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Front Cover: A digital illustration of an adult Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) by Travis W. Taggart (Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas 67601), based on an image by Suzanne L. Collins (The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047).

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KHS BUSINESS

Kansas Herpetological Society *29th Annual Meeting Program*

1–3 November 2002

Nichols Hall
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

Theme of the Meeting
Conservation and Natural History of Amphibians, Turtles, and Reptiles

All scientific paper sessions for the KHS 29th Annual Meeting will be held in Nichols Hall on the University of Kansas Campus West, Lawrence, Kansas, on 2–3 November 2002. There are many motels in Lawrence. Listed below are two that are closest to Nichols Hall; lodging arrangements will not be made by the KHS.

Days Inn, 2309 Iowa Street, Lawrence 1-785-843-9100
Best Western Hallmark Inn, 730 Iowa Street, Lawrence 1-785-841-6500

KHS Programs with complete listings of the paper presentations will be available at the registration table. You can track papers as they are posted daily by accessing the KHS web site (see inside back cover at bottom).

Register at the door with the KHS Treasurer on Saturday (or Sunday if you miss the first day): Students \$5.00 per person; all others \$10.00 per person.

The annual KHS auction will be held on Saturday night (2 November) in Lawrence, Kansas, at the Union Pacific Depot, 402 North Second Street, Lawrence (north of the bridge). All proceeds from the auction go to the KHS. BEER & SOFT DRINKS WILL BE FREE.

LIVE EXHIBIT. A live exhibit of native Kansas amphibians, turtles, and reptiles has been assembled by the Lawrence Prairie Park Nature Center, and will be available for viewing and photography on both Saturday and Sunday.

FRIDAY, 1 NOVEMBER 2002

7:00 pm to 11:00 pm KHS SOCIAL & OPEN HOUSE at the Lawrence Prairie Park Nature Center, 2730 Harper Avenue, Lawrence, Kansas 66046 (785) 832-7980. Come and refresh yourself after a hard day's drive to River City. BEER, SOFT DRINKS & REFRESHMENTS WILL BE FREE.

SATURDAY, 2 NOVEMBER 2002

8:00 am Registration for both days: Mary Kate Baldwin (KHS Secretary) and Eric Kessler (KHS Treasurer) in the main foyer at Nichols Hall, KU Campus West, Lawrence, Kansas. Free coffee and donuts will be available.

8:15 am Welcome by Suzanne L. Collins (KHS President)

Scientific Paper Session 1 in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Moderator: John E. Simmons, Natural History Museum, University of Kansas, Lawrence

8:30 am KEYNOTE SPEAKER: Frank T. Burbrink, Museum of Natural Science, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Topic: *Comparative Snake Phylogeography in North America*

9:00 am to 10:00 am *Paper sessions*

Break 10:00 am

Scientific Paper Session 2 in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Moderator: Jennifer Delisle, Kansas Biological Survey, Lawrence

10:15 am to 11:45 am *Paper sessions*

11:45 am to noon KHS Group Photograph taken by Larry L. Miller (Kansas Heritage Photography, Wakarusa)

LUNCH: noon to 1:00 pm

Scientific Paper Session 3 in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Moderator: Dwight R. Platt, Bethel College, North Newton, Kansas

1:00 pm to 3:15 pm *Paper sessions*

Break 3:15 pm

3:30 pm KHS General Business Meeting with KHS President Suzanne L. Collins presiding in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Introduction of current KHS officers by Suzanne L. Collins

KHS Treasurer's Report for 2002 by Eric Kessler

KHS Secretary's Report for 2002 by Mary Kate Baldwin

KHS Editor's Report for 2002 by Travis W. Taggart

Report on Plans for the 30th Annual KHS Meeting at Emporia, Kansas, in 2003 by KHS President-Elect Gregory Sievert (Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas).

Election of KHS Officers for 2003. The 2002 KHS Nominating Committee is composed of Larry L. Miller (Northern Hills Junior High School, Topeka, serves until 31 December 2002), Dwight R. Platt (Bethel College, North Newton, serves until 31 December 2003), and Joseph T. Collins (Kansas Biological Survey, Lawrence, serves until 31 December 2004), and offers the following slate of candidates:

For President

Gregory Sievert Emporia State University, Emporia, Kansas

Serving as president-elect during 2002, and automatically assumes the KHS presidency on 1 January 2003.

For President-Elect

Eva Horne, Division of Biology, Kansas State University, Manhattan.

Cameron Liggett, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays.

For Treasurer (unopposed)

Eric Kessler, Blue Valley North High School, Overland Park.

For Secretary (unopposed)

Mary Kate Baldwin, Topeka Collegiate School.

Announcement of the results of the KHS election by the Elector, Mary Kate Baldwin.

Presentation of the *Howard Kay Gloyd-Edward Harrison Taylor Scholarship* for 2002 by Suzanne L. Collins (KHS President).

Presentation of the *Alan H. Kamb Grant for Research on Kansas Snakes* for 2002 by Suzanne L. Collins (KHS President).

Adjourn 5:00 pm to 6:30 pm Dinner at the restaurant of your choice

6:30 pm Union Pacific Depot (402 North Second Street, Lawrence). At approximately 6:45 pm, presentation of *The Suzanne L. & Joseph T. Collins Award for Excellence in Kansas Herpetology* by Kelly J. Irwin (herpetologist for the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission and a member of the CNAH Board of Directors). The recipient of *The Collins Award* receives a commemorative plaque and a check for \$1000.00.

