

***JOURNAL OF* KANSAS
HERPETOLOGY**

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Front Cover: A digital illustration of an adult Copperhead (*Agkistrodon contortrix*) by Travis W. Taggart (Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas 67601), based on an image by Suzanne L. Collins (The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047).

Journal of Kansas Herpetology

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KHS BUSINESS

KANSAS HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Minutes
7 April 2002

Present: Mary Kate Baldwin, Joseph T. Collins (proxy for Travis W. Taggart), Mark Ellis, Eric Kessler, Robert Powell. Suzanne L. Collins presided.

Absent: Robin Oldham, Greg Sievert, John E. Simmons, Travis W. Taggart

The Board expressed its sympathies to president-elect Greg Sievert, whose mother passed away recently.

1. Secretary & Treasurer Reports: Eric Kessler reported that all bills have been paid and that the bulk-mailing permit was renewed last year and is valid through August 2002. Last year the permit cost \$125.00. We do not yet know if new postal increases will include bulk mail rate for non-profit organizations.

Because the KHS maintains a credit card account, it was suggested we could offer members the opportunity to charge their annual dues. If it is possible to do this, the information will be included in the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* and on the membership forms.

Mary Kate Baldwin stated that memberships renewals continue to arrive. She distributed a list of last year's members who have not renewed. She will send invoices for paid advertisements in the first issue of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*. Last year, the Board approved paid ads at the rate of \$25.00 per quarter page per issue.

The Board agreed that a master calendar of various deadlines would be helpful to all officers and chairpersons. Suzanne L. Collins will draft a calendar and send it to Board members. They can fill in important dates and return the calendar to her. She will produce a final calendar to be used as a guide. (Note: The editors already emailed a detailed schedule/calendar for the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*.)

2. Program Chairperson: Mark Ellis distributed information about the fall field trip to Washington County, to be held 28–29 September 2002. This data will be promptly placed on the website and in the June issue of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*. Washington City offers free camping with RV hookups at the Washington City Fairgrounds and Park. Two motels are located adjacent to the site and there are several restaurants and gas stations in town.

The Board agreed that KHS should try to schedule field trips to counties not visited in the past. Since two annual

trips are held, we should try to schedule one trip in the eastern part of the state and one to the western part to accommodate more members. As a general rule, in the future the spring trip will be held the third weekend of April and the fall trip will be held the first weekend of October.

Mark Ellis stepped in as interim field trip chairperson when Larry L. Miller resigned. Suzanne L. Collins will talk to other members to see if anyone is interested in becoming permanent chairperson. (Note: Jay Kirk has consented to serve as Field Trip Chairperson, effective 1 January 2003.)

3. Awards Committee: A new cycle for *The Collins Award* began on 1 January 2002. In reviewing the past two years, the question was raised about requiring membership in the KHS for written articles. Since candidates cannot apply for the award and since they may or may not live in Kansas, it is difficult to require membership. It is also difficult to require attendance at the meeting for researchers who may not be in the area. It was suggested that the Awards Committee strongly encourage award winners to attend and join, however, neither will be strictly required. Membership and attendance will continue to be required for recipients of *The Collins Award* for photography (in odd-numbered years).

MOTION: It was moved and seconded (J. Collins/Ellis) that the Awards Committee contact candidates and ask them if they would like to join the KHS to be eligible for *The Collins Award*. Motion was approved unanimously.

4. Editor's Report: Joseph T. Collins, standing in for Travis W. Taggart, announced that the first issue of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* had been mailed and should arrive within the week.

Eric Kessler calculated that the average cost of newsletters last year was \$692.00 per issue. That includes all costs such as mailing permit, postage, return postage costs, printing, etc.

There was discussion about future issues. Since the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* is a quarterly publication, two issues might be larger to accommodate a long article and two might be shorter. The costs would average out, but the larger issues would allow flexibility in producing longer articles. A sponsor might be found to underwrite an issue. Paid ads could increase the size of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*. The Editor was encouraged to explore these options.

MOTION: It was moved and seconded (Kessler/Baldwin) to budget up to \$2,000.00 (not including postage) for production of four issues of the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* this year. Motion was approved unanimously.

4. *Annual Meeting*: Several suggestions for a keynote speaker were made. Bob and Joe will get some information about possible speakers. (Note: Suzanne L. Collins contacted Dr. Frank T. Burbrink, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, and he has agreed to be the keynote speaker for the 2002 annual meeting.)

MOTION: It was moved and seconded (J.Collins/Ellis) that up to \$250.00 be budgeted to help pay costs of bringing in a speaker for the annual meeting. Motion was approved unanimously.

The building manager of Nichols Hall, University of Kansas, asked that a person be assigned to run the technology in the auditorium for the 2002 annual meeting. Several names were suggested; Joe Collins will contact them to see if they are willing to attend the sessions and spend an hour being trained.

MOTION: Costs of last year's meeting totaled about \$650.00. It was moved and seconded (Kessler/J.Collins) to budget up to \$650 for the 2002 annual meeting. Motion approved.

Robert Powell brought some book bags left from the KHS 2000 annual meeting. No decision was made about how to best distribute the bags. Suzanne L. Collins will try to find promotional gifts for those attending the 2002 annual meeting.

Meeting adjourned.

2002 ANNUAL MEETING PAPER DEADLINE

The 29th Annual Meeting of the *Kansas Herpetological Society* is scheduled for 1–3 November 2002 in Lawrence, Kansas.

All scientific paper sessions for the meeting will be held in Nichols Hall on the *University of Kansas* Campus West, on Saturday and Sunday, 2–3 November 2002, compliments of the *Kansas Biological Survey*.

The meeting will open with a social at the *Lawrence Prairie Park Nature Center* on Friday evening, 1 November. The Center boasts a large live collection of amphibians, turtles, and reptiles (as well as birds, mammals and fishes), and will also serve as the KHS live exhibit for this meeting.

Scientific paper sessions will be conducted from approximately 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on Saturday, and 8:00 am to noon on Sunday.

On Saturday night, the KHS auction and social will be held at the *Union Pacific Depot* in North Lawrence. Participants on Saturday night can eat dinner prior to the auction at the famous *Johnny's Tavern* (across the street from the *Depot*). All KHS members and friends and colleagues are encouraged to attend the meeting.

Individuals wishing to present a talk at the KHS meeting should mail their title and a brief abstract no later than 1 September 2002 to:

Suzanne L. Collins
KHS President &
Meeting Chairperson
1502 Medinah Circle
Lawrence, Kansas 66047
scollins@ku.edu

Those individuals eligible for *The Suzanne L. & Joseph T. Collins Award for Excellence in Kansas Herpetology* are encouraged to join the KHS. In addition, please remember to submit your nominations for the *Howard K. Gloyd/Edward Taylor Scholarship* and *Kamb Grant*.

LAST CALL FOR 2002 DUES

Send your calendar 2002 dues (\$15.00 regular, \$20.00 contributing) to:

Mary Kate Baldwin
KHS Secretary
5438 SW 12th Terrace Apt. 4
Topeka, Kansas 66604

Your attention to this matter will ensure that the delivery of your *Journal* will be uninterrupted, and will support the KHS and its many fine programs. Also, you will be eligible for KHS awards, grants, and scholarships.

NEW URL FOR THE KHS WEBSITE

<http://www.ku.edu/~khs/>

FALL 2002 KHS FIELD TRIP TO
WASHINGTON COUNTY

The 2002 Annual Fall KHS Field Trip will be held in Washington County, Kansas. KHS members will gather as early as Friday evening, 27 September 2002, at the city of Washington Fairgrounds & Park. Free camping and RV hookups are available.

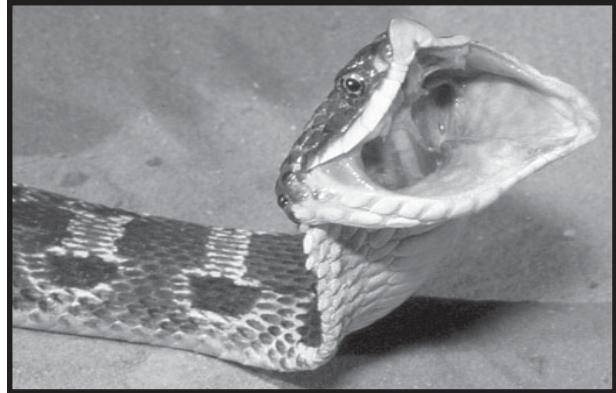
Nearby motels are: Washington Motel (785) 325-2281 and K-Motel (785) 325-2100. About 7 miles south, and 9.5 miles east of the city of Washington is Gloria's Bed & Breakfast in the town of Barnes (785) 763-4569. The city of Washington has two grocery stores, four restaurants, and ample gas stations. Look for the large KHS sign. Detailed KDOT county maps will be available at the campsite.

