

flock of 200 wood ducks wintered at Lake Corpus Christi (F. C. Henze, *pers. comm.*), and on November 5, 1966 about 100 birds were seen at the Welder Foundation.

We wish to thank State Game Warden F. C. Henze, Mathis, Texas, for his informative observation.—*Eric G. Bolen, Department of Agronomy and Range Management, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, and Clarence Cottam, Director, Rob and Bessie Welder Wildlife Foundation, Sinton, Texas.*

ADDITIONAL LOCALITY RECORDS FOR SOME KANSAS HERPTILES.—Recently increased collecting in parts of Kansas has added to our knowledge of the geographic distribution of certain species. Although not all records listed herein are extensive range additions they should serve to fill in some gaps in the distribution of the species listed. All specimens are preserved in the Museum of the High Plains, Zoology Department, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.

Eumeces septentrionalis (Baird) Prairie Skink.—Seventeen skinks (catalog numbers 819, 1574–75, 1969, 2137–40, 2143, 2309–10, 2356, 3051–53, 3576, 3647) have been taken from various localities along the Smoky Hill River in Ellis Co. during the past three years. These records extend the range from 22 to 33 mi. W of the locality listed in Smith (Handbook of Amphibians and Reptiles of Kansas. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Publ. No. 9, page 200, 1956) in Russell Co. One specimen (3606) of the prairie skink was collected at 6 mi. N and 6 mi. E of McCracken in Rush Co. on 7 May 1966. This is 36 mi. W and 9 mi. S of the published record in Russell Co.

Eumeces anthracinus (Baird) Coal Skink.—Three specimens (2094, 2141–42) were taken on 17 and 20 April 1965 under rocks in the grassy flood plain along the Smoky Hill River 2 mi. W and 9 mi. S of Hays, Ellis Co. This species has not been recorded W of Carlton in Dickinson Co. (Smith, p. 188), approximately 110 mi. to the E of the above record.

Natrix rhombifera (Hallowell) Diamond-backed Water Snake.—Since 1961, 3 specimens (446, 472, 3687) have been captured at Cheyenne Bottoms in Barton Co., approximately 20 mi. NW of the locality listed by Smith (p. 276) in Stafford Co.

Thamnophis marcianus (Baird and Girard) Checkered Garter Snake.—One (1560) was collected 1 mi. N and 1 mi. E of Liebenthal, Ellis Co., on 4 May 1964 along the Smoky Hill River and another (3697) was taken from a moist abandoned cistern, ½ mi. S of Rush Center, Rush Co., on 7 May 1966. The closest published record is in Trego Co. (Smith, p. 289).

Sceloporus undulatus hyacinthinus (Green) Northern Fence Lizard.—A *Sceloporus undulatus* was taken on a rocky hillside 4½ mi. N of Coffeeyville, Montgomery Co., on 16 April 1966. Utilizing the subspecific characteristics in Smith (p. 181) the animal was identified as a *S. u. hyacinthinus*. The nearest record cited by Smith (p. 176) is from 1 mi. N of Crestline, in Cherokee Co., some 50 mi. E and 7 mi. N of the above locale.

Storeria dekayi (Holbrook) Brown Snake.—Two (1554, 1555) were taken on 2 May 1964 at Clark Co. State Lake. Both were collected below the dam at night. One was caught on the dry cement spillway of the dam and the other along the edge of a cattail marsh. This locality is about 34 mi. W and 6 mi. S of the Rezeau Ranch (Smith, p. 281). Although not range extensions, two more brown snakes were taken along the western edge of the presumed range in Kansas. One (1556) was collected from 15 mi. N of Hays, Ellis Co., on 24 April 1965 and the other (1558) from 8 mi. W and 1 mi. S of Stockton, Rooks Co., on 5 April 1964.

Pseudacris clarki (Baird) Spotted Chorus Frog.—Five specimens (3768–72) were collected from a breeding chorus in Ellis Co. at R19W, T14S, NW quarter Sec. 1 on

21 July 1966. The chorus was in a shallow temporary pond in a moderately grazed pasture. This record represents the northernmost in the United States and is 27 mi. N and 4 mi. E of the nearest record at Nekoma in Rush Co. as cited by Smith (p. 90).—*Eugene D. Fleharty and Dwight R. Ittner, Department of Zoology, Fort Hays Kansas State College, Hays.*

A RECORD LITTER OF *THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS PROXIMUS* (SAY).—Klein (*Herpetologica*, 5: 17, 1949) found 27 embryos in a female western ribbon snake. *Thamnophis sirtalis proximus*, which seemingly was the record number of embryos for this species. I can find no published record of a greater number of embryos or litter size for this species.

On May 5, 1962, Larry Tidwell gave me a 29 inch (727 mm.) female *T.s. proximus* which he collected 3.3 mi. S of Dekalb, Bowie County, Texas. On July 17, 1962, this female gave birth to 36 young. The young ranged in size from 133 mm. to 232 mm. long, the average being 191 mm. The female and young were preserved and cataloged in the author's collection.—*J. Hoyt Bowers, Department of Biology, Wayland Baptist College, Plainview, Texas.*

BUFO CYCLADEN (BUFONIDAE): A CASE OF *NOMEN DUBIUM*.—Lynch and Smith (*The S.W. Nat.* 11: 19–23, 1966) regarded *Bufo coccifer* Cope as representing two species which they describe as differing in structure, call, and habitat. They restricted the name *coccifer* to the Central American populations and proposed the name *Bufo cycladen* for the Mexican populations. My purpose is to demonstrate that available evidence is insufficient to permit recognition of the populations to which *Bufo cycladen* was applied as a taxonomic species, to declare *Bufo cycladen* a *nomen dubium*, and to correct errors in the Lynch and Smith paper.

Lynch and Smith repeatedly refer to "striking ecological differences" between the Mexican representatives of *B. coccifer* and those in Central America and state (p. 23) that these ". . . are such that geographic continuity is impossible." As discussed in a previous publication (Porter, *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 74: 350–356, 1965), I have found *B. coccifer* to occupy both upland humid habitats and lowland scrub-thorn habitats in Central America; those in Mexico occur primarily in scrub-thorn habitats. Accordingly, there are no ecological differences between the Mexican and Central American groupings; importantly, ecological isolation would not occur if present ranges were to expand and overlap.

After comparing 23 specimens (including nine females) of *B. coccifer* and 28 (including three females) of *B. cycladen*, Lynch and Smith (p. 19) state "Study of the morphology of the two populations reveals slight but consistent differences" and later explain (p. 21) "*Bufo cycladen* reaches a smaller maximum size than *B. coccifer*, has a more rounded parotoid gland . . . and invariably lower and less well-defined cranial crests." That they would come to such a conclusion about size after examining only three females of *cycladen* is astonishing (females of these toads are much larger than males); my data (Porter, *ibid.*, 1965) revealed no significant difference in snout-vent length of 41 mature males from the two regions. In comparing ratios of parotoid gland length over parotoid gland width, Lynch and Smith obtained values ranging from 0.569 to 0.741 for *B. coccifer* and values from 0.597 to 0.782 for *B. cycladen*; thus, even their small sample shows a great deal of overlap and the shape of the parotoid glands can hardly be said to be consistently different. Lynch and Smith (p. 22) state "The occipital crest . . . is of particular value in separating the two, *Bufo cycladen* having the crest absent or poorly developed whereas *B. coccifer* has the crest always well-developed." However, they contradict