At approximately 7:00 pm, the KHS Auction will be conducted at the Union Pacific Depot by Joseph T. Collins, ably assisted by KHS Secretary Mary Kate Baldwin, KHS Treasurer Eric Kessler, and Suzanne L. Collins (Lawrence), and featuring many excellent books and other items (of questionable value). The KHS takes cash, credit cards, and checks. Be sure and get a bidding number before the auction commences. Bid vigorously, and support the KHS.

SUNDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2001

8:00 am Registration for participants that did not register on Saturday: Mary Kate Baldwin (KHS Secretary) and Eric Kessler (KHS Treasurer) in the main foyer at Nichols Hall, KU Campus West, Lawrence, Kansas. Free coffee and donuts will be available.

9:00 am to 11:00 am Live Exhibit at Lawrence Prairie Park Nature Center.

Scientific Paper Session 4 in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Moderator: To be announced

8:15 am to 10:45 am *Paper sessions*

Break 10:45 am

Scientific Paper Session 5 in Nichols Hall, KU Campus West

Moderator: To be announced

11:00 am: Speaker: Joseph T. Collins. Topic: The Fourth Annual Kansas Amphibian Monitoring Program (KAMP) Conference: A Summation.

Presentation of the KAMP Big Croaker Awards for 2002 (two awards of \$100.00 each will be given to the most diligent KAMP volunteers during the 2002 season).

29th Annual Meeting Committee
Suzanne L. Collins, Chairperson
Joseph T. Collins will serve as Master of Ceremonies for the meeting

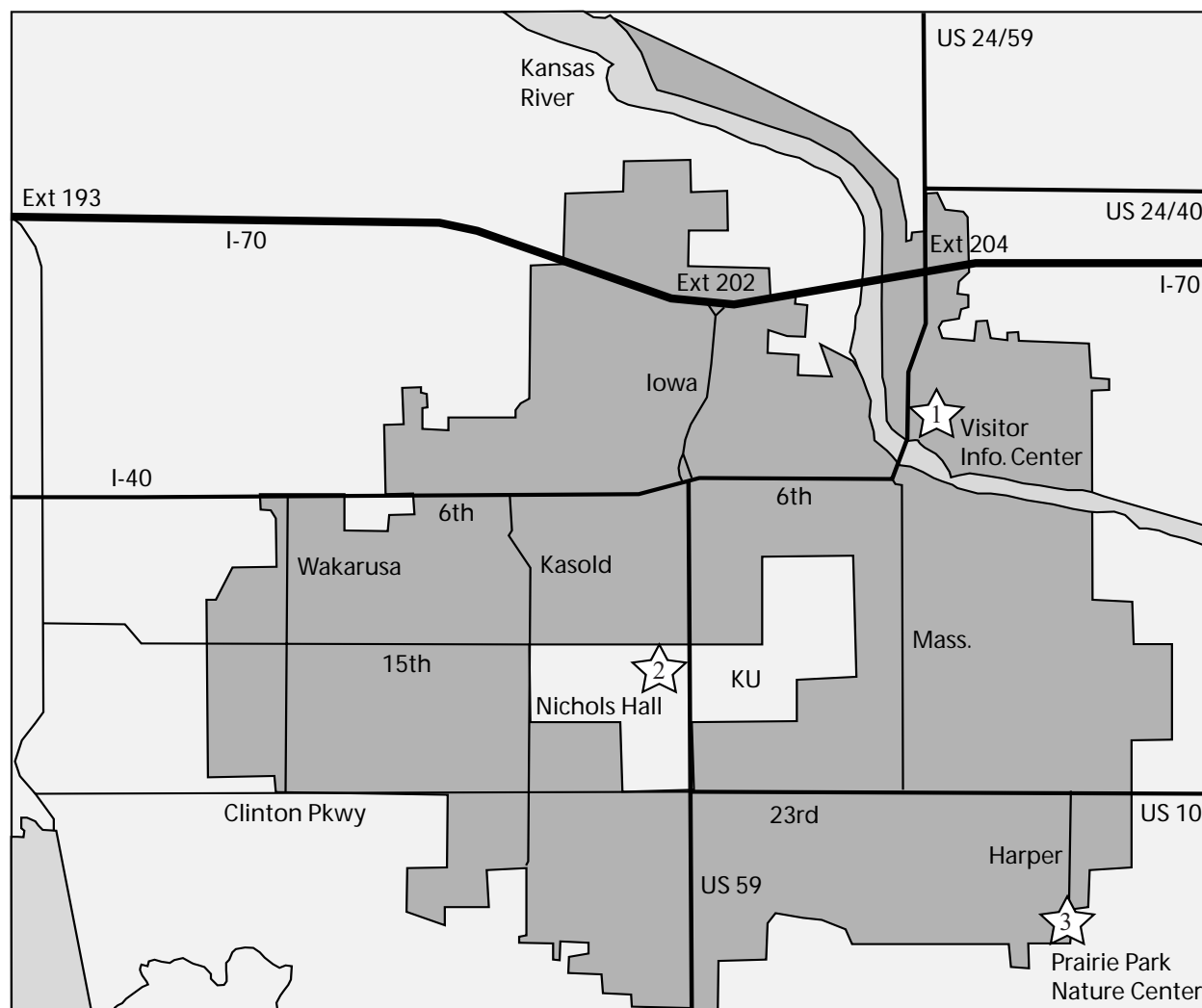
Notes: The Suzanne L. & Joseph T. Collins Award for Excellence in Kansas Herpetology will be given at this KHS 29th Annual Meeting in Lawrence, Kansas, to the KHS member judged to have published or presented the best scientific paper on the native herpetofauna of Kansas during 2000 and 2001. The KHS Awards Committee will select the recipient. During odd-numbered years (photography competition), only KHS members are eligible. During even-numbered years (scientific presentations or publications), candidates are strongly encouraged to join the KHS, because preference will be given to KHS members. Recipients of The Collins Award must be present to receive it.