Amphibian, reptile, and turtle counts begin at 9:00 am at the campsite on Saturday and Sunday, 28–29 September 2002. The field trip adjourns at noon on Sunday, 29 September 2002. FRS Channel 4 will be monitored.

Any questions about this KHS field trip should be directed to:

Mark Ellis
KHS Field Trip Chairperson
10025 SW Jordan Road
Wakarusa, Kansas 66546
785-836-2272
makarusa@mindspring.com

Hope to see you there.



An Eastern Hognose Snake (*Heterodon platirhinos*) would be a new record for Washington County. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



KHS members work the rocks on a Kansas hillside during a Society field trip. Photograph by Olin Karch.

A list of the 25 species of amphibians, lizards, snakes, and turtles recorded from Washington County, Kansas. See the caption to the figure on page 5 (facing page) for an explanation of the numbering scheme used below. Those locality records given only as 'Washington County,' are listed as 'no specific locality' below.

AMPHIBIANS

<i>Acris crepitans</i>	(no specific locality)
<i>Bufo cognatus</i>	1
<i>Bufo woodhousii</i>	2
<i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	3
<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	4
<i>Rana blairi</i>	5
<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	6
<i>Spea bombifrons</i>	7

LIZARDS

<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>	8
<i>Eumeces obsoletus</i>	9

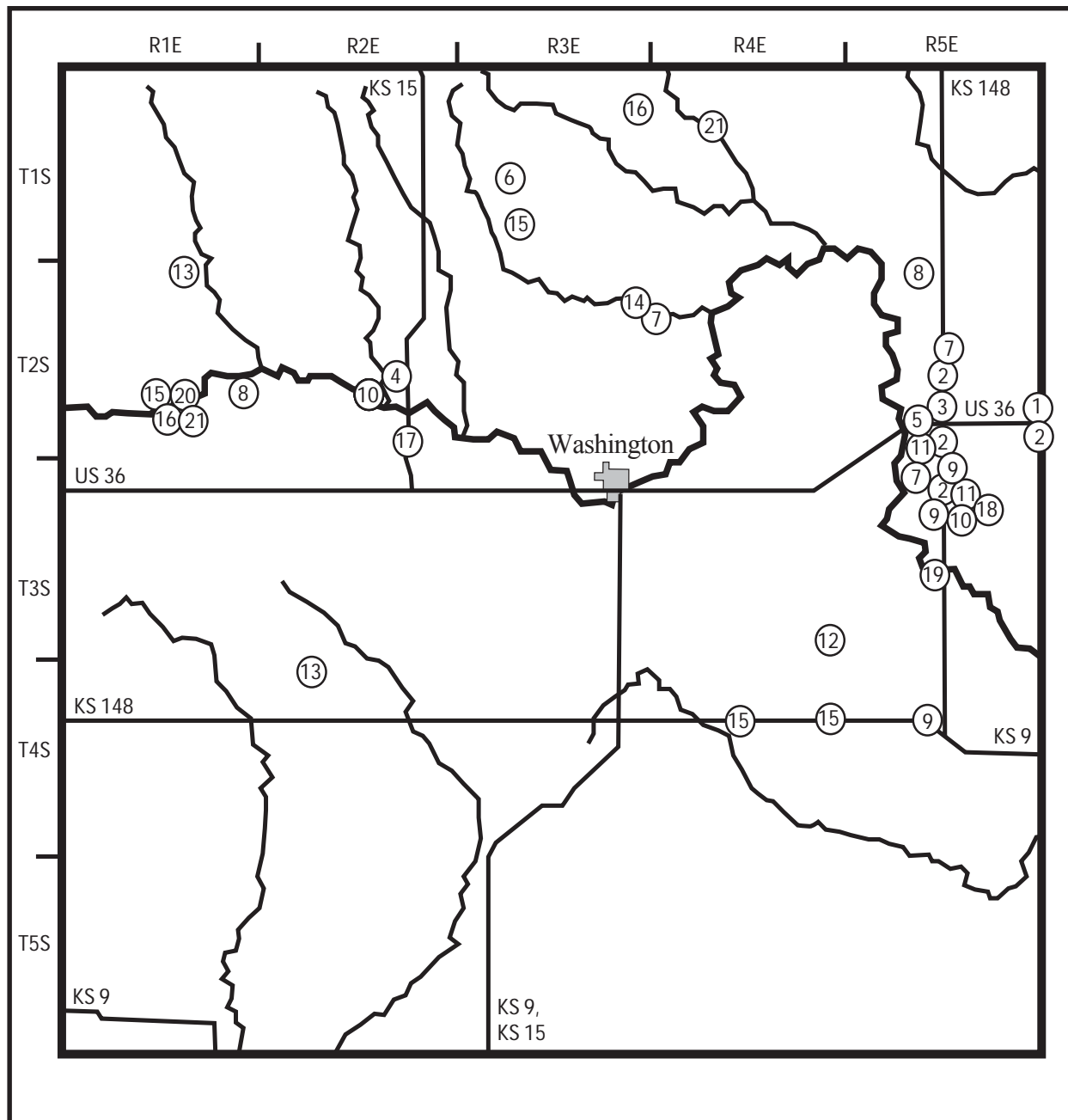
SNAKES

<i>Coluber constrictor</i>	10
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<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	11
<i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	12
<i>Heterodon nasicus</i>	(no specific locality)
<i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	13
<i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	14
<i>Pituophis sayi</i>	15
<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	16
<i>Storeria dekayi</i>	17
<i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	(no specific locality)
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	(no specific locality)
<i>Tropidoclonion lineatum</i>	18

TURTLES

<i>Apalone mutica</i>	19
<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	20
<i>Terrapene ornata</i>	21

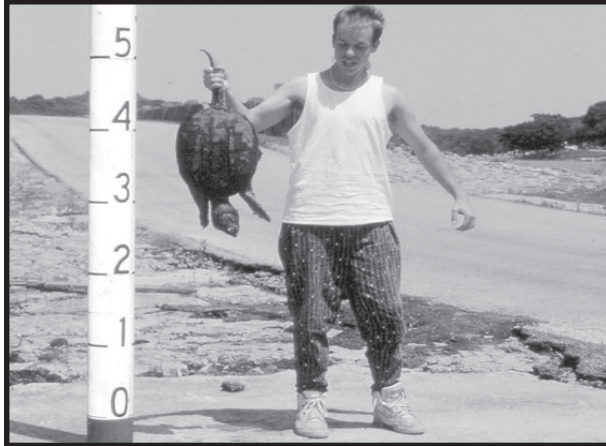


A map illustrating the distribution of the herpetofauna recorded from Washington County. The numbered dots correspond to the numbered listings at the bottom of page 4 (facing page) and each represents a geographic locality, in which a particular specimen has been collected and deposited into a herpetological research collection.

This information is furnished to illustrate where previous collections have been made within Washington County. It is also intended as an impetus to encourage field trip participants to collect in new localities to more accurately document the distribution of the Kansas herpetofauna.

The records are based on specimens deposited in the following preserved collections: American Museum of Natural History, Arizona State University, Cornell University Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History, Kansas University Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles County Museum, San Diego State Natural History Museum, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, and United States National Museum.

The federal (US) and state (KS) highways are indicated. The major rivers and streams are shown but not annotated, and the only town shown is Washington, the county seat, and field trip camp site.



KHS member Dan Murrow displays a Common Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) on the KHS field trip in 1992. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



KHS member Stanley Rasmussen secures yet another snake on a rocky hillside during a Society field trip. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



KHS member Joe Collins examines the catch and identifies it for a group of young herpetologists at a Society field trip. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



KHS member Jill Reimer examines a skink found during one of the KHS field trips. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



KHS member Emily Moriarty captures a Bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) in Cherokee County, Kansas. Photograph by Larry L. Miller.



An adult Eastern Racer (*Coluber constrictor*) crossing a road in Morton County, Kansas. Photograph by Larry Miller.

