

RHADINAEA FLAVILATA (COPE) IN TEXAS.—In checking over a collection recently presented to the Carnegie Museum by Dr. D. A. Atkinson I encountered a single example of *Rhadinaea flavilata* (Cope). This specimen, CM 8937, was collected near Clifton, Bosque Co., Texas, on May 27, 1916, by E. B. Williamson and D. A. Atkinson. I feel that it is difficult to question the derivation of this specimen since it was received in a jar which contained, in addition, 1 *Ophedrys*, 12 *Potamophis*, 19 *Sonora*, and 45 *Tantilla*.

Stejneger and Barbour¹ list the range of *Rhadinaea flavilata* as "The Carolinas to Florida" in spite of the previous publication by Blanchard² of a more accurate range; namely, "North Carolina to Florida and Mississippi." The species is also known to occur in eastern Louisiana, but the present specimen extends its known range from the Mississippi River across all of western Louisiana and 200 miles into Texas. Furthermore it extends the range to the extreme limit of the Coastal Plain in central Texas.

The specimen is a female, which has a total length of 307 mm., and a tail length of 89 mm. The scutellation may be summarized as follows: dorsal scale rows, 17, but an additional row is present on the left side for about one inch behind the head; ventrals, 131; caudals, 65; praeoculars, left fused to supraocular, right normal; postoculars, 2-2; supralabials, 7-7; infralabials, 9-9; anal divided. The scutellation agrees closely with that of a specimen, CM 5240, from near Biloxi, Mississippi, but the Texas specimen is uniformly lighter in color.—M. GRAHAM NETTING, *Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania*.

THE GENERIC NAME OF A SOUTH AFRICAN OPHIDIAN.—In the COPEIA just received (1936, 1: 70) I notice that a new name, *Sepedonophis*, is proposed for *Sepedon* Merrem, 1820, preoccupied by *Sepedon* Latreille, 1804. I regret to say that two names are already available for the genus, viz. *Hemachatus* Fleming, *Philos. Zool.*, 2, 1822: 295 (type *H. vulgaris*) and *Merremia* Berg, *Comm. Mus. Buenos Aires*, 1: 291 (substitute for the preoccupied *Sepedon*). The proper name of the species would seem to be *Hemachatus haemachatus* (Lacépède).—LEONHARD STEJNEGER, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

THE OCCURRENCE OF *BUFO PUNCTATUS* IN KANSAS.—The first record of *Bufo punctatus* Baird and Girard in Kansas was of a single specimen taken in Morton County, July, 1927, by W. H. Burt and H. C. Parker. (*Hill, Science*, 74, 1931: 547-548). A second specimen was taken September 5, 1933, by C. W. Hibbard and H. M. Smith in Schwartz Canyon, Comanche County, in the head of a small tributary of Schwartz Canyon about noon, where it was observed hopping about in a densely shaded area (Smith, *Am. Mid. Nat.*, 15 (4), 1934: 446-449).

The spotted canyon toad was considered a rare form in Kansas until recently, when a party from the Museum of Birds and Mammals of the University of Kansas spent several days collecting in Barber County. A single specimen was picked up near the entrance to Dancer's Cave, four miles south of Sun City, about 1 P.M. after a shower of rain, on August 27. It continued to rain in showers that afternoon, and the temperature soon dropped to around 70°F. Later that afternoon the party moved to a series of caves on a branch of Mule Creek six miles north of Aetna. Near a chimney in one of these caves several specimens of *Bufo punctatus* were taken, in association with *Rana pipiens*, *Bufo woodhousii woodhousii*, and *Ambystoma tigrinum mavortium*. The weather remained damp and cool, and during that afternoon and evening a considerable series of *punctatus* was secured in the grass around the entrances to the caves. Another specimen was taken on August 29, five miles south of Aetna near the Oklahoma-Kansas state line, south of the Salt Fork River. In all, fifty specimens of *Bufo punctatus* were taken, ranging from adults to small immatures, which indicates that this toad is not rare in this part of Kansas.

Thanks are due Mr. Charles D. Bunker, Acting Curator in Charge, Museum of Birds and Mammals, The University of Kansas, who made this expedition possible.—C. W. HIBBARD and A. B. LEONARD, *Department of Zoology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas*.

¹ Stejneger & Barbour, *Check List of North American Amphibians and Reptiles*, 3rd. ed., 1933: 105.

² Blanchard, F. N., *Key to Snakes of the United States, Canada, and Lower California*, 1925: 41.