Nominations for the Howard Kay Gloyd-Edward Harrison Taylor Scholarship for 2003 will be accepted after 1 January 2003. Submit your 2002 nominees NOW to the KHS Awards Committee Chairperson (see the inside front cover of the latest Journal of Kansas Herpetology).

Applications for the Alan H. Kamb Endowed Grant for Research on Kansas Snakes for 2003 will be accepted after 1 January 2003. Submit your 2002 application NOW to the KHS Awards Committee Chairperson (see the inside front cover of the latest Journal of Kansas Herpetology).



GETTING AROUND LAWRENCE



Once again the KHS will meet in Lawrence this November. However, several non-traditional venues will be used to host various events over the weekend. The above map of Lawrence is furnished to help you find your way.

1. Union Pacific Depot/Lawrence Visitor Information Center. KHS Auction and Social Saturday night. Free parking.
2. Nichols Hall on KU Campus West. Scientific paper presentations on Saturday and Sunday. Free parking.
3. Prairie Park Nature Center. Friday night KHS Social. Free parking. Live display of amphibians, turtles, and reptiles.



RESULTS OF THE SPRING 2002 KHS FIELD TRIP

The spring 2002 KHS field trip to the Cimarron National Grasslands in Morton County, Kansas, was held from 31 May to 2 June 2002 amidst the blazing sun and sweltering heat that only a desert grassland in June can generate.

Despite the weather, over fifty hardy participants gathered that weekend to search for the (still) elusive Green Toad and other amphibians, turtles, and reptiles. And the number found and observed was more than adequate. Eighteen species were encountered; over 200 specimens were seen. There was a lot of night cruising.

Participants were: Lucia Baldwin, Mary Kate Baldwin, Alex Bergman, Jason Bird, Dan Carpenter, Cassie Carter,

Mike Cass, Phillip Cass, Audrey Chamberlain, Keith Coleman, Joseph T. Collins, Suzanne L. Collins, Garrett Dean, Ken Dean, Mark Ellis, James Gubanyi, Calen Henderson, Daniel Hoffman, Guy Huey, David Humenczuk, John Humenczuk, Dan Johnson, Dustin Johnson, Eric Kessler, James Markley, Debra May, Larry L. Miller, Suzanne Miller, Dan Murrow, David Oldham, Jackson Oldham, Robin Oldham, Tag Oldham, Dale Randall, Colleen Riley, Mike Rochford, Eloise Schafer, Mark Schafer, Curtis Schmidt, Kathy Shidler, Andy Sindorf, Arthur Smith, Chris Smith, Eddy Stegall, Savilla Stegall, John Stoklosa, Travis W. Taggart, Jeremy Washburne, Mike Washburne, Bob Zurwekh, Mike Zurwekh.

The count for the trip (compliments of Mary Kate Baldwin and Eric Kessler):

<i>Species</i>	<i>Number Observed</i>
SALAMANDERS	
Barred Tiger Salamander (<i>Ambystoma mavortium</i>)	±50 larvae & 1 adult
FROGS	
Woodhouse's Toad (<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>)	3
Plains Leopard Frog (<i>Rana blairi</i>)	2
Bullfrog (<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>)	±50 larvae & ±10 adults
TURTLES	
Common Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>)	1
Yellow Mud Turtle (<i>Kinosternon flavescens</i>)	±15
Ornate Box Turtle (<i>Terrepenne ornata</i>)	22
LIZARDS	
Texas Horned Lizard (<i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>)	8
Prairie Lizard (<i>Sceloporus consobrinus</i>)	1
Great Plains Skink (<i>Eumeces obsoletus</i>)	1
Six-lined Racerunner (<i>Aspidoscelis sexlineata</i>)	9
SNAKES	
Western Hognose Snake (<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>)	3
Eastern Glossy Snake (<i>Arizona elegans</i>)	11
Eastern Racer (<i>Coluber constrictor</i>)	4
Gopher Snake (<i>Pituophis catenifer</i>)	13
Longnose Snake (<i>Rhinocheilus lecontei</i>)	1
Plains Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis radix</i>)	1
Prairie Rattlesnake (<i>Crotalus viridis</i>)	7
Number of Species	18
Number of Specimens	±213





Participants at the KHS spring 2002 field trip to the Cimarron National Grassland in Morton County, Kansas, gather for the traditional group photograph at the campground. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.



KHS field trip participants plot the best roads to cruise after nightfall. By using this hunting technique, many snakes were observed on the Cimarron National Grassland. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.



The Cimarron National Grassland were not completely dry this year, and the sight of water was too much for the students to resist. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.

OF INTEREST

SEAN McKEOWN (1944–2002)

Sean McKeown, former reptile curator at the Honolulu Zoo, died Thursday at Stanford Medical Center in California. He was 58 years old. McKeown received zoo awards for being the first to breed Madagascar ploughshare tortoises. He also administered the first long-term breeding program for the Madagascar ground boas.

