doves on the ridge south of the village.

Killed a Summer Tanager, a Hummer & a blue-gray gnatcatcher.

Nov. 11. Sunday. Thought we would move camp to a lower elevation but before doing so decided to scout the country toward Puerto Barrios. Drive to Zacapa & back to Agua Caliente. The terrain drops off from here into a dry valley - street country - with elevation of about 800 feet at El Raudo but about 600 ft. at Zacapa. Several streams enter the main river (Rio Motagua) and fair camp sites were found. (1) Puente, Berque Viejo, 1600 ft., about 5 miles west of
Nov. 11 (Cont) El Progresso; (2) at the bridge just before one enters San Agustin, el ca 800 ft; (3) at K91, Puente El Hato, the stream flows through San Agustin, on main highway; (4) Puente Huyos at K106, el ca 800 ft. All of these could serve a camp with one or two vehicles, but with no trailers. Decided not to move camp, but to work out of Agua Caliente.

Nov. 12, Monday,
went back to Santa Domingo to check on the deer situation. The hunters got none. Hunted fires until noon. Poor luck. But did kill two fruit bats that had as their daytime roost a mass of pine needles, somewhat like a squirrel’s nest, in a pine tree. A local boy told me there were large bats up there, but I didn’t believe him until I shot into the tangle and a fluttered in an Astilbe lanceolata. Apparently only the two females I got were using this roost.
went into Guatemala City for supplies and then about 3:30 pm.


The text on the page is not legible due to the handwriting style. It appears to be a page of handwritten notes or a journal entry, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
Nov. 12 (cont) drove to Puerto Banca.
Lies, 1600 ft, and set up two cat
nets; a #4 across the shallow
stream above the bridge and
#1 net parallel to the stream
and near a row of willows, etc.
Watched nets from 6:00-8:00 pm
when full moon arose. Caught
one Desmodus intermediate (6:45);
one thrush and one night hawk
in the #4 net; four Artibens
jamaicensis in the #1 net.
Nothing else!

Nov. 13 Tuesday. Set three nets at
Aqua Caliente; #4 on sand bar at
right angles to creek (caught 2 Artibens
jamaicensis, 1 Sturina, 1 night hawk);
#4 parallel to trail with brush on
each side (caught 1 Sturina, 1 Desmodus
1 A. lituratus +1 A. jamaicensis); a #1
net near a small spring, in open
between two coccinellt palm. This
net was very productive. Caught
13 Sturina; 2 Artibens lituratus; 5
Artibens jamaicensis; 1 Desmodus;
1 Chloromycteris jamaelicus. Net 7 were
set from 5:30 to 8:30. First catch
(Chloromycteris) at 6:10. Sturina swarmed
in about 8:00. Seems to fly in groups.
...
Nov 13 Tues (Cont.), Total catch for night
Artibens jamaicensis 68, 29 saved 39
Artibens litoratus 38
Tesmodus rotundus 15, 15 saved
Chlomycteris parnellii 13
Sturnina lilius 48, 19
Turdus 33
Chordiales 13 (Discarded)

Nov. 14. Same Camp. Sete nets again in same sites but substituted a
#1 for the #4 at site 1 described above.
Caught only 3 Artibens jamaicensis and
one night Hawk in this net. In
#4 net, at site 2, caught only two Turdus
(no cats). In #1 net near the spring
I made a "Raul." Total catch for all nets.
Artibens litoratus 36, 49 Discarded
Artibens jamaicensis 206, 189 Discarded
Tesmodus rotundus 18 Discarded
Sturnina lilius 42, 59 saved 20
Sturnina ludovici 58
Turdus 2
Chordiales 1 Discarded
Inca Dee 13, 19

Nov 15. Moved Camp in PM to Guatemela City enroute to Nicaragua. Prepared specimens in A.M. Met Dr. Jorge
Ibarra, Director of Mus. Bid. Sci.
He gave him the discarded cats
caught last night.
Nov 14 (Friday). In Guatemala all day
Get repairs on trailer hitch

Nov 17 (Sat). Left Guatemala City about
8 am and drove to a site 2 km E
Tazisee, 700 ft., Santa Rosa Dept, and
camped at side of highway near
a creek. On the flat coastal
plain west of Tazisee Scissor-tails
were abundant and perched
on telephone lines. Collected 2 $$
Set three nets along the
creek in a X fashion
for bats. Caught the following:
Eptesicus prenipes 1$
Sturnira lilium 1$
Phyllostomus discolor 49$$ 9$$ (17 saved)
Artibeus jamaicensis 9$$ (one saved)
Glossophaga soricina, 13, 1$

Phyllostomus discolor nearly
swamped my nets. Finally had to
raise the nets to prevent further
captures. This bat is a nectar feeder,
has a long tongue, and several
specimens were discolored with pollen.
Males also have a gland on throat.
Teats in most males were huge, but
no females had any embryos large
enough to see with naked eye; also
females were not lactating. This is
probably the onset of breeding season.
Nov. 17 (Cont.) Three of the 58 Phyllostomes were distinctly reddish. Save all three.

Nov. 18 Sunday. Spent most of the day preparing specimens caught last night. Left the nets tied up until about 4 pm. Then lowered one #4 and one #1. Both nets that crossed the creek, Bats began to arrive at 6:30.

Left nets up until about 8:30. Caught the following:

Sturnira lilium 13, 1♀
Artibius jamacensis 3♀
Phyllostomus discolor 18♂, 1♀
Discarded all of them except one ♀ Sturinae and 3♀, 1♂ Phyllostomy.

Nov. 19 Monday. Arove into El Salvador and camped on a private beach about 20 mi. E of La Libertad. Set one #1 net across a small trickle of a creek and caught between dark (8:30 pm) and 7:30 pm the following:

Sturnira lilium, 1♂, 1♀
Centurio senex, 1♀
Artibius turpis, 1♀
" Jamaicensis, 2♂, 3♀ (saved 1♀)
" lituratus, 1♂
Phyllostomus discolor, 3♂ (saved 1♀)
Desmodus rotundus, 1♀
?Carollia castanosa, 1♂, 4♀
...
Nov 20 Tuesday. Spent the morning making up specimens and then drove to San Salvador to get a visa for Nicaragua. The one we got at Houston had expired, arrived about 3 p.m. and camped in the city park across the street from the Ministerio de Relaciones. Entrance on the western edge of the city. Park has 3 big water tanks and grounds are not kept up.

During twilight this area had dozens, if not hundreds, of bats feeding right, flying fast and swooping down to catch insects. These could have been Tadarida. There were also at least two other species of bats there. One was a huge creature (looked as big as a screech owl) that flew slowly across the area in a westerly direction. Saw at least 8 of them. The other was about the size of Eptesicus fuscus. This may be a good area to look for Tadarida.

In 34 km, the elevation rises from sea level at La Libertad to about 3,000 ft at San Salvador. Land is varied, but narrow and crooked.
1967
Nov. 21 Wednesday. Spent all morning trying to get visas for Nicaragua but no luck. The ambassador's office would not issue one and the consulate office was closed all morning. Finally got the word that the consul was out of town and that I would have to get visas at San Miguel or at La Unión near the border.

Left San Salvador about 12:30 and drove to the Rio Grande. San Miguel about 20 miles west of La Unión, we followed the coastal route because the highway was reported to be bad. The area from La Libertad to the Rio Grande is devoted mainly to production of cotton. Some of the plants looked to be 5' to 6' tall.

Nov 22 Thursday. Drove all day and got to a site about 7 mi SE of Somoto, Nicaragua.

Found a consulate at La Unión at the Chevron Service Station just as one enters this dirty fishing town! He has no office! Took me an hour to locate the guy. Even the Honduran consul couldn't tell me where to find him.
Nov 22 (Cont). The trip across Honduras was of interest in that most of the distance was across a low (300'-400') coastal plain with xeric vegetation and crowded with mourning doves, whitewings and ground doves. Saw concentration of several hundred whitewings.

near the Nicaraguan border the road enters a mountainous area and in short order one climbs to the pine zone (3000') and eventually to 4200'. The mountains are of volcanic and sedimentary origin. Many of them are capped with "rims rock" - vertical pallisade-like cliffs.

crossed into Nicaragua about 3 pm & got cleared by 4 pm. The aduana is at the border, but immigration office is in Sanoto. Military handles this job here.

reached present site about 5 pm but was too tired to set out but went. Local youths assured me there are lots of lotti in this area.
Nov 23 (Friday)

Hunted the culverts for several km.
and found only Glossophaga. Collected 18, 3 (and saved 13, 19). In a hollow
in a big fig tree found a group of
8 Saccopteryx bilineata and shot 18,
39. In a hollow in another fig tree
(at base) found one Carollia # 1436.
Not one #1 net across the stream
and between 6 and 8 pm collected the
following:

Artibeus turpis 25, 19
Carollia perspicillata 18, 19
Carollia subrufs 48, 19
Sturnira lilium 48, 29 Saved 20, 29
Artibeus jamaicensis 38 Saved one
Artibeus lituratus 25, 6 Saved 20, 29

Nov 24 Sat. Spent morning putting up
specimen. About 3:00 pm finished and
moved camp to 2 km S Estolal along
side a shallow, clear creek. Shot
a clump of 7 bats in a culvert
near camp. Carollia subrufs 18, 19
and Glossophaga soricina 248, 1482
2 jov 3 (not saved). Young ones about
3/4 size of adults.

Shot two #1 nets, one across the
stream at a riffle, the other
parallel to the bank but in
Nov 24 (Sat) (Cont.)

the stream bed. Between 6 & 8 pm caught 1 red Carolia, 1 Carolia subrufa and 1 act. Glossoptera in the "parallel" net. In the "cross" net caught the following: Carolia subrufa, 2♀, 1♂.

Artibenus lituratus 2♂, 1♀ (1♂ discarded).

Sterna silvina 1♀

Chilomycteris parrelli, 2♀

This area is at the lower edge of the pines which occupy the ridges. Many fig trees along the stream. Vegetation in general less xerophytic than at Ypalquina. Left nets out but not set. Want to see if I can get more red Carolia.

Nov 25 Sunday.

Spent from 7 am to 2 pm setting up specimens, cleaning skulls, etc. Reel the nets in same places about 4:30 pm. Left nets set until 7:30 when heavy rain drove me in. Caught Wood owl!

Chilomycteris parrelli, 1♂

Artibenus lituratus, 2♂, 3♀ (Discarded)
Nov. 26 (Monday). Drove in to Managua to contact Mr. McDougle of the Bureau of Public Roads (USA) about mail and for permission to camp at the base camp of Cacao on the Rama Road. Left Managua about 3 pm and drove to K 92 (San Francisco) on the Rama Road.

Set out one #1 net across a shallow pool of water where a small creek entered the big one. Caught 17 bats, all of which were saved except for 5 Artibeus lituratus and 3 Artibeus jamaicensis which were discarded.

Nov. 27 (Tuesday). Drove on to Camp Cacao, a permanent highway camp and associated village on the Rio Cacao. This camp is staged for the US engineers assigned to the Rama Road project which is financed 100% by the U.S. up to two years ago. The area was jungle, with monkeys, Toucans, etc., but much of it has been cleared and planted to bananas, corn, etc.

Set out one #1 net across a small creek that crosses the highway near camp. Between 6:45 pm caught only one Thryonomy and one Sturnina.
Nov 28 Wednesday. In evening drove to La Gatauca (7 mi. w. of Cacao) and set two #1 nets in a jungle ravine with clear creek. Banana grove near by. One net across the creek, the other parallel to the bank. Between 6 & 8 pm caught 22 bats and discarded 6 Carolina perspicillata, and 2 Artibeus jamaicensis. Prepared the rest. Left nets in place.

Nov 29 Thursday. Reset nets about 5 pm. At same sites. Nets not impressive. Caught 17, ten of which were Carolina perspicillata. Discarded 4 of them as well as 4 Artibeus jamaicensis. All bats caught were fruit eaters.

Nov 30 Friday. Set one #1 net across a quiet, but breast deep, part of the Cacao creek south of the camp. Creek is heavily shaded by large trees and creek is partly choked by submerged logs. Had observed 8-10 small bats flitting from one tree to another when disturbed. Set net about 4 pm and by 4:30 had caught 5 Rhynchonycteris which were the bats I had seen earlier. Also about 6:15 pm caught
...
four Myctis nigrescens(*) and one specimen of the rare Macrophyllum.
Caught 25 specimens in all including a bird I don’t recognize. Discarded
35.1% Glaucopsara soncina: 12,18
Carabia perapicillata and 13 Artibes
jamaicensis. Left net in place
but raised.

Dec 1 (Sat). Reset net about 3:30 pm
and before dark had caught a
small green kingfisher and a
spotted sandpiper. Ratting was
not so good as the previous night
caught 14, 8 of which were Artibes
jamaicensis (discarded) and one 3
Artibes literatus (discarded). The
best catch was a Notilis leoporius
and a small Artibes.

Dec 2. Sunday. Reset net mentioned
above and set a second #1 net
about 50 yards downstream. Had
good catch including another male
Macrophyllum (close to bank and about
4 in from water), 2 Uroderma, Myctis
Sturninae, Carabia, and 4 Artibes
jamaicensis (discarded) and 2
Artibes literatus (discarded). Also
5 birds.
I
Dec 3. (Monday). Set a #1 net in a clearing out in brush about 50 ft. from creek and also a #1 net across the stream below the bridge (150 yds) at La Gorra. Moon was bright in evening and bats were scarce or at least not getting in the net at La Gorra. Caught 37 A. pennsylvanica, a humming and one R. nosa about 6:10 p.m. Between then and 7:45 no more caught. Left net set all night and next morning had 4 Carolia and 2 water thrush. In the net set in brush caught one small bat but some carnivore ate all of it except one wing. Net across the creek at Caco had been badly torn the night before and was non-functional.

Dec 4. Left net set in brush for birds. Caught one seed eater and a small flycatcher in A.M.
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Cueva el Duende - Nicaragua, Dec. 13

A resident of Yalaguina who was working in Esteli told me about a cave near Puebla that was "loaded" with bats. On Dec. 13 I searched for the cave and finally found a boy who knew where it was located. Most people whom I contacted had never heard of it. "Cave" is on top of a sandstone hill and is more of a gumble of huge slabs of rock. Contained a colony of some 50-100 vampires, mainly females with half grown young, and some 100 other bats of genera Carollia and Glossophaga. No Tadaridae, but there was a pile of guano in the first "room" that could have been deposited by Tadaridae. No bats were in that room on my visit.
Oct. 15.
Left College Station at 7:30 A.M. and drove to a site 5 mi. NE Eagle Pass where camped beside road. Set out 10 Museum Special and 2 rat traps in grass mesquite area. Caught 2 yq Sigmodon which I discarded.

Oct. 16
Crossed into Mexico at Piedras Negras and cleared customs by 10 a.m.
Tourist permits $7.00
Car permit $1.00
Mordida to inspector $5.00
Drove 212 miles to a site 205 mi. S of Piedras Negras and ca. 10 mi. N Hacienda Guadalupe, Coahuila. Good place to camp just south of the pass on left side of road. Gravelly soil, mesquite, jochuquila, acotillo, etc. Set 10 Museum Specials & 2 rat traps. Caught one Dipodomys merriami.

Left camp at 8:30 A.M. and drove 247 miles for the day to a site 27 mi. S Matehuala and camped at side of road. Tall tree-like yuccas, Koberlinia, huisache, mesquite, conostina, etc., alkaline, clay soil. We were about 1 mi. N El Retorno. Set 10 Museum Specials and 2 rat traps.
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Trip to Chiapas y Guatemala

Oct. 17 (cont.).

Heard coyotes at night and several scaled quail. Caught 1 Perognathus and 3 Peromyscus and lost one Museum Special trap.

Oct. 18

Left camp at 8:15 am and drove 266 mi. to the north end of the toll road to Mexico City. Paid half of toll and camped at the truck stop - right hand side of highway - about 6:15 pm. Had light rain most of the day and raining when we stopped, so set no traps.

Oct. 19

Left camp at 2:10 AM so we could get through Mexico City in the wee hours. Reached the city about 4:30 am, and crossed in about 1 hr. + 15 min. No traffic & delightful! Had breakfast at about 6:00 am on E side of Mexico City. Then over toll road to Puebla ($2,00 pesos), then S to Matamoras where we had lunch (12 mi. S) and siesta. Then on to a site 7 mi. & Nachitlan where we camped for night. Drove 38.4 mi. from 2:10 am to ca. 6:30 pm. much of it in low gear and in heavy rainstorms. No traps set.
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Oct. 20.

Left camp at 8:10 a.m. Drove only 163 mi., much low gear & heavy rains, and stopped at 3:30 p.m. for the night at a site about 90 km W of Tehuantepec. Dry camp except for continuous rain. Set 9 Museum Special and 2 rat traps under rocks in a cut bank of the highway. Caught nothing, but found a Tylablops under a piece of tin. Ground soaked everywhere. Rained all night.

Oct. 21.

Left camp at 8:15 a.m. and drove to a site ca. 12 km N Arriaga where we camped in the "front" yard of a place occupied by Artemio Martinez & family. Creek here was shallow and about 30 ft wide. Set out 3 nets - 2 across stream, one parallel to bank - in moderate wind and rain and between dusk (6:30) and 9:00 p.m. had caught:

1 Kingfisher 11 Carollia
1 Sturnira 9 A. jamaicensis
4 Pteronotus 6 Glossophaga

Raised nets at 9:00 p.m.

Vegetation here is what I would consider to be Tropical Deciduous Forest with a substantial part of the second story plants thorny - Acacias.
Thursday 17th October 1937

Trip to Chichester Cathedral

P.M. I left home at 8:10 p.m. I drove to the station near Haywards Heath and caught the 9:15 p.m. train to Chichester. I spent the evening in the cathedral and returned home at 11 p.m.
Oct. 22.
Made up all the specimens caught last night except for 2 yr Carollia, which were discarded. High wind all day - gusts broke limbs of trees - let down nets at dusk in high wind that tore down one net. Expected to catch nothing, but by 9:00 pm had caught 1 Carollia and 13 Antibeus jamaicensis. Raised nets at 9:30 pm.

Oct. 23
Took up nets early and left about 9:00 am. Drove a considerable distance beyond Tonolá, looking for a good camp site, but found none, so turned around and headed back toward Tonolá. Got permission from Sr. Amada Aguilar de Corzo to park the trailer in front of his house at Rancho Los Amates, 15 km SE Tonolá. His ranch has Los Amates creek running through part of it, but camp was about 1/4 mi. from the "rio."

About 10 km SE Tonolá, the vegetation takes on a more tropical aspect. Giant ceibas, Crecopia, and a large tree with reddish bark which the locals call "palo colorado" are conspicuous as are a species of Heliconia. The original forest, now mostly cleared...
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

1965

Oct 23 cont

and planted to pasture grasses, is remindful of some of the rainforest I saw in Costa Rica in 1963. I feel sure this is a type of rainforest but on the dry side. Locals told me that many of the trees shed their leaves in March - April. I have called this a Dry Tropical Rain Forest type.

Set out 3 nets - 2 across the Rio Los Amates, one low, the other high, and one parallel to the bank. Width of the stream was about 36'; depth up to 2 ft. From dark to 9:00 p.m. when nets were raised, caught:
1. Eptesicus guameri
2. Sturnira lilium
3. Carollia (discarded yq 9)
4. Artibius lituratus
2. Chilonycteris rubiginosa.
First bats to hit the nets were:

Chilonycteris.

Oct 24

Spent the day making up specimens. Hot, clear, little breeze. Reset the same 3 nets in same sites and from dark to 10 p.m. had caught only:
1. Lasiurus borealis
2. Trachops cirrhatus
2. Sturnira lilium
1. Artibius lituratus
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Oct. 24 cont.

