

Based on D. E. Hahn's map (1979, Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 231.1-231.2) this is the westernmost locality for this subspecies and lies in or very close to the contact zone with *L. d. dissectus*.

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TROPIDOCOLONIA LINEATUM (Lined Snake). USA: ILLINOIS: Morgan Co: within Jacksonville city limits, 29 August 1983. Mary Lou Scott. Verified by L. D. Moehn. Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville (SIUE 2643). Collected from a spider web. First record for Morgan County (Smith, 1961. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. III. Natur. Hist. Surv. Bull. 28, 1-298).

Submitted by **LOREN D. MOEHN**, Biology Department, Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois 62650, U.S.A.

TYPHLINA BRAMINA. MARSHALL ISLANDS: ENIWETOK ATOLL: Parry (=Percy?) Island. June 1954. Charles Okino and Alfred Souza. Verified by A. Loveridge. Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ 53782). First known specimen from Marshall Islands (Hahn, 1980. Das Tierreich 101: Anomalepididae, Leptotyphlopidae, Typhlopidae.)

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NEW HERPETOLOGICAL RECORDS FROM ARIZONA NORTH OF THE GRAND CANYON

During the last 4 years, personnel of the Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management, Arizona Strip district, and the Arizona Game and Fish Department have collected the following species in the northwestern corner of Arizona. Specimens are deposited in the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM); identifications were verified by Robert L. Bezy.

HYLA REGILLA (Pacific Treefrog). USA: ARIZONA: Mohave Co: Middle Spring, 9 km SE Virgin Peak; T36N, R16W, SE Sec. 7, 1295 m. 25 May 1983. M. Serena. LACM 136195-99. Extends range approximately 28 km E (A. P. Blair, 1955, Amer. Mus. Novit. 1722:17-38: "*Hyla regilla* . . . found calling in chorus with *B. woodhousei* in the lower Virgin drainage.").

PHRYNOSOMA DOUGLASSII HERNANDESI (Mountain Short-horned Lizard). USA: ARIZONA: Mohave Co: 5 km SE Snap Point. T32N, R14W, NW Sec. 26, 1900 m. 4 June 1983. D. Roderick. LACM 136194. Extends range 95 km S (Stebbins, R. C. 1966. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS REGALIS (Regal Ringneck Snake). USA: ARIZONA: Mohave

Co: Figure 4 Canyon, Virgin Mts., 1330 m. 26 April 1983. D. Smith. LACM 136192. Extends range 30 km SW (Stebbins, 1966, op. cit.).

THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS VAGRANS (Wandering Garter Snake). USA: ARIZONA: Mohave Co: 0.4 km NW Overnight Pond; T34N, R12W, NW Sec. 18, 1820 m. 16 June 1983. T. R. Soderquist. LACM 136190. Extends range 140 km W of North Rim, Arizona (Fowlie, J. A. 1965. The Snakes of Arizona. Azul Quinta Press, Fallbrook, CA). One additional specimen collected in Mohave Co. at Crosby Tank, 10 km NW of Mt. Trumbull; T35N, R9W, NW Sec. 27, 1820 m. 21 August 1980. N. R. Middlebrook. LACM 136191.

CROTALUS MOLOSSUS MOLOSSUS (Black-tail Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: Mohave Co: Trail Canyon at Parashant Canyon; T33N, R10W, NE Sec. 11, 1210 m. 19 May 1979. J. Morgart and W. Stager. LACM 136193. Extends range 67 km NW (across Colorado River) from Havasu (Havasupai) Canyon, Coconino Co. (Fowlie, 1965, op. cit.). According to the late John Riffy, National Park Service Ranger, *C.m. molossus* is commonly seen in Tuweep Valley, 21 km E of Parashant Canyon (pers. comm. to NRM).

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BOOK REVIEWS

Mississippi Herpetology, by Ren Lohoefer and Ronald Altig. 1983. Mississippi State University Research Center Bulletin 1. 66 pp. \$5.00.

An informative and inexpensive book on the amphibians and reptiles native to the state of Mississippi. The page size is 8½ x 11 inches. Three state maps in the foreword section of the book provide the following: county outline and county name (numbered with separate list of names), and locations of physiographic provinces; the name and location of major river systems (watersheds) plus the Gulf of Mexico; and the forest types of Mississippi. There are also eight small outline maps of Mississippi showing "approximate boundaries of eight herpetofauna groupings in Mississippi."

Major page space is devoted to keys to species and subspecies (9 pages) and an extensive bibliography which is presented in two forms: Guide to Literature Cited (4 pages) and Bibliography (11 pages). The guide to literature cited is a listing of references by species which are in alphabetical order. I personally have not seen this reference listing used in a regional herpetological publication. A valuable section entitled "Notes" contains helpful information on how the authors resolved problems of taxonomy and species distribution while updating the checklist. The

checklist of species and subspecies is not in phylogenetic order. It begins with toads and frogs (Anura) and ends with turtles and tortoises (Testudinata). The common and scientific names are the same used by Collins, et al., 1982, *Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles* (SSAR). The authors' names for species and subspecies were omitted from the checklist.

The dichotomous keys are generally easily read, are well constructed and should be useful in college herpetology classes. I found the arrangements of keys confusing. The keys are not in phylogenetic order. The first key covers crocodilians, followed by adult toads and frogs, then larval salamanders, then toad and frog tadpoles, then adult salamanders, etc. It would seem both logical and helpful to have placed the keys in phylogenetic order, including the placement of amphibian larvae keys before the adult (metamorphosed) sections.

The last table in the book lists the rare, threatened and endangered amphibians and reptiles of Mississippi. This is an important list and should be useful in herpetology classes as well as wildlife conservation agencies and organizations.

The last section is labeled "Appendix" but could also be titled "Illustrated Glossary." A total of 57 terms are defined and many are illustrated with outline drawings of amphibians and reptiles.

Apart from the cover drawing of a yellow-blotched sawback (*Graptemys flavimaculata*) by the senior author and the line drawings in the Appendix, there are no other illustrations or photographs. Black and white photographs of the various physiographic provinces or the state's rare and endangered species of amphibians and reptiles would have added substantially to the book.

This is a much needed reference and one that should be useful in college biology and herpetology classes within the state of Mississippi.

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The Book of Indian Reptiles, by J. C. Daniel. Bombay Natural History Society (Hornbill House, Shahid Bhagat Singh Road, BOMBAY 400023, INDIA) 141 pp. 1983. \$7.50 plus \$3.00 mailing fee.

This is the latest contribution to a growing Indian natural history series sponsored by the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS). The author, Dr. J. C. Daniel, is the current curator of the society and one of India's best known naturalists.

General information on reptiles is provided in a short introduction and for each order at the beginning of each major section — Crocodiles, Turtles and Tortoises, Lizards and Snakes. The majority of the text is concerned with the natural history of the common species inhabiting the Indian subcontinent. Brief accounts are also provided for some of the rare and seldom seen forms. Subjects covered in the major accounts include local names,