

discrepancies of a similar nature between individual volumes and sets of Holbrook's work in both editions are to be expected. I am much indebted to Mrs. Eunice Gemmill, Assistant Librarian at Field Museum, for aid in collating our set of the first edition and our two copies of volume five of the second.—KARL P. SCHMIDT, *Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois*.

THAMNOPHIS ANGUSTIROSTRIS IN TEXAS.—The brown-spotted garter snake, *Thamnophis angustirostris* (Kennicott), is currently known from the Mexican plateau, north of Durango, to central and southeastern Arizona, and southwestern New Mexico (Ruthven, 1908, Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus., 61: 121; VanDenburgh, 1922, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 10: 857; Stejneger and Barbour, 1939, Check List N. A. Amph. Rept., Ed. 4: 133).

Through the interest of Dr. A. H. Wright, the Cornell University Museum has received from Mr. Philip Harter of Palo Pinto, Texas, several miscellaneous collections of reptiles. Among these is a snake taken along the Brazos River near Palo Pinto in September, 1938, which proves to be *Thamnophis angustirostris*, extending the range of the species about 600 miles eastward in the United States, and constituting the first record for the species in Texas. The specimen (C.U.M. 2383) is a mature male 581 mm. in length, of which the tail comprises 27.7% of the total. The ventrals are 176, subcaudals 78 (perhaps two scales are missing from the tip of the tail), anal entire, upper labials 8, lower labials 10, preoculars 2, postoculars 3, scale rows 21, 19, 17. The coloration is about as in specimens from Arizona, the dorsum being uniform brownish with faint indications of spots, while the belly is clear but for the accumulation of a little dark pigment along the anterolateral borders of the ventrals.—HAROLD TRAPIDO, *Laboratory of Zoology, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York*.

ESTABLISHMENT OF ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS IN KANSAS.—In the course of a survey of the biotic conditions at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during July, 1940, a lizard was brought to me in a tin can by some boys who claimed to have killed fifteen others of the same kind in the thickets along the bank of the Missouri River. This lizard proved to be *Anolis carolinensis* Voigt. It is now specimen number 21450 in the Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas.

I inquired around the neighborhood concerning these lizards, and found that a family had been sent two dozen of them from some place in North Carolina during the summer of 1938. They were kept until some time in August and then were released near the Missouri River. It is certain that some of these anoles passed the winter successfully, and they may be established along the Missouri River at Fort Leavenworth and Leavenworth, Kansas.—MALCOLM J. BRUMWELL, *Museum of Birds and Mammals, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.

MATING BEHAVIOR OF THE NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD.—Vestal (COPEIA, 1940: 51) recently recorded and figured the posture assumed by mating alligator lizards (*Gerrhonotus coeruleus*). On the morning of April 6, 1940, I made detailed notes on the mating behavior of a pair of northern alligator lizards (*Gerrhonotus coeruleus principis* Baird and Girard) in copulation just outside Seattle, Washington. The position assumed by this pair was exactly like that pictured by Vestal. The lizards were in thick underbrush, and hence were able to separate and escape when first approached. When they reappeared after some time they went through the following mating pattern. The male searched for the female by thrusting out his tongue. As he approached her he made a series of short sharp sidewise jerks of his head and neck. These jerking movements against the dry leaves made a staccato sound. The male then seized the female by the tail and attempted to throw his body around her so that the two cloacas would approximate each other. Being unsuccessful in this attempt he then secured a firm grip on the base of her head and neck with his teeth, at the same time emitting a subdued hissing sound caused by the exhalation of a deep breath. After securing his grip the male threw his left foreleg over the body of the female and bent her body into a letter "C." With his hind legs he moved her body over his and placed their ventral sides together so that the two cloacas were opposite each other. Copulation evidently persists for a long time, for these two animals were still in a clasped position the next day.—ARTHUR SVIHLA, *University of Washington, Seattle, Washington*.