1984. Oecologia (Berl.) 61:293–301. All the neonates sloughed immediately after birth. Hall (op. cit.) found well preserved spermatozoa in males captured as early as 9 April and as late as 1 October, while Kofron (1979, op. cit.) reported females ovulated from late April through the third week of June. Assuming a 3-month period of gestation (Betz 1963, Colepa 1963:692–697), ovulation of this R. grahami probably occurred in early June.

During the past seven years, we have captured, measured, weighed, sexed, and released five R. grahami within the Elm Creek watershed: three snakes at this site; one 27.4 stream km upstream on Mud Creek, an intermittent tributary; and one on the northeastern shore of Lake Winters, in Runnels County. Tinkle and Knopf (1964). Herpetologica 20:42–47) collected a single R. grahami (Texas Tech 2908) at Ballinger, Texas and noted this report as evidence for a breeding population of this species well into western Texas. The rarity of this species in west and west-central Texas is probably attributed to this being the western periphery of its range, xeric conditions, and possibly food resource limitations. On 6 September 1993, the adult R. grahami and her litter were photographed and released at the original capture site.

We thank the Colorado River Municipal Water District for funding and facilities. Collections were made under the authority of the Texas Parks & Wildlife Department Scientific Permit No. SPR-790-208 to CRMWD. James R. Dixon reviewed an earlier version of this manuscript.

Submitted by OKLA W. THORNTON, JR., and JERRY R. SMITH, Colorado River Municipal Water District, HCR 82, Box 4B, Leaday, Texas 76851, USA.

SEMINATRIX PYGAEA (Black Swamp Snake) SIZE. The record total length (SVL + tail length) for Seminatrix pygaea given in Conant and Collins (1961, Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 450 pp.) is 47.0 cm based on a specimen described by Palmer and Paul (1963, Herpetologica 19:219–221). Their specimen was a female with an incomplete tail, having only 18 subcaudals. The record size given for S. pygaea in Ernst and Barbour (1989, Snakes of Eastern North America. George Mason University Press, Fairfax, Virginia) was erroneously printed as 65.4 cm total length, but should have read 46.5 cm (Carl Ernst, pers. comm.).

Here we report a gravid female S. pygaea (SREL specimen #3422) with a total length of 55.5 cm (48.5 cm SVL + 9.0 cm tail; mass = 68.8 g), exceeding the previous record by 8.5 cm. The female’s length through subcaudal 18 was 51.2 cm.

This female and another gravid female S. pygaea (SREL specimen #3423) with a total length of 44.4 cm (37.0 cm SVL + 7.4 cm tail; mass = 43.0 g) were regurgitated simultaneously by a Lampropeltis getula (common kingsnake; 91.6 cm SVL, 12.7 cm tail) captured on 2 May 1994 at Ellenton Bay on the Savannah River Site near Aiken, South Carolina. The kingsnake was released at the capture site.

We thank Roger Conant for providing the source of the original record and Mark Mills for preserving the Seminatrix specimens. J. Whitfield Gibbons and Vincent J. Burke made helpful comments on the manuscript. Research support and manuscript preparation were provided by contract DE-AC09-76SR00819 between the University of Georgia and United States Department of Energy.

Submitted by CHARLES A. KEAN and TRACEY D. TUBERVILLE, Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, Drawer E, Aiken, South Carolina 29802, USA.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to Geographic Distribution appear in volume 26, number 1.

CAUDATA


Submitted by JOHN G. PALIS, Rural Route 1, Box 258, Tell City, Indiana 47586, USA.

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). MASSACHUSETTS: Dukes Co: Martha’s Vineyard, Edgartown. 19 November 1994. Arnold Brown and Vernon Laux. Verified by Jose Rosado. MCZ A-116268. Found runover in a parking lot. Despite a plethora of exciting stories and putative sight records, I had to “…await an actual specimen” from this island for two decades (Lazell 1976, This Broken Archipelago: Cape Cod and the Islands, Amphibians and Reptiles. New York Times Book Co., p. 56). The location, ca. 300 m south of the only probable breeding pond in the vicinity, and the size—49 mm SVL—hint at a record late, very large, dispersing metamorph. I am indebted to Ian Keith for salvaging the specimen.

Submitted by JAMES LAZELL, The Conservation Agency, 6 Swinburne Street, Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835, USA.


Submitted by BRIAN T. MILLER, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.