

Status Assessment of the Peñasco Least Chipmunk
(Tamias minimus atristriatus)

Appendix 5: Photographs

Brown 1928 *T. m. atristriatus* specimen



Photo 1. Four chipmunks captured by W.W. Brown from Cloudcroft in 1928. The bottom specimen (MCZ 24613) is a previously unreported locality record for *Tamias minimus atristriatus*; the top 3 specimens are *T. canipes*.

Type Specimen of *Tamias atristriatus*



Photo 2. Front (top) and back (bottom) of the skin tag of the type specimen (USNM 119028) of *Tamias atristriatus*. Note that there is no reference to Penasco Creek.

Sierra Blanca Peak and Lookout Mountain



Photo 3. View of Sierra Blanca Peak (red arrow) and Lookout Mountain (green arrow) from near the top of the large talus area on the south aspect of Buck Mountain.

Sierra Blanca Peak

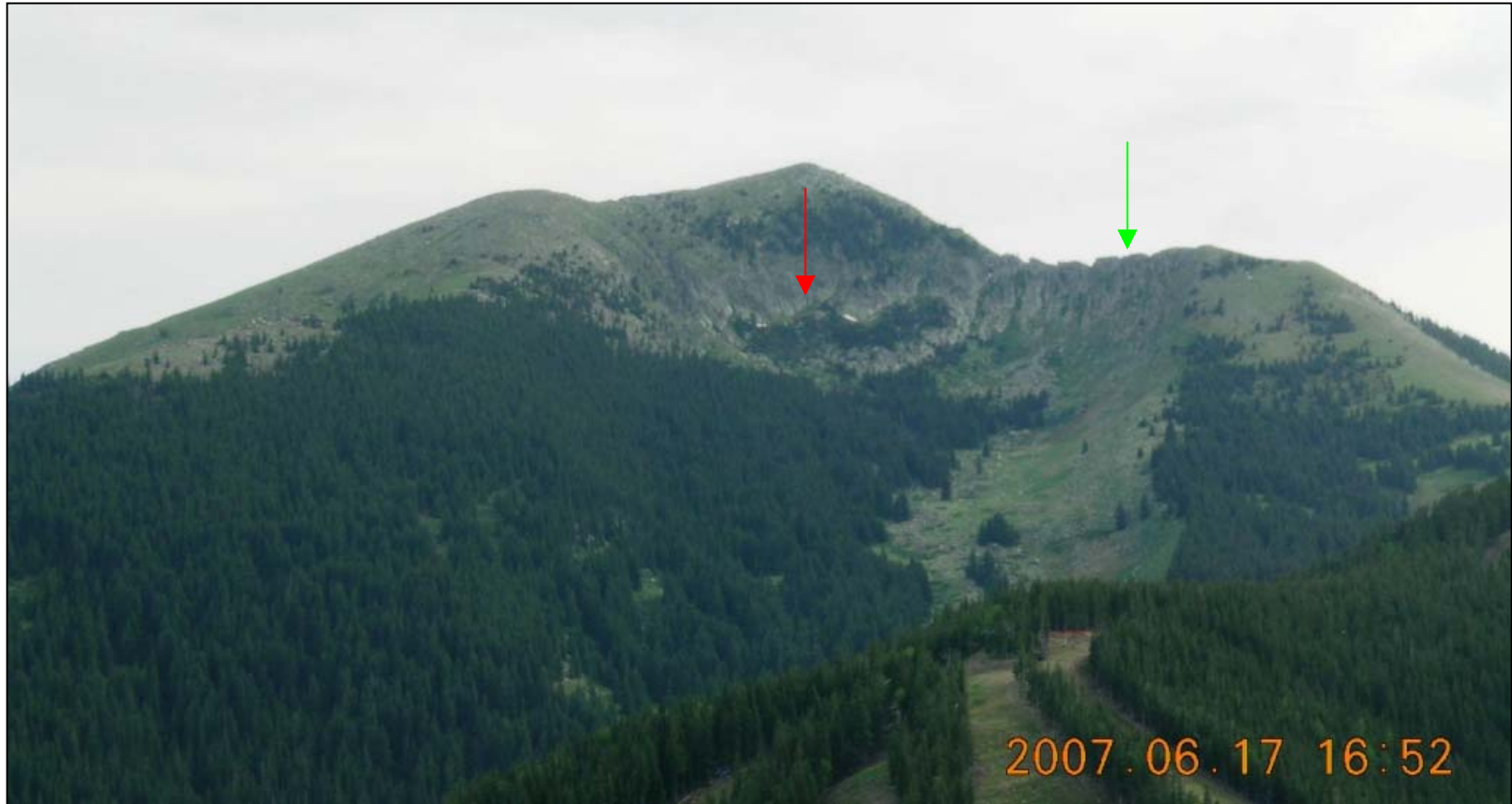


Photo 4. View the glacial cirque on the northeast face of Sierra Blanca Peak (red arrow) and the rocky ridge extending northward from the peak (green arrow), which are the locations of captures of *T. m. atristriatus* during 1965, 1966, and 1982.

Buck Mountain Talus Survey Location



Photo 5. Top of large talus area on the south aspect of Buck Mountain (looking east). The two people are standing at locations where *T. m. atristriatus* was captured in 2000.

Buck Mountain Talus



Photo 6. Bottom portion of the large talus area on the south aspect of Buck Mountain (looking downhill) where coniferous forest edges the talus. Only *Tamias canipes* was captured at this edge during 2000 and 2007.

Buck Mountain Forest Talus



Photo 7. A small talus slope on Buck Mountain adjacent to coniferous forest where only *Tamias canipes* was captured in 2000 and 2007.

James Ridge Survey Location



Photo 8. A xeric forest dominated by southwest white pine and Douglas fir on James Ridge in the Sacramento Mountains that was surveyed for *Tamias minimus atristriatus* 28-30 May 2007.

James Canyon Campground Survey Location



Photo 9. James Canyon Campground was the location of the last verified *Tamias minimus atristriatus* in the Sacramento Mountains (1966). Surveys at this location during the 1970s, 1980s, 2000, and 2007 recorded only *T. canipes*.

James Canyon



Photo 10. James Canyon along US Highway 82, ca 7 miles east of Cloudcroft (i.e., vicinity Wimsett), which is the approximate location where 2 *T. m. atristriatus* were collected in 1958.

Elk Canyon



Photo 11. Elk Canyon along New Mexico Highway 244 on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation where *T. m. atristriatus* was collected in 1931-1932 during the Huber Expedition and where unverified reports of *T. m. atristriatus* were made in the early 1980s. The photograph on the left is near the junction with Silver Springs Canyon (ca 7,000 ft); the photograph on the right is at the top of the canyon at the ecotone between ponderosa pine and mixed coniferous forest (ca 8,200 ft).

Tularosa Canyon



Photo 12. Tularosa Canyon on the Mescalero Apache Indian Reservation where *T. m. atristriatus* was collected in 1931-1932 during the Huber Expedition. The photograph on the left is ca 3 miles above Mescalero (ca 6,950 ft); the photograph on the right is ca 6 miles above Mescalero (ca 7,350 ft).