

A KEY TO THE FROGS OF THE GENUS RANA IN OKLAHOMA¹

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1. Dorsal color nearly solid green, greenish brown, or (rarely) nearly black. Back unspotted or with small irregular dark markings only ----- 2
1. Dorsal surface definitely spotted ----- 3
2. Size large (up to eight inches in length), dorsolateral folds short, bending around the tympanum; hind toes fully webbed. Habitat, deep water (juveniles sometimes in ditches). Statewide and abundant.
Rana catesbeiana Shaw (Bullfrog)
2. Size medium (up to three inches in length); dorsolateral folds long, extending from eyes to groin; hind toes not fully webbed. Habitat, marshes and muddy stream banks only. Eastern Oklahoma, rather rare except in south-east.
Rana clamitans Latreille (Green Frog)
3. Spots squarish; size small (up to two inches). Known only in McCurtain County. Rare.
Rana palustris Le Conte (Pickerel Frog)
3. Spots rounded in outline ----- 4
4. Spots oval, each with a light area around it; snout pointed; statewide and common about water.
Rana sphenocephala (Cope)² (Southern Leopard Frog)
4. Spots nearly circular; snout rather blunt; habitat crayfish burrows ----- 5
5. Dorsal surface smooth; dorsolateral folds narrow and usually not well developed; legs fairly short (tibiae 40 mm or less). Distribution, southeastern Oklahoma.
Rana areolata areolata Baird and Girard (Southern Crayfish Frog)
5. Dorsal surface often rugose; dorsolateral folds well developed; leg rather long (tibiae more than 40 mm). Distribution, northeastern Oklahoma.
Rana areolata circulosa Rice and Davis (Northern Crayfish Frog)

¹Contribution from the Zoological Laboratory of the University of Oklahoma, No. 252.

²Some call this frog *Rana pipiens* Schreber; others believe that both species occur in Oklahoma. It is the author's opinion that *R. sphenocephala* is the common leopard frog of the state but that some specimens in the northwestern part may be *pipiens*. The latter is a larger, broader-headed species.