Appeared to be ideal for netting - little or no breeze and fairly dark. But not getting many bats. Decided to leave the nets out all night hoping for another Trachops.

Oct. 25

This morning I had in the nets
1 Lonchorhina aurita, 1 Noctilio leporinus
2 Desmodus rotundus, 1 Carollia subrufa
1 Artibeus jamaicensis. One net that held the Noctilio was badly damaged and was discarded, but the Lonchorhina more than made up the loss.

Spent the day making up specimens. Hot, clear, little breeze, but good breeze developed about 5.00 pm.

Reset nets in same places, replacing damaged net with new one. Had very poor success. By 10:00 pm had caught only 1 Chilonycteris pubiginesa,
1 Glossophaga soricina, 1 Noctilio leporinus
I assume the local bats have detected my nets and are avoiding them.

In the three nights of netting, the low net across the stream was most productive; the net parallel to the bank least.
I'm not sure I could describe the difference. The board for teaching little of the 20th century. I wanted more. I wanted to learn more about the world. I wanted to know more about other cultures. One night that


The weather is bad in the south. The hospital was busy. But the patients were not happy. They were scared. They were in pain. They were eager to leave. They were happy to see us. We were happy to see them.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala


Moved setting operations about one km toward Tonela, to a small tract of what appears to be virgin forest (about 20-30 acres) through which a small creek flows. Tract surrounded by pastureland. Set two nets, one across the stream at an angle because creek was only 6-7 feet wide & net 30 ft. long; the other on high bank in the forest and parallel to creek. From dark to 9:30 p.m. had caught only 1 Saccopteryx leptura and 1 Glossophaga so decided to leave nets all night in hopes of getting more S. leptura.

Oct. 27.

Net across the stream held four Noctilio leporinus this am, but it was badly damaged. The net on the bank held one Carollia subfuscata. Raccoon tracks indicated an animal had been by, but had not bothered the captured bats.

Pocket gopher mounds were noted in the forest and also in a clearing of about 2 acres where an Indian Antonio Romero was trying to grow a garden. Antonio said that "tuzas" are quite numerous in the vicinity.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Oct. 27 1965

Left the Rancho Los Amates about 9:30 am, loaded with cream and cheese from the Aguilar family, and drove to the "Rancho Las Palmas", about 5 Km SE Pijijiapan, owned by Teofilo Cigarroa who lives in Pijijiapan and has four families living and working on the ranch. A small -15-20 ft wide - stream flows near the cluster of houses. Folks were friendly and readily granted permission to park the trailer in the "flower garden" and to collect bats.

A quiet pool about 30 ft wide and 3-4 ft deep in the deepest places was selected for a netting site. One net was set at the upper end of the pool just below a rapids; the other at the lower end just above shallow riffles. Both set close to water.

Between dark and 9:30 p.m. Caught:

1 Rhoegessa parvula 1 Eptesicus gaumeri
2 Nectilio leporinus 4 Carollia subrufa
2 Lonchorhina aurita 1 Pteronotus davyi
1 Artibeus jamaicensis 1 Chilenycteris rubig

Most of them were caught in the upstream net. Rhoegessa & Chilenycteris hit the net just after dusk. The two Lonchorhina were caught low in the upstream net; both headed downstream,
CIRUGIA y PARTOS
CED. PROF. No. 55081 S. A. No. 2687
PIJIJIAPAN, CHIS.

Philipiapan chis qux

3u Guadalupe "Ferreu! More No. 5
Suria la. Etra receta on la farmacia

PiliPiapan chis

2n. Enygeno count # 18

Dr. Castiellsos

Crujia y Partos
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Oct. 28, 5km SE Pijijiapan.

Spent most of the day making up specimens. In the evening reset the two nets at the deep pool and set a third net about 200 yds downstream at a shallow open place hoping for molossids. From dark to 9:30 pm had caught only 1 Rhogoessa parvula, 2 Chilonycteris rubiginosa in the nets at the pool and 1 Pteronotus davyi at the "molossid" set. So decided to leave the nets up all night unattended.

Oct. 29. This morning the nets at the pool held

1 Pteronotus davyi
2 Sturnira lilium
5 Chilonycteris rubiginosa
1 Artibeus jamaicensis
1 Noctilio leporinus
3 Carolia subrufa

The "molossid" set had nothing. Lost another net to the bats. Spent the day making up specimens and cooling off in the pool. A hot, clear day.

In the evening reset the two nets at the pool and took up the "molossid" set. Between dusk and 9:30 p.m. had caught the following:
Camped here

Road to village of Secacapa - 1 km.

Trail

Fence

Small wet weather creek

Net 1

Net 2

About 4 m.
Tripto Chiapas & Guatemala

Oct. 29 Cont.

2 Rhogoessa parvula (at dusk)
1 Pteronotus daugii
1 Chilonycteris rubiginosa
4 Sturnira lilium

All of these were caught in the upstream net, except for the Pteronotus.

Found a hummingbird on the ground
by the trailer dying; half the tail feathers gone

Oct. 30.

Left Las Palmas about 9:00 am
headed for Huixtla. Kept on the
lookout for camp site between the two
places and the best one was at the
Rio Sesecapa at K 152, about 31
Km NW Escuintla and 32 Km NW
Huixtla, so got mail and gasoline
and drove back to the Rio Sesecapa.

This is a rather deep, fast, clear
stream, not suited to netting so I
set two nets in an \( L \) pattern on
a small seep; one net across the
course and one parallel to and over
a small puddle of water. From dark
to 9 pm. had caught only 4 Carellia
and 3 Sturnira, so again I left the
nets set all night unattended.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Oct. 31. This morning the nets were loaded and badly damaged. Caught
1 Antibeus manus?
1 " toltecus?
1 " jamaicensis
2 Desmodus rotundus
5 Sturina lilium
4 Carolia subrufa

Discarded 4 yg Carolia. In addition, a raccoon had visited one of the nets
and had torn up four Carolia, and 2
Sturina, not listed above + discarded.

3 Sturina, and 4 Carolia were
given date of Oct. 31; all others Oct. 30.

Nov. 1. Left the trailer at Sesecapa
and drove to Tapachula to get visas
for Guatemala. Guatemalan consulate
is on a side street one block west of
the Chevrolet agency which is on the
main street through town. Visas cost
$50.00 pesos and are valid for two years.

Found a good place to park the
trailer of Rancho El Rosario, ca 4km
NW Tapachula, owned by Sr. Juan
Palacios. Place has a nice waterfall and
swimming pool below and the area is
being developed as a recreation site.
Sr. Palacios graciously gave permission
to park the trailer and to hunt bats on
his 220 hectares, so drove back to
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 1 Cont.
Sesecapa, got the trailer and moved to Rancho El Rosario. No nets set last night or tonight.

Nov. 2. Finished putting up the batch of bats caught at Sesecapa. They had been kept in the freezing unit of the refrigerator — which, by the way, has been exceedingly helpful on this trip. Catch 'em, freeze 'em, and put them up when most convenient! I was interested in seeing what the vegetation was like north of Tapachula, so took the gravel road leading to Nueva Alemania. Tapachula is at an elevation of about 450 ft (sign says 137 meters) and about 3 mi, N at an elevation of 1000 ft the coffee fincas begin. These fincas are nearly continuous all the way to Nueva Alemania. Vegetation is here classified as Dry Tropical Rain Forest.

Road to Nueva Alemania is rough. Cobblestone and gravel, gets narrower toward N. A. and never ascends to an elevation above 1000 ft. Acomposimo at Nueva Alemania (a finca) told me that it was a long distance from there to pine tree country, the area around
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala.

Nov. 2 Cont.

Nueva Alemania should be worked for bats. Possibly Carter & Pine can do this in February.

25mi to Nueva Alemania 1400ft.

22mi to Brasil 1300ft

16mi. to Independencia 1600ft

Ejido Toluca 1400

5mi. Bni

5mi, keep left

Main Hwy F Gasolinera

route to Guatemala.

Took 2 hrs each way to make the trip, low gear required in several places. Tree ferns quite common in places. Forest is mainly 2 story - trees up to possibly 75-100 ft, but mostly 50-75 ft, with second story of shorter trees including Crecopia. Lots of Heliconia along the route, mainly of a species that has a pendant flower stock and red bracts. Saw a few with erect spikes and yellowish bracts.

Too tired to set nets, so bathed, washed clothes and played lazy. Brought notes up to date.
Trip to Chiapas v Guatemala

Nov. 3 Rancho El Rosario - Tapachula.

Spent the morning shopping in town for 6 volt lamps for the hunting lights. The GE - PR15 globes have been burning out in short order. Bought a supply of Philips Globes PR12 and hope they last longer.

In the P.M. went to a culvert with 3 local boys who said there were bats in it. This was about a 24" corrugated iron culvert about 200 yds from camp and it was occupied by 75-100 Carollia and Glossophaga. Managed to get 47 Glossophaga, each with a good sized young one attached to a nipple and 18 Carollia, 4 of which were males. Discarded 2 Carollia because the skulls were damaged. Set one net above the falls, wanted to set others, but livestock presented a problem.

Made an appointment to visit a large Ceiba tree, said to be hollow and occupied by "bastante" bats, tomorrow morning, was shown a shell of a "guanacaste" tree that is supposed to be occupied by bats. Houses here are said not to be occupied by bats except at night.

Had 3 Carollia in net by 9:00 pm so left it set all night.
Met a Mr. Jack Head who is in the ice business at Grenada, Nicaragua, at the border and he invited us to visit him and he'd show me many wells which harbor bats in the daytime. Maybe worth a try when we work Nicaragua next year.
Nov. 4. Had two Carollia and a batch of Desmodus plus a net with 4 of the 5 large strands cut in two. Repaired net in situ and left El Rosario about 9:30am for Guatemala.

Crossed border at Talisman - 1200ft lots of red tape, cleared everything about noon and drove to the Rio Naranjo.

Ate dinner and made arrangements to leave the trailer at a cement block "factory" while I looked for a camp site between Coatepeque and Retalhuleu. Found a good site at K 210 where highway construction had left a large, nearly level area. Also got permission to park at the Texaco service station in Retalhuleu and at a paper factory (not in operation) about 2 mi. W Retalhuleu.

From the Rio Naranjo crossing (800ft) the road rises to 2000 ft about 10 km E Coatepeque and then dips to about 1000ft at Retalhuleu. From 1000ft elevation up the countryside is occupied by coffee fincas (coffee & bananas); below 1000ft land has been cleared and converted to pastures.

At the Rio Naranjo camp guanacastes and ceibas were conspicuous remnants of the original forest.

No nets set. Too tired!
Monday 8th

1. Read and Elliss's code about a possible
    decision to make a set with a lot of
    items, focusing on the items that
    need to be included and others.

2. Crossed by Miss Wilson's note:
    - 열에 있는 복고
    - 열에 있는 복고

3. Open wax and pour to the "Fire
    Warning"

4. "The fire is a fire" and more according to the Fire
    Alarm

5. After the Fire Warning:
   - Decisions and the area to cover
   - Institutions and local areas
   - Fire engine (engineer) and local areas
   - Local fire engines and communication
   - Fire engine and local areas
   - Local fire engine and communication
   - Local fire engine and communication
   - Local fire engine and communication
   - Local fire engine and communication
   - Local fire engine and communication
   - Local fire engine and communication

6. On water next to fire.

7. Crossed by Miss Wilson's code:
   - 열에 있는 복고
Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala

Nov. 5. Moved camp about 9:00 am to K 210 on the main highway between Coatepeque and Retalhuleu. Elevation according to altimeter is 2,200 ft. We are camped on a flat about 75 ft above a small, fast flowing creek, country all around planted to coffee except for the creek bottoms. Few bananas planted for shade.

"Hacked out of the machete stage" cut over hillside which had grown back with a mixture of grasses (tall bunch type), several kinds of water-loving plants, such as Costa, Heliconia, and several shrubs 15'-20' tall, including a couple of species of Piper, and a Melastomaceae. Along the creek bottom are several large trees (sp?) and shorter Cestropia together with numerous vines, Costa, Heliconia and several Araceae. Set out one net in a "slot" hacked horizontally on the steep slope in the "machete stage" vegetation and a second one near the creek across the highway.

A local truckdriver told me about a big cave about 10 km N of the highway at K 200. Plan to investigate it.

Spent the rest of the day putting up specimens taken at Tapachula.
Nov. 6. Caught a *Carelia* and a rusty bellied hummingbird in the hillside net by 9:00 pm so left both nets set all night. This A.M. had 1 *Carelia* in net 1; *V. helleri*, 3 *Artibes toletus* in net 2. Left nets set all day and ran them about 10 A.M. Had two hummers (large, sickle bill) in net 2.

Caught a small *Anolis* with a yellow gular fan. Several of them were seen in the araceous type vegetation along the creek below net 2. Noted they can easily leap as far as 18" (maybe farther) ineluding me. Saw several small frogs near the creek, below net 2 where we got out water, and managed to catch one. Left nets set all night.

Nov. 7. Caught 1 *Carelia* in net 1; 3 *Carelia*, and 4 *Sturnira* in net 2. Left nets up all day and caught 9 birds (nos. 6858-6866) all but two of them in net 2.

Set another net (set 3) across the small stream in pm. Left nets up all night. Heavy rain in afternoon.

Nov. 8. Caught 2 glossohagine bats, 17, 18, in set 3. Bats were about 3 ft. apart in middle of net as if they may have been traveling together. Net 2 held a *Vampyrops helleri*; net 2 was empty so
Trip to "bat cave"
Nov 8 cont’d.

so removed it. It was in a place that wasn’t productive.

Left nets set all day and captured a passel of birds. Most of the hummers were taken in Net 2. Net 3 caught 1 big hummer, 1 chat, 1 vireo and 2 warblers.

Took a passeer and visited the big cave, which was reputed to have muchos murcielagos. It was a large, but shallow recess, darkened by dense vegetation, in a hillside at side of road. Had 3 bats – one Carollia and two smaller ones (glossophagine).

Also visited the Finca Merced and found about 200 Carollia (got 3) roosting in the ceiling of the machine shop and under the storage section of the building. This finca has a nice pond (about 1/2 acre) and a slow flowing stream where netting should be productive.

Nov 9. Left nets out all night and caught nothing! Had a clear night with full moon which may have influenced netting.

Left nets set all day and drew a blank.

Drove to Retalhuleu and made arrangements to park the trailer at the Texaco service station.

Nets 2 & 3 up tonight. Had rain in pm.
Trip to Chrispe and Company

Nov 29th

To go out to dinner at a place that

Seen a man in a chair and

Photograph taken of the

Meat is not good

Have a concert

For a meal

Afterwards, went to the store and

Cowboy, and a

Would like to have

Also ordered three

(fax, etc.)

About the coming of the

Next week, it seems to me

Somehow and some

This letter, one of

Beverly's pictures mention

Nothing more, just

Thus far, I feel

This may have

Have been told

There is one, and

Somehow

Somehow

Somehow
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala.

Nov. 10. Caught nothing in the nets so took them down and moved camp to the Texaco Service Station on the outskirts of Retalhuleu.

Spent much of the day scouting the country between Retalhuleu and the coast of Champerico. Beginning about 15 km SW of Retalhuleu where the elevation has dropped to ca. 400 ft., large acreages are devoted to cotton farms that extend to the coast. Judging from the new appearance of the gins, this crop must be relatively new to the area. Most of the remaining land is cleared and devoted to cattle production.

On a cattle finca, entrance to which is at K 200 (hwy marker) I found a small tract of what appears to be the original forest cover. This area has two stories of trees, the taller ones ceibas and guanacastes, with a jungle-like layer of shrubs, vines, heliconias, etc. A small creek flows through it. On the basis of this vegetation I have called this area a Dry Tropical Rain Forest (DTRF on the tag), although the increase in Arecia suggests less annual rainfall than in the coffee belt which begins
1965  Trip to Chiapas + Guatemala

Nov. 10 (cont') at Retahuleu (800 ft)
and occupies the foothills up to an
elevation of about 3500 ft in this
general area.

Got permission from the owner
of the finca at K 200 to net for bats
so set two of them, one deep in
the grove of trees, the other across
the stream, near the road to ranch
headquarters, but at the edge of
the woods.

A worker told me that bats were
occupying an old house on another
agave finca at K 197, so he and I
drove there. Found bats between the
walls of the house on the south side
but couldn't get to them. Set one
net at dusk parallel to that wall of
the house and elevated to a height
of about 10 ft.

Left nets at K 200 up until about
8:00 pm and had caught 2 Carollia
in the net in the woods and 1 Carollia
and 1 Artibius teitecus in the net
across the stream. In the net at the
house at K 197 I caught 10 Molossus
afer, one or two at a time, in about
30 minutes after we got it set.

Took up nets and was back in camp
by 9 pm.
1965  Trip to Chiapas + Guatemala

Nov. 11. Set two nets at K 200 finca, one at site 2, the other at site 4 on diagram facing p. 20. Site 4 was where the stream was about net width (30 ft) shallow and with smooth surface. Here I caught 8 Molossus ater and nothing else so removed the net after about an hour of operation. When I got to the net at site 2 I found it held 1 small Artibeus (cinereus?)

3 small glossophagine
3 Sturnira lilium.

This gave me 15 bats for the two nets so took down other net and went to camp. Found a freshly killed Lampropeltis on the highway at the southern limits of Retalhuleu.

Nov. 12. Decided to get a look at the country north of Retalhuleu so drove to Santa Maria de Jesus (Santa Maria, on tags), elevation ca 4,900 ft. From Retalhuleu to El Palmar, some 10 km on highway 95, the elevation rises gradually from ca 1,000 ft to about 2,300 ft, but from there to Santa Maria, ca 14 km, the grade steepens. The coffee belt plays out a short distance above El Palmar and "natural" forest takes over. This forest appears to be more luxuriant than that southwest of Retalhuleu at K 200.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 12 (Cont) and precipitation appears to be much greater. Consequently, I believe it can be assigned to the Tropical Rain Forest belt or perhaps better to a Montane Rain Forest.

At Santa Maria, one first encounters cypress trees. These, I suppose, have been introduced.

At K199 I was able to get off the highway onto a section of the old road and located sites for nets. Set 1 was placed in a slot cut into a patch of tall perennials that were in bloom and which were attracting hummingbirds. Set 2 was placed parallel to the road and on the uphill side of with a background of trees, vines, shrubs, etc. Set 3 was set on same side of road but was placed high in front of blooming perennials. I found no place to make a water set. A small boy showed me a covert in which bats roosted. Only 3 Micronycteris were occupying it at the time, got all 3.

Tended nets until about 8:30 and got

Set 1. 1 Sturnira "ludovici"
        1 Sturnira lilium
        5 hummers - all about dusk

Set 2. 1 Deamodus retundus
        1 Artibeus (aztecas?)

Set 3. 1 Sturnira "ludovici"
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 13 Set out two nets in a coffee finca about 3 km N of Retalhuleu. These fincas have bananas planted to provide shade for the coffee. Set the nets across a small stream near Puente Rio Puca. One net was set high at the edge of the finca and about 50-60 ft from the bridge. The second was set about 50 down stream and low—just barely clearing the water. Ran the nets from dusk to 9:00 p.m. — about 3 hrs. and caught the following:

3. glossophagnes, one Glossohaga, the other a something else
1. Phyllostomus discolor
1. Artibeus jamaicensis
5. Artibeus lituratus
4. Carolia (Subrufa ?)
14. Sturnira. These are of two sizes, but they may all be referable to Lilium. Discarded 4 Sturnira and 2 yq Carollia.

Nov. 14. Had a busy day preparing specimens. Plan to go to Guatemala City tomorrow so set no nets tonight.

