
SALIENTIAN COLLECTIONS IN OKLAHOMA, 1948*

ARTHUR N. BRAGG and HAROLD DUNDEE
University of Oklahoma, Norman

During survey trips in Oklahoma in June and July, several specimens of *Sallentia* were captured which either represent new county records or confirm former reports based upon tadpoles collected or upon calls heard. We report these with a few other such records based upon specimens from other sources. Specific or subspecific names are followed by the counties concerned with each and a symbol indicating the kind of record. Symbols are as follows:

- S = at least one adult or juvenile collected
 T = tadpoles but no adults or juveniles taken
 (OT) = at least one specimen (adult or juvenile), confirming a former call record of the species or subspecies, collected
 (TS) = tadpoles, confirming a former sight record, collected

Notes on habits or habitats are included wherever this seems advisable. The scientific names used are those which best express the senior author's present conception of relationships of the Oklahoma forms.

1. *Acris crepitans* Baird. McIntosh, S.
2. *Bufo cognatus* Say. Major, S. Based on a collection by Stanley Coppock Jr. Specimen in the University of Oklahoma Museum (Division of Zoology).
3. *B. punctatus* Baird and Girard. Beckham, S. Several specimens were taken from wet pavement in both the northern and eastern parts of this county at night after a heavy shower in early July. Although small breeding congregations of several of the xeric forms of this region were found, *B. punctatus* apparently was not calling. The most interesting observation, however, was that in both regions where these toads were found, the highways ran through typical prairie. All other records for this state have come from rough, rocky land (Bragg and Smith, 1943). The indications, therefore, are that this little-known toad is not so restricted in habitat in Oklahoma as formerly thought.

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4. *B. woodhousii woodhousii* Girard. Ellis, S.
5. *Hyla crucifer crucifer* Wied. Adair, S. A single very young juvenile specimen hopped on the junior author when he disturbed vegetation protruding from a spring-fed pool near Proctor, on June 8. Presumably, this was an individual emerging late from this pool, since no tadpoles of this form could be found here.
6. *Microhyla carolinensis carolinensis* (Holbrook). Adair (OT). A single calling male was taken from the pool near Proctor mentioned immediately above. Several others were calling here in bright sunshine.
7. *M. c. olivacea* (Hallowell) Blaine, T; Tillman, T.
8. *Pseudacris clarkii* (Baird). Blaine, (TS); Grant, S; Tillman (TS).
9. *Rana brachycephala* (Cope). Major, S. This is based on specimens in the University of Oklahoma Museum collected in 1939 by Dr. C. C. Smith and the senior author.
10. *R. berlandieri* Baird. McIntosh (TS)¹.
11. *R. catesbeiana* Shaw. McIntosh, S; Okfuskee, S.
12. *R. clamitans* Latreille. Ottawa, S.
13. *Scaphiopus bombifrons* Cope. Creek, T; Harper T.
14. *S. couchii* Baird. Beckham, S.

Concerning the spadefoots, it should be noted that during several summer trips to western Oklahoma (each year in June and July, 1945 through 1948) no tadpoles of the southern spadefoot have been found even with diligent search. Half grown juveniles have occasionally been found at night. Since adults are known to be common in this region, this suggests an early breeding followed by very fast development of tadpoles such as is known to occur in *S. hurteri* in the central part of the state (Bragg, 1948). In contrast, during these same trips, tadpoles of *S. bombifrons* have been very commonly observed and those of *S. hammondi* seen a few times. Since all the species breed only after rains but characteristically use different breeding sites (Bragg, 1944-1945) the inference of a faster development of *S. couchii* is further substantiated. This also fits with the types of pools used—*S. couchii* typically utilizing more shallow pools than either *S. bombifrons* or *S. hammondi*.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- _____, and SMITH, CHARLES C. 1943. The ecological distribution of toads in Oklahoma. *Ecology* 24:285-307.

¹In a forthcoming paper, the senior author accepts this name for the commonest leopard frog of Oklahoma heretofore reported questionably as *R. sphenoccephala* (Cope).