OF INTEREST

CARA OVERVIEW/UPDATE

The Conservation and Reinvestment Act (CARA) is historic conservation legislation presently before the U.S. Congress (H.R. 701, S 1328).

CARA guarantees \$3.1 billion annually for 15 years to state, federal and local conservation programs such as wildlife restoration, parks and outdoor recreation, coastal conservation, and historic preservation.

CARA's funding comes from a portion of the income of federal offshore oil and natural gas leases. Since the mid-1950s, all of the revenue (about \$4–5 billion annually) collected from oil and gas leases in the Outer Continental Shelf has been sent to the Federal Treasury. Conversely, revenue from oil and gas development on interior federal lands is generally shared 50/50 with states where development occurs.

CARA extends this onshore precedent by sharing offshore revenues with states and needed federal conservation programs. With the passage of CARA, Kansas stands to gain a total allocation of \$14,877,130 to be divided among the various titles within CARA. Kansas received \$716,141 from the FY2001 Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Program to fund wildlife conservation, education, and recreation projects. Additionally, the American Wildlife Enhancement Act (S. 990) provided another \$4,867,089.00.

Your support is needed more than ever to help insure that this landmark conservation legislation is passed.

To find out how you can help, contact:

Ken Brunson
Nongame Program Coordinator
Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks
512 SE 25th Avenue
Pratt, Kansas 67124-9599
(620) 672-5911
(620) 672-6020
kenb@wp.state.ks.us

AMPHIBIAN CONSERVATION RA

Murray State University — Graduate research assistantship (RA) in amphibian conservation biology (MS level) is available, beginning August 2002 for a two-year period, to study the relationship between developmental stability and environmental stress in amphibians. The project is aimed at using digital imagery to develop an early-warning indicator of stress in amphibians.

Benefits include \$12K salary, tuition waiver, potential for free housing at the Hancock Biological Station, and funds for travel to meetings during the second year. All equipment, supplies, etc. necessary to complete the project are available. Prospective students should have previous field experience and be proficient with computers. Students should send a copy of their curriculum vitae and a letter of interest to:

Howard H. Whiteman
Associate Professor
Department of Biological Sciences
Murray State University
Murray, Kentucky 42071-0009
Phone: (270) 762-6753
howard.whiteman@murraystate.edu
<http://campus.murraystate.edu/academic/faculty/Howard.Whiteman/research.html>

AMPHIBIAN TOXICOLOGY GA

Towson University — A two year graduate teaching/research assistantship (MS) is available starting in August 2002, to study the use of stormwater retention ponds by breeding amphibians and accumulation of toxins in larvae. Stormwater retention ponds are designed to trap runoff from impervious surfaces, sequester pollutants, and ultimately, release cleaner water to streams. Retention ponds provide breeding sites for amphibians that otherwise would not be available. However, the quality of these new habitats remains questionable because eggs and developing larvae may be exposed to the pollutants that ponds are designed to trap.

The project will require field work, sometimes under hot and muddy conditions. Annual salary is \$11K (combination of TA and RA) and includes a tuition waiver. Funding for travel and laboratory supplies is also available. Facilities and temporary housing at the study site is available through the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, approximately 45 min. from the Towson University Campus.

For information concerning the position contact:

Joel W. Snodgrass
Department of Biological Sciences
Towson University
8000 York Road
Towson, Maryland 21252-0001
Phone: 410 704-5033
jsnodgrass@towson.edu
http://www.towson.edu/biology/Graduate_program/graduate_program.html

GOPHER TORTOISE POST DOCTORATE

University of South Florida — A Postdoctoral Fellow is available to conduct research on the Gopher Tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) in Florida. The research will be part of a large project to study the Upper Respiratory Tract Disease (URTD) in natural populations of the Gopher Tortoise, conducted jointly by biologists at the University of South Florida and the University of Florida. Funding for the project is expected from the National Institutes of Health. The Postdoctoral Fellow will assist with research to determine the demographic characteristics, habitat factors, and URTD status of Gopher Tortoise populations via local and regional surveys, with special emphasis on populations for which a history of the demographics, habitat quality, and historic relocations is known. The Postdoctoral Fellow will oversee field surveys and use GIS and GPS to map distributional changes of populations.

Interested individuals should contact:

Henry R. Mushinsky and/or
Earl D. McCoy,
Department of Biology
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida 33620.
mushinsk@chuma1.cas.usf.edu
or mccoy@chuma.cas.usf.edu

POPULATION ECOLOGY GA/RA

University of Memphis — MS or PhD level positions are available to study the population and disease ecology of amphibians. The research may involve work on the evolutionary responses of frogs and salamanders to pathogens implicated in the global decline of amphibians. Research in the lab focuses on laboratory, mesocosm, and field experiments aimed at estimating the impact of diseases on amphibian life history evolution. A second research focus is the ecology of species interactions and hybrid zone evolution. Hybrid zones between species pairs offer unique opportunities to examine the complex relationship between host genotype, environmental influences, and susceptibility to diseases. The positions include research opportunities at the Edward J. Meeman Biological Field Station along the Mississippi River bluffs in western Tennessee. The positions begin 26 August 2002.

Matthew J. Parris
Department of Biology
University of Memphis
Memphis, Tennessee 38152
phone: (901) 678-4408
mparris@memphis.edu

RELICT LEOPARD FROG PROPOSED AS AN ENDANGERED SPECIES

Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance Conservation groups formally petitioned to list a rare southwestern amphibian as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act. The Center for Biological Diversity (CBD) and Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance (SUWA) petitioned the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to add the Relict Leopard Frog (*Rana onca*) to the growing list of endangered amphibians.

The Relict Leopard Frog was one of the first North American amphibians thought to have become extinct. The last historical collections of the species were in the 1950s and a handful of Relict Leopard Frog populations were only rediscovered in the early 1990s. This extremely endangered amphibian is now restricted to six springs in two separate localities within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area in Nevada. It is estimated that less than 1,100 adult Relict Leopard Frogs remain, putting the species at severe risk of extinction.

"The Relict Leopard Frog is a species on the brink," said Jeff Miller, spokesman for the CBD. "It is imperative that we protect the remaining springs where it occurs and that suitable habitat for reintroduction efforts is not further degraded by development and water projects."

The Relict Leopard Frog should serve as one of southern Utah's 'canaries in a coal mine,'" said SUWA attorney Steve Bloch. "The loss of the Relict Leopard Frog and its critical habitat speaks directly to how water developments and urban sprawl have dramatically changed southern Utah's fragile environment," Bloch continued.

The species historically occurred in springs, seeps, and wetlands within the Virgin, Muddy, and Colorado River drainages, in Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. Populations of the extinct 'Vegas Valley Leopard Frog,' which once inhabited springs in the Las Vegas, Nevada area, were considered by many herpetologists to be the same species as the Relict Leopard Frog.

The species has been extirpated from 91% of its known historical localities. Since Relict Leopard Frogs were rediscovered in eight springs in the 1990s near Lake Mead and along the Virgin River, frogs have disappeared from two of these sites in the last decade.

The species has been extirpated from Utah, Arizona, and from the Muddy River drainage in Nevada, and persists in only a tiny fraction of its known historical range.

OKLAHOMA HERPETOLOGICAL SOCIETY
REORGANIZED

KHS member Richard Lardie has brought it to my attention, that the Oklahoma Herpetological Society (OHS) has formed again, in the tradition that was started by Jeff Black and himself in the mid 1970s.

Years ago, the Oklahoma Herpetological Society (OHS) gathered and discussed amphibian and reptile taxonomy, and distribution and conservation in Oklahoma. The Society was gradually disbanded a few years ago, but recent interest has led to a series of new OHS organizational meetings.

The first OHS organizational meeting, held on 13 April 2002, resulted in the adoption of the new official OHS constitution and bylaws. The latest meeting of the OHS took place on 22 June 2002 at St. Gregory's University in Shawnee, Oklahoma with a presentation, the election of officers, and a discussion of a summer field event.

The new OHS's mission is to promote the conservation of native amphibians and reptiles in Oklahoma, and the

preservation of all wildlife; to educate the public of the importance of this natural resource; to present opportunities and programs for the continued study of amphibians and reptiles.

Future attractions of the group will include research presentations at OHS meetings and field trips around the state. Positions available for the group include president, president-elect, secretary and treasurer.

The KHS and OHS have a long tradition of working together, and it is hoped that we will be able to pick up where we left off.