Nov. 15. Left about 10:00 am for Guatemala City to get permits and for Pearl to see a doctor. Coffee fincas prevail between
Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala

Nov. 15 (cont')

Retalhuleu and San Antonio, but from there on to Escuintla sugar cane takes over. At no place does the highway between Retalhuleu and Escuintla rise above 1500 ft. according to my altimeter in which I lack complete confidence. Here are elevations of some of the towns:

- Retalhuleu 800'
- Mazatenango 1100'
- San Antonio 1250'
- Santa Lucia 1300'
- Escuintla 1300'

All of this country traversed appears to have been covered with Dry Tropical Rain Forest before it was cleared. Now little of the original vegetation is left and that mainly along water courses.

Between Escuintla and Guatemala City, the Dry Tropical Rain Forest gives way to a short xeric type of vegetation in the valleys and to a pine-oak forest on the hillsides. This change takes place between 3500 and 4500, depending on site. Most of the stream beds between Amatitlan and Guatemala City were dry or had little puddles and very little if any surface flow.

Nov. 16. Returned to Retalhuleu about 5:20 pm. The 117 miles (180 km) takes
1965  Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 16 (cont'd)
about 3 1/2 hours because of narrow bridges, sharp curves and other hazards.

Stopped at the Forestry School at Rmatitlan, 3800 ft. to look for a camp site and met Professor Manuel Catalán who gave permission to park the trailer on station grounds. He said there were many kinds of bats in the vicinity including some large ones with a spear on the nose.

Nov. 17. Moved camp to Santa María, Dept. Quetzaltenango, elevation 4900 ft. about noon today.

Scouted the greater netting sites and selected three; two below camp ca. 100 yds in “marche stage” vegetation that had many shrubs in blossom. The third was about one km (at K 199) on the old road which is partly inverting to vegetation. This last net was set parallel to a rock outcrop and under tress. Nets 1 & 2 were set in slots cut in the vegetation.

Before dark the nets below camp which is at the Colonia at K 200, had caught four greenish yellow warblers (6961-6964) and two moderately large hummers with cinnamon underparts—larger than A. rutila. Also a thrush—the small Arbicnus.
Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala

Nov. 18. Net no. 1 caught only one *Anoura* with a young male, weighing about 40% that of its mother, attached. Net no. 2, which proved to be my hummingbird net, held 5 *Sturnira* lilium (2 discarded) and 1 *Artibeus* (toltecs?)*. Net no. 3 along the old road held 1 *Sturnira* "ludovici," and 1 *Artibeus* (toltecs?)

During the day net no. 2 caught several hummers and a brown-capped "toupee.

Net no. 3 caught 2 white-eared saltator-like fringillids.

In the evening moved net no. 1 about 300 yds to a bedding site for 4 milk cows & 4 calves at an Indian home. Boys in this family said many vampires molested the cattle. Ran this net at 7:30 p.m., 1½ hrs. after dark, and the net held 8 vampires, 2 *Anoura* and one small *Artibeus*; the vampires (17, 18) were discarded.

Net no. 2 caught 2 *Sturnira* lilium before 9:00 p.m., and net 3 caught *Sturnira ludovici* and a small *Artibeus*.

Have left the nets up all night, but few bats have been caught after 9:00 p.m.

Nov. 19. Added a 4th net today. Placed it along a little used trail in the woods about 300 yards from set 3. Before dark it caught a motmot and by 9:00 p.m. it caught 2 *Sturnira ludovici*. The net
Trip to Chiapas + Guatemala

Nov. 19 (cont'd)

at the cow yard caught 5 Desmades
which were discarded. Net 2, caught
1 Sturnira, lilium and a number of small
birds (during the day).

Nov. 20. Left all of the nets (except Cow
lot set) set all night. Net #3 held a
small blackish glossophagine and one
yq & Diphylia, the only one taken so
far on this trip.

Removed net 2 because it was
being molested by local yokels and
set it in the woods near set 4. Also
added a fifth net (set 6) in the wood
near set 4. Now have 4 nets in the
woods and one at the cow lot.

Rain started this afternoon about
3:00, partly cleared for about an hour
and began again in earnest about 6:30.
Abated about 9:00 and I ran the nets
in a drizzle. Nothing in anyone of the
5 sets. Left the four nets at K 199 set
all night.

Have had some rain and fog each day.
Mornings usually clear, but by noon the
clouds roll in, have rain for an hour or
so and the clear, star-lit nights. Today
we had ashes from the San Diego volcano
in A.M., then clouds and rain most of the
day after about 3:00 p.m.
Trip to Chiapas + Guatemala

Nov. 21,

Had one Diphylleia in set 3 and 6 birds (nos 7206-11) in sets 5 + 6. Nothing was caught in the set by the cow lot. Took down all nets and moved camp to a site ca. 1½ miles north of Zunil, on the highway to Quezaltenango, at 6300 ft.

The Santa Maria locality was near the upper limits of the montane rain forest. About 3 km north of the town we encountered alders along the highway. Then passed into a xeric zone with agaves and chaparral at Aguas Armagás, 5500 ft., at K 206, where the highway goes through a tunnel. Could see pines on the slopes above at about 6000 ft.

Zunil is in a dry, deep valley with the slopes above covered with pines, oaks and madrone. Growing along the creek near camp are alders and willows. Made 3 sets here. One across the small, rapidly flowing creek near camp and two in a grove of maizena, a huge, banana-like plant, on the grounds of Hidroeléctrica Municipal Zunil Uno, property of the city of Quezaltenango. By 9:00 p.m. had caught one Sturnira "ludovici" at the creek set and one Anoura and six Sturnira "ludovici" in the maizena grove. Lifted these two nets.
Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala.

Nov. 21 cont'd.
but left the creek set up all night,

Nov. 22.
Caught one *Sturnira ludovici* during the night in the creek set. Left net set all day and caught 2 hummers and 2 other birds,

A couple of water ouzels forage along this creek, shot a female and tried to catch the other one in a net. Saw another ouzel at the creek leading from the waterfall beside the highway about 2 or 3 miles south of Zunil.

Temperature here is chilly, probably in the 60°F - 70°F range in the daytime and near 50°F at night. These are mere estimates, but heavy clothing is needed to keep warm.

The Río Somala now is a muddy, roaring stream. The gradient of the river bed is steep between Quezaltenango and Retalhuleu. The highway traverses the "canyon" through which this river flows and crosses the river four times between those two cities. It is all paved, contrary to our recent highway map.

Spent the day putting up 31 specimens, 10 bats, 11 birds.
Reset nets about 5:30. Had caught only 1 *Sturnira ludovici* by 9:00 pm. Left nets set all night.
Life of Cheops and Customs

Men of Ceylon.

One of the chief secrets of ancient

Egyptian "knowing the

secret of the secret art" lay not in secret

books, nor in the cabinet, nor in the

library, but in the heart and in the

mind.

The secret of the secret art lay in the secret

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Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala

Nov. 23

Caught nothing in the nets - a clear, cold night. Took up nets and moved camp to San Cristobal, Dept. Totonicapán, 7,540 ft (2,350 m on sign post) with the object of netting bats at the municipal Baños along the road to Totonicapán, but when I tried to set up nets about 5:30 p.m., the caretaker refused to let me. This is the site where in 1962 I picked up a number of recently killed Tadarida, in the small cave in the bluff behind the Baños. I looked in the cave, but no bats. They apparently use it at night because fresh droppings were on the floor.

Are camped at the Shell gas station, which is under construction and not in operation, at the crossroads of 95-V, the Pan American Highway.

Drove to Momostenango to get a look at the country and the vegetation. Road is steep, rough, and narrow and requires low gear and one hour to cover the 18 kilometers. Road rises through a pine forest and tops out at 8,500 ft; then a steep descent to Momostenango at an elevation of 2,228 m (ca. 7,250 ft). Town is surrounded by pine, oak, cedar forest where the hills have not been cleared for corn and wheat fields.
Chimaltenango
Chevron
serv. station
Public wash house

Paved road to Antigua
lined with big cypress trees

College
Camp
Campus

Village

Sewer Creek
Lake

Park

Campgrounds

Pavilion
Public wash house

Steep grade

about 2 mi.

to Guatemala

to Antigua

Swimming Pool

The diagram shows a map of the Chimaltenango area, indicating locations such as the Chevron service station, public wash house, paved road to Antigua lined with big cypress trees, college campus, village, park, sewer creek, lake, campgrounds, pavilion, and public wash house. The map also notes a steep grade and a distance of about 2 miles.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 24.

Moved camp from San Cristobal to Los Aposentos, a municipal park of about 40 acres in a small valley about 2 miles south of Chimaltenango. Valley floor has grass, Cypress, willows along creeks, oaks and pines on the slopes. Springs supply water for a small lake, swimming pool, wash "house", etc. Also a small creek that probably serves as sewage disposal system for Chimaltenango flows through the valley. I call this Pine-oak Forest type. Elevation 5700 ft.

Had intended to move to Amatitlan but lost several hours of travel time (daylight) because of a blown tire on the house trailer and a flat on the car; all. Had to drive to Antigua to get a new tire.

Set out two nets, one across the "sewage" stream, the other on the bank parallel to stream. By 9:00pm had caught 4 Arbibous lituratus, much to my surprise, 1 Sturnira "ludovici" and 2 Sturnira "lilium".

Cattle are being grazed in the park so I couldn't set the nets until the youngsters had rounded up their cows and taken them home for the night.
WB Davis
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 25.
Set nets again at the same sites as last night and by 10:00 pm had caught:
1. Artheus alticeps, first one of trip
2. Artheus luridus
2. Stornira "ludovici"
5. Stornira "lilium"

Moved had lots of time today so packed all the specimens between layers of cotton. Had enough to fill one trunk.

Nov. 26
Moved camp to Antatlan in the Dept. of Guatemala and ca. 37 km S of Guatemala City on the highway to Escuintla. We are camped in a park-like area adjacent to the campus of the School of Forestry and only a city block from the lake. Elevation is near 3800 ft.

The country between Chimaltenango and Guatemala City is all in the Pine-Oak forest type. Agriculture mainly corn, fruits, truck gardening.

Guatemala City elevation 1500 meters (ca. 4900 ft) is in a dry valley with scanty vegetation. Hillsides are covered with pine-oak forest.

Going south from Guatemala City the highway drops rapidly through an
Nov. 26 (cont'd)

...and "window" with deep barrancas to lake Amatitlán, which itself is in a dry bowl-like depression with chaparral type vegetation in most places. A short distance south, at Palín, one again encounters Dry Tropical Rain Forest Vegetation.

Nov. 27. Took a "pasear" to scout the country from Amatitlan east to Jutiapa. Took highway 3 South to Escuintla (1300ft), then Hwy 2 SE to Chiquimulilla (1000ft), then Hwy 16 north to Cujilapa, then Hwy PanAmericana east to Jutiapa (892 meters, 2900ft), then retraced route to Cujilapa (155 meters, 500ft) and on into Guatemala City (1620 meters, 4300ft) and back to Amatitlan—a total distance of 311 miles.

The route from Amatitlan to Escuintla starts in dry chaparral country with higher mountains covered with pine-oak forest. At Palín one enters the Dry Tropical Rain Forest type which continues to Escuintla and on eastward to Chiquimulilla. In the vicinity of Escuintla sugarcane is the chief crop, followed by bananas. About 10 mi. E of Escuintla sugarcane gives way to pastures and cattle and the...
Nov. 27 Cont'd

elevation drops to about 5000 ft. Then about 10 mi w of Taxisco one starts climbing and near that town one enters the lower edge of the coffee belt. Between Taxisco and the coast cattle seem to be the chief crop.

On the route marked Hwy 16, one has pavement from Hwy 2 to Chiquimulilla, but from there on it's a nightmare of rock, fords, steep grades. In the first 10-12 kilometers one climbs 3000 ft and one of the worst "roads" ever which I have put a vehicle. It's strictly a jeep trail. The road then drops into a beautiful growth of Montane Rain Forest interspersed with coffee fincas. This type persists to near the village of Ojo de Agua. It then passes into a dry, chaparral type in the valley (elev. ca. 2000 ft.) and stays in this type of vegetation until one reaches Cuidapa which is situated on a ridge at 3000 ft and is in the coffee belt. To gain a measure of this road it took me 2½ hours to drive the 26 miles, and much of it was in compound low.

The route from Cuidapa to Jutiapa is on pavement for the first 9 km, then on a section being readied for blacktop
Trip to Chichester and Chichester Great Train 39

West of Chichester

Station gardens at Chichester. South

South east of Chichester. The station

platform and near the town. The town

of Chichester and the town centre.

On the route marked Please consult

our route map. The map should help

from time to time. The station

Coffee House. This is the first

nearest the winners of the Grand National.

The Coffee Pot. To drink a meal, to

wine, and smoke at the same time.

The route from Chichester to Chichester

....
or paved to within 17 miles of Jutiapa. From there on it's washboard gravel. One crosses a mountain range on the route and tops out at about 4000 ft. about 18 mi. E Cuilapa. As one progresses eastward the country becomes more and more arid. At Jutiapa I was reminded of some of the towns and countrysides in dry interior Mexico. The hills are mostly barren or covered with grass, shrubs and occasional trees about 20 ft. high. Farm crops are largely corn and cattle, with corn predominating. The valley has a hot, arid, dusty aura.

Between Cuilapa and Guatemala City one passes through coffee fincas for about 20 miles, but these give way to corn fields as one ascends to nearly 6000 ft before descending into the valley of Guatemala.

The most interesting sites for biological exploration are on the Hwy 16 section. This country should be entered by car from Cuilapa and not from the south. Most of the fincas trade in Cuilapa and the road over its northern 3/5 has some semblance of maintenance.
March 5th — S. County

Capital of the Republic was decided on.

Our course is now towards the north-east.

It is a long and toilsome journey.

At one point, I met a gentleman from Canada, whose journey was to take me to the United States. He seemed to be in a hurry and was traveling at a fast pace.

We stopped at a small town, took a break, and continued our journey.

It was a long and difficult journey, but we finally made it to our destination.
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 28.

Drove to Villalobos, a settlement in a dry barranca between K12 and K13 on the highway south of Guatemala City at an elevation of 1200 ft., and set two nets which were in operation from dusk to 9:00 p.m. One was set over a waterhole, the other beside a small fig tree (amate) that bore fruits about the size of small marbles. This net was elevated about 7 feet from ground to bottom of net. Caught nothing in the water set, but got three bats in the amate set – one Arthibeus jamaicensis, one Arthibeus toltecus and one Chirodermi salvini which, according to Hall & Kelson, is a new record for Guatemala and an extension of range.

On the trip I have noted chaparral as the vegetation type, but on reinspection of the area on Nov. 29 I find the hillside are covered with stunted oak trees. This area, as well as the Valley of Guatemala, should be considered as the lower edge of the Pino-Oak Forest where, because of aridity, oaks predominate and pines cannot persist.
Nov 29.

Drove back to Villalobos to inspect some "mines" some of the local gente told me about. They are in the northern most barranca and turned out to be part of an ancient aqueduct, this section of which was tunneled through a sandstone bluff parallel to its face. No bats. A few may occasionally use it as a roost, but the "portholes" admit too much light to suit most bats.

I was told that this area has a six month's seco season and six months of rain beginning in late April. Each of the three barrancas that merge here have streams that now are intermittent or are extremely shallow and flow as a trickle.

Set 3 nets in the evening, one over a wading pool in the park at Amatitlan where by 9:00 pm I caught one Artibeus lituratus and two Sturnira lilium. The other two were set at a locality ca. 10 km south of Amatitlan and 2 miles east of Palin where a creek crosses a dirt road about a mile off the highway. One was diagonally across the small creek, the other in a slot hacked in the underbrush. By 9:00 pm had caught 1 Sturnira lilium and 2 Artibeus
Trip to Chiapas & Guatemala

Nov. 29 Cont'd.

jamaicensis in set 1 across the creek. In set 2, I had a Sparrow, 2 Glossophaga soricina” and 1 Sturnira “ludovici.” Left these two nets up all night.

Nov. 30

Had nothing in set 1 this a.m. so removed it. Had a good catch in set 2, - 2 Sturnira ludovici, 5 Sturnira lilium (one of which, a yq8, I discarded), 1 Artibeus toltecus, and 1 small bat with facial and dorsal stripes, left net 2 up all day and caught a rose-breasted grosbeak, one small hummer and a Wilson warbler (last two released).

Added set 3 (see diagram) in the evening and by 9:00 pm set 2 had 1 Anoura, and set 3 1 Artibeus toltecus and 1 Sturnira lilium, left both nets set all night.

Dec. 1

Had 2 Anoura, 1 Artibeus jamaicensis and 1 Rose-breasted Grosbeak in the nets this a.m.

Added set 4 (see diagram) and left nets up all day. Caught several warblers (tourists) and released them. Ran nets at 8 pm and had 1 Uroderma and 1 Anoura. Left nets set all night.
The text on the page appears to be a handwritten entry. The handwriting is legible, but the content is not entirely clear due to the style and possible misalignments. It seems to be a personal note, possibly discussing some personal thoughts or events. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page, indicating it was written in one session.

The page starts with a partial sentence: "...To Children..." which may suggest a title or a heading. The rest of the text is filled with paragraphs that are difficult to transcribe accurately due to the handwriting style.

Given the nature of the entry, it could be an excerpt from a personal diary, a letter, or a record of personal thoughts and experiences. Without clearer handwriting, it's challenging to provide a more detailed transcription.
Trip to Chiapas and Guatemala.

Dec, 2

Had 1 Uroderma, 2 Anouros, 1 Sturnira liliun and 1 Artibeus jamaicensis in the nets.

Drove to San Vincente Pacaya, about 5km beyond my netting site, at an elevation of ca. 4800 ft. Hills become barren toward the top where corn is cultivated, but San Vincente lies in a bowl-like depression and coffee is the chief agricultural crop there. This whole area - the valley of Amatitlan - seems to be an ecotone between Pine-Oak and Montane Rain Forest, with the latter in the canyons and other protected places. My netting has been in one of these pockets.

Dec. 3.

Caught 2 Uroderma, 2 small glossophagi, 1 Sturnira liliun, 2 Sturnira leucovi, 2 Artibeus lituratus and 4 Artibeus jamaicensis last night; 3 birds today.

Met Mrs. Mel Olson, a caravan scout and leader of Airstream Wally Byam Caravans, who were scouting the country for an April 1966 caravan. They were pulling a 32 ft. Airstream which they have pulled as far south as Panama. Use a souped up Ford Two-door to pull it.
Dec. 4.

Caught 5 Artibeus jamaicensis, Urodermy, and 1 small glossophagine in the nets (same sets) last night.

Left Amatitlan for return trip. Drove via Escuintla and Retalhuleu to Tapachula (202 miles). Took 2 hrs to clear the border crossing. Also cost dearly because we arrived on a Saturday and after 1:00 p.m. Guatemalan special charges were $6.40 (U.S. $4) Mexican costs were $175.90 pesos (about $14.08). Most of these special fees can be avoided by crossing from Monday 8:00 a.m. through Saturday 1:00 p.m.

Dec. 5. Drove to Rancho Los Amates near Tonola, Chis., a distance of 131 miles. Spent the afternoon making up specimens.

Since our stop here in late October, the aspect has become much drier. The hills are brown and look barren. This is most certainly Tropical Deciduous Forest—Dry Tropical Rain Forest transition with the latter restricted to the water courses. This ecotone persists to Tijijapan eastward and to near Tonola westward. Have had high velocity, dry winds all day.
Trip to Honduras

Oct. 6. Left College Station 9:00 a.m. and drove to San Marcos. Left trailer there and returned to C.S. to get the Certificate of Title to the Travelall which I had forgotten. Returned to San Marcos ca. 9:00 p.m. Clear weather.

Oct. 7. Left San Marcos ca. 8:00 a.m. and drove to Eagle Pass. Clear weather.

