
EXTENSIONS OF KNOWN SALIENTIAN RANGES IN OKLAHOMA

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During the past few years specimens have accumulated at the University of Oklahoma Museum of Zoology, some indicating extensions of known ranges within the State. In the spring of 1945, the senior author studied amphibians in the general region of Tulsa and made some collecting trips farther to the east. Identification of all specimens of frogs and toads collected by either of us were checked by the junior author. Specimens representative of all range extensions were deposited in the University Museum. For convenience, the county is taken as a unit of distribution although it is, of course, recognized that the animals know nothing of county lines. We present records of several types which are indicated as follows: *S*—specimen or specimens captured, *Sc*—specimen captured confirming a

² The common leopard frog of Oklahoma. Still uncertain as to the proper name to be applied.

former call record, C—call of the male clearly recognized but without capture, s—seen and clearly recognized but without capture.

1. *Bufo americanus americanus* Holbrook. Creek and Rogers, Sc.
2. *Hyla versicolor versicolor* Leconte. Rogers, C.
3. *Pseudacris clarkii* Baird. Tulsa, S.
4. *Pseudacris streckeri* Wright and Wright. Creek and Osage, S; Cherokee, Mayes, Muskogee, and Wagoner, C.
5. *Pseudacris triseriata* Wied. Delaware, Osage, and Pottawatomie, S; Adair, Creek, Muskogee, and Wagoner, C.
6. *Rana catesbeiana* Shaw. Craig, Nowata, and Ottawa, s; Haskell and Wagoner, C.
7. *Rana clamitans* Latreille. Cherokee and Mayes, S; Sequoyah, s.

Most of the records come from habitats common to the species in Oklahoma and several from breeding congresses at expected times. As an example, *P. triseriata* was calling abundantly in a wooded section near Tulsa on the same night that *P. clarkii* was heard in abundance in a nearby tall-grass prairie. There was little mixing of the species except in an intermediate area of Savannah. This confirms earlier-expressed ideas as to habitat selection in these too often confused species (Bragg, 1943).

It is perhaps well to note, also, that a large congress of *Scaphiopus bombifrons* was observed on the upper terraces of the Arkansas River near Tulsa. This may indicate a larger population of the plains spadefoot in Tulsa County than formerly supposed.

LITERATURE CITED

- Bragg, A. N., 1943. The hylids and microhylids of Oklahoma. Great Basin Nat. 4: 62-80.
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