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CHECKLIST OF THE RECENT VERTEBRATE FAUNA OF THE LUBBOCK LAKE LANDMARK STATE HISTORICAL PARK: 1995-1997

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The Museum of Texas Tech University in cooperation with Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) is conducting a faunal survey of state properties administered by TPWD. The goal of these surveys is to document the species that are present and to archive voucher specimens and vital tissues (samples of heart, liver, kidney, spleen, muscle, blood) for mammals, reptiles, and amphibians as baseline data for reference in future studies. These archived samples are viewed as resources in addressing questions critical to understanding the vertebrate fauna of Texas.

The Lubbock Lake Landmark State Historical Park is an archaeological preserve located in Yellowhouse Draw in northern Lubbock, Texas. The Park encompasses 136 ha of land, of which approximately 45 ha is represented by upland vegetation. The remaining 91 ha is a mesquite savannah that includes an Interpretative Center, active archaeological excavation area, nature trails, and a seasonal water source in the form of a small impoundment. The Park is surrounded by agricultural land, a golf course, and city recreational land, resulting in the Park being an oasis and refuge for many wildlife species that no longer occur in the urban setting of the city of Lubbock.

A survey was conducted over a two year period (1995-1997) to identify the vertebrate fauna present on Park lands. As a result of this survey, a checklist was developed as a service to the many people who utilize and enjoy the wildlife species occurring at the Lubbock Lake Landmark State Historical Park. This checklist is by no means complete, and we anticipate additional species being added as more surveys are conducted. In addition, we expect the efforts by Park personnel to return the habitat to a more native condition will have a positive impact on the vertebrate fauna and associated species composition. The mammals, birds, and reptiles contained in the checklist were identified using Davis and Schmidly (1994), National Geographic Society (1987), American Orinthologists' Union (1998), and Dixon (1987). These guides would serve as excellent field guides for the interested visitor. Additional information concerning the natural history of the Lubbock Lake Landmark State Historical Site may be found in the following publications: Choate (1998); Launchbaugh et al. (1996); and Johnson (1987).

This checklist will be available and updated on the Natural Science Research Laboratory homepage (http://

www.nsrl.ttu.edu), and we would welcome information on the presence of any additional taxa.

MAMMALS

The checklist for mammals follows that of Davis and Schmidly (1994). Voucher specimens are deposited in the Natural Science Research Laboratory, the Museum of Texas Tech University.

Didelphimorphia			
Didelphis virginiana			
Lagome	omha		
Sylvilagus audubonii			
Sylvilagus floridanus			
Lepus californicus			
Rode	ntia		
Cynomys ludovicianus	Black-tailed Prairie Dog		
Cratogeomys castanops	Yellow-faced Pocket Gopher		
Chaetodipus hispidus	Hispid Pocket Mouse		
Reithrodontomys megalotis	Western Harvest Mouse		
Reithrodontomys montanus			
Peromyscus maniculatus	Deer Mouse		
Baiomys taylori			
Onychomys leucogaster	Northern Grasshopper Mouse		
Sigmodon hispidus	Hispid Cotton Rat		
Mus musculus	House Mouse		
Carnivora			
Canis latrans			
Urocyon cinereoargenteus	Common Gray Fox		
Mephitis mephitis	Striped Skunk		

REPTILES

The checklist for reptiles follows that of Dixon (1987). Voucher specimens are deposited in the Natural Science Research Laboratory, the Museum, Texas Tech University.

Testudinata		
Terrapene ornata	Ornate Box Turtle	
7		
Squamata		
Lampropeltis getula	Desert Kingsnake	
Phrynosoma cornutum	Texas Horned Lizard	

BIRDS

The checklist for birds follows the "The A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds" (American Ornithologists' Union, 1998). No voucher specimens were collected.