Oct. 8. Changed oil at Eagle Pass, got 4 extra quarts to carry along; loaded up with gasoline, purchased batteries and groceries. Crossed border at about 9:30. Costs at border: Tourist permit, $1.00; car permit, $1.00 (do not need papers for house trailer, but had to show health certificate); merienda, $1.50 ($5.00 to Adana inspector, $5.00 to fellow who guided us through, $2.00 to car inspector). Drove to K. 990 south of Monclova and camped. Set out 10 live traps. Clear, cool, slight wind.

Oct. 9. Caught nothing in the traps. Caught a Dipo there last year. Left ca. 8:00 a.m. and drove to 27 mi. S Matehuala, S.H.P. and camped beside road near El Retorno. Set out 10 Museum Specials on west side of highway and 10 live traps on east side. Windy all day.
SERVICIO "AZTECA"

KILOMETRO 235  CARRETERA 57
SAN LUIS PIEDRAS NEGRAS (15 KILOMETROS AL NORTE DE QUERETARO)

NUESTROS SERVICIOS TODOS DE PRIMERA, INCLUYEN:
MOTEL, RESTAURANT, SERVICIO DE BAR, CAFETERIA;
GASOLINERA Y TRAILER PARK

TELEFONO 2-20-60  APARTADO 224  QUERETARO, QRO.
Trip to Honduras

Oct. 9. (Cont.) Vegetation here much like that in Big Bend area of Texas, but with a tall yucca predominant, Creosote bush, allthorn, mesquite, and acacias common.

Oct. 10. Caught one Peromyscus maniculatus in the Museum Special line; ants got the bait (peanut butter) in other 9 sets. Caught one each of Perognathus, Dipodomys and Neotoma in the live trap sets. Clouded up during the night and rained a wee bit. Left camp ca. 8:30 a.m. Cloudy, drizzly and windy all day. Drove to Servicio Azteca 15 km N Queretaro and camped in trailer park ($20.00 pesos). Set out 10 live traps on hill back of camp, and put up the four specimens from last camp.

Oct. 11. Caught one Peromyscus (boyeri?) and one Liomys. Left about 8:30 and drove to near Tlacotepac, Puebla. Skirted Mexico City by turning left at tete lecheria and going via Venta de Carpia, Texcoco to Los Reyes to toll road (20 pesos) over mts. to Puebla, skirted Puebla on north by keeping on toll road. Cloudy all day. Heavy rain from about 6 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. Camped at side of highway.
Trip to Honduras

Oct. 12. Drove from 4 mi. NW Tlacotepec to 6 mi. S. Nochixtlan, 7,200 ft. Camped on ridge off highway in stunted oaks, sotol? and brush of a type I don't know. Set out 10 live traps, each under or near the base of a sotol. Drizzle all evening. Had to stop in Tehuacan for about two hours to purchase a tube for truck tire. Old tube had been rim cut. Caught nothing in traps.


Left above camp and drove to the top of the pass in the last range of mountains between Oaxaca and Tehuantepec. Camped at a place called locally Potrero Nejapa, ca 9 km E El Camaron and 13 km S Nejapa. Elevation 1300 meters - pine-oak vegetation type. Set out 20 live traps near boulder, down logs, cut banks, etc, in the draw back of the shrine and the only residence which are side by side.

Oct. 14. Caught nothing! Stayed here all day. Hiked around a bit. Saw two Sceloporus, 2 Cnemidophorus, several acorn woodpeckers, 1 raven, iguana. Collected nothing but a batch of large spiders which were very common. Webs were golden and beautiful.
Trip to Honduras

Oct. 15. Left camp ca. 8:30 a.m. and drove to Rancho Los Amates, 15 km SE Tonolí, arriving about 5:00 p.m. and just before a torrential rain set in that lasted until about 9:00 p.m. Set no nets or traps because of rain.

Sr. Ámada Aguilar told us that rains were unusual after Oct. 5, but this year has been unusually wet. Everything is green. He said the dry season and wet season are quite distinct, wet season begins in May and lasts 5 months; dry season begins in early October and lasts 7 months. He prefers the wet season because the vegetation is green for his cattle and there is little or no wind, the latter a feature of the dry season.

He and I discussed the effects of vampires on his cattle. His biggest complaint was that vampires produced wounds that attracted screwworm flies and that he constantly had to doctor the cattle to kill screwworms. Said that vampires almost always attacked the cattle on the back of the neck.

Oct. 16. Stayed at Rancho Los Amates all day. Sr. Aguilar showed me his cattle (mainly milk cows with calves). Most of
I don't understand why you keep saying that. It's not making sense.

Are you sure you're not misunderstanding something?

I'm trying to help you, but it seems like you're not listening.

Please try to focus on the task at hand.

I'm not sure what you're trying to achieve.

Can you please clarify your objectives?

I think we need to start over.

What are the goals we are trying to achieve?

I'm not sure what you're asking.

Can you please rephrase your question?

I'm trying to understand your perspective.

Can you please provide more context?

I'm not sure what you're trying to say.

Can you please explain your thoughts more clearly?

I'm trying to make sense of this.

Can you please help me understand?

I'm not sure what you're trying to accomplish.

Can you please provide more information?

I'm trying to figure this out.

Can you please guide me through the process?

I'm not sure what you're trying to convey.

Can you please explain your point of view?

I'm trying to understand your reasoning.

Can you please help me understand your perspective?

I'm not sure what you're trying to suggest.

Can you please provide more insight?

I'm trying to grasp this.

Can you please assist me in understanding this?

I'm not sure what you're trying to communicate.

Can you please clarify your message?

I'm trying to make sense of this.

Can you please guide me through this?

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Can you please provide more insight?

I'm trying to make sense of this.

Can you please guide me through the process?
Trip to Honduras

Rancho Los Amates, Chiapas

Oct. 16 (Cont'd)

the calves bore the marks of vampire bites on the top of the neck about midway between head & shoulders. Also showed me a mare that had a scar about 4" long on the side of its neck where vampires (he believes the same bat) returned nightly for a month and bit the animal in about the same place each time.

Looked around for signs of pocket gophers. Saw many old mounds but no new ones.

Set 3 nets in a mixed grove of bananas & oranges. After another heavy rain with thunder and lightning that lasted from about 5:00-7:00 p.m. I let the nets down and caught

1. Desmodus
2. Phyllostomus discolor
3. Glossophaga soricina (discarded)
4. Glossophaga ?

Oct. 17. Left Los Amates about 8:30 a.m. and drove to Km 210 east of Coatepeque, Guatemala where we camped and collected last year, arrived about 5:30 in another heavy rain which lasted until about 8:30. Arrived at the border at Talamancabu about 3:10 p.m. and had to wait until 8:00 p.m. before we were allowed to cross (such time we were told!). On the Guatemala
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Trip to Honduras

Oct. 17 (cont.)
side we cleared everything in about 30 minutes. Cost us $2.60 U.S. for permits, etc.

Oct. 18 Spent the morning in camp at Km 110 making up specimens of the bats caught at Los Amates. Vegetation is much more lush here this year than last. Caught and preserved a golden spider, the abdomen of which had several spines laterally and reminded me of a crab.

Left about 11:30 a.m. and drove to Amatlan, arriving about 5:30. Had light rain all afternoon and most of the night. We camped back of Sr. Manuel Catalan’s house in the park and have hooked up to their electricity. (Later: He charged me $3.75 for the 7 days!)

Oct. 19. Drove into Guatemala City to get collecting permit and visas for El Salvador and Honduras. These chores took most of the day. Set no traps or nets.

Oct. 20. Spent most of the day at the school of Forestry tracing and coloring, with the enthusiastic aid of Sr. Catalan, an ecologic map of Guatemala. In the p.m., with Grady Watson a Nicaraguan...
Trip to Honduras

Oct 20 Contd. Amatitlán, Guatemala

Student at the School of Forestry, drove to Puerto de San José and looked for netting sites. The country slopes gradually from Escuintla to the coast and is devoted mainly to sugar cane except for a band a few miles wide parallel to the coast which is given over to cattle raising. There is considerable swamplands near San José where marsh birds were conspicuous.

Found a likely looking site for nets at Hacienda Tasmania 8 km NW San José, elevation 50 ft. which is a cattle ranch. A stream crossing the highway broadened into a quiet pool before passing through the pasture. The only trees near were along the highway and around houses on both sides of highway. Bananas, coconut palms and a cieba or two.

Vegetation mainly grasses. Set nets in U-pattern as in sketch. Watched them until 9:00 p.m. and caught only 4 bats!

1 Lasiurus ega
1 Artibeus cinereus?
2 Uroderma

Returned to camp about 10:30 p.m.
Trip to Honduras

1966

Oct. 21: Remained in camp at Amatlan, Guatemala, all day. Prepared the four specimens taken last night at San José. In afternoon set three nets on the campus of the Escuela Forestal. One was parallel to three rows of bananas at the foot of the hill near the dormitory; one was under a (Andira inermis) bearing wallnut-sized fruits large shade tree on the front lawn; third was near a fruit bearing tree at the corner of the administration building. Caught nothing in net #3 from dark to 9:00 p.m. In net by bananas caught

3. Sturnira lilium
1. Artibeus lituratus
1. Anoura geoffroyi
1. Leptonycteris sanborni
2. Glossophaga commersonii
2. " Soricina (1 discarded)

In net under big shade tree caught
1. Uroderma bimaculatum
2. Glossophaga
3. Artibeus lituratus
2. Glossophaga soricina (discarded)

St. José María Aguilar C.
39 Calle #3 - 4728
Guatemala City, Guatemala.

wants reprints of ours concerning wildlife.
Trip to France

At the entrance in Camp de Pontcharreau, Constanzo of all ages. Touched the heart of the place. We were there for a while. On the edge of the Estaca, concert.

The apsopin, one of these mastic trees, is the source of the oil. The fruit is named after this plant. The oil is obtained from the fruit at the comer of the Canopy. The problem is to meet the palm and change the top of the palm and change the palm and change the palm and change the palm.

In this section of the narrative, the author describes the process of obtaining the oil. The palm trees are harvested, and the fruit is gathered. The fruit is then processed to extract the oil. The oil is used in various applications, including medicine and cosmetics.

The author also mentions the economic importance of the palm trees, as the oil is a valuable commodity. The trees are an important source of income for the local community.

Despite the challenges, the author notes the beauty and serenity of the location. The lush greenery and natural beauty of the palm grove provide a peaceful retreat from the hustle and bustle of everyday life.
Trip to Honduras
Amatitlán, Guatemala
Oct. 21. Spent most of the day in camp preparing specimens. Left about 3:00 p.m. for San José and set 3 net at the same site noted
Oct. 20. Had two net set in the pond in L-pattern and one across the stream about 100 yds below the pond. Stayed until
9:00 p.m. and caught at the pond one Molossus ater and one Molossus major.
At the down stream net caught one
Carollia subrufa, and 4 Artibeus jamaicensis. Returned to camp ca. 10:30, left two nets set at Amatitlán
which were attended by Sr. Catalan; one under an Andira tree; the other parallel to a small grove of bananas.
Caught one Artibeus lituratus (contributed to the Escuela Forestal) and one
Artibeus tolteca (?) under the Andira.
Caught 2 Glossophaga soricina at the banana grove (both discarded).

Oct. 23. In camp at Amatitlán all day. Made two more sets; one parallel to a grove of "gold" bananas (real small fingers) and two in an L-pattern under a Cieba tree at the bottom of the slope, west of school bldgs. The latter set looked doubtful to me when I made it, but tried it as an experiment. Caught nothing from dark (6:20) to 9:00 p.m.
Also nothing in the Andira net, but two Artibeus lituratus + one Desmodus in set.
Carlos Barrundia G.,
Señora e hijos

11 Av. 28-16, Zona 5   Tel. 60328   Guatemala

Good man to contact for assistance in Guatemala City. Offered us a parking place for the trailer in the City. Speaks English. His daughter married a boy from Beaumont, Texas.
Trip to Honduras,

Amatitlán, Guatemala

by bananas (old set) and 3 Glossophaga
soricina (discarded) and 4 Artibeus jamaicensis
in net by the banana de oro

Oct. 24. Drove to El Progreso, Dept. Jutiapa,
to look for a new camp site. Highway
is now paved all the way. Have had
lots of rain this year and the country
is much greener than last. Found what
I think will be a good area to work
at San Antonio, about 5 km N E Jutiapa.
Returned to Amatitlán about 6 o’clock. No
nets tonight—too tired. Sr. Catalán had
3 nets set to catch bats for the local
doctor who wants to test their blood to
determine to what extent, if any, they
are reservoirs for malaria. He caught
1 Sturnira, 1 Desmodus and 3 Artibeus
jamaicensis. I gave him one specimen
of each species which he said he would
prepare as a reference.

Oct. 25. Spent the day in camp at Amatitlán
making up specimens and copying a
vegetation-type map of Guatemala prepared
for the Escuela Forestal Centroamericana
which Professor José María Aguilar has
on his laboratory wall. The map may be
useful, but it does not differentiate
July 24th, 1943

To the readers,

Firstly, I must apologize for the delay in sending this letter. I have been busy with work and other matters.

Secondly, I hope this letter finds you well. I am doing well myself, thank you for asking.

Lastly, I must update you on my current position. I have been promoted to the position of secretary in the City Bank, effective July 1st.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]
Trip to Honduras
Amatitlán, Guatemala

Oct. 25 Contd.
between the tropical forest types of the
Atlantic and Pacific versants. This, I
believe, is a weakness of the map.
Furthermore, it places both Amatitlán
and Jutiapa in the same type — Dry
Subtropical. Actually, the country around
Jutiapa is much drier than that at
Amatitlán. The vegetation is more
stunted, brushy and has the appearance
of the brushlands of South Texas.

left Amatitlán about 9:00 am for San
Antonio, 5 km N E Jutiapa. The country
immediately east of Guatemala City
rises to an elevation of 6000 + feet and
is covered by stands of cypress where
the country is not devoted to pastures
and the production of corn. From
there the road drops into the coffee
belt to Cuilapa. Beyond Cuilapa (east of)
the road enters a valley devoted to the
production of sugar cane. In this
Valley the new paved road to Jalpatagua
and El Salvador takes off to the right.
The road to Jutiapa bears left up the
valley and ascends a rather high
mountain range (pine trees), then
drops into the valley in which Jutiapa
Trip to Honduras
1966

Oct. 26, Cont'd, Acequia, Guatemala

Arrived at San Antonio about 12:30.
After lunch, drove back to Jutiapa for
mail, and spent part of the afternoon
putting up 3 bats taken at Amanitaqu,
and in looking for netting sites. One likely
place is a pond about 100' x 150' that
is old, holds water throughout the year,
about 6' deep near the dam and
located at the NE edge of town
(about one km). Got permission to set
nets there. No other ponds are
said to occur in the general area.
Also found two likely sites on streams
between Jutiapa and San Antonio.

About 5:30 set 2 nets, end to
end in the pond, have a moderate to
gusty north wind so I don't expect
much success. At 9:00 p.m. had caught nothing
and saw only two bats fly over the pond.

Oct. 27

Had only one bat, Artibeus jamaicensis, in the
nets. Set a net in the brush near camp in
hopes of catching a few birds and bats.
Had one sparrow (71778) in this net in
the evening. Reset the two nets over
the pond. Also set 10 live traps along
a stone wall near Acequia.
After the trip to Honduras

Accommodation: Customerite

We stayed at the Hotel Presidente in Tegucigalpa. It was a lovely place with friendly staff. We had a nice room with a balcony overlooking the city.

During our stay, we visited several local attractions and tried some of the delicious local cuisine. The weather was perfect, with warm mornings and cool evenings.

Overall, it was a great trip with lots of opportunities for adventure and relaxation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Trip to Honduras

Acequia, Guatemala

Oct. 28.

Had nothing in nets over the pond. The traps
This does not seem to be an important
watering place for bats. Hunted culverts
and located a small colony of Carollia
in one with a trickle of water in it.
Local residents told me that only those
"tubos" with some water running
through them served as roosts for
bats and that when the water dried
up the bats vacated the roost. This,
of course, does not hold for I have
found bats, mainly Carollia and
Micromycteris in dry culverts. The
dimunition of light by vegetation
covering or shading the entrances
seems to be more important.

Caught 5 birds in the net set
near camp, but no bats.

Oct. 29.

Located a good banana grove in a
gulley at Km 133, about 15 Km NE Jutiapa,
belonging to Sr. Benjamin Linares
and got permission to set nets in the
grove. Set 4 nets in tandem in the
grove and a single high by a banana
plant in the open that was in flower.
By 9:00 pm had caught 1 Sturnura
Lilium, 3 Antigonus literatus, 1 Glossophaga
Lup to fragments
of a dream on the way
had nothing to do with the
idea of a dream, but it was an
unknown place for the
head of a dream. I
remembered a dream where
I was with a girl in a
village called "Ji." We
found a small house and
entered it. The house was
empty. Suddenly, a voice said:
"Come to the door in the next
room." I opened the door, and
inside was a beautiful woman.
P.S.

A dream of a dream, a dream of
a dream.

Dream of the future or reality? We
talked about it, and it seemed
perfect to me. But in the
meanwhile, I was
looking for a way to
understand it.
Trip to Honduras
1966
Acequia, Guatemala
Oct. 29 Conf'd

commissarisi, 5 Glossophaga soricina
(3 discarded) and 15 Phyllostomus
discolor. All were caught in the 4
nets set in the grove except for one
P. discolor. Saw several cottontails
along the highway on the way back to
camp about 9/15 pm. Ran over one
and killed it; smashing the skull, so did
not save it. Feel sure it was
Sylvilagus floridanus.

Oct. 30. In camp at Acequia all day
making up specimens except for
about an hour when we visited
the 4-5 (= 4-H) Club exhibits at
San Antonio (2 km distant and on
the old road) where we met the
governor of the Depto de Jutiapa
and representatives of the Agricultural
Extension Service who were sponsor-
ing the meeting. Governor Mayor
Antonio Barrutia, on learning of my
interest in bats, told me that an old
government building in Jutiapa served
as a roost for a large colony and invited
me to come in and try to get some of them.
Purchased a live tree-climbing rat new
to me, as well as one Artibius jamacensis
and 2 Desmodus (904 in all) taken locally.
Trip to Honduras

Oct 31. Went into Jutiapa to contact Gov. Barretia but could not locate him. He was out of his office and was not expected back until 2:00 p.m. Was told that no bats were roosting in the building serving as his headquarters. Had the vehicle serviced, returned to Acequia and left there for El Salvador about 11:00 a.m. Crossed the border without difficulty about noon and drove to Santa Ana where we camped at the first Texaco Service Station, which has about 2 acres of ground.

From Acequia the road drops into the valley of Mitu, Dry Tropical, and then ascends into the Pine-Oak Forest at San Cristobal. This vegetation occurs along the road to Candelaria, and then one drops into the valley in which Santa Ana lies at 600 meters elevation. This is coffee country.

Nov. 1. Drove to Lago Coatepeque and back to Santa Ana to pick up trailer, then left for San Salvador. Road rises to 1800 meters at Coatepeque and El Congo and then drops into the valley of San Andres where the elevation is 400 m and the Agric. Experiment Station is located. Then rises to 700 m at San Salvador.
Met Mr. Solt in San Salvador. He offered us accommodations for our trailer in the city. He is living in one that he pulled from the states.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 1 Cont'd.
Arrived in San Salvador about noon. Road is paved all the way from the border, but it is crooked, narrow and rough except for the last 20 km which is new 4-lane. Stayed in San Salvador until 4 p.m. and then headed for the coast via San Marcos and Ocuvilta. Arrived at Comalapa 30 m about dark and camped at the gas station for the night. Road is rough and torn up from San Salvador to about Santo Tomas, then is O.K. Elevation at Santo Tomas 180 m; at Ocuvilta, 480; Cuylitan 30.