Anyone interested joining the OHS, or just curious about the group, should contact:

Julian Hilliard
Natural Resources Information Specialist
Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation
1801 North Lincoln Blvd.
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105
(405) 521-4663
jhilliard@odwc.state.ok.us

The following is a list of OHS charter members listed in the order in which they signed, and with their respective affiliations at that time. The charter was signed on 10 April 1976 and included several KHS members, both past and present.

Mike Blakely	Oklahoma City, OK
Marshall Anderson	Cameron University, Lawton, OK
Keith Neitman	Oklahoma City Zoo
Dennis Spunaugle	Oklahoma City Zoo
Larry Miller	Caldwell, Kansas
Martin B. Capron	Oxford, Kansas
David Grow	Sedgwick County Zoo
Howard R. Hopkins	Cameron University, Lawton, OK
Jack D. Tyler	Cameron University, Lawton, OK
Jan Caldwell	KHS President, The University of Kansas, Lawrence
Joseph T. Collins	The University of Kansas, Lawrence
Monika A. Helbling	Oklahoma City Zoo
Len West	Oklahoma City Zoo
Rusty Grimpe	Oklahoma City Zoo
Steve A. Clevenger	Oklahoma City Zoo
Mike Morters	University of Oklahoma, Norman
Roy J. Davis, Sr	Oklahoma City Zoo
Debbie Mignogino	Cameron University, Lawton, OK
Kevin Ross	Oklahoma City Zoo
Scott Wheeler	Bethany, OK
Hugh Quinn	Oklahoma City Zoo
Danny Overdeer	Oklahoma State University, Stillwater
Neil B. Ford	University of Oklahoma, Norman
James C. Gillingham	University of Oklahoma, Norman
Charles C. Carpenter	University of Oklahoma, Norman
Paul G. Warren	Bethany, OK
Gary B. Smith	Ada, OK
J. R. Bob Jenni	Edmond, OK
Tim Harkapillen	Shawnee, OK
Lawrence Curty	Oklahoma City Zoo
Richard L. Lardie	Vance AFB, Enid, OK
Jeffery H. Black	Oklahoma Baptist University, Shawnee

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important in that they document for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a *standard format* only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, STANDARD COMMON NAME, LOCALITY, DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author(s)), COLLECTION WHERE SPECIMEN IS DEPOSITED and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full — spell out state names — no abbreviations).

This geographic distribution section does not publish “observation” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a research collection. A good quality color slide, photograph, or digital image may substitute for a preserved specimen *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodilians). Color slides *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the color slide catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the *standard format only* to the editor, Travis W. Taggart (see the inside front cover of this issue).

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* is: Schmidt and Taggart. 2002. Geographic Distribution. *Gastrophryne olivacea*. *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* 2: 4.

AMPHIBIA

GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA (Great Plains Narrowmouth Toad) **KANSAS:** PAWNEE Co: 6 miles W Larned (Sec. 32, T21S, R17W), N38.187917, W99.207222, Fort Larned National Historic Site. Date: 24 May 1998. Collectors: Curtis Schmidt and Mark Van Doren. Verified by Suzanne L. Collins. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 6730). First record for the county, (Collins and Collins, 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*, University of Kansas Press).

Submitted by **CURTIS SCHMIDT** and **TRAVIS W. TAGGART**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601.

REPTILIA

ARIZONAELEGANS (Glossy Snake) **KANSAS:** STEVENS Co: (Sec. 29, T32S, R35W). Date: 4 June 2002. Collector: Clint Forward. Verified by Curtis Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7196 digital image). Second record for the county (Collins, 2000, New records of amphibians, turtles and reptiles in Kansas for 1999. *Kansas Herpetological Society Newsletter* No. 119).

Submitted by **TRAVIS W. TAGGART**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601.

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (Eastern Racer) **KANSAS:** STEVENS Co: (Sec. 1, T34S, R35W). Date: 31 May 2002. Collectors: Travis W. Taggart and Curtis J. Schmidt. Verified by Larry L. Miller. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7197). First record for the county (Collins and Collins, 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*, University of Kansas Press).

Submitted by **TRAVIS W. TAGGART** and **CURTIS SCHMIDT**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601.

LEPTOTYPHLOPS DULCIS (Texas Blind Snake) **KANSAS:** BARBER Co: (Sec. 6, T34S, R12W). Date: 30 May 2002. Collectors: Travis W. Taggart and Curtis J. Schmidt. Verified by Suzanne L. Collins. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7198–7201). New locality for this secretive taxon. **MEADE** Co: (Sec. 10, T34S, R26W). Date: 30 May 2002. Collectors: Travis W. Taggart and Curtis J. Schmidt. Verified by Joseph T. Collins. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7202). New locality for this secretive taxon.

Submitted by **TRAVIS W. TAGGART** and **CURTIS SCHMIDT**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601.

PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM (Texas Horned Lizard) **KANSAS:** STEVENS Co: (Sec. 6, T34S, R37W). Date: 30

May 2002. Collectors: Suzanne L Collins and Joseph T. Collins. Verified by Larry L. Miller. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7203). DOR specimen is the first record for Stevens County, (Collins and Collins, 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*, University of Kansas Press). STEVENS CO: (Sec 10, T33S, R36W). Date: 31 May 2002. Collectors: Travis W. Taggart and Curtis J. Schmidt. Verified by Larry L. Miller. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7204). This yearling specimen represents the second record for the county. STEVENS CO: (Sec 3, T33S, R39W). Date: 1 June 2002. Collectors: Travis W. Taggart and Curtis J. Schmidt. Verified by Larry L. Miller. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 7205). This large adult specimen represents the third record for the county.

Submitted by **JOSEPH T. COLLINS, TRAVIS W. TAGGART, CURTIS SCHMIDT**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601 and **SUZANNE L. COLLINS**, The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047.

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake) **FLORIDA**: MONROE CO: Stock Island near Key West Botanical Garden. Date: 22 February 2002. Collectors: Joseph T. Collins, Suzanne L. Collins & Jerry D. Collins. Verified by Travis W. Taggart. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 6989–6990). First record for this alien species from the island, and the southernmost record in the United States (Meshaka, Butterfield, & Hauge. 2002. *The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. Krieger Publishing, Melbourne, Florida. *in press*).

Submitted by **JOSEPH T. COLLINS** and **SUZANNE L. COLLINS**, The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047.

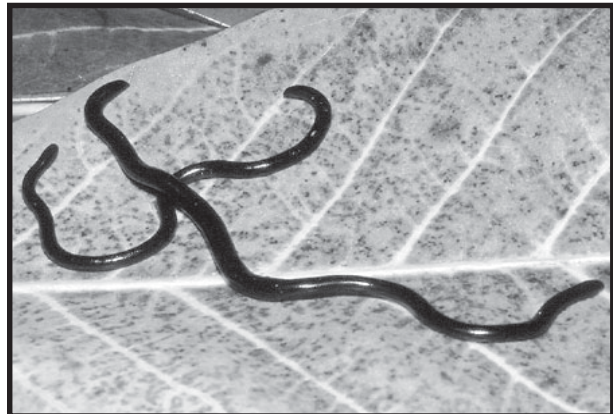
TESTUDINES

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Slider) **KANSAS**: PAWNEE CO: 0.5 miles S, 6 miles W Larned (Sec. 32, T21S, R17W) N38.182138, W99.223833. Pawnee River at Fort Larned National Historic Site. Date: 27 September 1998. Collectors: Curtis Schmidt and Mark Van Doren. Verified by Joe Collins. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Kansas (MHP 6736). First record for the county, and westernmost record in the Pawnee River drainage, (Collins and Collins, 1993, *Amphibians and Reptiles in Kansas*, University of Kansas Press).

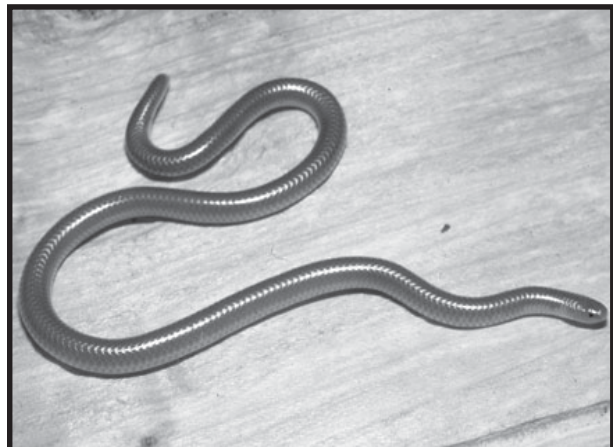
Submitted by **CURTIS SCHMIDT** and **TRAVIS W. TAGGART**, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, 3000 Sternberg Drive, Hays, Kansas 67601.