McKeown spent 20 years as a curator of reptiles at the Honolulu Zoo and the Chafee Zoological Gardens in Fresno, Calif. During that time, he helped promote the importance of conservation and captive management and breeding of endangered reptiles and amphibians worldwide. McKeown was also the editor of *Vivarium* magazine and internationally known as an expert on ecology and conservation of reptiles and amphibians. McKeown wrote more than 100 articles on the care and breeding of reptiles and amphibians. Some of his published works include *The General Care and Maintenance of Day Geckos, Jackson's Chameleons (Chamaeleo jacksonii): Natural History, Captive Management, and Breeding*, and *Hawaiian Reptiles and Amphibians*.

McKeown remained an advocate for Hawaiian wildlife preservation after he moved to Los Osos, California, from Hawaii. He worked closely with former Honolulu Zoo director Paul Breese to help keep Brown Tree Snakes out of Hawaii. The country has lost one of its most brilliant, hardworking and active leaders in wildlife conservation of this era. We will dearly miss him.

STANDARD COMMON AND CURRENT SCIENTIFIC NAMES FOR NORTH AMERICAN AMPHIBIANS, TURTLES, REPTILES, AND CROCODYLIANS. FIFTH EDITION

The Center for North American Herpetology announced the September 2002 publication of the long-awaited fifth edition of *Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians, Turtles, Reptiles, and Crocodylians*, by Joseph T. Collins and Travis W. Taggart. The first edition, published in 1978, was quickly adopted nationwide as a source for common names for the North American herpetofauna that could be consistently used worldwide to avoid confusion, both in spelling and during conversation.

Because the standard common names in the fifth edition (and previous editions) were used in the most recent version of *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas* (third edition, 1993), and will be (with a few changes dictated by science) the names used in the fourth edition of *Amphibians, Turtles, and Reptiles in Kansas* (currently in progress), and because standard common names are also used exclu-

sively in the *Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America* (third edition expanded, 1998), and will be used in the fourth edition of that work (which has the widest distribution of any book ever written about the North American herpetofauna), the editors of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* adopted those standardized common names effective with the initial issue of JKH in March 2002. Obviously, this will achieve stability, comprehension, and ease of use, and thus will achieve closer cooperation among herpetologists, both within Kansas and across the nation, so that they may work together in common cause.

Further, the KHS web site will use exclusively the common names in Collins and Taggart (2002 op. cit.), thus keeping it current with the CNAH web site, which is the largest academic herpetological web site in the world.

Gratis copies of the fifth edition of *Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians, Turtles, Reptiles, and Crocodylians*, have been mailed to all 2002 KHS member, compliments of CNAH.

ADDITIONS TO THE KHS FIELD TRIPS ARTICLE

I just finished reading the latest issue of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*. I especially enjoyed the article on past and future KHS field trips (Collins and Taggart, JKH 2:12–13). I agree that it will be good to hold future KHS field trips in new counties.

I would like to add to the data presented in the article. The KHS, according to information published in past *KHS Newsletters*, has officially sanctioned and held field trips in several counties not listed on the map. In fact, there was a time in the 1970s and during the first part of the 1980s when the KHS held as many as four official field trips in a calendar year.

Some of these field trips started out with meetings at colleges or other locations, and then moved on to an afternoon, night, or another day of collecting in the same general area. Sometimes the actual field trip was in a neighboring county, but they were still field trips sanctioned by the KHS.

Following is a list of a few field trips that I believe you will discover were officially sanctioned by the KHS that are not listed on the map on page 12 of the JKH 2. I obtained the information from past issues of the KHS Newsletter, photo documentation, some of my past field notes, and/or my memory.

The first field trip (to my knowledge) was to a wildlife area in Kingman County during the spring of 1975. You have that one plotted on the map. I have a number of photos documenting that field trip.

July 1975—Harvey County: Started out as a meeting in Newton with an afternoon field trip under the direction of Dwight Platt. It was hot, but we did some hiking and found a few animals. We also found some sand plums, and they were enjoyed by many of our members.

March 1976—Cowley County: Started out as a Saturday afternoon meeting at the Community Building in Caldwell (Sumner County) and moved to Cowley County that afternoon for an evening field trip and campout along the Arkansas River north of Arkansas City. There was a lot of merriment at this meeting, and I remember at least one or two people fell in the campfire after drinking too much orange juice.

July 1978—Cowley County: This field trip was in the Winfield area and the group camped along the banks of the Walnut River west of Winfield. It was *very* hot, and I do not remember finding a lot of animals. We did find some water snakes, and I believe Marty Capron and some of the students that attended from Lawrence found a Copperhead. I remember a reporter from either the Arkansas City paper or Winfield paper spent some time with us, and there was a story in the local newspaper.

September 1979—Scott County: I do not have a lot of notes on this field trip, but it started with a meeting in Hays and ended with a drive to Scott County to camp and collect. The group also spent some time collecting in Trego and Gove counties during this field trip.

May 1980—Comanche County: We camped near Coldwater and traveled to a number of places in Comanche County, Kiowa County, and Barber County. Some of us explored some of the caves in the area.

July 1980—Labette County: We camped east of Chetopa. It was *very* hot. I do not remember finding much in Labette County, and I do not have any animals listed in my notes for the county. We did travel on to Cherokee County and observed some of the salamanders in Schermerhorn Cave near Shoal Creek.

September 1980—Douglas County: Some of our members camped at Clinton Lake (it was new), and others stayed in town or camped at Lone Star. There was collecting around Clinton; many of us went to the Natural History Reservation to visit with Henry Fitch, who showed us a patternless Copperhead.

