Part D1.

Selections from Introduction and First Day Road Log *from*:

Córdoba, D.A., Wengerd, S.A., and Shomaker, J.W. (eds.), 1969, Guidebook of the Border Region: New Mexico Geological Society Guidebook 20, p. i, iv, v, and x; and Road Log Section, p. 1-8 (with permission from New Mexico Geological Society, Inc.).

Road Log Addenda-Notes 1 to 5:

1. **Mile 27.8** "Sierra Mesquite" is named Sierra Sapello in current geological literature and this report (*cf.* Jiménez and Keller 2000, and Averill and Miller 2013).

2. **Mile 36.0** Most of the "basin area west of Sierra Mesquite [Sapello]" is now recognized as being part of the RGr "El Parabién Basin" of Jiménez and Keller (2000; Report **Figures 1-2** and **1-3,** and **Plate 2**).

3. **Mile 56.9** "STOP 2" is located on the La Laguna Bench at the southern end of the Malpais Basin (**MpB-LLBn**) near the southwestern corner of the Study Area (**Figs. 1-2** and **1-3**, and **Plates 2** and **3**). The site (elev. about 3,790 ft, 1,210 m) is about 5 mi (8 km) WNW of Rancho La Laguna, and overlooks to floor of northern Bolsón de los Muertos, which was episodically occupied by pluvial-Lake Palomas in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (Reeves 1969, Hawley et al. 2000, Castiglia and Fawcett 2006). La Laguna section of the "Camel Mountain Escarpment" aligns with the southern part of the La Peña fault zone (**LPfz-Plate 2**). It is no longer recognized as a strand of the Camel Mountain fault zone of Reeves (1969; Seager 1995).

4. **Mile 56.9** Schematic depiction of Lake Palomas extent on **Figure 1-3**.

5. **Mile 66.1** Excellent aerial photographs of representative Lake Palomas shoreline features in Reeves (1969, Figs. 4, 6, and 7).

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