Glossy Snake (*Arizona elegans*) MHP 7196 from Stevens County, Kansas. Collected by Clint Forward on 4 June 2002. Photograph by Clint Forward.



Two specimens (MHP 6989-6990) of the Brahminy Blind Snake (*Ramphotyphlops braminus*) from Stock Island, Monroe County, Florida. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.



An adult specimen of the Texas Blind Snake (*Leptotyphlops dulcis*) from Clark County, Kansas. Photograph by Suzanne L. Collins.

A list of all 105 Kansas counties showing the combined number of native amphibian, reptile, and turtle species recorded from each. A record consists of a known cataloged specimen that exists in an accessible scientific research collection. The recorded herpetofaunal diversity per county ranged from a low of 13 in Thomas County to a high of 70 in Cherokee County.

Allen	49	Linn	50
Anderson	52	Logan	30
Atchison	40	Lyon	43
Barber	57	Marion	31
Barton	38	Marshall	30
Bourbon	50	McPherson	32
Brown	21	Meade	46
Butler	46	Miami	55
Chase	41	Mitchell	39
Chautauqua	55	Montgomery	58
Cherokee	70	Morris	31
Cheyenne	27	Morton	32
Clark	44	Nemaha	19
Clay	28	Neosho	39
Cloud	24	Ness	26
Coffey	43	Norton	23
Comanche	49	Osage	44
Cowley	59	Osborne	32
Crawford	49	Ottawa	32
Decatur	12	Pawnee	24
Dickinson	35	Phillips	27
Doniphan	38	Pottawatomie	44
Douglas	61	Pratt	45
Edwards	20	Rawlins	20
Elk	48	Reno	34
Ellis	43	Republic	24
Ellsworth	38	Rice	27
Finney	26	Riley	53
Ford	32	Rooks	34
Franklin	57	Rush	35
Geary	43	Russell	46
Gove	30	Saline	34
Graham	31	Scott	30
Grant	22	Sedgwick	43
Gray	26	Seward	30
Greeley	19	Shawnee	45
Greenwood	57	Sheridan	28
Hamilton	35	Sherman	16
Harper	47	Smith	21
Harvey	39	Stafford	34
Haskell	18	Stanton	19
Hodgeman	25	Stevens	15
Jackson	30	Sumner	55
Jefferson	41	Thomas	13
Jewell	24	Trego	44
Johnson	47	Wabaunsee	45
Kearny	27	Wallace	29
Kingman	31	Washington	25
Kiowa	43	Wichita	23
Labette	49	Wilson	49
Lane	21	Woodson	47
Leavenworth	43	Wyandotte	41
Lincoln	31		

STATUTES PERTAINING TO THE TAKE OF KANSAS HERPETOFAUNA

The following are Kansas regulations concerning the take and possession of indigenous amphibians, reptiles, and turtles within the state. There are regulations governing the commercial take of Prairie Rattlesnakes in Kansas as well. However, these have been omitted, as they only relate to specific events held within the State. Also, there are statutes not directly related to the herpetofauna, (i.e. trespassing laws), and KHS members should be both aware, and respectful of these. In the interest of conserving space, these regulations have been omitted as well. Additionally, the common names given herein have been changed to reflect those standardized by Collins (1997) SSAR Herp. Circ. 25. 40 pp.

Of particular note within the Kansas statutes, are the following:

- Non-commercial collecting is allowed on Departmental lands, so long as no protected taxa are taken.
- A valid Kansas fishing license is required to collect Common Snapping Turtles, Spiny Softshells, and Smooth Softshells.
- A game breeder's permit is required to raise and sell any native or indigenous amphibian, reptile, or turtle.
- An individual may possess a specimen of a taxon that is protected in Kansas, so long as evidence can be shown upon demand, that the specimen was obtained legally out of state.
- No more than five specimens of any one non-protected species may be possessed at any time, except those designated as fishing bait.
- It is illegal to knowingly release non-native (exotic) taxa into the state. This would include the apparent introduction of Western Diamondback Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus atrox*) at Kanopolis State Park.
- In the event that an exotic taxon establishes a wild population, it will no longer be considered exotic with respect to the statutes. This is the case for the formerly exotic Italian Wall Lizard (*Podarcis sicula*) and Western Green Lacerta (*Lacerta bilineata*), which have both established wild populations within the state.

TRAVIS W. TAGGART, Editor *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*

GENERAL DEFINITIONS, ETC.

KSA 32-1009. Nongame species. Except as provided in rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-963, it shall be unlawful for any person to take, possess, transport, export, process, sell or offer for sale or ship nongame species deemed by the secretary to be in need of conservation pursuant to K.S.A. 32-959. Subject to the same exception, it shall further be unlawful for any common or contract carrier knowingly to transport or receive for shipment nongame species deemed by the secretary to be in need of conservation pursuant to K.S.A. 32-959.

History: L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 120; July 1.

KSA 32-959. Same; nongame species.

(a) The secretary shall conduct investigations on nongame species in order to develop information relating to population, distribution, habitat needs, limiting factors and other biological and ecological data to determine conservation measures necessary for their continued ability to sustain themselves successfully. On the basis of such information and determinations, the secretary shall adopt rules and regulations pursuant to K.S.A. 32-963 which contain a list of the nongame species deemed by the secretary to be in need of conservation and shall develop conservation programs pursuant to K.S.A. 32-962 which

are designed to insure the continued ability of such nongame species to perpetuate themselves successfully. The secretary shall conduct ongoing investigations of nongame species.

(b) The secretary shall adopt such rules and regulations pursuant to K.S.A. 32-963 which establish limitations relating to taking, possessing, transporting, exporting, processing, selling, offering for sale or shipping as are deemed necessary by the secretary to conserve such nongame species.

History: L. 1975, ch. 221, S. 3; L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 90; July 1.

KAR 115-8-1 Hunting, trapping and target practice.

(a) Subject to provisions and restrictions as established by posted notice, the following activities shall be allowed on department lands and waters:

(1) hunting during open seasons for hunting on lands and waters designated for public hunting and other lands and waters as designated by the department;

(2) trapping during open seasons for trapping on lands and waters designated for public hunting and other lands and waters as designated by the department; and

(3) target practice in areas designated as open for target

practice.

(b) Department lands and waters shall not be open for commercial rabbit and hare trapping or for commercial harvest of amphibians and reptiles.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR FROGS AND TURTLES

KAR 28-1-25 Prohibition of the sale of turtles and other amphibious reptiles.

The sale of or offering as a promotional consideration amphibious reptiles, such as but not limited to turtles and alligators, shall be prohibited by any person or persons in the state of Kansas.

KAR 115-7-5 Bullfrogs and turtles; legal equipment, methods of take and license requirements.

- (a) Legal equipment and methods for taking bullfrogs:
- (1) hand;
 - (2) hand dip net;
 - (3) hook and fishing line;
 - (4) gig; and
 - (5) bow and arrow with barbed head and a line attached from arrow to bow.
- (b) Legal equipment and methods for taking common snapping turtles and soft shelled turtles:
- (1) hand;
 - (2) hook and fishing line;
 - (3) set line;
 - (4) hand dip net;
 - (5) seine;
 - (6) turtle trap; and
 - (7) gig.
- (c) Artificial light and boats may be used while taking bullfrogs.
- (d) A valid Kansas fishing license shall be required to take common snapping turtles and soft shelled turtles.

PERMIT REQUIRED TO BREED/SELL NATIVE HERPS

KAR 115-12-3 Game breeder permit requirement; other wildlife.

A game breeder permit shall be required to engage in the business of raising and selling the following wildlife:

- (a) species of reptiles or amphibians that are native to or indigenous to Kansas;
 - (b) mountain lion, *Felis concolor* Linnaeus;
 - (c) wolf, *Canis lupus* Say;
 - (d) black bear, *Ursus americanus* Pallas; and
 - (e) grizzly bear, *Ursus arctos horribilis* Ord.
- (Authorized by and implementing L. 1991, Chapter 106, section 1; effective Feb. 10, 1992.)

