

leaving the Pintwater herd. Early records indicate that these movements formerly involved more animals than they do now. In 1900 it was reported that movements of bighorn across Highway 95 from Corn Creek Ranch, 20 miles south of Indian Springs, were rather extensive. There are many records in the 1940's of bighorn crossing the same highway near Indian Springs. In 1944 Albert Van S. Pulling, the first biologist on the Desert Game Range, reported that "September may be the principal moving month . . ." for bighorn. The following year Pulling, again reporting on sheep movements, stated that "Based on sketchy evidence, I am still of the impression that the very wet fall resulted in a considerable number of bighorn, and especially rams, wandering great distances." Later reports bear out Pulling's impressions of movements off and onto the Pintwater Range in September and November by rams only. However, fewer and fewer sheep have been making these crossings since the late 1940's. Consequently, the herd appears to have become more isolated in recent years.

The above reports and the following records of whitish or spotted bighorn made by Pulling and C. M. Aldous were taken from unpublished reports in the files of the Desert Game Range. The other records are personal observations or reports made directly to me. In March 1946 Pulling saw a "white" ewe in the Pintwater Range. He described her face as being white as bleached bone and her flanks as being off-white. He reported also having seen an "almost white" very late lamb in 1942, which he suggested might have been the same animal.

In 1958 Aldous reported three official observations of pinto sheep in the Pintwater Range. A ewe with scattered white markings was seen during the 1955 waterhole count in June. A spotted ram and a ewe were seen during the 1956 count, and in 1958 another ewe with large white patches on her throat, brisket and flanks was seen.

In 1961 during a waterhole count in July at Tim Springs in the Pintwater Range, Omer Larochelle and I saw a mature ewe with a white throat and large white patches on each side extending from near the shoulders to the flanks. The animal had one horn broken off near the base. The ewe was followed by a lamb and a yearling ewe. Both these younger animals were of the normal grayish-brown color of bighorn sheep in this area. The same ewe was observed in the same place during summer waterhole counts in 1962, 1963 and 1964. She was also seen by hunters at the waterhole in December of 1962 and about 7 miles north of the water in December of 1964. It is likely that the ewe seen in 1961 is the same one reported in 1958 by Aldous, since the descriptions match closely and no other pinto ewes have been reported in that area since 1958.—CHARLES G. HANSEN, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Desert Game Range, Las Vegas, Nevada. Accepted 11 February 1965.

SOME MISKITO INDIAN NAMES FOR MAMMALS

While collecting mammals at Bonanza, Nicaragua, in February and March of 1964, I made the acquaintance of Tijerino Washington, 47-year-old Miskito Indian in the employ of the Neptune Gold Mining Company. Washington, who is trilingual (Miskito, Spanish and English), was born in Dakura, on the northeastern coast of Nicaragua, and has traveled widely in the eastern part of the country before settling in Bonanza some 25 years ago.

Increasing interest in the biology of Middle America undoubtedly will result in greater contact in the future between mammalogists and the Miskito Indians, who inhabit the Caribbean lowlands of Honduras and Nicaragua. Several dictionaries of the Miskito language have been published recently, but these treat many names for mammals incompletely, incorrectly or not at all. Therefore, I took advantage of Washington's lifelong interest in natural history and compiled with his aid the following list of Miskito names for mammals. Some Miskito names are formed by adding "sirpi" (small) or "tara" (large) to a root name,

either to denote especially small or large individuals of a species or to distinguish between two related kinds that differ in size. In the pronunciation of Miskito names, "i" sounds like the "e" in English, and "u" sounds more or less like "o."

- Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*)—kiski tara (sikiski tara used by some inland Miskitos)
 Water opossum (*Chironectes panamensis*)—li kiskika
 Four-eyed opossum (*Philander opossum*)—kiski (sikiski) tilams
 Mouse opossum (*Marmosa* sp.)—kiski (sikiski) sirpi
 Bat—skanki (sakanki of inland Miskitos)
 Spider monkey (*Ateles geoffroyi*)—ruskika
 Howler monkey (*Alouatta villosa*)—kung-kung
 White-faced monkey (*Cebus capucinus*)—waklin
 Giant anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*)—wingku tara
 Tamandua (*Tamandua tetradactyla*)—wingku
 Two-toed anteater (*Cyclopes didactylus*)—likur
 Three-toed sloth (*Bradypus griseus*)—siwaku
 Nine-banded armadillo (*Dasypus novemcinctus*)—taiirra (or tahira)
 Forest rabbit (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*)—ti-bang
- Variegated squirrel (*Sciurus variegatoides*)—butsung or tastas (the two names evidently are used to distinguish between different color phases of this species)
 Mouse—matis (usually, matis sirpi)
 Rat—matis (usually, matis tara)
 Mexican porcupine (*Coendou mexicanus*)—kiski (sikiski) kiaikirra
 Paca (*Agouti paca*)—ibina
 Agouti (*Dasyprocta punctata*)—kiaki
 Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*)—sukuk
 Coati (*Nasua narica*)—wistingit
 Kinkajou (*Potos flavus*)—uyuk
 Otter (*Lutra annectens*)—mamu
 Jaguar (*Felis onca*)—limi bulni
 Mountain lion (*Felis concolor*)—limi pauni
 Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*)—kruhbu
 Margay (*Felis wiedii*)—limi wayata
 Jaguarundi (*Felis yagouaroundi*)—arari
 Manatee (*Trichechus manatus*)—palpa
 Tapir (*Tapirus bairdii*)—tilba
 Collared peccary (*Tayassu tajacu*)—buksa
 White-lipped peccary (*Tayassu pecari*)—wuari
 White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*)—sula
 Red brocket (*Mazama americana*)—snapuka

Field work in Nicaragua was made possible under a contract (DA-49-193-MD-2215) from the U. S. Army's Medical Research and Development Command and through the generosity of Dr. L. G. Clark and his colleagues of the Field Laboratory of Leptospirosis, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.—J. KNOX JONES, JR., *Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas, Lawrence. Accepted 12 January 1965.*

MAMMALS AT FORT ALBANY CIRCA 1700 AD

Excavation was made within Fort Albany, at James Bay, Ontario, by W. A. Kenyon and a party including the author from the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. We recovered bones and teeth of several indigenous and introduced animals. The fort was built by the Hudson's Bay Company at the mouth of the Albany River, and was located on the north shore of Bayly Island opposite the present Government Dock. The Company's records show that this fort was built between 1679 and 1684 and that it was dismantled and moved to Albany Island during the winter of 1720-1721. These dates are supported by the recovery of window-leading and pewter dated within this period. This fort has been named the Fishing Creek Site by W. A. Kenyon.

Indigenous mammals recovered, with numbers of individuals represented, are: snowshoe hare (*Lepus americanus*) 1, beaver (*Castor canadensis*) 4, red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) 1, meadow vole (*Microtus* cf. *pennsylvanicus*) 1, muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) 1, porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*) 1, wolf (*Canis lupus*) 1, Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) 1,