

**ARIZONA GAME AND FISH DEPARTMENT
HERITAGE DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Animal Abstract

Element Code: AMAFB07051

Data Sensitivity: No

CLASSIFICATION, NOMENCLATURE, DESCRIPTION, RANGE

NAME: *Sciurus nayaritensis chiricahuae*

COMMON NAME: Chiricahua Fox Squirrel; Mexican Fox Squirrel; Nayarit Squirrel;
Chiricahua Squirrel; Apache Fox Squirrel

SYNONYMS: *Sciurus chiricahuae*; *Sciurus apache*

FAMILY: Sciuridae

AUTHOR, PLACE OF PUBLICATION: Lee and Hoffmeister. 1963. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.,
76:181-190. (*S. chiricahuae*: Goldman. 1933. Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 46:71.)

TYPE LOCALITY: Cave Creek, 5200 ft., Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona.

TYPE SPECIMEN:

TAXONOMIC UNIQUENESS: Three subspecies of *S. nayaritensis* have been recognized. Only *S. n. chiricahuae* is found in Arizona; this was once considered a distinct species. Closely related to *S. niger*, and may even be conspecific with it. Brown (1984:41) discusses the possibility of regarding *S. nayaritensis* and *S. arizonensis* as a subspecies of *S. niger* (eastern fox squirrel), and Hoffmeister (1986:214) notes that the skulls of *S. arizonensis* and *S. nayaritensis* are nearly indistinguishable.

DESCRIPTION: This is a large tree squirrel with a typically bushy tail. Adults are about 22 inches (56 cm) long, including the 10-11 inch (25-28 cm) tail. They weigh about 1.75 pounds (7.9 g). The upper parts are yellowish brown to reddish, and the under parts are washed in yellowish (ochraceous). Some authorities also describe the under parts as reddish or yellow-orange. This color extends onto the sides, legs, and feet. They have a relatively short, broad skull, short but broad rostrum and laterally expanded distal ends of the nasals. Also, dark ochraceous under parts, an ochraceous orbital ring and ochraceous post auricular areas. Ears short and rounded (never with ear tufts).

AIDS TO IDENTIFICATION: In Arizona, *Sciurus nayaritensis* is not sympatric with the other two tree squirrels in the state, *S. arizonensis* and *S. aberti*. In contrast to *S. aberti*, *S. nayaritensis* never has ear tufts. Compared with *S. arizonensis*, the underparts of *S. nayaritensis* are orangish rather than whitish, the upperparts are reddish rather than mostly gray with some brown, and the tail is bordered with tan or yellow rather than white. (Wilson and Ruff 1999).

ILLUSTRATIONS: Color photo (Brown 1984:38)
Black and white photo (Hoffmeister 1986:213)
Color photo (Hoffman 1994)
Color photo of species (Wilson and Ruff 1999)

TOTAL RANGE: Chiricahua Mountains, Cochise County, Arizona. (Species occurs from Jalisco, Mexico north through the Sierra Madre Occidental to extreme southeast Arizona).

RANGE WITHIN ARIZONA: See "Total Range."

SPECIES BIOLOGY AND POPULATION TRENDS

BIOLOGY: Often rather secretive. Population densities are difficult to measure, but are suspected to fluctuate depending upon food availability. Squirrels leave their nests soon after sunrise and return just before sunset throughout the year; however, during the long, hot summer days, activity peaks in the early to mid-morning and late afternoon, with a midday lull in activity during which the squirrels typically loaf on a shaded branch. During winter, squirrels are active throughout the short days with a midday peak in activity. Females spend most of their days resting either inside or outside of their nests. Conversely, males are more attentive to feeding during winter just prior to the breeding season and spend more time in locomotion during the spring/early summer breeding season (Koprowski 1998). Young of the year often lose their hold on the trunks of trees and fall to the ground. This clumsiness in climbing also is a noticeable characteristic of adults. When danger is perceived, the squirrel's usual defense is to remain motionless. Except for chucking and barking alarm calls (usually in a tree), they are usually silent.

REPRODUCTION: The onset of breeding activity is correlated with flower emergence and flower parts in the diet. Mating chases have been observed in April and early May. Lactating females were collected between June and October. Very little else is known. A simple twig and leaf nest is constructed in the branches or a hollow or hole of a tree. The leaf nests seem about the same as those of the Arizona gray squirrel; approximately 1 foot across and 2 feet tall. Young appear from the nest in May through August. Chiricahua fox squirrels appear to have fewer young, with the litters restricted to 1 or 2 young (Koprowski 1998).

FOOD HABITS: Types of food consumed included Pine and Douglas fir seeds, acorns, walnuts, flowers, and fungi. They do not cache food. It seems likely that they occasionally rob bird nests of eggs and nestlings, and harvest invertebrates encountered while rummaging through the leaf litter. They are highly arboreal but also forage on the ground.

HABITAT: Partially open Apache pine-oak forest with mixed broadleaf deciduous trees, mainly in the thick growth of canyon bottoms. It avoids the oak-covered slopes, except when acorns are numerous.

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ELEVATION: 5,280 – 8,400 ft (609-2560 m), according to AGFD HDMS unpublished records (accessed 4-30-03). Wilson and Ruff (1999) report ranges for the squirrel in the Chiricahua Mountains of 5,118 - 8,858 ft (1560-2700 m), but usually found at about 5,413 – 6,398 ft (1650-1950 m).

PLANT COMMUNITY: Interior Riparian Forest. Includes: sycamore, ash, walnut, pine and oak.

POPULATION TRENDS: Never reported to be "common."

SPECIES PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT STATUS: None (USDI, FWS 1996)
[C2 USDI, FWS 1991]

STATE STATUS:

OTHER STATUS:

Forest Service Sensitive (USDA, FS Region
3 1999)
[Forest Service Sensitive USDA, FS Region
3 1988]

MANAGEMENT FACTORS: Limited distribution; extreme northern edge of range.
Adequate den sites and food supplies appear to be limiting factors.

CONSERVATION MEASURES TAKEN: Prohibition of the shooting of any squirrels
in the Chiricahuas at any time by the Arizona Game and Fish Department.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS: Survey information. Studies to determine ecological requirements,
limiting factors, and life history.

LAND MANAGEMENT/OWNERSHIP: NPS - Chiricahua National Monument; USFS -
Coronado National Forest.

SOURCES OF FURTHER INFORMATION

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MAJOR KNOWLEDGEABLE INDIVIDUALS:

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D.F. Hoffmeister - University of Illinois, Urbana.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Hoffmeister (1986:212) suggests the common name Mexican fox squirrel would be most appropriate.

Revised: 1991-12-26 (JSP)
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