Ardea herodias	Bitterns and Herons	Great Blue Heron
Anas strepera Anas platyrhynchos	Swans, Geese, and Ducks	Gadwall Mallard
Accipiter gentilis Buteo swainsoni Buteo jamiacensis Buteo regalis	Kites, Hawks, Eagles, and Allies	Northern Goshawk† Swainson's Hawk Red-tailed Hawk Ferruginous Hawk
	Caracaras and Falcons	
Phasianus colchicus	Grouse and Turkeys	Ring-necked Pheasant
Colinus virginianus	New World Quail	Northern Bobwhite*
Charadrius vociferus	Plovers	Killdeer
	Pigeons and Doves	
Coccyzus americanus	Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis	Yellow-billed Cuckoo*
Speotyto cunicularia	Barn Owls	Burrowing Owl*
Colaptes auratus	Woodpeckers and Allies	Northern Flicker
Sayornis phoebe	Tyrant Fycatchers	Eastern Phoebe

Sayornis saya Tyrannus verticalis Tyrannus forficatus		Western Kingbird
	Shrikes	
Lanius ludovicianus		Loggerhead Shrike
	Years Manufacture and Crosses	
Cyanocitta cristata	Jays, Magpies, and Crows	Blue Jay
•		
Datas all all days assemble as a second	Swallows	Cliff Smallow*
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota		Chii Swallow*
	Thrushes and Allies	
Catharus guttatus		
Turdus migratorius		American Robin*
	Thrashers and Allies	
Mimus polyglottos		Northern Mockingbird
1 - 78		
	Starlings	
Sturnus vulgaris		European Starling
	Pipits	
Anthus spragueii	-	Sprague's Pipit†
	4 44	
Dendroica coronata	Wood-Warblers	Vallow rumped Warhler*+
Oporornis tolmiei		
Sparrows, Buntings, and Allies		
Aimophila ruficeps		
Spizella arborea Spizella pusilla		
Pooecetes gramineus		
Chondestes grammacus		
Melospiza melodia		
Zonotrichia leucophrys		
Junco hyemalis		Dark-eyed Juneo
	Grosbeaks and Allies	
Cardinalis cardinalis		Northern Cardinal
Blackbirds and Orioles		
Agelaius phoeniceus		Red-winged Blackbird
Sturnella neglecta		Western Meadowlark*
Euphagus cyanocephalus		Brewer's Blackbird
Quiscalus mexicanus		
Molothrus ater Icterus bullockii		
- COO NO CHILOUNI		

Finches and Allies

A MINITED WATER THINKED		
Carpodacus purpureus	Purple Finch†	
	Old World Sparrows	
	old world sparrows	
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow*	
* = sighting of active nest	•	

DISCUSSION

The results of this survey included 17 species of mammals, three species of reptiles, and 54 species of birds. Although the diversity of mammals and birds is substantial and reflects the previously documented diversity for the Llano Estacado, there is a serious paucity of reptilian and amphibian fauna. For example, given the seasonal water source, we expected to find spade-foot toads (Scaphiopus bombifrons, S. couchii, and S. hammondii), leopard frogs (Rana blairi), and garter snakes (Thamnophis proximus, and T. marcianus). Also missing from the terrestrial habitat were numerous species of snakes including: prairie and western diamondback rattlesnakes (Crotalus viridis and C. atrox), bull snakes (Pituophis melanoleucus), hog-nosed snakes (Heterodon nasicus) and coachwhip snakes (Masticophis flagellum). Several species of lizards also were absent from our survey; some of the more common species we expected to encounter included: lesser earless (Holbrookia maculata), greater earless

(Cophosaurus texanus), collared (Crotaphytus collaris), eastern fence lizard (Sceloporus undulatus), and six-lined racerunner (Cnemidophorus sexlineatus). No doubt several other species of amphibians and reptiles potentially should occur at the Lubbock Lake Landmark but were not encountered during our survey. It is not clear if the absence of the herptile fauna was the result of the dry period that affected the site from 1995-1997, the result of extirpation of fauna from this area, or if this is the result of the overall decline of amphibians and reptiles on a global basis. Alternatively, our low representation of amphibians and reptiles could be the result of our collecting efforts or techniques. What is clear is that these species, at present, occur in low numbers within the boundaries of the Lubbock Lake Landmark State Historical Park and attention should be given over the next few years to monitor the possibility that these species are still viable within the Park.

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^{† =} very rare in the Lubbock area, additional verification is needed

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE MUSEUM OF TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

It was through the efforts of Horn Professor J Knox Jones, as director of Academic Publications, that Texas Tech University initiated several publications series including the Occasional Papers of the Museum. This and future editions in the series are a memorial to his dedication to excellence in academic publications. Professor Jones enjoyed editing scientific publications and served the scientific community as an editor for the Journal of Mammalogy, Evolution, The Texas Journal of Science, Occasional Papers of the Museum, and Special Publications of the Museum. It is with special fondness that we remember Dr. J Knox Jones.

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