Nov. 2.
Left Comalapa about 8:00 am and crossed into Honduras about 4:00 pm. Highway is in good shape as far as La Union, but from there to the border it is badly broken up. Most of the land from Comalapa to La Union is devoted to cotton with some corn and livestock. All this coastal area is Dry Tropical with lots of thorny shrubs (Acacias and Mimosas).

Drove 6 km east of Amatillo, the border crossing, and camped beside the highway near a stream (100 yds away). Set two nets across the stream which is lined with fair sized trees, including
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 2. Cont'd - Amatillo, Honduras

acacias (Ficus), thorny shrubs (Acacia), and others I did not recognize. Land adjacent to the creek had been cleared and was fenced for pasturage. Had a fair stand of grasses & forbs. All this area is dry tropical.

By 9:00 p.m. had caught in the two nets:

3 Uroderma bimaculatum
13 Artibeus inopinatus
3 Artibeus lituratus
1 Artibeus jamaicensis
1 Glossophaga commissaris
1 Sturnira lilium
1 Desmodus retundus.

Left nets attached to poles, but raised and tied them at 9:00 p.m.

Nov. 3. Amatillo, Honduras

Spent the day in camp preparing specimens. About 4:00 p.m. set a third net across a shallow pool about 150 yards downstream from the other two. By 9:00 p.m. had caught the following in all nets combined:

16 Artibeus inopinatus (1 juv discarded)
5 Artibeus lituratus
1 Artibeus jamaicensis
1 Desmodus (discarded)
1 Turdus (#7252)
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 14, Amatillo, Honduras

Spent most of the day in camp preparing specimens. Left one net set during the day and caught 3 birds (Nos. 7267-69). Left all nets set in same place again this night and by 9:00 pm had caught:

4. Artibeus inopinatus
3. Artibeus lituratus
1. Artibeus jamaicensis
1. Uroderma magnirostrum
1. Carollia subrufa

Nov. 5. Had planned to stay at the Amatillo camp another day or so to hunt culverts and try other net sites but the local populace was too much for us — up to 40 at a time around the trailer wanting in or looking thru the windows — so we left about 11:00 am and drove toward Tegucigalpa and camped beside the highway about 8 miles. Respire at an elevation of 420 m in an effort to find a bit of privacy and solitude!

The country from Amatillo to at least Respire is on the dry side of Dry Tropical. Respire has an elevation of 80 m, but north of there a bit the road starts to climb. We are camped near the upper limits of the Dry Tropical. Above us on the ridges I can see pines.
To敷 to fredre

Great interest of the good medicine.

you can benefit by.

step by step. How to...
Trip to Honduras
1966

Nov. 5. Cont'd.
Spent the afternoon making up specimens which I have had stored in the refrigerator. No nets set here. The terrain is too precipitous!

Nov. 6. - In camp north of Respíра.
Spent the day making up the last of the bats taken (km E Anotillo; also a young hooded skunk which I bought from a boy for $0.4¢ Respíra). Investigated a couple of culverts near our parking place. Found two bats in one of them that appeared to be Caecilia, but I didn't shoot them because the culvert was too small for me to enter easily. The other culvert was about 3' in diameter and served as a nursery for about a dozen Glossophaga soricina females, each of which had a single, half to three-fourths grown youngster that was still nursing but could fly readily. Collected (410) four adult females. Set out 10 live traps near boulders in a couple of draws above camp. Bait dry rolled oats.

Nov. 7. Tegucigalpa
Caught one Retromyssus and two Lioñmys or Heteromys in the live traps; one of the latter juvenile. This locality is recorded in my catalog as the tags.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 7 Cont'd - Tegucigalpa,

as 2 mi S La Venta, 420 m.

Left for Tegucigalpa about 8:30 am.

Passed La Venta - 2 mi. N of our camp

by road, elevation 560 m. Entered the

Pine-Oak forest at Buenas Aires, 980 m,

about mid way between La Venta and

Sabaná Grande. Climbed to 1340 m

about 27 km S Tegucigalpa and then

descended into the valley in which

the twin cities of Comayagüela and

Tegucigalpa lie at an elevation of

850-900 m. Got permission to park

our trailer at the first Esso gas

station on the southern edge of

Comayagüela. Went into Tegucigalpa

for mail and a Miami Herald (1tempora

acopy for daily issues and 2.50 for

Sunday edition. Sunday paper had

not arrived by Monday p.m., so got

the latest available - Friday Nov 4.)

Spent part of the afternoon

preparing specimens and then from

about 4:00 - 6:30 scouted the road

east of Tegucigalpa leading to

Zamorano and Danli. Drove to the

top of the divide - about 17 miles

from where trailer is parked. Passed

through a good Pine-Oak forest

type most of the distance on a

steep, crooked, but fairly good dirt road.
Trip to Varennes
World's End - Temporaria

I found the Temporaria about 8.30.
I met the Varennes - 5.30 at our camp.

It was a long walk to Etna.

Some ground... Climbed to 1.51am.

Some of the foreaters of the forest.
About mid-way, the forest opened up.
Some... Climbed to 1.51am.

Some of the forest... Climbed to 1.51am.

Some of the forest... Climbed to 1.51am.
Jan. 1966

Trip to Honduras

Nov. 8 Tegucigalpa

Spent the day in camp catching up on correspondence and reading the Sunday edition of the Miami Herald which arrived here today. In fact, the Saturday, Sunday and Monday editions all arrived today! Put up the three rodents caught amiss La Venta. Set 10 live traps in the evening among boulders about one mile south of Comayagüela.

At the Amatillo camp I talked with some of the locals regarding depredations of vampires on their cattle, was told that they had little difficulty because they "washed their cows with gasoline"! According to them kerosene is also effective as a repellent. This is my first encounter with this method of obviating attacks by these bats.

Nov. 9 Tegucigalpa

Caught 1 Sigmodon, 1 Baiomys and 1 Peromyscus in the traps. Also lost one of the live traps.

In the evening set out one net near a clump of trees and shrubs and over a trickle of water. Also set 10 live traps, 5 in what looked like...
Life and Environment

Ecosystems

The garden is composed of many different species of plants and animals. Each species plays a unique role in maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. The garden is a microcosm of the larger environment, reflecting the complex interdependencies of nature.

The garden is also a place for relaxation and recreation. It provides a respite from the stresses of daily life, allowing visitors to connect with nature and find a sense of peace.

In addition to its aesthetic and recreational value, the garden serves as an important educational resource. It offers opportunities for learning about plant and animal diversity, as well as the interconnectedness of all living things.

Overall, the garden is a testament to the beauty and complexity of the natural world, and a reminder of our responsibility to protect and preserve it for future generations.
Nov. 9 Cont'd – Tegucigalpa
active runways in tall bunch grass,
which grass is abundant in this
valley, and 5 along a ditch bank
lined with trees and shrubs and
very little grass.

Nov. 10, Tegucigalpa,
Caught nothing in the live traps
set in the tall grass, but got one
Sigmoidon and one Kiomyx in traps
set on the ditch bank away from the
grass. Caught 2 Artibeus lituratus
and 2 Artibeus jamaicensis in the
net which I had left set all night.
Found that the official elevation
here is 3,280 feet, so my label record
of 900 m is off a bit. Have set my
altimeter at 1000 meters.

Nov. 10 10 mi SE Tegucigalpa
Moved to the mountains east of
Tegucigalpa on the road to Zamorana.
Found a good place to park the trailer
off a side road at about the K 20 marker.
Vegetation here is pine-oak in part-like
stands, with sedge and grass meadows
and very little undergrowth except
in the quebrados. Area has been cut
over and has been burned within the
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 10 Cont'd - 10 mi. SE Tegucigalpa.
The last 5 or 6 years, area is heavily grazed by cattle, and horses and a few goats. There is an abundance of water in little potholes and seeps and in small pools in the two "streams" I have seen.

Although we are 20 km from Tegucigalpa by dirt road, I estimate that a straight line distance of 10 miles will eliminate all the switch-backs and S curves in the road. Road is in good condition.

Natives say the area here is called "Monte Obscuro." There are about a dozen houses scattered along the road and about a mile NW is a small coffee finca with about half a dozen houses.

Arrived too late to set out nets, but managed to set 10 live traps near large boulders and down logs on the side of a knoll east of camp.

Nov. 11 Same locality.
Caught 2 Peromyscus in the traps, but 5 more had been visited by mice but not sprung. Scouted the area and found a small pool in the quebrada north of camp about half a mile where I set a net. Also set out 15 live traps along a rock fence about 1/2 mi. SW of camp.
The text is too cursive and difficult to read.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 11 Cont’d — 10 mi. SE Tegucigalpa.
 Ran the net twice before 9:00 p.m. and caught a Myotis with golden abdomen in the bottom pocket at water level. In fact, the bat was in the water when I retrieved it. Also caught one Artibeus jamaicensis and one Sturnina ludovici.

Did some hunting for birds in the afternoon and shot one warbler (7397) and one bluebird (7398). Warblers were fairly common, most of them foraging in the pine trees. Not many birds here.

Saw a raven, 3 turkey vultures, one small woodpecker and a small flock of bluebirds. The lack of a good understory cover probably accounts for the paucity of birds. Have seen only 2 hummingbirds.

Nov. 12. Same locality.

Caught an Artibeus lituratus in the net which was left set all night. Had 8 Peromyscus in the live traps (3 juveniles discarded). Again several of the traps were not sprung but they were loaded with small mouse droppings — Peromyscus?

Hunted lizards for about an hour and shot 3 Sceloporus, all in trees or on down logs.

Set out two more nets; one about 40 ft down stream from the first one and over
To October 19th

Now it seems that I can be determined to keep a balance sheet, and so I shall keep one. It is the best way to make sure of sound finances, and one's earning capacity.

There is no point in the matter which cannot be included in the balance sheet.

This sounds promising for those in the future.

(From a letter sent on the 23rd)

(As you can see, I am working on a balance sheet, and it is turning out to be quite positive.)

The balance sheet is a crucial tool for the financial world.

In your letter you mentioned that you were working on some local projects. I would be happy to hear more about them.

(More on the balance sheet, and its importance.)

The balance sheet is an essential part of the financial world, and it is crucial for understanding the financial health of a business.

Looking forward to hearing more from you.

Best regards,

[Signature]
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 12 Cont'd - 10 mi. SE Tegucigalpa, another pool of water, the third in a banana grove in the back yard of a local resident. Also set out 15 live traps and 10 Museum Specials along the rock fence where I set traps yesterday. Ran the nets twice before 9:00 p.m. and had caught 1 *Sturnira lilium* in new set over water and 1 *Artibeus jamaicensis* in net in banana grove. Had heavy fog and some rain from 7:00 p.m. to at least 10:00 p.m. This may account for lack of bats in the nets. Saw a *Jentinkia* near my net sets over the pool. Had no gun with me!

Nov. 13

Had 8 *Peromyscus* in the traps, half of them in the snap traps. Again many of the live traps had been visited by mice but not sprung. I don't seem to be able to adjust the trigger properly. Discarded 6 juveniles.

Had 6 more *Artibeus jamaicensis* and one *Sturnira ludovici* in net set in the banana grove. One *Artibeus lituratus* in net over "pool 2." No nets set all day for birds. Set in the banana grove caught one warbler (7324) and one large humming which I observed feeding from banana flowers. Net over "pool 2" caught one small humming and a
The text on the page appears to be handwritten, but it is not legible enough to transcribe accurately. The content consists of a series of sentences and notes, likely discussing various topics, but the exact nature of these topics cannot be determined from the image provided.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 13 Cont'd - 10 mi E Tegucigalpa.

wean, both of which were caught just before dark. I doubt that water had any part in attracting the birds to the net.

Set out 15 live traps on the hillside near camp. Sets were about evenly distributed between large boulders and down logs or burned out stumps.

was surprised to see a Tauraque in the meadow below which my two nets (water sets) are placed. I have associated this bird with lowland tropics. Another surprise is flocks of parakeets. I have never associated them with a pine-oak forest.

Visited a site about half way between this camp and Tegucigalpa in the pine-oak forest where we inspected an old mine shaft that my guides assured me served as a roost for "bostonte" bats. Hope to try netting there before we leave this general area.

Ran the nets at 7:30. Had one Sturnira lilium and 2 Phyllostomus discolor in the banana grove set; nothing in the water sets. Clear, cool night; stars bright; slight dew falling. Darkness comes at about 6:10 p.m. here at this season; dawn about 5:30.

Ran nets again at 8:30. One Sturnira lilium in banana grove set. Nothing in water sets. Left nets set all night.
Approx. K 20

To Tegucigalpa

Steep grades

Bottom of vertical curve

House

Seepy meadow

Net #1

Net #2

Net #4 a 10 footer

Water in the pools is clear and usable if treated
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 14 10 mi. SE Tegucigalpa

Caught nothing in the banana grove set and in the No. 2 pool set, but had one Arthibeus aztecus in the No. 1 pool set. If my field identification is correct, this is the first record of this bat for Honduras and the second record outside Mexico. I took it in Pine-oak forest type last year in Guatemala. The records we now have are sufficient to knock into a cocked hat the idea that A. aztecus is a subspecies of A. cinereus.

Caught three Peromyscus in the live traps, 2 of which were juveniles and were discarded.

Left the nets set for birds. Caught nothing in the 3 nets that have been set in the same place 3 days or more. Cut one of the damaged nets on hand and made one about 10 feet long. Set it across a ravine in which a creek is flowing slowly and has numerous pools. This net was set about 4:30 P.M., about 100 yds downstream from pool #1. Net #2, could set it transversely whereas the 30 ft. nets of pools #1 & #2 are set at a substantial angle.

Visited all nets just at dark and found a robin, Turdus grayi, in the 10' net. Ran all nets at 7:30 - nothing!
Carlos Santos Fiallos
P.O. Box 399
Tegucigalpa
or Edificio Soti, Tegucigalpa

works for company that operates the Esso station at south end of Comayagüela. Speaks English perfectly. Johns Hopkins grad. and interested in hunting deer, etc.
Trip to Honduras

Comayaguela, Honduras Nov. 15.

Picked up all nets this morning. Had one Artibeus jamaicensis in #1 net. Hunted lizards for about an hour and saw only two, one of which I shot from a pine stump about 20 ft tall.

Moved camp about noon back to the Esso station at the southern edge of Comayaguela. Met one of the top employees of the company, a Sr. Fiallos - see his card. He is interested in hunting deer, cats, etc.

Nov. 16 - 10.45 E San Lorenzo.

Left Comayaguela about noon and headed for Choluteca. Found what looks like a good netting stream and got permission to park trailer on the school grounds about 200 yds from the creek which the locals call Rio Laure. On the map is an El Laure, which the local teacher said is incorrect. Correct name is El Laure. We are very near the eastern border of the Departamento de Valle on the main highway to Nicaragua and about one mile or less from the Gulf of Fonseca. Country here is arid with Accacia and Jicaro two prominent shrub-like (or small tree) plants. Trees of any size appear to be restricted to a riparian site.
Part 2: Procedure

Commands should be made.

A boat should not be taken without permission.

I have to take precautions for the present.

Would you mind taking care of it?

Many companies have a stock exchange to raise capital.

The news of the company's market capital.

Interest in the company.

Many companies carry out market surveys.

I understand the local business community.

I want to support the local business.

I support the local business.

Do you want to support the local business?

Support the local business if you do.

Support the local business if you do.

Support the local business if you do.

Support the local business if you do.
Trip to Honduras

1966

Nov. 16 - 10Km E San Lorenzo, Honduras

Set out two nets, about 100 ft above the highway bridge, across the Rio Laure which is divided at this point. Both nets above quiet, shallow water, had caught 5 Rhynchonycteris naso before it got dark and another one was in the net at 7:30. Watched the nets until 8:15 - 720 bats. So I decided to leave both nets set all night.

Nov. 17.

Had one Rhynchonycteris, one Carollia subrufa, and one Artibeus jamaicensis in the nets, as well as one fish with head eaten off, which the locals call "Cuatro Ojos" - 4-eyes. Net holding the fish and the Artibeus washed over because the bat had cut two of the main strands of the net.

Moved the two nets about 100 yds up the stream to a long, quiet pool, about 4:30 p.m. By 7:30 when I ran the nets had 3 Rhynchonycteris in the one set close to the water, but nothing in the other which was set about 4 ft. above the surface. Left the nets set all night.

The populace of El Laure is dependent on a salt "factory" which recovers salt from sea water by the evaporative process.
Tuesday April 16

I've been to Toronto this week and
spent our time there getting to know
the French bridge across the
tracks. I've been in touch with
various smaller groups and
organizations that have been
concerned with the problem of
the French bridge and have
been in touch with the
French community in the area.

Have enjoyed the city and
found it interesting. Have
met some interesting people
and had some good conversations.

Looking forward to returning to
the city and continuing to
explore the possibilities
for a solution.
Nov. 17. 10 Km E San Lorenzo

Some 70 men are said to work there during 4 months of the driest part of the dry season, which season is from Nov 1 to May 1 according to a local article. Workmen are paid 100 lempiras every two weeks for about 16 weeks or a total of 800 lempiras (about $400) which is about all the cash these families get for the year.

Nov. 18 Same locality

Had one kingfisher, 2 Sturnira lilium, 1 Carollia subrufa, 1 Artibeus jamaicensis and 2 Artibeus lituratus in the nets this morning. The A. lituratus are smaller than usual, but they skinned like lituratus — skin tightly affixed to the flesh. Left nets up all day and caught a yellowish warbler (not petechis) and a green kingfisher (septentrionalis). Also two spotted sandpipers which I released.

Spent the morning in Choluteca getting the gasoline system of the car repaired cleaned out. Have had some dirty, water-laden gasoline and everything was a mess. They even took the gas tank off and washed it out. Be sure to carry gas line filters and change often. Filters are difficult to get here.
Whitmore Trip to Honduras
1966

Nov. 18 Cont'd - 10 km E San Lorenzo.
Spent most of the p.m. skinning and preparing specimens. About 4:15 went to a place
about one mile upstream where bats
were reported to be in abundance. Set two
nets over quiet pools of water partly
shaded by tall trees, looks like ideal bat
watering pools.
The car is acting up again. Behaves
like it is not getting gas properly. So
back to Choluteca for me in the morning.

Nov. 19 - Same locality.
Visited nets last night about 7:30 p.m.
Had 5 Rhinolophus (discarded) and
2 Eptesicus f. gaumeri ? in net 4 and
nothing in the others. Have a bright moon
so this may account for poor netting. Left
the nets set all night and this morning
at 6:00 a.m. had 1 Glossophaga soricina,
1 Centurio senex, 2 Uroderma, 5 Carollia,
1 Artibeus lituratus, 1 Artibeus jamaicensis
and 1 Desmodus in nets 3 & 4. Had two
Chironycteris psilotis in net 2 and nothing
in # 1.

Found a man who had a 22 rifle so
made a deal for him to hunt for me.
He brought in two Sciurus variegatoides
and one gray fox (gato monte
there!).
null
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 19 Cont'd - 10 km E San Lorenzo, Honduras

Left nets 1 x 2, set all day and caught one flycatcher (7379) in net 2. Caught a goatsucker (7380) by hand at night when it became blinded by my hunting light.

Have only one net set tonight - No. 4 which was so successful last night. Had 1 Rhyynchonycteris in it when I visited the net at 8:00 p.m. (discarded).

Nov. 20 (Sunday), same locality.

Visited No. 4 net at 6:00 a.m. and had one Uroderma and one Noctilio leporinus.

Spent the day making up specimens on hand. Took up my last net because I plan to leave tomorrow.

In the afternoon my hunter's son brought me the carcass of an armadillo minus the hide. Managed to get a good skull, however.