PROTECTED SPECIES

KAR 115-15-1. Threatened and endangered species; general provisions.

(a) The following species are endangered within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

- (3) Amphibians
Cave Salamander, *Eurycea lucifuga* Rafinesque
Graybelly Salamander, *Eurycea multiplicata griseogaster*

Grotto Salamander, *Typhlotriton spelaeus* Stejneger
(b) The following species are threatened within the boundaries of the state of Kansas.

- (3) Amphibians
Central Newt, *Notophthalmus viridescens louisianensis* (Wolterstorff)
Dark-sided Salamander, *Eurycea longicauda melanopleura* (Cope)
Eastern Narrowmouth Toad, *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Holbrook)
Green Frog, *Rana clamitans melanota* (Rafinesque)
Northern Spring Peeper, *Pseudacris crucifer crucifer* (Wied)
Strecker's Chorus Frog, *Pseudacris streckeri streckeri* Wright and Wright
Western Green Toad, *Bufo debilis insidiosus* Girard
(4) Reptiles
Broadhead Skink, *Eumeces laticeps* (Schneider)
Marcy's Checkered Garter Snake, *Thamnophis marcianus marcianus* (Baird and Girard)
Common Map Turtle, *Graptemys geographica* (Le Sueur)
New Mexico Blind Snake, *Leptotyphlops dulcis dissectus* (Cope)
Northern Redbelly Snake, *Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata* (Storer)
Texas Longnose Snake, *Rhinocheilus lecontei tessellatus* Garman
Texas Night Snake, *Hypsiglena torquata jani* (Duges)
Western Earth Snake, *Virginia valeriae elegans* (Kennicott)

KAR 115-15-2. Nongame species; general provisions.

(a) Nongame species in need of conservation in Kansas.

- (3) Amphibians
Red-spotted Toad, *Bufo punctatus* Baird and Girard
Northern Crawfish Frog, *Rana areolata circulosa* Rice and Davis
(4) Reptiles
Alligator Snapping Turtle, *Macrolemys temminckii* (Troost)
Rough Earth Snake, *Virginia striatula* (Linnaeus)
Western Hognose Snake, *Heterodon nasicus* Baird

and Girard

Timber Rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus* Linnaeus

Eastern Hognose Snake, *Heterodon platirhinos*
Latreille

Kansas Glossy Snake, *Arizona elegans elegans*
Kennicott

K.A.R. 115-20-2

Kan. Admin. Regs. 115-20-2

KSA 32-1010. Threatened species. Except as otherwise specifically provided in K.S.A. 32-961 or in a special permit issued under K.S.A. 32-961 or in any rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-961, the intentional taking of any threatened species indigenous to this state, which has been determined by the secretary to be a threatened species in this state and is included in a list of such threatened species adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960, shall constitute unlawful taking of a threatened species.

History: L. 1975, ch. 221, S. 8; L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 121; July 1.

KSA 32-1011. Endangered species. Except as otherwise specifically provided in K.S.A. 32-961 or in a special permit issued under K.S.A. 32-961 or in any rule and regulation adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-961, the intentional taking of any endangered species indigenous to this state, which has been determined by the secretary to be an endangered species in this state and is included in a list of such endangered species adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960, shall constitute unlawful taking of an endangered species.

History: L. 1975, ch. 221, S. 9; L. 1985, ch. 132, S. 7; L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 122; July 1.

KSA 32-1012. Application of prohibitions regarding nongame or endangered species.

(a) Nothing in the nongame and endangered species conservation act shall be construed to:

(1) Apply retroactively to any occurrence prior to July 1, 1975;

(2) prohibit importation into the state of wildlife which may be lawfully imported into the United States or lawfully taken and removed from another state; or

(3) prohibit entry into the state or possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale or shipment of any species of wildlife which is deemed to be threatened or endangered in this state but not in the state where originally taken, if the person engaging therein demonstrates by circumstantial evidence that such species of wildlife was lawfully taken and lawfully removed from such state.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not be construed

to permit the possession, transportation, exportation, processing, sale or offer for sale or shipment within this state of any species of wildlife determined to be a threatened species or endangered species pursuant to Pub. L. No. 93-205 (December 28, 1973), the endangered species act of 1973, and acts amendatory thereof except as permitted in K.S.A. 32-961.

History: L. 1975, ch. 221, S. 10; L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 123; July 1.

KSA 32-961. Same; special permits.

(a) Whenever any species is listed as a threatened species pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960, the secretary shall adopt such rules and regulations pursuant to K.S.A. 32-963 as the secretary deems necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species. By rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-963, the secretary may prohibit with respect to any threatened species included in a list adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960 any act which is prohibited under subsection (b) with respect to any endangered species included in a list adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960.

(b) Except as otherwise specifically provided by this section or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section, a special permit is required for any person subject to the jurisdiction of this state to:

(1) Export from this state any endangered species included in a list adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960;

(2) possess, process, sell, offer for sale, deliver, carry, transport or ship, by any means whatsoever, any such endangered species; or

(3) act in a manner contrary to any rule and regulation adopted by the secretary pursuant to authority provided by K.S.A. 32-957 through 32-963 and 32-1009 through 32-1012, which pertains to such endangered species or to any threatened species of wildlife included in a list adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960.

(c) Subsection (b) does not apply to any endangered species listed pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960 and any species of wildlife determined to be an endangered species pursuant to Pub. L. 93-205 (December 28, 1973), the endangered species act of 1973, and amendments thereto, entering the state from another state or from a point outside the territorial limits of the United States and being transported to a point within or beyond the state in accordance with the terms of any federal permit or permit issued under the laws or regulations of another state.

(d) The secretary may issue special permits to authorize, under such terms and conditions as the secretary prescribes, any act described in subsection (b) or any act which is otherwise prohibited by rules and regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (a), for scientific purposes or to enhance the propagation or survival of the affected species. Application for such permit shall be

made to the secretary or the secretary's designee and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed pursuant to K.S.A. 32-988. The secretary shall maintain a list of permit applications under this subsection. Where such applications have been approved and special permits have been issued, the secretary shall maintain a list of such permits, including therein the name and address of the permittee and the terms and conditions prescribed for each such permit. The secretary shall keep such lists current and shall file copies thereof, along with any additions or amendments, with the secretary of the interior of the federal government.

(e) Threatened or endangered species included in a list adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 32-960 may be captured or destroyed without a permit by any person in an emergency situation involving an immediate and demonstrable threat to human life.

History: L. 1975, ch. 221, S. 5; L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 92; July 1.

KSA 32-1033. Unlawful taking of endangered species. Unlawful taking of an endangered species, as defined in K.S.A. 32-1011, is a class A misdemeanor.

History: L. 1989, ch. 118, S. 129; July 1.

POSSESSION OF AMPHIBIANS AS BAIT

KAR 115-17-1. Commercial harvest of fish bait; legal species, harvest seasons, size restrictions, daily limits and possession limits.

(a) The following wildlife may be commercially harvested in Kansas for sale as fishing bait:

- (3) amphibians:
 - (A) Tiger Salamander
 - (B) Blanchard's Cricket Frog;
 - (C) Spotted Chorus Frog;
 - (D) Plains Leopard Frog;
 - (E) Plains Spadefoot;
 - (F) American Toad;
 - (G) Great Plains Toad; and
 - (H) Woodhouse's Toad;

(b) The season for commercial harvest of wild-life listed in subsection (a) shall be year round.

(c) There shall be no minimum or maximum size restrictions for wildlife listed in subsection(a).

(d) There shall be no maximum daily or possession limits for wildlife listed in subsection (a).

(e) Wildlife listed in K.A.R. 115-51-1 or > K.A.R. 115-15-2 shall not be harvested.

KAR 115-20-2. Certain wildlife; legal equipment, taking methods, possession, and license requirement.

(a) Subject to federal and state laws and rules and

regulations, wildlife listed in subsection (b) may be taken for personal use on a noncommercial basis.

(b) For purposes of this regulation, wildlife shall include the following, excluding any species listed in K.A.R. 115-15-1 or K.A.R. 115-15-2:

- (13) amphibians; and
- (14) reptiles.

