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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review 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 to biologists in that they allow 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, COMMON NAME (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother 2000. Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding, SSAR Herpetol. Circl. 29:1–82; for Mexico as it appears in Liner 1994, Scientific and Common Names for the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico in English and Spanish. Herpetol. Circl. 23:1–113), LOCALITY (use standard zonation and give precise locality data), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (cannot be verified by an author—curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standard collection designations as they appear in Leviton et al. 1985, Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology. Copeia 1985[3]:802-832) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full—spell out state names—no abbreviations).

Some further comments. This geographic distribution section does not publish “observation” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality color slide or photograph must 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 and photographs 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. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986; available from the SSAR Publications Secretary) to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record. The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the standard format only to one of the Section Co-editors: Alan M. Richmond (USA & Canadian records only); Jerry D. Johnson (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean islands); Hidetoshi Otu (all Old World records); or Gustavo J. Scrochi (South American records). Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. Electronic submission of manuscripts is required (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [.rtf] files, as e-mail attachments. Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors).


CAUDATA


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AMBYSTOMA MACRODACTYLUM (Long-Toed Salamander). USA: CALIFORNIA: TAHAMA Co: Lassen National Forest, Cascade Range, Carter Meadow (40°1324.78”N, 121°24′43.76”W) 1860 m elev. 5 August 2002. Chris R. Feldman and Daniel G. Mulcahy. CAS 225059–60. Verified by Jens Vindum, New county record (Vindum and Koo 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Lassen National Forest; Results of 02-CS011050650–029, the 2002 California Academy of Sciences Survey). The closest known localities are: 18.5 km S (Coon Hollow, Butte Colorado; MVZ 60909), 12.6 km E (6.4 km SW of Chester, Plumas Co.; MVZ 50204), and 18.3 km N (Bunchgrass Creek, Plumas Co.; CAS 225057). We found the two adult salamanders inside decaying logs in a closed canopy portion of the meadow. In northeastern California, A. macrodactylum occurs in mid-elevation meadows, ponds, and lakes. Such habitat is common in the northern Sierra Nevada and southern Cascade Mountains, and A. macrodactylum is likely contiguous throughout this region.

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