Caught 3 fish in my nets, that had been cut by bats and dropped partly into the water, that the locals call "Cuatro Ojos" - Four Eyes. The eye is so constructed that through an upper segment the fish can see above water and through a lower segment, below the surface. The fish swims with the two eyes partly above the surface. Usually swim about in pairs and it is most interesting.
...
Nov. 20 Cont'd - 10Km E San Lorenzo, Honduras

to watch the two sets of eyes move
about on the surface of quiet pools.
The appear to be top feeders. Also saved
two other fish caught in my nets, one of
them a small catfish.

Have had ideal weather at this camp.
A bit on the hot side during the afternoon,
but we have been blessed with breezes
most of the time. A light shower this
evening (20th) - first we have had here.
The hillsides are beginning to turn
brown and many of the trees and
shrubs are shedding leaves. Some
of the pools in the río are loaded
with newly fallen leaves.

Nov. 21 - 20Km S San Miguel, El Salvador

Drove into Choluteca to have the car
checked again. Acted like it wasn't getting gas
when driven in the lower gears. Changed points
on distributor, adjusted timing, the
carburetor, left laure and crossed the
Honduran-El Salvadoran border without
difficulty except that I backed the trailer
into a truck parked behind me and damaged
the right rear corner of the trailer.
Cost $2.00 colones to get clearance into
El Salvador because it was their noon
period (12:00 - 2:00). Drove to a good
Trip to Honduras

1966

Nov. 21 Cont'd - 20 km s San Miguel, El Salvador, pull-off place about 1 mile west of the
cutoff from Highway # 2 to San Miguel.
Lots of shade, river nearby. Arrived
here about 2:30, ate dinner, prepared
the last of the specimens on hand,
and patched up the bashed place on the
trailer with aluminum gook to try to
make that place waterproof.

For the International, one should
bring with him extra gasoline filters,
points and condenser for distributor
and spark plugs. These parts at least
are very difficult to get down here.
Were not available in Choluteca, a
fair sized town with good garage and
mechanic. Chevrolet parts are
easily obtainable.

No traps or nets tonight. Have
no permits for El Salvador. From here
to the Honduran border the vegetation
is of the Dry Tropical type - many
Acacias and other spiny shrubs; some
Cacti. Big trees restricted to the water
courses. A type of sissal is planted on
the hillsides. Cotton is the main crop;
most of the non-tillage land is devoted
to livestock.
Nov. 22. San Salvador, El Salvador.

Drove into San Salvador, arriving about 11:30 and met Mr. David Solt on the main drag near the National Post Office. We wanted to spend a couple of days in the city so headed us to his place north of main part of city where we could park the trailer on land belonging to the Central American Mission. Three families, all missionaries, live there in trailers with built on rooms. Mr. Solt told us that rents are extremely high in San Salvador - $500 to $800 U.S. c.y. a month! Said that landlords could recoup the cost of a house in three years. So to beat high rent he pulled a 32 ft ($600) trailer from Detroit down, paid $2,000 for a small lot and built an addition of 3 rooms.

Nov. 23. San Salvador. Pearl's birth day so took the day off and visited the Second International Fair. Saw exhibits from all the Central American countries as well as from Spain, Switzerland, Nationalist China, Japan, Germany, U.S., etc. The fair is attracting good sized crowds who are being the wonders of Industry.
She said, "It's time to leave."
Nov. 24 - Amatitlán, Guatemala, left San Salvador about 6:30 this morning and drove to Santa Ana (retracing our path) and then took the road to Ahuachapán and from there the new highway to the border crossing at Villa Nueva, thence to Jalpatagua, Guatemala, and back to the Pan American highway near Ometepe; thence to Cuilapa, Guatemala City and south to Amatitlán where we camped again at the Escuela Forestal Centro America. This route is much better as regards highways and is shorter. Distance from San Salvador to Amatitlán is about 170 miles. We drove it in about 8 hours including a tedious crossing of the border which took better than an hour. Had a squabble with the Salvadoran military over a parking problem and thought for awhile we'd be detained much longer than we were.

The country from Santa Ana to Ahuachapán is a high—about 3000'—plateau devoted to coffee, but from there on to Ometepe the country is quite dry and must be classed as Dry Tropical. Streams now are nearly dried up; hills are brown; vegetation except...
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 24 - Amatitlán, Guatemala
along stream courses, is mainly spiny chaparral — many acacias and mimosas. From Quilapa, one climbs to an elevation of better than 6000 ft just east of Guatemala City, and most of the way we were in the coffee belt. Above 5000 ft, however, dairying and corn production take over. Had high north winds all day; Cobl, too.

The local residents are quite worried by the current efforts of the national government to combat the guerilla forces. Several killings reported of late: two banks robbed; gasoline plant blown up; electric plant put out of commission. We are being urged not to be out at night (hence no bat collecting). The president has declared a "state of siege" and soldiers are stopping cars and searching house in an effort to find concealed weapons. So far we have not been molested.

Nov. 25. Amatitlán, Guatemala
Went into Guatemala City for Supplies.
Trip to Romania

Anita K. - My best friend from childhood, we've held onto our friendship through thick and thin. She's an amazing person with an incredible sense of humor.

From Germany, we climbed to its highest point. The view was breathtaking. We sat on the peak, enjoying the beauty of nature.

Back home, I felt grateful for the memories we shared. The connection between friends is truly special.

The local community was supportive of the initiative to restore historical sites. Their dedication to preserving the past is admirable.

Sitting on the precipice, taking a deep breath, I felt a sense of peace and contentment. The world seemed to be at ease, and I was grateful to be a part of it.

Next stop: France, with its picturesque landscapes and rich history.

Happy travels, Anita!
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 26 - 20 Km NW Retalhuéu.

Left Amatitlán about 9:00 and drove to K 200 where we camped near the highway bridge on property belonging to Sr. Carlos Míron. He and his parents live about 200 yds south of the bridge. He speaks English fluently and graduated from the Agric. school at Zamorano, Honduras. He has visited Texas A&M. Offered any assistance he could give.

This area is in the coffee belt at an elevation of appx. 2000 feet. It is only 10 Kms of the place where we collected last year (8 Kms E Coatepeque on togs). The vegetation in the quebrada, through which a fast moving stream flows, is decidedly tropical - 2 species of Heliconia, one with long, pendant inflorescences, the other short and erect; Calathea; several Araceae, including Anthurium, Monstera; several Piperaceae; two layers of trees, the lower one with Cecropia, conspicuous. These plants cover the sides of the quebrada, which slope steeply from the uplands 75'-100' above. Since we can't cross the border until Monday without paying a penalty of about $30.00 U.S. sent, decided to collect here Saturday and Sunday.

Set two nets, one across the stream.
Diagram of sites 10 km NW Retalhuleu, Guatemala
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 26. Cont'd - 20km NW Retalhuleu, Guate,
of the bottom (down side) of a relatively quiet pool where the creek is about 30 ft. wide. The other was set in a slot cut through the underbrush on the east-facing slope about 75 feet from the creek and about 40' above the creek.

Run the nets at 7:30 and had one Carollia, subrufa, and a tanager (Habia) in net 1; had one Sternira lilium and one Artibes toltecus in net 2. Had nothing at 9:30 p.m., so decided to leave nets set all night.

Nov. 27. Same locality.

Visited the nets shortly after sunrise and had 2 Carollia, subrufa and one Uroderma in the creek set (#1); had one Uroderma and 2 Artibes toltecus in net 2. Net 1 was set at the pool favored by the local women for washing clothes and bathing so I moved it to a site parallel to the trail and about 100 yds. upstream from net 2. This I call Net 3. Left both nets up all day for birds. Caught 2 Spotted Woodlouers in Net 3. Entered net on the uphill side close to the ground and about 6' apart in the net. In Net 2 caught a Long-billed Guatueen (new to our Ar'M collection) and one White-breasted Woodwren. This evening
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 27 contd - 20Km N of Retalhuleu, Guatemala.
I set out 10 live traps, 4 of them up in trees (3-6ft above ground). Five were set on the side of the quebrada near Net 3, where I saw a rodent last night running along the branches of a shrub. The others were set along the trail at and upstream from Net 3.

Ran the nets at 8:00 p.m. and had only one Carollia in Net 3; nothing in Net 2. Have a full moon and clear sky. Left the nets set all night.

Nov. 28 Rancho Los Amates, Chiapas
Had nothing in the nets, but caught 3 Peromyscus in live traps set on the ground. Nothing in those set in trees. Perhaps dry rolled oats were not an attractive bait.

Tore down nets and left for Mexico at 8:30. Arrived at the border at K 379 about 10:30. Cleared both sides by 11:40, and drove to 4Km N of Tapachula for lunch stop. Cost nothing to clear the Mexican part of entry but had to pay $4 pesos (in lieu of $2.60 quetzales) to get clearance to leave Guatemala. This is a standard charge.

About 6-8Km west of Coatepeque the highway drops into roaching country in the Dry Tropical zone. This type is found
The text on the page is too blurred to transcribe.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 28 Cont’d – Rancho Los Amates, Chiapas.

On both sides of the highway nearly to El Carmen where one crosses into Mexico, El Carmen itself is in the coffee belt.

Drove on to Rancho Los Amates 15 km SE Tonola’, arriving at 5:00 pm. Have had high winds all afternoon and they increased in velocity as we approached Tonola’. Local residents tell me that the mornings are usually calm as is the latter half of the night. Wind intensifies from about noon to after nightfall. It is extremely difficult to drive a straight course on the highway pulling the trailer in winds of this velocity.

Found that Eustaquito Laguna de la Cruz, a loboer at the ranch, whom I contacted in October to collect larger animals for me, has left the ranch, but he managed to collect a 8 Kinkajou and leave it for me. The animal was taken in the “monte” about a mile sw of the ranch house.

Nov. 29 – Rancho Los Amates, Chiapas.

Drove into Tonola’ for mail and supplies, then to Puerto Arista. Country between Tonola’ & Puerto Arista is a low coastal plain in Dry Tropical devoted largely to ranching.

Put up the last of the specimens taken in Guatemala.
Trip to Honduras

Nov. 30 - San Andres Tuxtla, Veracruz.
Left Los Amantes at 7:00 AM and drove to a place about 1/2 miles NW San Andres where we pulled off the highway on a curve at about 5:30. Traveled 332 miles today, which is indicative of the good condition of the highways, were able to do 50 MPH in many places and 45-45 most of the way (Pulling the trailer). Can hardly do better on Texas highways.

Dec. 1 - Near Tepotzotlan, Mexico.
Up at 5:00 A.M. and left San Andres Camp at about 7:00. Drove to Orizaba and took the Auto Pista to Mexico City. By passed the City to the north via Texcoco-Venta de Carpio-Cocalco-Barrientos and camped for the night about 2 miles south of the entrance to Toll Road 57 D.

Tolls for the day:
Bridge at Alvarado $10.00 pesos
Orizaba to Puebla 27.00 "
Puebla to Los Reyes $20.00 "
$57.00

Traveled 390 miles. Highways excellent except from near Veracruz to Orizaba and the bypass around Mexico City. Weather good for driving.
1966 Trip to Honduras

Dec. 2 - San Jose de Raices, N.L.
Cold last night, ice on windshield this
A.M. Up at 4:00 a.m. and left camp
at 6:00 a.m. Had good highways most
of the day and moved right along.
Stopped for lunch about 1 mile north
of Santa Maria del Rio and then on
to San Jose de Raices where we found
a good place to pull off the road in one
of the old lake beds. Traveled 44.2
miles for the day.
Toll on Hwy. 57D $20.00 pesos.

Dec. 3. 44 miles SW San Antonio, Tex.
Cold again last night. Up at 3:20 a.m.
and left camp at 5:00. Arrived in
Sarillo at Sunup - 6:50 -. Took
the highway to Monterrey which is
in poor shape because of construction.
Arrived at Nuevo Laredo about
noon. No trouble with the Mexicans
who merely took our permits at the
station 15 miles south of town, but
we got a good working over by a
Mr. Sanders and his coworker on the
American side. Took one hour to clear.
U.S. Customs. Mr. Sanders, it turned
up, has a son majoring in Wildlife Science
at Texas A&M.
Toll at border bridge $6.00 pesos.
Traveled 414 miles; stopped for night at 5:15.
...
Dec. 1. Left Bryan about 10 a.m. headed for Nicaragua to collect bats in the Chinandega region on the NSF project. Drove to site 4 miles east of La Playa, Zavala Co and camped at side of highway. Day was foggy most of the time, with warm South breeze. Covered 273 miles.

Dec. 2. Up at 5:45 and left camp at 7:20 to get and early border crossing at Eagle Pass. Got to the Mexican side at Piedras Negras about 9:30 a.m. Made the fatal error of telling Migucion that we were headed for Nicaragua in hopes we would have an easy entry into Mexico. Then is when trouble started!

New regulations say we must have a special $3.00 entry permit, not the free one for touring Mexico. I was caught, so paid the $6.00. Went to the Aduana for car papers. Had them all typed out then the guy discovered we had a "transito" entry permit. This meant we must go to customs and take out a bond and the Chief who had to sign these papers didn't work on Saturday. I'd have to wait until Monday." I said "to hell with that idea. I'd cross at Laredo." Turned around, crossed back into Eagle Pass.
Dec. 2 (cont'd)

and headed for Laredo on highway 277.

By this time it was 10:45 and I knew

I couldn't make Laredo in time to make

an entry without paying "overtime"

charges so stopped just west of Roberton

for lunch. Here we discovered that the

refrigerator in the trailer wasn't working.

I tried to light it, but was getting no gas
to the pilot light. After lunch I spent a

couple of hours trying to get the thing

going, but no luck. Decided then to

drive back to San Antonio where there

is supposed to be a service center for

"Domestic" refrigerators. No need then to

move camp because it was Saturday

afternoon, so set out a string of live

traps in a cactus flat that had several

clumps of tall grass, scattered Palo Verde

and some mesquite and Cordalio. The

Cactus - prickly pear- showed fresh

evidence of the being fed on by Neotoma.

Dec. 3

had one Onychomys leucogaster (female) in

a trap set in the open near a clump of prickly

pear. Several of the other traps had

been sprung, probably by Neotoma, but

cought nothing.

Moved camp to a site just south of
This page contains a handwritten entry in English, but the content is not legible enough to transcribe accurately. The text appears to be a note or a record of some sort, possibly a diary entry or a personal observation. Without clearer handwriting, it's challenging to extract meaningful information or context.
Dec. 3 cont'd

Moore, Frio Co., where the old highway into Moore intersects with the new one. This puts us within easy distance of San Antonio for Monday.

Had north wind yesterday. Turned cold last night and had heavy frost this morning. Clear skies all day.

Set out string of live traps along a fence paralleling the old pavement into Moore.

Dec. 4  Monday

Drove from Moore to the Stahmann Sales Co. in San Antonio and got the refrigerator repaired; also had wheel bearing on the trailer repacked and the electric brakes magnets replaced. Cost — $51.46. This took until 4:00 pm, so we returned to the Moore campsite for the night. Hope we’re now ready to cross into Mexico tomorrow.

Caught nothing in the traps set last night. None was even sprung!

Dec. 5  Tuesday

Rain started about midnight and continued until about 10 am. Left camp at Moore at 8:30 am. and drove to Laredo, arriving at 11:30. Had no difficulty in crossing the border, we.
Dec. 5 (cont'd).

gave Chiapas as our destination. Gave the Customs inspector $1.00 as a Xmas present. All other permits were gratis. Found that titles to both the car and the trailer are needed for entry permit. Cleared the border at 12:50 p.m. and drove to a site about 10 miles south of Sabinosa Hidalgo, 1300 ft., and camped for the night. Set out a string of live traps along the bottom of a barranca (now dry).

Dec. 6 Wednesday.

Had one female woodrat in the traps. Three others were sprung. These Sherman rat traps are too small to be effective on wood rats. Skinned the rat and left that site about 9:20 a.m. Clear, warm day. Drove, via, Monterrey and Saltillo to a site about 3 km N Santa Ana, 5600 ft. Neuvo Leon (about 40 miles NE Matehuala) and camped beside the highway. Set out a string of Sherman live traps in creosote bush-cactus-lechuguilla habitat. Soil here is hard "caliche" type, but it is being worked by pocket gophers.

There is a good overnight camp site about 1 km SE of the PEMEX station at Arteaga. We had lunch there. A ditch with clear water is just over the hill.
Data and Information as a Resource

Computer networks are used as a resource and data flow through them. All data is sent in coded form, and messages are usually sent in binary format. Data is transmitted in computer networks using protocols and standards. One such protocol is TCP/IP, which is used extensively on the Internet. Another protocol is the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), which is used to send email.
Dec. 7 Thursday

Caught one Dipodomys merriami (7408) and three Peromyscus pectoralis (two juveniles discarded) (7409).

Left Santa Ana camp about 8:45. Drove to trailer park at Pemex station about 15 km N Quechker and camped about 6:00 pm.

Drove 280 miles today—roads so far are good.

Set out string of Sherman live traps on brush-covered slope back of camp.

Dec. 8 Friday

Caught one & liomy irroratus (74108).

Left camp 9:00 am and drove to the eastern edge of the plateau and pulled off the highway about one mile east of the last Caseta de Cobra and about 7 1/2 miles from Orizaba. We skirted Mexico City to the north via Cuautitlán → Coacalco → Ecatepec → Venta de Carpiao→Texcoco→Los Reyes→then onto the toll road. This route is much easier than fighting the traffic of Mexico City. Had a clear, moderately windy day.

Set out a string of live traps along a dry wash near a small town—couldn’t see a name for it and didn’t ask because I wanted no visitors. We rode most of the day.

Dec. 9 Saturday.

Caught nothing in the traps. None sprung.
Dec. 9 (Cont'd).

Drove from about 45 miles west of Orizaba via Paso del Toro to Catehaco west Acayucan to a site by a river about 8-10 miles north of Matias Romero. Camp was 76 miles south of Acayucan. Had good roads most of the way, but didn’t make camp until 7:30 - too dark to set out traps. Had a fairly strong south wind much of the way from San Andres Tuxtla, on. Distance covered today 388 miles.

Dec. 10. Sunday.

Have a fairly strong south wind this morning. This place looks like a good site to net bats. The river is low and several small, shallow pools are available. Elevation here is 300 ft. The river bed near the two highway bridges is mined for gravel for the highway and there are two good places to get off the highway at the north end of the north bridge.

Drove to the los Amates ranch 15 Km SE Tonalá, Chiapas, arriving about 4:00 pm. The Aquilars have sold the ranch to Dr. Pedro Farro, a dentist in Tonalá, for a reported sum of 330,000 pesos for the 600 hectares. We were given permission by the "jefe" at the ranch to park the trailer in front of the house. The ranch has been renamed Rancho las Dalias after
Dec. 10 cont'd

the given name of Dr. Fauro's young wife, Dalia.

Set two nets across the Rio los Amates back of the ranch house. Have a half moon so set the nets under overhanging trees - mostly figs - "amates." The rio is shallow - about a foot deep except in the pools. Ran the nets about an hour after dark and had three Chilonycteris parvelli, two Uroderma bilobatum, and one Uroderma magnirostrum the new bat I found last year in Honduras. This is the second Chiapan record. Left nets set all night.

Dec. 11. Monday.

Had one Hasiurus intermedius, two Carollia subrufa, one Glossophaga sp., two Noctilio leporis, one Antilbus lituratus and a small kingfisher in the nets when I visited them shortly after daybreak. The nets were badly mauled by the big bats and were discarded. Found a large Micrurus alive in the trail leading from headquarters to the creek. (± 7425). Spent the day putting up 12 of the fifteen specimens taken. Stopped about 5:00 p.m. to set two nets in a grove of bananas and mango trees. Ran the nets twice before 9:00 p.m. and had taken only one
Dec. 11 cont’d.
Glossophaga sp and four Uroderma bilobatum
So left the nets up all night.