May 1981—Logan County: I cannot find notes on this meeting, but I show that a field trip was scheduled for Logan County at this time. Joe Collins may have information. I do have some photos from May 1981 taken in Gove County, and I believe they are from part of a KHS field trip.

September 1981—Russell County: I can not find notes on this field trip either, but I show it was scheduled.

May 1982—Sumner County: This was a joint field trip with the Chikaskia River Wildlife Study group. We camped along the banks of the Chikaskia on land owned by Freeman Dillard. I have a number of photos and plenty of notes

documenting this meeting. It was listed in the KHS Newsletter as an official KHS field trip.

September 1982—Butler County: We camped at a small lake south of El Dorado. We spent a lot of time exploring a very large cave located on private land south of El Dorado.

1992, 93, 94?—Barber County: I am quite sure we took a trip to Barber County during this time frame. However, I am unable to find my *KHS Newsletters* from about 1990 to 1996. I guess I am getting old and disorganized. You might want to check the 1992 newsletters for information.

1995?—Osage County: We had a major field trip based at Osage County State Fishing Lake located south of Carbondale in the spring of 1995 (I think that is the correct year), but I do not remember the exact date. It was the trip that the large number of Copperheads were collected and photographed on a stump. I think Joe Collins has the information in his notes.

I will continue to dig deeper in my notes and photo records to better verify any of the above field trips. I know I have the documentation, but I am sure many others can contribute some information. Also, information about field trips from the beginning of the Society until about the early 1980s or so should be in notes kept by the KHS secretary. When I was secretary, I kept copies of all field trip information along with any news articles that were published in a file with the Society records. I also kept a few photos of each field trip with the file. Everything was in large envelopes with the year printed on the outside in magic marker. The records I received when I took over as KHS secretary were kept in the file too. They were quite detailed. The last I saw of the file was when I finished my time as secretary. I turned it over to the new secretary in a big cardboard box marked *KHS Records*.

Once again, I enjoyed the field trip article as well as the rest of the newsletter. Keep up the good work, and I look forward to many more exciting KHS field trips and meetings.

Larry L. Miller
840 SW 97th Street
Wakarusa, Kansas 66546

PS: There have also been collecting trips after several of the KHS annual meetings, but I have not listed any of those dates as actual KHS field trips. Also, I have not listed any of the many field trips that consisted of a number of KHS members, but were not an officially scheduled field trip, according to the *KHS Newsletter*.



KANSAS *SCELOPORUS*

Leaché and Reeder (2002 Systematic Biology 51(1): 44–68) considered all populations west of Mobile Bay, Alabama, to the grasslands of eastern Colorado and New Mexico, to be a single species, *Sceloporus consobrinus*. No subspecies were recognized. Standard common name for the species statewide in Kansas becomes Prairie Lizard.



An adult Prairie Lizard (*Sceloporus consobrinus*) from Cherokee County, Kansas. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

ASPIDOSCELIS REPLACES *CNEMIDOPHORUS*

Reeder, Cole, & Dessauer (2002 American Museum of Natural History Novitates 3365: 1-61) placed all North American (north of Mexico) species of *Cnemidophorus* in the genus *Aspidoscelis* Fitzinger, 1843. This changes the emendations for many of the taxa recognized in Collins & Taggart (2002 Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians, Turtles, Reptiles, and Crocodylians. Fifth Edition). Editor Note: This important paper was received too late to be considered for inclusion in Collins & Taggart (2002 op. cit.). Obviously, it will be considered for the upcoming sixth edition. KHS members can download a pdf copy of this paper by visiting Tod Reeder's web site on the CNAH home page under *Current Research* (<http://www.cnah.org>).



An adult Six-lined Racerunner (*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*) from Sheridan County, Kansas. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

EMERGENCY LISTING FOR CALIFORNIA TIGER SALAMANDER

The Sonoma County population of the California Tiger Salamander will be given *emergency* ESA protection pending a proposal to make a final listing at a later date. According to the USFWS there are only seven known breeding sites left in Sonoma County and the population faces a serious and immediate threat of extinction. In the last two years alone, four California Tiger Salamander sites in the county have been degraded or destroyed, and the remaining sites around the city of Santa Rosa are threatened by urban development and agricultural activity.



An adult California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*). Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

NEW BOOK BY WALTER MESHAKA

The Cuban Treefrog in Florida is a new book for frog enthusiasts. Florida has become a melting pot of invasive species, especially from the Caribbean. Their expanding ranges and their impact on other species underscore a growing ecological problem faced in today's world. KHS member Walter Meshaka presents the natural history of the Cuban Treefrog from the perspective of its phenomenal success as a colonizer in South Florida and, in particular, the Everglades. For natural historians, and especially herpetologists, ecologists, conservation biologists, and land managers, this work provides a readable and rich study on a timely issue.



An adult Cuban Treefrog (*Osteopilus septentrionalis*) from Florida. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

TWO RECORD TURTLES CAUGHT DURING STUDY

Michael Pappas has been studying turtles for the past thirty years. But last week, while trudging through wetlands north of Winona, Minn., he almost mistook a big one for a rock. It was a 19 1/4-inch long, 22-pound, spiny softshell, the largest of its species ever caught in Minnesota.

The turtle is believed to be 60 to 70 years old. Pappas also trapped a 12 1/2-inch long, 7 1/2-pound smooth softshell, also the largest of its species to be found in Minnesota. The female is believed to be 25 to 30 years old. Both turtles are carrying eggs, he said.

The turtles were caught as part of a study funded by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources into the turtle community at Weaver Bottoms wetlands, about 20 miles north of Winona along the Mississippi River. Pappas said the wetlands have been degraded by dams, flooding and certain other natural events.