(c) Wildlife listed in subsection (b) shall be taken with the following legal equipment or methods:

- (1) firearms, except fully automatic firearms;
- (2) bow and arrow;
- (3) pellet and BB gun;
- (4) crossbow;
- (5) falconry;
- (6) projectiles hand thrown or propelled by a slingshot;
- (7) trap;
- (8) deadfall;
- (9) snare or noose;
- (10) net or seine;
- (11) glue board;
- (12) hand;
- (13) dogs; or
- (14) poison, poisonous gas or smoke, provided the toxicant is registered and labeled for that use and that all permit requirements for use of the poison, poisonous gas or smoke have been met.

(d) The open season for the taking of wildlife listed in subsection (b) shall be year round.

(e) There shall be no maximum daily bag or possession limit for wildlife listed in subsection (b), except no more than five of any one species of amphibian or reptile may be possessed other than for use as fishing bait.

(f) Legally-taken wildlife listed in subsection (b) may be possessed without limit in time.

(g) A hunting license shall not be required to take invertebrates.

KAR 115-20-3 Exotic wildlife; possession, sale and requirements.

(a) Subject to federal or state law or rules and regulations, exotic wildlife species may be imported, possessed, sold, offered for sale or purchased, provided the exotic wildlife was legally captured, raised, exported, possessed, sold or purchased or any combination of these activities in its place of origin.

(b) Exotic wildlife may be possessed without limit in time and number.

(c) Exotic wildlife shall be confined or controlled at all times and shall not be released onto the lands or into the waters of this state.

(d) Exotic wildlife shall only include those wildlife species which are non- migratory and are not native or indigenous to Kansas, or do not presently exist in Kansas as an established wild population.

ARTICLES

AMPHIBIAN AND REPTILE INVENTORY OF THE KANSAS ARMY AMMUNITION PLANT, LABETTE COUNTY, KANSAS

J. DAREN RIEDLE

Arizona Game and Fish Department
Nongame Branch
2221 West Greenway Road
Phoenix, Arizona 85023

ALAN HYNEK

Department of Environmental Services
Conservation Division
Building 407
Pershing Drive
Fort Riley, Kansas 66442

Introduction

The Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KAAP) is a 6,249 ha area located 1.6 km south and 3.2 km east of Parsons, Labette County, Kansas (Figure 1). The habitat of KAAP is characterized by tall grass prairie with major invasions in some areas by Red Cedar and Osage Orange. A small stretch of oak-hickory riparian woodland is present along Labette Creek. Lentic habitats are represented by farm ponds, and shallow woodland wetlands bordering Labette Creek. Labette Creek, a tributary of the Neosho River, is the primary lotic environment present on the refuge. The stretch of stream running through KAAP is narrow, less than 20 meters wide, and pools are between 0.5 and 3.0 meters deep.

In April and May 1997, March and May 1998, May 2000, and May 2001, surveys were conducted to help construct a baseline inventory for KAAP. Understanding amphibian and reptile community composition in conjunction with other biotic components will aid in future management decisions on KAAP.

Methods

Several sampling methods were used to survey for amphibian and reptile species. Foot searches and rock turning were conducted throughout each of the representative habitats at KAAP. Primary habitats searched included riparian woodlands, stream banks, open rocky grasslands, and rocky successional stage areas with a grassland-osage orange - red cedar composition. Shallow Fishless pools were sampled for amphibian larvae with the use of a seine.

Nocturnal surveys for chorusing anurans were initiated near all the major aquatic habitats. Commercial hoop nets were used to sample Labette Creek and ponds for aquatic turtles. Also, incidental observations of amphibian and reptile species while traveling from site to site or while working on other projects are also included. Amphibian larvae were identified by using the keys in Ireland and Altig (1983), and other specimens were keyed using Collins (1993) and Johnson (1987).

Results

A total effort of 137 person-hours were spent sampling aquatic and terrestrial habitats, and 42 trap nights sampling for aquatic turtles. A total of 34 species of amphibians and reptiles were observed (Appendix A).

Amphibians

A single species of salamander was observed on KAAP. Smallmouth Salamander (*Ambystoma texanum*) larvae were collected in shallow fishless ponds and woodland wetlands. One adult was observed near a shallow pit near an old quarry.

Eight species of anurans were recorded on KAAP. The Northern Cricket Frog (*Acris crepitans*) was observed near all aquatic habitats. Western Chorus Frogs (*Pseudacris triseriata*) were observed calling in wooded wetlands. Gray Treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis-Hyla versicolor complex*) adults were not observed directly; however, they were heard calling in April 1997 along Labette Creek. Larvae were also collected in woodland wetlands along Labette Creek.

Bullfrogs (*Rana catesbeiana*), represented by larvae only, were observed in Labette Creek. Southern Leopard Frogs (*Rana sphenocephala*) and Plains Leopard Frogs (*R. blairi*) were observed calling and breeding in woodland wetlands and in nearby ponds in March 1998. Larvae for both species were collected in the same habitats in 1997, 1998, 2000 and 2001. Crawfish Frogs (*R. areolata*) were heard calling in March 1998 in ditches, but no adults were observed directly.

One individual of Great Plains Narrowmouth Toad (*Gastrophryne olivacea*) was observed in May 2000; it was found while turning rocks in a grassland habitat.

Reptiles

Ten species of turtles were observed during the survey. Eastern Box Turtles (*Terrapene carolina*) were associated with woodland riparian zones. Incidental observations were made of Ornate Box Turtles (*T. ornata*) crossing plant roads in prairie habitat. River Cooters (*Pseudemys concinna*) and Painted Turtles (*Chrysemys picta*) were caught in ponds. Mississippi Map Turtles (*Graptemys kohnii*), Ouachita Map Turtles (*G. ouachitensis*), Common Musk Turtles (*Sternotherus oderatus*), and Spiny Softshells (*Apalone spinifera*) were all recorded in Labette Creek. Common Snapping Turtles (*Chelydra serpentina*) and Sliders (*Trachemys scripta*) were captured in both lentic and lotic environments.

Three species of lizards were observed at KAAP. All three species, Great Plains Skinks (*Eumeces obsoletus*), Six-lined Racerunners (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*), and Western Slender Glass Lizards (*Ophisaurus attenuatus*) were observed in grassland habitats.

Snakes on KAAP were represented by thirteen species. Northern Water Snakes (*Nerodia sipedon*), Plainbelly Water Snakes (*N. erythrogaster*), Graham's Crayfish Snakes (*Regina grahamii*), and Western Ribbon Snakes (*Thamnophis proximus*) were all associated with aquatic habitats. The Western Worm Snake (*Carphophis vermis*) and the Rough Green Snake (*Opheodrys aestivus*) were associated with woodland environments. All other snake species (Appendix A) occurred in a wide variety of habitats.

Discussion

The herpetofaunal community on KAAP is representative of a Kansas prairie community. *Rana areolata*, *Gastrophryne olivacea*, *Eumeces obsoletus*, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*, *Coluber constrictor* and *Pituophis catenifer* are all predominantly grassland species. Other species such as *Ophisaurus attenuatus*, *Lampropeltis calligaster*, and *L. getula* occupy primarily open grassland habitats throughout central and western Kansas. Some species such as *Hyla chrysocelis*-*Hyla versicolor*,

Carphophis vermis, and *Elaphe obsoleta* are woodland dwellers, but do occupy riparian strips in the western portions of their ranges. True woodland species such as Five-lined Skinks (*Eumeces fasciatus*) and Ground Skinks (*Scincella lateralis*) were absent from this inventory.

Historically the majority of KAAP was tallgrass prairie habitat. After the last several decades, KAAP has suffered from overgrazing and a lack of seasonal burns. Red Cedar and Osage Orange trees have encroached into large portions of the area. Current management goals center on reducing the grazing intensity and implementing seasonal burns. The observations made during the course of this survey support these management decisions, as they relate to the area's herpetofauna.