Dec. 12 Tuesday
Visited the nets at sun-up (4:00 a.m.)
and had 11 Phyllostomus discolor, 4
Uroderma bilobatum and one Glossophaga.
Put all 21 specimens caught in these nets
in the freezing compartment of the refrig-
erator and left Tonala about 8:30 for
Guatemala. Drove to Tapachula, arriving
about 12:15, and left the trailer at the
waterfall about 4 mi NW of town while
I went to the Guatemalan Consul for
visas. Got them ($1.00 U.S. ea.) and
headed for the border at El Carmen
about 3:00 p.m. Made an easy crossing
with no inspection worthy of the name
and got into Guatemala about 4:45. Drove
to K 210 about 8 km E Coatepeque where
we camped for several days in 1965.
Arrived there just about dark so set no
traps or nets.

Dec. 13 Wednesday
Drove from K 210 to Amatitlan. Arrived
about 2:00 p.m. Made arrangements with
the new Director of the Escuela Forestal,
Sr. Jorge Spiegeler, to camp in the park back...
Dec. 13 cont'd.
of his residence just off the school campus. Tried to find the Catalans and found they were no longer working here and now live in Villa Nueva. Looked up Tony Rodríguez's new residence but the family was visiting relatives near Retalhuleu. Put up 3 bats from Tonola. Got so dark with rain clouds I couldn't see to put up more. Rained in the p.m. also at night.

Dec. 14 Thursday.
Drove to Guatemala City to get visas for El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. Also bought a pair of knee-length rubber boots in hopes I can lessen the chigger problem. Got a good dose of them at the Rancho las Dolias near Tonola. Got back to Amatitlan about 1:00 p.m. and spent the afternoon putting up specimens taken in Chiapas.

Dec. 15 Friday Amatitlan
Stayed in camp all day putting up the remaining 15 bats collected 15 km. S.E. Tonola.

Dec. 16 Saturday, Amatitlan
Decided to stay here until Sunday
Dec. 16 (Cont'd) Amatitlán.

So we could cross the remaining borders on a weekday. Set two nets at the site (2 mi. E Palín, 4,000 ft.) where I had netted in 1965.

Dec. 17, Sunday, Amatitlán

Caught 2 warbler, one Anaconda, two Glossophaea and one small Artibeus (toltecus?) in the nets. Took up the nets this A.M. and left about 10:00 for eastern Guatemala so we can get an early start across El Salvador tomorrow. Drive to K 156, about 6 miles south of Asunción Mita, ca. 2,000 ft., Jutiapa, and camped at the Texaco service station where I was told that it is 10 km to the El Salvador border. Have a nice stream and dam with bathing facilities in the pool behind the dam. Set out two nets about 200 yds up stream; one in front of the opening to a hollow in a large tree; the other across the stream.

Ran them from dark to about 7:30 (about 1½ hrs.) and took 2 Phyllostomus discolor, 2 Desmodus rotundus, 1 Artibeus jamaicensis and 4 Carolia in the net across the stream. In the other, 1 Sturimilium, 1 Sacopteryx bilineata, 1 Glossophaea, 1 Artibeus jamaicensis? (small) + 3 Carolia.

A total of 28 specimens. Took up nets.
Dec. 18 Monday

Left camp at 6 mi. S Asuncion Mitá at 9:00 am and completed the crossing of the Guatemala-El Salvador border by 10:00 am. No difficulty at the San Cristóbal crossing. Drrove to the Rio Grande about 20 miles E of Usulutan and camped for the night. Roads in El Salvador from San Cristóbal on to San Salvador and thence to Comalapa on the Pacific lowlands were horrible in the main. Had to drive in second or low gear most of the way mainly to eliminate the "bucking" motion of the rig. Top speed was 30 mph, but much of the time only 20 mph. The coastal road from Santiago Nonualco on to our stop are in good condition and permitted us to roll along at 50 mph without difficulty.

Dec. 19 Tuesday

Left camp 20 mi. E Usulutan, El Salvador about 8:00 am and reached the Honduran border about 10:00 am. Last 25 miles of the highway are in bad shape requiring slow speed (20-25 mph). Made an easy crossing into Honduras about 10:35 and drove to our 1966 camp site 10 km E San Lorenzo where we stopped for lunch. Arrived at the Nicaragua border about 3:00 pm. Took about 1½ hrs. to clear the red tape. Drrove to our 1962...
Dec. 19 (cont'd)
campsite at the side of the highway near
the creek about 1 mile beyond Yalaguita.
Roads since leaving El Salvador have been
in good condition. Countryside is now
brown and seared; creeks are low
or completely dry. The one here at
Yalaguita is low, but clear, cool and
loaded with minnows. Distance across
Honduras by highway is about 95 miles.
Altimeter at Yalaguita campsite reads 700m
(about 2300 ft.).

Dec. 20 - Wednesday
Stayed in camp at Yalaguita all day putting
up the specimens taken at Asuncion Mitla,
Guatemala, on Dec. 17. Have had them in the
freezing compartment. About 4:30 p.m. set
two nets, one across the stream, the other
at parallel to a cut bank grown over with
shrubs some of which were in flower.
Ran the nets until about 8:30, during which
time I caught one Anura, one Stenura,lilium, one Glossophaga, two Carollia
perspicillata, 5 Carollia subrufa, one Arthureus
lituratus and 3 Arthureus jamaicensis, one of
which is smaller and darker than the other
two. Took up nets because I plan to drive
to Matagalpa tomorrow and scout the
country for camp sites.
Dec. 20 (cont’d) - Yalaguina, Nicaragua

The hillside near Yalaguina are covered with short deciduous forest trees where they are not cleared and planted to corn. The ridges - about 3000 ft - appear to have pine trees - ochoa - on them. The creek bottom where not farmed is covered with spiny shrubs (Acacias, probably) and over-topped by large fig trees (chilamate) and ceibas the former predominant. Several small banana groves along the bottomlands.

Saw two water opossums while I was tending the nets, but had no gun with me.

Dec. 21 Thursday

Left Yalaguina camp at about 8:00 am and drove to Matagalpa and onto Santa Maria de Ocuma, a coffee and cattle finca 12 km beyond Matagalpa on the road to Sinotega. Following are brief notes on distances from Yalaguina to elevation as per our altimeter and vegetation + crops.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Altitude (m)</th>
<th>Vegetation</th>
<th>Crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yalaguina</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Deciduous forest</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condega</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Deciduous forest</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross brushy plateau</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>Brush</td>
<td>Cattle + corn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esteli</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>Deciduous forest</td>
<td>Tobacco + corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit of climb</td>
<td>940</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cattle + corn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la Trinidad</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>Narrow valley</td>
<td>Corn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HARDWOODS—DIMENSION LUMBER—VENEERS

MADERAS CENTRO-AMERICA, S. A.
BOX 48
MATAGALPA, NICARAGUA

RAY M. SPALDING
Vice-President

TELEFONOS
350-440

CAFÉ

GANADERÍA

LEO F. SALAZAR

Hacienda-Hotel
Santa María de Ostuma
MATAGALPA, NICARAGUA, C. A.

"AROMA"
MATAGALPA COFFEE
Dec. 21 (Cont'd)

San Isidro 55 mi. 5200' broad flat valley brush Cotton
Sobaco 64 mi. 5500' Post of broad valley Kaffir corn
Matagalpa 79 mi. 7000' deciduous forest; brush Corn
Ostumá 90 mi. 13800' Cloud forest coffee

Found a satisfactory place to camp
3 miles west of Matagalpa on the land
of Madera Centro America, operated by a
Mr. Ray Spaulding and a Mr. Fred Barker.
Also was invited by Dr. Leop Solazar,
owner and operator of the finca, to set
up headquarters at Ostumá. No charge
to park the trailer. Am afraid I'd have
difficulty in turning the trailer around so
have decided on the Spaulding site. Can
work both areas from the one camp because
they are only about 20 minutes apart
by car (but 12 miles + 2500 feet difference;
Ostumá in elevation). Road to Ostumá is steep,
crooked and narrow, but it's paved.

Returned to Yolaguina about 4:30
p.m. and called it a day.

Dec. 22 - Friday - Yolaguina.

Stayed in camp most of the day putting
up the 14 specimens collected Dec. 20 as
well as 3 Carollia, from the Asunción Mitá
site taken Dec. 17. Discarded 3 other
Carollia - all of which I believe were subsp.
At dusk I set out 3 nets in a banana.
Dec. 22 (cont’d) - Yalaquina

Grove near the creek. By 9 p.m. I had taken 2 Phyllostomus hastatus, 2 Phyllostomus discolor, 3 small Artibeus (turpis or Watsoni), 1 Sturnira lilium, 2 Glossophaga soricina, 2 Artibeus lituratus, 3 Artibeus jamaicensis and one warbler, left the nets set all night and had 2 small Artibeus, one Glossophaga soricina, one yq. Sturnira lilium, 2 A. lituratus and 2 A. jamaicensis. Discarded all the Glossophaga, one yq. A. jamaicensis and the young Sturnia. Also had one of the three nets torn up badly and discarded it.

Dec. 23 Saturday - Tack up nets as noted above about 6:30 a.m. and moved camp to 3mi. W Matagalpa, 3300 ft. Also revisited Sr. Solozar at Otuma and made arrangements for Christmas dinner there at 9:00 p.m. Christmas eve. Spent balance of day writing notes, making out labels, etc.

Dec. 24 Sunday - In camp 3mi. W Matagalpa. Spent the day making up 16 of the 19 bats saved from the last netting at Yalaquina. Set out 12 live traps in a ravine near camp just before dark. The nearby río is nearly dry with a few pools. One near the highway bridge is largest. Will try netting there tomorrow night.

The country around here is mostly cleared and devoted to pastures and production of corn. Patches of native forest have been left on the steeper slopes and the trees are low and single story. Most of them have shed their leaves. I’d call this Tropical Deciduous Forest — on the dry side. A few large guanacaste trees are along the rio, but most of the shrub vegetation is thorny (Acacia?) and dominates the general aspects. The hills where we are camped are covered mainly with grass about 18”-24” tall.

Dec. 25 Monday - 3mi. W Matagalpa

Spent the day in and near camp. Made up the last three specimens from yalaguina. Unpinned and packed the dried specimens on hand; tied strings on a batch of tags. Set one #1 net in a slot on a brush knoll back of camp. Caught one Aimpolia (1507) which are common in shrubby areas here. In the evening drove one mile up stream and set two nets across the stream which seems to carry more water there than opposite camp.

Caught nothing in the live traps set last night. One was sprung (cottontail?). Can’t find any rodent runways in the tall grass!
State: Flare.

A: Electric Equivalent.

B: Littoral Equation.
Dec. 26 - Tuesday - 3mi. w Matagalpa

In the two nets across the creek caught only 3 Glossophaga and one Artibous jamaicensis even though they were out all night. Found the partial skeleton of a water opossum but saved none of it. Shot two large wrens this a.m. where the two nets were set. They have a most raspy, un-wren like call!

About 4:00 p.m. drove toward Matagalpa looking for a netting site. Settled on the river that flows through Matagalpa about one mile from the town (down stream) where it is lined with large chilamate and other trees and a moderately shallow pool about 100 ft long is formed. Set one net at the upper end of the pool; two others about 75 ft down stream - one across the pool the other at about a 70° angle to it and partly over water; partly over land. Ran these nets until about 8:30 and caught 12 Artibous jamaicensis and one Glossophaga soricina in the upper net; 67, 35 Desmodus (discarded) and one Artibous litoratus in the L-shaped lower set. Also shot one Philander opossum and one S Chironect near the lower set. The female had five youngsters about 5" long in her pouch. Took up nets about 8:30.
Dec. 27. Wednesday - Matagalpa.

Spent most of the day putting up the two opossums and two birds caught in
the net back of camp. The Chiricostas
was very fat.

About 3:30 went into town to check
on mail (novel) and then drove to Jinotega
about 31 km by steep, paved, mountain
road from Matagalpa. About 3 km north
of Matagalpa one enters the "Cloud
forest" type which has been heavily cut
over in most places to convert it into
pastures or into coffee production.

Between K 139 and K 149 is the best
cloud forest still remaining - elevation
ranges from 4,000 to 5,000 feet. Tree
ferns are conspicuous element in
the understory of the forest.

One descends rapidly from the summit
at 1,555 meters elevation into the valley
of Jinotega at 1,000-1,100 meters.

Sr. Salazar at Ostuma told me there
is a 34 mile long man-made lake beyond
Jinotega that can easily be reached by
road. We didn't go onto the lake because
it was getting late. Got back to camp
about 6:15 - shortly after dark.

No nets set tonight except for the
one back of camp which is kept set all
the time. Have 13 specimens in the
refrigerator to put up tomorrow.
Dec. 28 - Thursday - Matagalpa

Mr. Ray Spalding had told me that his house in Matagalpa was infested with bats and I had expressed a desire to get some of them. So he invited us over for dinner and to make an attempt to get bats. We went there at about 4:30 p.m. and I looked over the "palace" - a large two story, well-constructed building with attached quarters for servants - but saw no evidence of bats. Mrs. Spalding told me that one or two small bats frequently flew in the open windows of their second story bedroom. I took a look into the attic but saw no evidence of bats.

Had a delicious dinner and enjoyed Carl's (stepson) organ playing. He could "make the thing talk" - all by ear.

Mr. Spalding was in the lumber business in California before moving his mill from Rossville, Calif., to here earlier this year. His "partner", Fred Barker, is a brother to the chief of Somoza's intelligence outfit so Barker is providing the contacts and Spalding the mill and operations know how in this venture. The outfit has timber concessions on 30 square tracts of land north of Tuma and east of Jinotega. They plan to cut mainly lumber for furniture manufacturing in the states.
Dec. 29 - Friday - Matagalpa.

Had no nets set last night other than the one on the brushy hill back of camp. Had a small yellowish warbler (7538) in it this morning.

Ran out of butane in the tank we have been using since the start of the trip. Had the tank refilled in Matagalpa at the Tropigas station. Cost 25.00 cordobas = $3.50 U.S. c.

About 3:30 p.m. drove to K147 on the road to Jinotega at an elevation of 1500 meters (4925 ft.) and set three nets in the cloud forest. Found a place where the owner had placed two dams across a small creek. Behind the upper dam he had created a sedge marsh, too boggy to walk in with knee high boots; the border rimmed with several clumps of banana plants. At the upper dam a huge badly decayed tree had fallen across the water course. The second dam, down stream, had created a small pool about 15 ft wide and 30 ft long. This pool was heavily shaded by the canopy of the forest trees.

Set on #1 net across the lower dam; #1 net in a slot cut in the vegetation and #4 net set high at a clump of bananas in which I saw a small flock of Cassiopea feeding on the fruit in hopes of catching some.

Ran the nets from dark (6:00 pm) to about 7:45. At set No. 1 (pool) I caught the
Dec. 29 (Cont'd)

following bats: 1 Myotis, 1 small Eptesicus, 2 Sturnira lilium, 1 Carollia. Caught nothing in Set No. 2 except two birds (nos. 7534-35).
In Set No. 3 caught 2 Anoura, 1 Sturnira, 2 Carollia. Left for camp about 8 p.m. and left the nets set all night. Set 4 live trap.

Dec. 30 Saturday - Matagalpa,

left camp at 6:00 a.m. to visit nets and traps. Had two Peromyscus in the traps which had been set close to and under a large, mossy log. Had nothing in sets 1 & 2, but had 3 Anoura and 1 Carollia in Set No. 3. It's interesting to note that all 5 Anoura were taken in Set 3 near the banana clump, some stalks of which were in flower; others had large fruits. Left nets set all day and visited them about 4:30 p.m. Had a Cissilephna in Set 3; a Picus and a Tanager (?) (*7555) in Set 2 and nothing in Set 1. Cleared all trash out of nets and got ready for bats. Watched the nets until 7:30 and got nothing. A rather brisk breeze may have been responsible. Left nets set and drove back to camp about 8:00 p.m.

Caught an Articus literatus in the net set on a brushy hillside back of camp - the second one for this net which has been set since Dec. 25.
Dec. 31 - Sunday - Matagalpa.

Left camp at 6:00 a.m. to visit nets set at K.147. Had nothing in sets 1 & 2, but caught 1 Carollia, 1 Sturnira lilium and 1 Artibeus totoceus in Set 3. Had nothing in the 4 live traps which I had reset. Left nets set all day and visited them about 4:30 p.m. Had a long-legged, bob-tailed wren in set 1; nothing in set 2; 1 Cissilopha, and one grosbeak in set 3. Took up all nets, including the one back of camp.

Had good rain this evening, even here in the valley of Matagalpa. Was fairly heavy in the mountains.


Took the day to scout the area around Leon and Chinandega for collecting and camp sites. A new paved highway leads off from Hwy #1 about midway between Sebaco and San Isidro and goes to near Telica where it joins Highway #2. The road traverses about 15 miles of the Sebaco Valley which is dry, brush covered where not planted to sorghum, corn and stunted cotton. Real semi-desert in aspect. It then drops into a canyon that has deciduous trees that are taller, that leads to a river with some water at a village called Santa Rosa, elevation 180m. From here onto Telica the elevation varies from a low
Jan. 1 (cont’d) - Matagalpa to Chinandega

of 150m to a high of about 250m. The entire
country is extremely dry; none of the creeks
had water in them. Only the Rio Sinecapa
had water and it was mainly in large pools.
We investigated a possible camp site at
Los Zargales, but found the place overrun
with livestock. Ranchers were driving their
livestock several kilometers to the river
for water. Noted that some small places
had wells from which they drew water
for livestock. From San Jacinto onto Leon
and also to Chinandega the land is devoted
mainly to the growth of cotton. Saw several
large gins and some of the cotton fields
must have had 1,000 or more acres. Mecha-
nical cotton pickers are used on these large
holdings. There was one pool and a trickle
of water in the rio that flows through Telica,
but the pool is the favored swimming pool
and washing area for the community. Saw
one large field of bananas between Telica
and Chichigalpa - all the rest of the land was
planted to cotton. In short, I saw no good
looking netting sites save the banana plantation
in the whole area traversed by the new
highway, nor between Leon and Chinandega.

Following are mileages and elevations:

Telica Rd Junction 0 miles 0000 meters.
Drop into canyon 23"
Santa Rosa (Rio Sinecapa) 28" 180"
Elevations

Sebaco  500 m
Dario    500 m

KLz begin drop from the plateau into the Managua.

Las Maderas  100 m
San Benito  50 m
Tipitapa    40 m
Managua     40 m
Jan. 1 (Cont'd) - Matagalpa to Chinandega
Highway Camp (Jicarilla) 30 mi., 180 m. elev.
Los Zaccales 35 " 180 "
San Jacinto 58 " 250 "
Telica 66 " 180 "
Chinandega 84 " 180 "
Leon 200 "

Jan 2 - Tuesday - Matagalpa to Managua.
Drove to Managua to get a visa to re-enter El Salvador. The entire embassy was closed so failed in my mission. Did learn that a Salvadoran consular office is in Chinandega. Since the highway between Sebaco and Managua is now in very poor condition, I plan to drive to Chinandega for the visa.

Got back from Managua about 1:30 pm.
Spent the rest of the day catching up on the news with three editions of the Miami Herald. Weekday paper costs $2.50 cords; the Sunday paper, $4.50. Can be purchased in Managua at A. Fonza & Sons, a "book store" about two blocks from the Palacio Nacional.

Jan 3, Wednesday - Matagalpa.
Caught up with the backlog of specimens in the refrigerator and unpinned and packed the dry specimens. About 3:00 p.m. I
Walter and Vera Frauenberger
Hacienda San Francisco
Ray and Jo Spalding

Carl + Maria Corbin - stepson of R.M. Spalding
Jan 3. Wednesday - Cont'd.