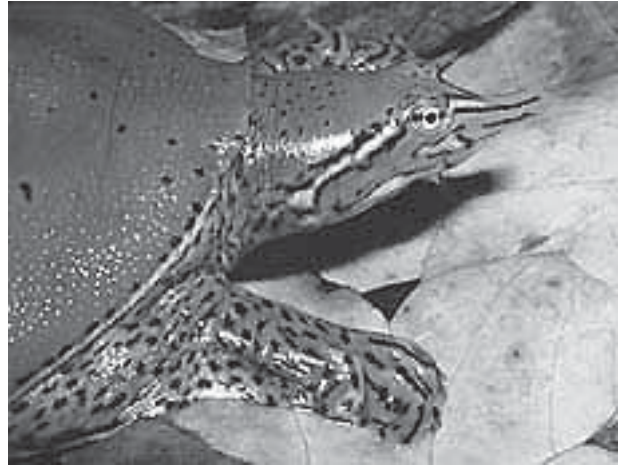
Jaime Edwards, a non-game wildlife specialist for the DNR, said that while Weaver Bottoms is home to one of the largest turtle communities in the country, soft-shell turtle populations in the area have declined in the past few years. She said experts believe heavy silt and boat traffic have contributed to the decline.

While there are relatively few turtle trappers in the state, nearly 50,000 turtles of several species have been taken out of Minnesota for the pet and food markets, Pappas said.

The DNR is looking at changing harvesting regulations to better protect turtle populations. Since the study began last summer, about 2,500 turtles of eight species have been trapped. Pappas said he has captured 200 spiny softshells and 24 smooth softshells.



An adult Smooth Softshell (*Apalone mutica*) from Douglas County, Kansas. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



An adult Spiny Softshell (*Apalone spinifera*) from Louisiana. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

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An adult Scarlet Snake (*Cemophora coccinea*), one of many fascinating serpents found in Kentucky. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

RETROSPECTIVE



KHS Historian John Simmons in the Amazon at Santa Cecilia, Ecuador, in 1971. Photograph by Joseph T. Collins.



The KHS field trip to Marshall County in 1998. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



The KHS field trip to Comanche County in 1997 included lunch in nearby Sitka. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



Several KHS members enjoyed a field trip to Doniphan County in 1988. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.



Delfi Messenger on the KHS field trip to Kingman County in 1975. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important in that they document for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a *standard format* only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, STANDARD COMMON NAME, LOCALITY, DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author), COLLECTION WHERE SPECIMEN IS DEPOSITED and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full — spell out state names — no abbreviations).

This geographic distribution section does not publish “observation” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a research collection. A good quality color slide may substitute for a preserved specimen *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodylians). Color slides *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the color slide catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the *standard format only* to the editor, Travis W. Taggart (see the inside front cover of this issue).

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* is: Schmidt and Taggart. 2002. Geographic Distribution. *Gastrophryne olivacea*. *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* 2: 10.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). TEXAS: NAVARRO Co: office building in downtown Corsicana. 3 August 1999. Herb Silverberg. Navarro College Herpetological Collection (NC 1999.8.3.1L); E side of apartment complex near Navarro College, Corsicana. 20 September 2001. Dell Weaver (NC 2001.9.2.1L). Both verified by Thomas Vance. Both individuals are first-year juveniles; other juveniles were seen at dusk at the apartment complex, indicating a possible breeding population. New county record (Dixon, 2000, *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Second edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **J. DEREK IVIE**, 290 SW County Road 3050, Purdon, Texas 76679.

SCELOPORUS CONSOBRINUS (Prairie Lizard). KANSAS: Shawnee Co: Sec. 29, T10S, R16E, near Indian Creek. 27 April 2002. Megan Williams. Verified by Travis W. Taggart. MHP 7249. New county record (Collins and Collins 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*. Third Edition. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence).

Submitted by **LARRY L. MILLER** and **MEGAN WILLIAMS**, Northern Hills Junior High School, 620 NW Topeka Boulevard, Topeka, Kansas 66617.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ringneck Snake). FLORIDA: MONROE Co: Key West, Truman Annex. 22 February 2002. Suzanne L. Collins, Jerry D. Collins, and Joseph T. Collins. KU Color Slide 11874. Verified by John E. Simmons. Adult found emerging from street drain. First

record of species from Key West (Conant & Collins 1998, *Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America*. Third Edition Expanded. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. xviii + 616 pp.). Specimen has slightly notched neck ring and well-spotted venter, and more closely resembles mainland Florida populations; it may have been introduced in a shipment of plants from the mainland.

Submitted by **SUZANNE L. COLLINS**, The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047, and **JOSEPH T. COLLINS**, Kansas Biological Survey, 2021 Constant Avenue, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66047, and **TRAVIS W. TAGGART**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas 67601.

LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Prairie Kingsnake). KANSAS: SEWARD Co: Sec. 7, T35S, R31W. 2 June 2002. Eric Kessler. KU Color Slide 11876. Verified by Curtis Schmidt. Adult female found AOR. New county record (Collins & Collins 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*. Third Edition. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence. xx + 397 pp.).

Submitted by **SUZANNE L. COLLINS**, The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047, **JOSEPH T. COLLINS**, Kansas Biological Survey, 2021 Constant Avenue, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66047, and **ERIC KESSLER**, 5624 Cherry Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111.

