

HYP SIGLENA OCHRORHYNCHUS IN KANSAS AND ADDITIONAL NOTES ON *LEPTOTYPHLOPS DULCIS*.—June 12, 1936, while collecting vertebrate fossils along Bluff Creek in Clark County, Kansas, about two miles up stream from the dam site of the state lake, two specimens of *Hypsiglena ochrorhynchus* Cope were taken. Since this extends the known range of the genus *Hypsiglena* from southern New Mexico northward into Kansas, where the form has been heretofore unknown, it seems to warrant the placing of the find on record.

The specimens were found at an elevation of 2350 feet on a small rocky slope facing southeast under flat stones nearly covered by surface wash. June 14, Joe Tihen, of our party, secured an immature specimen below the state lake near the top of the canyon under a pile of small stones. The female taken June 12, was skeletonized and was found to contain 4 eggs. Scale counts were made on the other specimens which are as follows: K.U. No. 20208, ♂; ventrals 168; caudals 54; scale row formula 21-21-17. K.U. No. 20209, im.; ventrals 160; caudals 53; scale row formula 21-21-17.

A specimen each of *Diadophis punctatus arnyi* and *Leptotyphlops dulcis* (Baird and Girard) (K.U. No. 20206), were taken June 12, in association with the two specimens of *H. ochrorhynchus*. This is the second locality record for this rare burrowing snake in Kansas. Another specimen of *L. dulcis* (K.U. No. 20207), was collected June 18, in Meade County, by Mr. Kline, C.C.C. Camp Foreman, at the Meade County State Lake, while quarrying stone. Specimen No. 20206 measured 124 mm. to anus; tail 8 mm.; scale row formula 14-14-14.—CLAUDE W. HIBBARD, *Museum of Vertebrate Paleontology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.*

A NEW LOCALITY RECORD FOR *GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS* (GREEN) IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Of the sixteen locality records cited by Dunn¹ for *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus* (Green) in Massachusetts, only three are east of the Connecticut River, the remainder being in the extreme western part of the state. Two of the three records for the eastern and central parts of the state are also quite old, going back to the middle of the last century.

During the spring of 1935 students on a collecting trip brought in for identification a specimen that proved to be *G. porphyriticus*. This animal was captured in Amethyst Brook, Pelham, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, which is 12 miles east of the Connecticut River in the Pelham Hills.

The method of capturing this specimen was amusing and resulted from the curiosity of the students regarding the behavior of garter snakes in water. A snake was secured and placed in a pool that bordered a ledge, under which the snake immediately swam, and from which the salamander immediately emerged. The salamander was captured but the snake was lost, much to the chagrin of the collectors.

The specimen measured 118 mm. from snout to the end of the tail, but the tail had been previously damaged, the posterior portion was missing, and that region had healed. The color was pronouncedly salmon with darker mottling, which conformed quite closely to the descriptions. While in an aquarium in the laboratory a small dusky salamander (*Desmognathus fuscus*) was disgorged in a partially digested but recognizable condition.

With the possible exception of the two earliest records from Massachusetts cited by Dunn, Danvers (Holbrook, 1842), and Springfield (Allen, 1868), the other specimens are from the highlands of the state. All those from the western part of the state are from the Berkshire Hills, and the remaining record, Princeton, is in the eastern highlands. This record from Pelham likewise conforms with this distributional trend.—H. E. WARFEL, *Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.*

¹ Dunn, E. R., 1926. The Salamanders of the Family Plethodontidae, Northampton.