Acknowledgements

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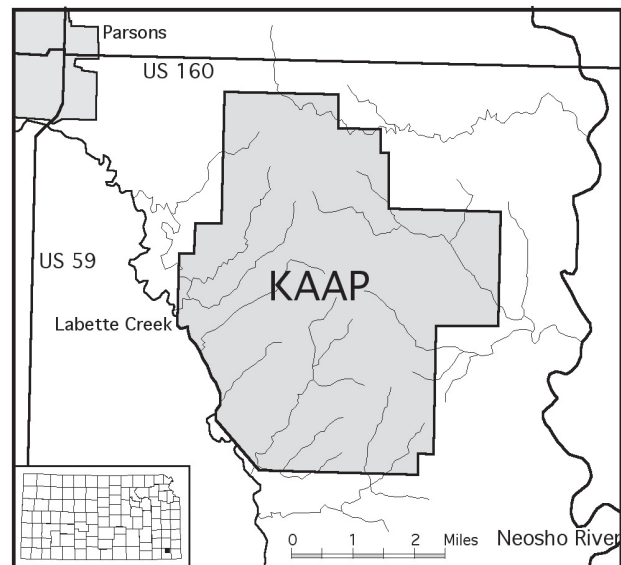


Figure 1. A map showing the location of the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant (KAAP) in Labette County, Kansas.

Appendix A. Amphibian and reptile species observed at the Kansas Army Ammunition Plant, Labette County, Kansas. Abbreviations are: G = grassland, GOC = grassland-osage-orange-cedar mix, LC = Labette Creek, P = pond, R = riparian woodland, WW = woodland wetland.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Habitat</i>
Smallmouth Salamander, <i>Ambystoma texanum</i>	GOC, P, WW
Northern Cricket Frog, <i>Acris crepitans</i>	LC, P
Gray Treefrog, <i>Hyla chrysocelis-Hyla versicolor</i>	LC, WW
Western Chorus Frog, <i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>	P, WW
Crawfish Frog, <i>Rana areolata</i>	G
Plains Leopard Frog, <i>Rana blairi</i>	P, WW
Bullfrog, <i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	LC
Great Plains Narrowmouth Toad, <i>Gastrophryne olivacea</i>	G
Common Snapping Turtle, <i>Chelydra serpentina</i>	LC, P
Common Musk Turtle, <i>Sternotherus odoratus</i>	LC
Painted Turtle, <i>Chrysemys picta</i>	P
Ouachita Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys ouachitensis</i>	LC
Mississippi Map Turtle, <i>Graptemys kohnii</i>	LC
River Cooter, <i>Pseudemys concinna</i>	P
Eastern Box Turtle, <i>Terrapene carolina</i>	R
Ornate Box Turtle, <i>Terrapene ornata</i>	G
Slider, <i>Trachemys scripta</i>	LC, P
Spiny Softshell, <i>Apalone spinifera</i>	LC, P
Great Plains Skink, <i>Eumeces obsoletus</i>	G, GOC
Six-Lined Racerunner, <i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>	G
Western Slender Glass Lizard, <i>Ophisaurus attenuatus</i>	G
Western Worm Snake, <i>Carphophis vermis</i>	R
Eastern Racer, <i>Coluber constrictor</i>	G, GOC, R
Rough Green Snake, <i>Opheodrys aestivus</i>	R
Eastern Rat Snake, <i>Elaphe obsoleta</i>	G, R
Prairie Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis calligaster</i>	G
Common Kingsnake, <i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	G
Northern Water Snake, <i>Nerodia sipedon</i>	LC
Plainbelly Water Snake, <i>Nerodia erythrogaster</i>	LC
Graham's Crayfish Snake, <i>Regina grahamii</i>	LC
Brown Snake, <i>Storeria dekayi</i>	NA
Common Garter Snake, <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>	G
Western Ribbon Snake, <i>Thamnophis proximus</i>	G, GOC, LC
Gopher Snake, <i>Pituophis catenifer</i>	G

The Kansas Herpetological Society

The *Kansas Herpetological Society* is a non-profit organization established in 1974 and designed to encourage education and dissemination of scientific information through the facilities of the Society; to encourage conservation of wildlife in general and of amphibians, turtles and reptiles in Kansas in particular; and to achieve closer cooperation and understanding between herpetologists, so that they may work together in common cause.

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The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*, issued quarterly, publishes peer-reviewed manuscripts and notes dealing with the biology of amphibians, turtles and reptiles. Manuscripts should be submitted to the Editor no later than the 10th of the month prior to the month of issuance. All manuscripts become the sole possession of the Society, and will not be returned unless arrangements are made with the Editor. Pen and ink illustrations and photographs are also welcomed. Illustrations and photographs will be returned to the author only upon request. The *Journal of Kansas Herpetology* uses the common names standardized nationwide by Collins & Taggart (2002).

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The Gloyd-Taylor Scholarship is presented annually by the Kansas Herpetological Society to an outstanding herpetology student. Nominations for this award are open to any KHS member enrolled in an accredited educational institution in Kansas or any KHS member enrolled in any accredited educational institution outside of Kansas. The scholarship is \$100.00 and is awarded on the basis of potential for contributing to the science of herpetology. Students from grade school through university are eligible.

Nominations should include typewritten details of the nominee's qualifications, plus name and address of the nominee and nominator. Self-nomination is encouraged. If self-nominated, a letter of reference from an academician is required.

Nominations should include, but are not limited to, academic record, herpetological activities, and future plans in herpetology. Academic record should address schools attended and an indication of academic performance in each (e.g., grade point average, teacher evaluations, courses completed). Herpetological activities should include a brief narrative that details experiences and activities that demonstrate a long-term interest in herpetology, and documents accomplishments in herpetological study. Future plans in herpetology should include a statement, not to exceed one-page, written by the student about his/her future interests and plans.

Applicants may include an optional appendix with photographs, awards, newspaper articles, reports written by the student, or other documents relevant to herpetological activities.

Nominations should be sent to the KHS Awards Committee Chair, and must be postmarked by 15 September. The scholarship winner will be announced at the annual meeting in November. New applications will be accepted after 1 January of the following year.

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KHS members only are eligible to apply for The Alan H. Kamb Grant for Research on Kansas Snakes. The recipient of the grant (minimally \$100.00) will be selected by the KHS Awards Committee. If no qualified proposals are submitted, no award will be made for that year.

The KHS Awards Committee will entertain proposals for research on Kansas snakes. The proposal must be limited to ten typed pages, and should include, but not be limited to the following: title, name of researcher, contact information, abstract, introduction and justification, objectives or hypotheses, materials and methods, significance of research and possible results, literature cited, timetable, and proposed budget. The research must be conducted on one or more native Kansas snake species. Additionally, a majority of the field work or observations must be proposed to occur in Kansas, or the data must be proposed to be collected, at least in part, on Kansas specimens.

Proposals should be sent to the KHS Awards Committee Chair, and must be postmarked by 15 September. The grant recipient will be announced at the annual meeting in November. New applications will be accepted after 1 January of the following year.

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Conditions and Stipulations: The Award shall be known, presented, and portrayed as the *Suzanne L. & Joseph T. Collins Award for Excellence in Kansas Herpetology* and may not be changed for any reason, nor added to or merged with any other award, prize, or gift. The Award is established in recognition of the scientific and photographic achievements of Suzanne L. Collins and Joseph T. Collins, whose life-long study and conservation of the native amphibians, turtles, and reptiles of Kansas is amply demonstrated in their extensive and excellent writings and photography, both academic and popular, about these animals.

The Collins Award shall be presented no more than once each year. The Award may not be divided, but must be presented in full to a single individual. The Award consists of a trust-in-perpetuity, owned and invested by the *The Center for North American Herpetology*, and part of the interest from the trust is annually forwarded to the *Kansas Herpetological Society*, should they choose to make an award in that year.

Recipients of *The Collins Award* are chosen by the *Kansas Herpetological Society Awards Committee*.

In even-numbered years, the Award is bestowed upon an individual who, in the *preceding* two calendar years, had published a paper of academic excellence on the systematics, ecology, or conservation of a native species of Kansas amphibian, turtle, and/or reptile in the *Journal of Kansas Herpetology*, *Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science*, *Herpetological Review*, or the *Journal of Herpetology*, and/or presented a lecture of excellence on the systematics, ecology, or conservation of a native species of Kansas amphibian, turtle, and/or reptile at the KHS Annual Meeting. To qualify for the Award, a portion of the field work or observations must have occurred in Kansas, or the systematic data must have been based in part on Kansas specimens. *In odd-numbered years*, the Award is bestowed upon an individual who was chosen the best in a juried competition featuring the art of photography in portraying amphibians, turtles, and/or reptiles, said competition to take place under the auspices and on the occasion of the annual meeting of the *Kansas Herpetological Society*. To qualify for the Award, the art work must portray a species native to Kansas.

The Collins Award is minimally \$1000.00, and is neither a grant nor a scholarship. No nominations or applications can be made for it.

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