NOTES

NOTES ON THE ITALIAN WALL LIZARD (*PODARCIS SICULA*) WHEN MAINTAINED IN CAPTIVITY WITH NATIVE KANSAS LIZARDS

Since 1968, I have had the opportunity to observe amphibians, turtles, and reptiles in suburban southwestern Topeka, Shawnee County, Kansas. During that 34-year period (1968 to date), I have never encountered native species of Kansas lizards living in the disturbed areas of southwestern Topeka, a region now well-populated with the alien Italian Wall Lizard (*Podarcis sicula*). Beginning in 1970, I began keeping numerous *Podarcis sicula* in captivity. Since 1990, I have noted the condition of these lizards when kept with specimens of similar-sized native lizards such as Northern Prairie Skinks (*Eumeces septentrionalis*), Great Plains Skinks (*Eumeces obsoletus*), Five-lined Skinks (*Eumeces fasciatus*), Prairie Lizards (*Sceloporus consobrinus*), Six-lined Racerunners (*Aspidoscelis sexlineata*), and, occasionally, Western Green Lacertas (*Lacerta bilineata*).

These captive lizards varied as to number and species composition when I kept them in a community habitat with Italian Wall Lizards. I noticed that captive Italian Wall Lizards did not fare well when kept with native Kansas species, but adapted well to captivity when kept by themselves in an enclosure.

At times I observed that Italian Wall Lizards, when kept with native Kansas species, did not eat as well, had decreased activity, and eventually lost enough weight that I was forced to release them back into their former habitat in southwestern Topeka. Further, Italian Wall Lizards did not breed when kept with native Kansas species. Italian Wall Lizards would rarely come out when native species were basking or feeding. Although non-aggressive when kept with native species, Italian Wall Lizards fared much better when maintained by themselves in captivity, particularly in a ratio of one male to two females.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank these people for their help in various ways: Joseph T. Collins, Suzanne L. Collins, Joseph A. Gubanyi, and Keith Coleman.

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Submitted by JAMES E. GUBANYI, 2501 Burnett, Topeka, Kansas 66614.



Donors

Few tributes are so lasting or honor individuals so well as donations. The *Kansas Herpetological Society* is privileged to carry on the aims and goals of the Society through its awards, grants, and scholarships. This list recognizes donations received through 1 September 2002.

*The Alan H. Kamb Grant
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George W. Roycroft, Jr.
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*The Howard K. Gloyd/Edward H. Taylor
Scholarship*

George W. Roycroft, Jr.
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ARTICLES

LONGTIME RECAPTURE OF A TIMBER RATTLESNAKE (*CROTALUS HORRIDUS*) IN KANSAS

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Beginning on 1 July 1948, ecological studies of snakes have been pursued on the Fitch Natural History Reservation (FNHR) and adjoining areas for the past 54 years. The most significant records are those of snakes marked and recaptured after substantial intervals, revealing facts concerning their growth, survival, and longtime movements. One such record was of an adult male Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*, from Jefferson County, Kansas, captured by HSF on 14 October 1978, marked by clipping subcaudals (2 left: 5 right), and recaptured by GRP on 22 May 2002 (Figure 1). At first capture, data recorded were: S–V 995 mm, tail 86 mm, rattle string seven segments plus button. At recapture, data were: S–V 1200 mm, tail 100 mm, weight 1.6 kg, rattle string ten uniform segments.

This recapture record was of unusual significance. Only 16 (7.9%) recaptures of Timber Rattlesnakes have been made over a period of nearly 54 years (as of 1 July 2002). In contrast, other species of snakes studied on the same area had much higher recapture ratios: Milk Snake 85.0%, Great Plains Rat Snake 58.0%, Eastern Racer 42.5%, Prairie Kingsnake 36.9%, Copperhead 29.6%, Common Garter Snake 27.0%, Bullsnae 25.0%, Eastern Rat Snake 23.0%, and Northern Water Snake 13.3% (Fitch 1992, 1999). Adult rattlesnakes were mostly too bulky to enter the funnel traps in which other snakes were caught (funnel openings of about one inch diameter). So, the rattlesnakes trapped were mostly first-year or second-year young. Adult rattlesnakes were mostly found by random encounters.

By about the mid-1980s, Timber Rattlesnakes seemed to have disappeared from the FNHR, but were still present on the Nelson Environmental Study Area and adjoining private land, so that they were still captured at about the same rate as in previous years. Development of forest with

an unbroken canopy on FNHR constituted habitat deterioration, but the Nelson Tract and adjoining areas retained some grassland and part of it was mowed annually or at more frequent intervals. The snakes were often found in the vicinity of buildings. The recaptured snake was in an area of experimental ponds of 6.7 hectares that were built in 1991 and enclosed by a “snake-proof” fence in March 1992. This perimeter currently has a number of potential access points for adult rattlesnakes, and additionally lacks suitable hibernacula for a snake of this size. Thus it is unlikely that the animal was confined when the fence was built. The recapture was believed to have been about a quarter mile from the original capture site. At the time of recapture, on the berm between two of the ponds, the snake was coated with dried algae and obviously had been in one of the ponds.

If this snake had gained new rattle segments at the rate typical of adult males (about two per year), and had retained all of them, it would have had a string of more than 50 segments at the time of recapture. The rattle string that it possessed in 2002 suggested that it had not gained in size appreciably over the past several years, as all ten segments were approximately the same diameter. However, snakes that have stopped gaining in length may continue to increase in weight. The recaptured snake weighed 1.6kg, and only two Timber Rattlesnakes captured were heavier. A male of 1270 mm S–V on 2 June 1953 weighed 1.89 kg, and a male of 1220 mm S–V on 21 June 1955 weighed 1.74 kg.

