

X. NOTES ON REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF OKMULGEE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA*

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During the summer of 1924, between June 16th and November 1st, intensive collecting was done in Okmulgee County, Oklahoma. The following is a list of the species taken, with the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology catalogue numbers.

Amphibians†

Bufo woodhousii (Girard).

691-695, 697-701, 704, 706, 709, 887, 890, 905, 945, 948-949.

Acris gryllus (Le Conte).

733, 930.

Hyla versicolor versicolor (Le Conte).

507.

Rana catesbeiana (Shaw).

670-673, 677-685, 687, 690, 702, 705, 707-708, 710-713, 715, 717-720, 723-726, 728-729, 732, 734-737, 739-740, 751-752, 754, 756, 759, 762, 767-768, 771, 881-884, 886, 888-889, 891, 894, 896,

*Contribution from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Oklahoma, Second Series, No. 54.

898, 901-903, 908, 910, 912, 914-915, 917-919, 922, 924-926, 931, 933, 940, 1358, 1381-1382.

Rana sphenoccephala (Cope).

667, 669, 674-676, 683, 688-689, 703, 714, 716, 722, 727, 730-731, 738, 741, 753, 755, 757-758, 764, 766-777, 801, 885, 892-893, 895, 897, 899, 900, 904, 906, 909, 911, 913, 916, 920-921, 923, 927-929, 932-934, 936-939, 941.

Reptiles†

Crotaphytus collaris collaris (Say).

624-626, 953-956, 1376-1377.

Sceloporus consobrinus consobrinus (Baird and Girard).

627-628, 951-952, 1351-1352, 1354, 1365-1366, 1369-1371.

Ophisaurus ventralis (Linne).

1372.

Cnemidophorus sexlineatus (Linne).

606, 804-805, 807-809, 811-822, 826, 828-830, 870, 943-944, 946, 956, 1378.

Eumeces fasciatus (Linne).

629, 947.

Diadophis punctatus arnyi (Kennicott).

1368.

Heterodon contortrix (Linne).

1361.

Ophedryus aestivus (Linne).

1375.

Coluber constrictor flaviventris (Say).

622, 742, 784, 1347-1348, 1373.

Masticophis flagellum flagellum (Shaw).

1355, 1363.

Elaphe obsoleta confinis (Baird and Girard).

1349, 1353.

Pituophis sayi (Schlegel).

1356.

Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki (Stejneger).

621.

Lampropeltis calligaster (Harlan).

1364.

Natrix grahamii (Baird and Girard).

1367.

Natrix septemvittata (Say).

783, 787.

†These identifications have been checked by Dr. A. I. Ortenburger.

Natrix sipedon transversa (Hallowell).

746, 957, 1083.

Storeria dekayi (Holbrook).

1360.

Tropidoclonion lineatum (Hallowell).

1359.

Thamnophis proximus (Say).

743-744, 747-748, 750, 1346, 1357, 1362.

Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis (Say).

1345.

Kirosternon flavescens (Agassiz).

857.

Che. ydra serpentina (Linne).

858.

Terrapene carolina tringuis (Agassiz).

665, 745, 749, 774, 958-959.

Of 94 specimens of Bull Frogs (*R. catesbeiana*) examined, only 13 stomachs were found to be empty. An examination of the other stomach contents yields the following results: 1% each Arachnida and snails, 2% Cicindelidae, 2.6% Scarabaeidae, 4% Formicidae, 21% Elateridae, 6% Carabidae (*Pterosticus lucublandus*), 0.6% each Carabidae (*Calosoma scrutator*), Calandridae, Cucujidae, 7% Locustidae, 22% Dytiscus, 10% larvae, 3% Coccinellidae, 14.5% crayfish.

Of the 46 specimens of Southern Leopard Frogs; (*R. sphenocephalus*), 10 had empty stomachs, while the remaining 36 contained 38% Elateridae, 16% Myrmicidae, 11% larvae, 4.5% each *Lachnostrernus*, and Coccinellidae, 18% each *Saldidae*, *Belostomatidae*, Scarabaeidae (Tumble Bugs and June Bugs), and Cucujidae, 2.7% each Formicidae and Dytiscidae, and 0.9% each Lamiinae, Cicindelidae, Membracidae and crayfish.

Of the food content of 21 specimens of *Bufo woodhousii* 47% was found to be Formicidae, 19% Meloidae, 13% Carabidae, 12% Scarabaeidae, 1% Calandridae, 6.5% Dytiscidae, 4% each Cucujidae and Myrmicidae, 2% Elateridae, and less than 1% each Coccinellidae, Cicindelidae, Staphylinidae and larvae.

The Common Sand Lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, was represented by 29 specimens, 11 only having no stomach contents. The remaining 18 contained 52% Locustidae, 15% Arachnida, 16% Myrmicidae and Formicidae, 3.5% Elateridae, 9% larvae with 1% each Mayfly nymphs and Mosquito wigglers

Twelve Swifts (*Sceloporus consobrinus*) and 9 Mountain Boomers (*Crotaphytus collaris collaris*) contained over 90% each Formicidae and Myrmicidae, in addition to Arachnids, Locustidae, and Carabidae. *Ophisaurus ventralis*, the "Glass Snake" contained one *Melanoplus femur-rubrum* and one *Pterosticus lucubandus*. The Blue-tailed Lizard (*Plestiodon fasciatus*) stomachs were all empty..

Many of the snakes had empty stomachs or if not the food was digested. Yet small animals, such as field mice, and small garter snakes were disgorged by the milk snake, *Lampropeltis*, when it was captured. Tadpoles and minnows were found in *Thamnophis*, our common garter snake, while the food of the Colubers or Racers was entirely composed of insects: Coleoptera and Locustidae.

The lizards were most often found among the rocks and trees, or on the hills together with *Coluber constrictor flaviventris*, *Masticophis flagellum flagellum*, *Elaphe obsoleta conifera*, and *Storeria dekayi*.

Terrapene carolina triunguis was found in or near streams, in the woods, in the meadows, or as often as not, angling across the road. The garter snakes and some of the smaller water snakes (*Natrix septemvittata*, *Natrix grahamii*, and *Tropidoclonion lineatum*) frequented the water holes and small streams, and sometimes projecting rocks in dry creek beds. The larger water snakes (*Natrix transversa*) and Common Snappers (*Chelydra serpentina*) chose the larger streams and ponds. *Opheodrys aestivus*, the green snake, was usually found among the stones and leaves at the edge of the wooded meadow. The King Snake, *Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki* was also found in similar places. *Pituophis sayi sayi* (Bull Snake) appeared in the gardens, golf course, or open meadows with *Heterodon contortrix* (the Hog Nose) and *Diadophis punctatus arnyi* (the Ring-necked Snake.)