

TI: The Quaternary fauna from Kartchner Caverns State Park.  
AU: Hollenshead-Marci-G; Swift-Sandy-L; Mead-Jim-I; Johnson-Cathy  
BK: In: Abstracts of papers; Sixty-first annual meeting, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.  
BA: Anonymous  
SO: Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. 21; 3, Suppl., Pages 62. 2001.  
PB: University of Oklahoma. Norman, OK, United States. 2001.  
PY: 2001  
AN: 2002-005102  
AB: Kartchner Caverns State Park, located in the San Pedro River valley at 1430 m elevation, Whetstone Mountains. Cochise County, southeastern Arizona, consists of 3 km of passageways, The cave was assessed for paleontological remains prior to the development of a trail system for tourists. Three major areas received extensive excavations: Mud Flats. Tarantula Room, and Bison Room, The Bison Room sediments, which produced remains of *Nothrotheriops*, date to 86,000 yr B. P. (U-series). Sediments and fossils from the other two rooms date to 36,000 yr B. P. (U-series, <sup>14</sup>C) with a Holocene-age sediment cap. The late Pleistocene (Rancholabrean) fauna includes snails, clams, rodents, leporids, reptiles, amphibians, birds, carnivores, artiodactyls, perissodactyls, and chiropterans. The faunal remains from Kartchner Caverns State Park greatly increase our knowledge of the Quaternary paleontology from southeastern Arizona.

TI: A late Pleistocene roadrunner (*Geococcyx*) from Kartchner Caverns State Park, southern Arizona.  
AU: Carpenter-Mary-C; Mead-Jim-I  
BK: In: Abstracts of papers; Sixty-first annual meeting, Society of Vertebrate Paleontology.  
BA: Anonymous  
SO: Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. 21; 3, Suppl., Pages 37-38. 2001.  
PB: University of Oklahoma. Norman, OK, United States. 2001.  
PY: 2001  
AN: 2001-078667  
AB: A fossil roadrunner from late Pleistocene deposits (ca. 36,210 yr B.P.; Oxygen Isotope Stage 3; Rancholabrean) in Kartchner Caverns State Park, southeastern Arizona is identified from a right femur (KCSP-128) as Conkling's Roadrunner (*Geococcyx californianus conklingi*).

This large, extinct form is best known from late Pleistocene to possibly early Holocene sites in New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico but has never been reported from Arizona. Smaller, modern-sized fossils of *G. c. californianus* have been reported contemporaneously from some Southwest localities and California. Comparisons of KCSP-128 to modern *G. c. californianus* specimens and published data on fossil *G. c. californianus*, and *G. c. conklingi* indicate KCSP-128 is notably larger than any of these forms. KCSP-128 is added to the Rancholabrean record as the first late Pleistocene roadrunner reported from Arizona.