SOME NEW COUNTY RECORDS OF SALIENTIA AND A CORRECTION IN THE LIST FROM OKLAHOMA

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In the early days of western herpetology, many forms now recognized as distinct species, or related subspecies, were reported under the names of better-known eastern forms. Thus, several early records of the narrow-mouth toad now known as *Microhyla olivacea* (Hallowell) were reported under the name of the southern form, *Microhyla carolinensis* (Holbrook), or some of its synonyms. Since I could find no evidence of the latter species in Oklahoma, since I had collected *olivacea* in western Arkansas (at Fort Smith), and since I had found only *M. olivacea* in Choctaw County (and it in abundance, breeding after a rain which should also have stimulated the eastern species if present), I concluded that *M. carolinensis* does not occur in Oklahoma and said so in a recent publication (Bragg 1943). In doing this I disregarded an old record of Cope's for McCurtain County, one by Ortenburger (1929) for Delaware County, and another by Ortenburger (1926) for Caddo County, all on the seemingly reasonable assumption that the records were based upon specimens of *Microhyla olivacea*.

On publication of my paper (1943), Dr. George Moore of Stillwater called my attention to specimens taken in Delaware County and identified by him as *M. carolinensis*. This was especially interesting, since one might expect that if this southeastern form had reached Oklahoma at all, it would be farther to the south, probably in McCurtain or in eastern LeFlore County, south of the Arkansas River.

During the summer of 1945, extensive field trips covering most of Oklahome were undertaken by Dr. A. O. Weese and me under the auspices of the University of Oklahoma Biological Survey. Considerable time was spent in Delaware and adjacent counties and I was ever alert for specimens of the microhylid toads.

During and after a heavy rain, June 11, which stimulated the breeding of many forms, neither species of *Microhyla* was found along Highway 33 in eastern Delaware County nor in the adjacent area of Arkansas in and around Siloam Springs. Two days later, however, a few specimens of *M. carolinensis* were calling in an extensively flooded weed-grown field in Adair County (T19N R25E S29) and, within a mile of this, another congress was heard in a pool from which their eggs were collected. The next day, June 14, two adult specimens of *M. carolinensis* were collected from beneath a stump 10.3 mi, north of Highway 33 on Highway 10 in Delaware County. No evidence of *M. olivacea* was found in the latter county but this species has been found in Adair County by me at other times.

Some weeks later, Miss Ruth Armstrong showed me two adult males collected at Fort Smith, Arkansas; I identified one as *Microhyla olivacea*, the other as *M. carolinensis*.

From the above it appears that *M. carolinensis* (Holbrook) occurs in Oklahoma at least in Delaware and Adair Counties and may be expected in counties to the south (Sequoyah, LeFlore, and McCurtain especially) and perhaps in others nearby. Also, the report of *M. olivacea* from Delaware County (Bragg 1943), being based upon Ortenburger's record of *M. carolinensis*, should be corrected. This species is to be expected in Delaware County but so far apparently has not been authentically recorded.

I still doubt the record from Caddo County as inconsistent with all expectations on zoogeographical and ecological grounds.

I take opportunity here to report the finding of specimens (whether captured, seen, or heard) in various counties in Oklahoma, that extend the known ranges of the species in question. Symbols used in the list: *S*=specimen(s) (juvenile or adult) collected; *s*=specimen(s) seen but not captured; *C*=call of the species recognized without doubt but no specimens captured; *T*=tadpoles, but no adults, collected; *Ss* or *Sc*=specimen (s) collected in confirmation respectively of a previous sight (*s*) or call (*c*) record for the county. This list supplements another (Dundee and Bragg 1946) being published separately.

1. *Acris crepitans* Baird. Cotton, Craig, Grant, and Ellis, *S*; Jefferson, *s*.
2. *Bufo americanus americanus* Holbrook. Ottawa, *Sc;* Craig and Wagoner, *C*.
3. *Bufo cognatus* Say. Beckham,[1] Cimarron, and Texas, *S*.
4. *Bufo compactilis* Wiegmann. Harper, *T*. This confirms a sight record (Bragg and Smith 1943) for the region near Buffalo, Oklahoma. Although juveniles were found about many pools in southwestern Oklahoma, no further evidence of the presence of this toad in the northwestern section was obtained.
5. *Bufo insidior* Girard. Cimarron *S*. Males were calling, on a bright forenoon after rain the previous evening, from small temporary pools in a short-grass pasture, 4.5 miles north of where Highway 62 turns northward toward Kenton. This is the first record in Oklahoma north of Greer County. The species, however, is known in western Kansas (Smith 1934) but not in Nebraska (Hudson 1942).

[1] Based upon a single badly crushed and dried specimen found on a highway. The identification, however, was unmistakable.

6. *Bufo woodhousii* subsp. Ottawa, *S.* A single small juvenile represents *B. w. woodhousii*, *B. w. fowleri*, or a cross or intergrade between these. The only thing I can be certain of is that it is not *B. a. americanus* which also occurs.

7. *Hyla versicolor versicolor* Leconte. Craig, *C.*

8. *Pseudacris clarkii* Baird. Beaver and Major, *S*; Alfalfa, *C.*

9. *Pseudacris triseriata* Weid. Craig and LeFlore, *S.*

10. *Rana sphenocephala* Cope.[2] Harmon, Ottawa, Stephens, and Washita, *S*; Craig and Dewey, *s*; Roger Mills, *Ss.*

11. *Scaphiopus bombifrons*, Cope. Beckham, *T.* (Some very young juveniles in active metamorphis were also seen at one pool.)

12. *Scaphiopus hammondii* Baird. Beaver, *T.* This species was found in small numbers with large numbers of *S. bombifrons.* Those seen were all in playas. Since both these spadefoots respond to essentially the same breeding stimuli, the finding of so few tadpoles of the one along with so many of the other seems to indicate that *S. bombifrons* is the commoner species.

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