Drove to Hacienda San Francisco, owned by Walter Fromberg of German descent but speaks English fluently. This is a coffee finca situated about 4 miles E Matagalpa, on the Tuma Road and near the village of San Ramon at an elevation of 800 m (2600 ft.). It is at the lower edge of the coffee belt here, which belt tops at about 5000 feet. Some one had told me he had a collection of bats and sure enough he has 5 specimens under glass hanging on his front porch which were prepared for him by Ray Alcorn when he was here several years ago collecting for Univ. Kans. Got permission to collect bats on the finca so selected a combination banana and orange grove back of the house and near a fair sized pond. Set up three net is a 4:2:3 pattern; 1+2 were #1 nets; #3, #4 net.

Ran the nets about an hour after dark (7:00 pm) and had 1 Uroderma, 1 Phyllostomus hastatus, 2 Artibeus lituratus and 3 Glossophaga soricina in nets 1+2. Had nothing in set #3. Left the nets set all night.

Had high winds all day and a real rain storm while I was running the nets.
...
Jan. 4, Thursday – Matagalpa

Ran the nets shortly after sun-up and had 1 Artibeus lituratus. Left the nets set during the day and caught 5 hummingbirds of two species and one yellowish warbler. When I ran the nets again at 7:30 p.m. (in a downpour of rain) I had 2 Sturnira lilium, one Artibeus lituratus and 1 Glossophaga soricina.

Set a fourth net across an opening in the banana trees that looked like it might possibly be a flyway for bats. This is the net that held the Sturnira.

There is a colony of Montezuma Oropendolas inhabiting the area between the “orchard” and a wooded area about 100 yards away. Four or five royal palms are on an “island” in the marsh at the head of the pond and two of them are loaded with the bag-like nests of these birds. Asked for and received permission to collect one or more birds, Fruenberger. Mr. Kromberg says they destroy much of his orange crop by pecking a hole in the orange which then ferments and drops off the tree. I examined several dozen dropped oranges and each one had a hole about 1/4” in diameter pecked in it. So he is losing oranges to birds but I suspect that more than one species is involved.
Jan. 5 - Friday - Matagalpa.

Ran the nets shortly after sunup in another downpour. Seemed to me that it rained most of the night. Had 13 nearly drowned bats - 1 Artibes lituratus, 1 Anoura, 1 Artibes (turpis or watsoni), 3 Glossophaga soricina, 7 Sturnira lilium. All Sturnira were taken in the new set. Left the nets set all day but caught nothing. Took the shotgun along when I ran the nets about 3:30 pm, and managed to retrieve one of three Montezuma Oropendolas I shot. Had to wade pocket deep water in the process. Are having high winds and heavy rains again tonight. Decided not to run the nets until in the morning when I plan to take them down. Have a backlog of 14 specimens in the refrig.

Jan. 6 - Saturday - Matagalpa.

Visited the nets this morning and had two "drowned" birds, a gray robin and a yellowish warbler, but not a single bat. Spent the day putting up the three birds and three bats, and getting ready for the marriage of Ray Spalding's stepson Carl, went to wedding about 3:30 and then the reception and got back to camp about 7:30 pm. Made several valuable contacts for future collecting in this region.
Jan. 7 - Sunday - Matagalpa.

Spent until about 2:00 p.m. putting up the remaining 10 bats I had in the refrigerator.

About 3:30 visited with Walter and Vera Frauenberger at Hacienda San Francisco.

Mr. F. told me that when he was a boy about 50 years ago - the entire country between Matagalpa and his ranch was covered with tall, rainforest trees.

Most of the area is now cleared and devoted to pastureland. Coffee was first planted here on a large scale about 1900 when his father settled on Hda. San Francisco. Deer were common in the area until about 1940. Now there are none reported; agoutis were commonly seen up to about 1955; sloths, armadillos, pumas and squirrels are now present in small numbers. Tapirs disappeared about 25 years ago when extensive clearing removed their habitat. The Hda. San Francisco is now operated as a combination dairy - coffee operation. Coffee is mainly in the creek bottoms and draws; pastures are mainly on the uplands.

The continental divide is only a few kilometers northeast of the ranch and at that site only 3200 feet in elevation.
Jan 8 - Monday - Matagalpa

Drove to Chinandega - 105 miles each way - to get a visa for El Salvador. Located the consul at the airport at the NW edge of town on the highway to Viejo. He operates a hanger there and has the consular office there. No charge for the visas.


Moved camp from Matagalpa to a site about one mile southeast of Yalaguina and parked near the creek off the highway. This creek in the dry season starts from springs below the town of Yalaguina and has a fair flow of water, but in most places it can be jumped or crossed on stepping stones. It also has several fair sized pools - up to 3 feet deep - and is the bathing hole and washteria of the local people as well as the source of drinking water for both humans and livestock as well as wildlife.

Set up four nets in two sets. Put a #4 net across the fence beyond the creek in a slit cut in the brush. The other set was of three #1 nets set in a 'L' pattern in a banana grove owned by José Joaquin upstream about 1/2 mile. Left these nets set
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the consular office
Jan 14 - Yalaguina
from Jan 9 - Jan 15 without moving them. The net in the brush across the creek caught no bats other than Rhinolophus lituratus. All other bats were taken in the banana grove, but on the nights of Jan 13 no bats were caught and on Jan 11 I had only two R. lituratus. In all, netting was poor during our second stop here, probably caused in part by the full moon, and in part by the bats and birds leaving where the nets were and avoiding them.

When netting was poor I resorted to shooting birds to augment the catch by the nets. Of especial interest is the Montezuma Orchid, from which one pair had a nest in the top branches of a tall fig tree. I tried to get a shot on three separate mornings and finally got the male as it was calling near the nest.

Drove to Ocotal on Thursday, Jan 11 to look for a camp site and netting places near Ocotal. The town is easily reached by a new, paved highway that meanders through the hills for 20 km beyond (north) Yalaguina. Vegetation is Tropical Deciduous, now nearly leafless, except...
on the ridges at or above 750 m where
scattered pines (ocote) occur. All the
streams were dry except for the
Rio Coco which, near Ocotal, carried
a small amount of water in its broad,
sandy bed. The river bed is being
heavily "mined" for sand at this season.
A few large pools occurred above
the highway bridge which may have
been good netting sites, but there
was no place to camp. All the
country side looked like that near
Yalaguina and doubtless supported
the same fauna.

Altitude's (altimeter readings)
Yalaguina 650 m (700 m on Dec 19)
Pass r pines 750 m
Tobagalpa 700 m (dry, brushy)
Ocotal 600 m

Ocotal is a good size town, largest one
northwest of Esteli, and lies in a dry
valley about 3 miles wide. To the
north is a high ridge, 5,000 ft.,
covered with forest, mostly pines.
Enough pines are available to support
a sawmill at Ocotal.

In a field of stunted sorghum near
camp at Yalaguina I saw a flock of
8-10 quail. Couldn't identify them.
Jan. 14 - Yalaguina - Cont’d.
Saw 30-40 Scissortails daily. Also the big, blue, Crested jay (Alecto), Wrens (Campylorhynchus) like nos. 7514-15 were common. Saw two Painted Buntings, but couldn’t get a shot.

Boys of the village brought me a Mephitis macroura, which they had cornered and killed with stones. They smashed the skull beyond usefulness so I discarded the animal.
Cottontails were reported to be common as were tree squirrels. I saw no rabbits, but I did see two Sciurus and collected one, # 7634.

Deer were reported to be present, but uncommon, in the hills south of Yalaguina, from which area came two cats, the skins of which I saw tacked on the wall of a residence near the “post office.” One was reddish, the other blackish brown, each with long slender tail and short legs. I believe they are Yagouroud.

Saw at least two Water Opossums in pools in the creek but couldn’t get a decent shot of them mainly because of a full moon. Did buy a live one for 4 cordobas # 7599, locally called Zorillo de Agua.
Jan. 15. Monday

Left Yalaguna about 8:20 this A.M. and crossed into Honduras about 9:30 a.m. Got to the Salvadoran border shortly after noon and paid to pay special service charges on the Honduran side, $2.00 U.S. Cents and $2.50 U.S. Cents on the Salvadoran. Drove into "omon Salvador, arriving about 7:30 p.m. (after dark) and camped in the big parking lot across from the fairgrounds. Road rough!

Jan. 16. Tuesday

Left San Salvador about 8:30 and drove to the Texaco Service Station 6 mi. 5 Asuncion Mita, Guatemala, where we camped on Dec. 17. Crossed the Salvador-Guatemala border about 4:00 p.m. The highway was rough all the way to the border - 2nd gear, 20-25 mph was top speed. Had to pay a special fee of $1.00 to have wheels of vehicles sprayed for control of Mediterranean fruit fly. No fruits of any kind originating south east of El Salvador is permitted to enter Guatemala now.

Set one net in front of the opening to a hollow in the tree where I caught the eight glossothigines on Dec. 17.
Caught 10 bats in the net set last night and
left set all night - One Saccopteryx bilineata,
one Artibeus jamaicensis, one Uroderma bilobatum,
three Carollia subrufa, and four Glossophaga
commissarisi. Left the Texaco station about
8:30 am and drove to Amatitlán, arriving
about 2:00 p.m. Spent a couple of hours
working up some of the bats caught south
of Asunción Mita.

Jan 18. Left the trailer at Amatitlán and
drove back to Guatemala City for supplies,
mail and a much-needed haircut. Also
picked up copies of the Miami Herald
and the New York Times to catch up on
events. Drove back to Amatitlán about
1:00 p.m. and spent the afternoon putting
up the rest of the Asunción Mita bats.

Jan 19. Friday - El Carmen, Guate.
Left Amatitlán about 8:15 and drove to
the Texaco service station at El Carmen when
we got permission to camp at the back of
the lot and to set nets back of the station,
in coffee finca where banana plants were used
to shade the coffee bushes; we are about
300 yards from the Guatemalan customs
house. Elevation 3000m (= ca. 10000 ft).
Humid montane forest type with trees
Stories of trees & bushes. Most of the
Jan. 19, Friday (cont'd) - El Carmen, Guate, original forest has been cut and planted to coffee. Some of the trees left standing are 100 ft+ tall, but most of the big trees have been felled.

Set up five #1 nets in a Z pattern under the bananas and among the coffee. Left nets set all night.

Jan. 20 - Saturday, El Carmen to Los Amates.

Made quite a haul in the nets. One each of Artibus toltecus, Artibus turpis, Sturnira lilium, Vampyrops helleri; two Uroderma bilobatum, six Glossophaga commissaris, two Phyllostomus discolor, 10 Artibus literatus, two thrushes and four rusty hummers.

 Took down nets and left for the border about 9:30 am. No difficulty on the Guatemala side, but had some anxious moments with the Mexican Migracion personnel. We didn't have the Mexican tourist cards which we were supposed to have picked up from a Mexican consul and they tried to persuade me to turn around, drive to Malacatan, Guatemala, there get the tourist permits, and then return. They had blank permits but didn't have time to fill them out because the secretary was on vacation and many people were crossing. Five U.S. dollars finally persuaded them
I'm not sure what you're trying to convey.
Jan 20 Caut'd - El Carmen to Rancho los Amates
to fill out two gratis permits and from
there on we fared well, Even so it took
two hours to clear the border and a
Cash toll of $1.50 - $2.00 to the Guatemalan
50% to record health certificates by the
Mexicans and $5.00 for the free tourist permits.
Drove straight through to Rancho los
Amates at K42 (from Arriaga) with one
stop for coffee and another for cakes
and donuts (Bimbo). Arrived about
4:30. Country is really dry and the
Río Los Amates is about a foot lower
than it was when we netted there.

Jan 21 - Sunday - Los Amates to Rio Malatengo.
Spent a couple of hours this A.M.
weighing, measuring and preparing six
of the bats taken at El Carmen, Guate.
Left Rancho los Amates about 10:00 am
and drove to the Rio Malatengo, about
14 mi. northeast of Matias Romero, Oaxaca,
on the trans isthmus highway. There is a
good camp site there - one we used on
the trip south this time and on two other
occasions for noon stops. Arrived at the
Rio Malatengo about 6:00 p.m. Had high winds
near La Leaha & La Ventosa on Pacific side
of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.
Jan. 22 - Rio Malotongo to nr. San Juan, Veracruz.

Spent most of the morning making up 8 specimens of bats taken at El Carmen, Guatemala, and left that camp about 11:15 a.m. Drove to a site about 6 miles northeast of San Juan at the foot of the grade on the road to Catemaco in the Tuxtla. Found a good site for the trailer off the highway a bit, stopped about 3:30. Put up two thrushes taken at El Carmen and put up two nets #1 in a coconut palm grove. Caught a hummingbird and an oriole just about dusk. Site here is 6 mi. NWW. Juan Diaz Covarrubias, 1600' elevation - not San Juan as noted above.

Jan. 23 - Juan Diaz Covarrubias, Veracruz.

Caught 2 Artibes aztecus?

1 Artibes lituratus
1 Phyllastomus discolor
4 Glossophaga soricina - discarded

Left this camp about 8:00 a.m. and drove to Esperanza via. Catemaco, San Andres, Paso del Toro, Cordoba an Orizaba. Had misty rain most of the day and heavy fog on the climb out of Orizaba Valley, cold and rainy as we made camp. Elevation at Esperanza 2500 meters.
Jan 24 Esperanza, Puebla
   In camp all day putting up the 16 specimens on hand. Froze last night.

Jan 25 Esperanza to Queretaro
   Up at 5:00 am and left camp at 7:00. Drove to the Azteco Service center 10 miles north of Queretaro and camped for the night. Skirted Mexico City to the north via Texcoco, La Venta de Carpio, Ecatepec, & Barrientos.

Jan 26 - Friday Queretaro → 24 m. N Matehuala
   Had a blow out on left wheel of trailer about midway between Queretaro and San Luis Teposí. Rim of wheel split and ruined the tire. Otherwise, an uneventful day. Camped on the west side of the highway in a "gravel pit" near the north base of the mountains between here and Matehuala. Elevation 1750 m. Put out a string of live traps. Saw several wood rat nests and set two traps near two of them. This is a good dry camp site. One can get 100 yds off the highway. Heard coyotes barking after dark in the flat east of camp; also one horned owl and two poorwills heard calling.
Jan. 27 - Saturday - 2 4 mi. NE Matehuala to Jamis Sabinas Hidalgo.

Caught two male Peromyscus maniculatus last night. Vegetation in the area is dominated by barrea, with several species of Opuntia, and other cacti thrown in. Found that our camp was 4 miles SW San Cayetano de las Vacas. Labels on the specimens bear the locality name of San Cayetano.

Drove without mishap to a site about 10 miles S Sabinas Hidalgo, N. L. where we camped Dec. 5 on the way south. Met the owner of the ranch and he invited us to camp inside his fence in a clearing back of an old stone house that is falling to pieces. He lives in Sabinas Hidalgo. Set out nine live traps along the south bank of the arroya. Arrived here about 4:30 and put up the two mice caught last night, cloudy and threatening to rain all day.

Jan 28 - Sunday.

Caught three Peromyscus (pectoralis type) and one young Neotoma (albigula?) in the traps last night. Left this camp about 8:30 a.m. and headed for the border. Found that we were actually 13 miles south of Sabinas Hidalgo (not 10 as noted above) and that...
The text on this page is not legible. It appears to be handwritten notes or a draft of some kind. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to transcribe accurately. If you could provide a clearer image or a transcription, I'd be happy to help further.
Jan. 29 - Cont'd

The elevation is approx. 1600 ft., not 1300 ft. as noted in the Dec. 5 entry. All specimens labels bear the notation - 13 mi. S Sabinas Hidalgo, 1600 ft.

Reached the border about 11:30 and had a very easy crossing. No inspection on the Mexican side and a superficial one on the U.S. side after I had made myself known with my "business" card and a statement of our mission to Nicaragua.

Drove to ca. one mile sw of Moore and camped about 4:30 p.m. Put up the four specimens caught last night.

Got a "Warning Citation" from a highway patrolman for "impeding traffic": My 45 mph was not fast enough to suit him. Was instructed to drive on the shoulder area in the "No Passing" zones.

Trip to Pacific Northwest.

June 6. Left Bryan about 11:00 a.m., with "Chip" and "Dru" Creel, grandsons ages 10 and 10, respectively, and Mrs. Davis, pulling a 20 ft Holiday Rambler travel trailer. Had overcast day, but no rain. Drove to Brownwood Lake State Park and camped for the night. Distance 230 miles. Camp fee $1.50.

June 7. Left Brownwood State Park and drove via Lubbock and Clovis (N. Mex.) to Oasis State Park - Sand dunes and a few cottonwoods. Arrived about 7:30 p.m. and camped for the night. Fee $1.00. Mileage 372.

June 8. Left Oasis State Park about 9:00 a.m. and drove via Ft. Sumner and Santa Rosa to Storrie Lake State Park just north of Las Vegas (elevation 4,500 ft.) and camped. Since leaving Post, Texas, we were on the Llano Estacado nearly to Las Vegas. A few miles south of Las Vegas we entered juniper-pinyon pine.

June 9. Left Storrie Lake about 8:00 a.m. and drove via Buena Vista and Mora, to the Angustorn Recreation Area on the west side of the divide and established camp about noon. Are camped near a stream in spruce-fir forest with sprinkling
Angastura Recreational Area, New Mexico.
of aspen. Set up camp and then scouted
the area for trapping sites. Found
fresh workings of Thomomys and made
three sets. Set out 10 live traps
and 30 Museum Special snap traps
on a forested slope back of the
Boy Scouts camp which adjoins the
Recreation Area. Made sets mainly
along logs. Inspected the gopher
sets and had caught a mole. Another
set was plugged with dirt so reset it.

June 10
Estimated the elevation here at 8,500 ft.
Ran the trap lines with the following
results: 2 Clethrionomys gapperi; 2
Eutamias — all caught in snap traps baited
with peanut butter. None of the live traps
was sprung. Lost one snap trap on way
back to camp we saw a Citellus lateralis
on a wood pile at the Scout Cabin. Set
two snap traps (Museum Special) and
went into camp for breakfast, after which
one of the boys went back and found the
squirrel struggling with the trap attached to
its head. Brought it in alive still in the
trap. Inspected gopher sets and found
a female in one set. Took up the other
set and made four sets in the open
Angostura Recreational Area, New Mexico.
meadow in front of the Boy Scout camp.
During the day caught another female, a whopper for size compared with the other two. In the evening we set 30 snap traps along a small stream in a meadow along the main stream. Found many old runways in the sedges. Stream was lined with willows and alder. Ran this line and the gopher sets just before dark. Had one Pine Siskin (not saved) in a trap set on a stone in the middle of the stream—which averaged about two feet in width—and one Microtus in a trap set at the edge of the water.

June 11,
Cold last night—frost on the meadow and ice under most of the traps. The only thing caught was a song sparrow in a trap set in water between two rocks in hopes of getting a water-shrew. The bird was soaked and covered with dozens of small leeches so I discarded. Pulled in all traps and left this area about 11:00 a.m.
Drove to Taos and set up camp in the first Carson National Forest Recreation Site
3 miles east of Taos. Before we left, I learned from a Scout Master that the elevation at Angostura is 9,020 ft. All
3 mi. E Taos, Taos Co., 7000 ft., New Mexico

my labels read ca 8,500 ft.

In going to Taos on highway 3, one follows the creek near which we were camped and called Rio Puebla, to a junction with Highway 75-76 and then start a long climb to pass into Taos Valley. Shortly after we began the climb we found the forest composed mainly of Ponderosa pines and firs. Shortly after we started the descent we encountered pinón pine and juniper with Cottonwoods along the streams. This vegetation gave way in the flats to Sage Brush, and then irrigated fields — mainly alfalfa.

Here at this camp the slopes are covered with juniper and pinón pine with cottonwoods, alder and willow along the streams.

Set no traps.

June 12 In camp most of the day. Visited the Taos Indian Pueblo about 3 mi. N Taos. Got off letters and caught up on the news. Set no traps.