Timber Rattlesnakes have been described as: “long-lived, late maturing” (Martin 1992) and “long natural lifespan (approximately 25 years)” (Brown 1993). Snider and Bowler (1992) recorded a captive aged 30 years 2 months and 1 day (male, acquired date unknown as an



Figure 1. An adult male Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*, from Jefferson County, Kansas, captured by HSF on 14 October 1978, marked by clipping subcaudals, and recaptured by GRP on 22 May 2002. At first capture, data recorded were: S–V 995 mm, tail 86 mm, rattle string seven segments plus button. At recapture, data were: S–V 1200 mm, tail 100 mm, weight 1.6 kg, rattle string ten uniform segments.

adult). The recaptured snake may have been about 27 years old, and if so is well within the potential life span.

Acknowledgments

We express our sincere thanks to Galen Pittman (Station Manager/Biologist) and Scott Campbell (Research Associate), University of Kansas Field Station and Ecological Reserves (KSR) for many kindnesses over the course of our snake studies on the KSR areas. Additionally, GRP is grateful to Galen Pittman for assistance with the recapture of the marked snake.

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The Kansas Herpetological Society

The *Kansas Herpetological Society* is a non-profit organization established in 1974 and designed to encourage education and dissemination of scientific information through the facilities of the Society; to encourage conservation of wildlife in general and of amphibians, turtles and reptiles in Kansas in particular; and to achieve closer cooperation and understanding between herpetologists, so that they may work together in common cause.

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All interested persons are invited to become members in the Society. Membership dues per calendar year are \$15.00 (U.S., Regular), \$20.00 (*outside* North America, Regular), and \$20.00 (Contributing) payable to the KHS. Send all dues to: KHS Treasurer (see inside front cover). All members are entitled to participate in Society functions, have voting privileges, and are eligible for Society grants and scholarships. They receive copies of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*, as well as other publications co-sponsored by the Society, either gratis or at a discount.

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The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*, issued quarterly, publishes peer-reviewed manuscripts and notes dealing with the biology of amphibians, turtles and reptiles. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor no later than the 10th of the month prior to the month of issuance. All manuscripts become the sole possession of the Society, and will not be returned unless arrangements are made with the Editor. Pen and ink illustrations and photographs are also welcomed. Illustrations and photographs will be returned to the author only upon request. The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* uses the common names standardized nationwide by Collins & Taggart (2002).

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The Gloyd-Taylor Scholarship is presented annually by the Kansas Herpetological Society to an outstanding herpetology student. Nominations for this award are open to any KHS member enrolled in an accredited educational institution in Kansas or any KHS member enrolled in any accredited educational institution outside of Kansas. The scholarship is \$100.00 and is awarded on the basis of potential for contributing to the science of herpetology. Students from grade school through university are eligible.

Nominations should include typewritten details of the nominee's qualifications, plus name and address of the nominee and nominator. Self-nomination is encouraged. If self-nominated, a letter of reference from an academician is required.

Nominations should include, but are not limited to, academic record, herpetological activities, and future plans in herpetology. Academic record should address schools attended and an indication of academic performance in each (e.g., grade point average, teacher evaluations, courses completed). Herpetological activities should include a brief narrative that details experiences and activities that demonstrate a long-term interest in herpetology, and documents accomplishments in herpetological study. Future plans in herpetology should include a statement, not to exceed one-page, written by the student about his/her future interests and plans.

Applicants may include an optional appendix with photographs, awards, newspaper articles, reports written by the student, or other documents relevant to herpetological activities.

Nominations should be sent to the KHS Awards Committee Chair, and must be postmarked by 15 September. The scholarship winner will be announced at the annual meeting in November. New applications will be accepted after 1 January of the following year.

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KHS members only are eligible to apply for The Alan H. Kamb Grant for Research on Kansas Snakes. The recipient of the grant (minimally \$100.00) will be selected by the KHS Awards Committee. If no qualified proposals are submitted, no award will be made for that year.

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Conditions and Stipulations: The Award shall be known, presented, and portrayed as the *Suzanne L. & Joseph T. Collins Award for Excellence in Kansas Herpetology* and may not be changed for any reason, nor added to or merged with any other award, prize, or gift. The Award is established in recognition of the scientific and photographic achievements of Suzanne L. Collins and Joseph T. Collins, whose life-long study and conservation of the native amphibians, turtles, and reptiles of Kansas is amply demonstrated in their extensive and excellent writings and photography, both academic and popular, about these animals.

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In even-numbered years, the Award is bestowed upon an individual who, in the *preceding* two calendar years, had published a paper of academic excellence on the systematics, ecology, or conservation of a native species of Kansas amphibian, turtle, and/or reptile in the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*, *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, *Herpetological Review*, or the *Journal of Herpetology*, and/or presented a lecture of excellence on the systematics, ecology, or conservation of a native species of Kansas amphibian, turtle, and/or reptile at the KHS Annual Meeting. To qualify for the Award, a portion of the field work or observations must have occurred in Kansas, or the systematic data must have been based in part on Kansas specimens. *In odd-numbered years*, the Award is bestowed upon an individual who was chosen the best in a juried competition featuring the art of photography in portraying amphibians, turtles, and/or reptiles, said competition to take place under the auspices and on the occasion of the annual meeting of the *Kansas Herpetological Society*. To qualify for the Award, the art work must portray a species native to Kansas.

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