Check List of the
Amphibians and Reptiles
of Canada and Alaska
Check List of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Canada and Alaska

A revision of Contribution No. 41
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Check List of the
Amphibians and Reptiles
of Canada and Alaska
Introduction to Second Edition

Since the publication in 1955 of our Check-list of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Canada and Alaska, Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology Contribution No. 41, a number of errors and omissions have come to light. Many of these were kindly called to our attention by recipients of the check-list; others soon became apparent to the authors in the course of using it.

Unfortunate circumstances arising in 1955 prevented the careful final rechecking so necessary in such a work. This was particularly regrettable in view of the fact that during the preparation of the manuscript repeated and often long-protracted interruptions predisposed to errors, when, after periods of often many weeks out of contact with the work, attempts were made to pick up the loose ends and continue.

That paper is now out of print, for which the authors are thankful, since it affords them the opportunity to correct these errors and omissions in a revised edition. The introduction to the first edition stands as originally written, except for some minor corrections and revisions which have been made in the text.

We wish particularly to call attention to the explanation of our system of mapping, as set out in the introduction to the first edition (p. 6 of the present paper). It appears from some letters we have received, and some references to the check-list that have appeared in print, that some users of the list omitted to read this explanation, and therefore wondered why various published records were not cited, or assumed that records were lacking because not listed or mapped. Had we included all records of which we had knowledge, the list would have run into many hundreds of pages, without conveying any more information pertinent to its purpose. However, in the present edition, we are including additional records, some of which were known to us in 1955, and some which have been obtained since. Nevertheless, in most cases we are not citing all locality records known to us, but are still following the procedure adopted in the 1955 edition.

The present edition will be freer of errors and omissions than was the former, but we do not expect it to be absolutely free of them. Users of the check-list discovering errors or omissions, or faults of other kinds, will confer a favour on the authors by communicating with them.
In the preparation of the second edition of this check-list the authors received valuable help from professional colleagues, friends and correspondents. Dr. F. A. Urquhart, *Head of the Life Sciences Division, Royal Ontario Museum*, heartily encouraged our efforts and made publication possible. Dr. J. Sherman Bleakney, *Acadia University*, and Dr. G. Clifford Carl, *Director, British Columbia Provincial Museum*, read the manuscript, contributed additional records, and corrected a number of errors. Mr. Francis Cook, *Acadia University*, kindly permitted the use of some of his unpublished records. Dr. W. H. Beck, *University of Saskatchewan Museum*, Dr. R. W. Nero, *Assistant Director, Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History*, and Mr. R. W. Sutton, *Director, The Manitoba Museum*, contributed many records for the Prairie Provinces. Mr. Roger Conant, *Curator of Reptiles, Philadelphia Zoological Garden*, was generous and painstaking in consultation by correspondence.


Our present Life Sciences Division Librarian, Miss Elizabeth McCormick, was generous with her time and knowledge in various capacities in which a trained science librarian is equipped to help.

To all of the above named kind people we extend our grateful thanks.

E. B. S. LOGIER
G. C. TONER
Introduction to First Edition*

The need for a check-list of the amphibians and reptiles occurring north of the Canada-United States border has been apparent for a long time. In the United States the ranges of these animals have in most cases been well worked out and defined. In Canada there have been few students of herpetology and these, for the most part, have been able to devote only a small portion of their time to the subject. However, a large amount of distributional data has accumulated, much from scattered published sources, but most from the collections and records in the Royal Ontario Museum.

Most of our amphibian and reptilian fauna is in the nature of "overflow" or northward extension of forms occurring in the United States, but the northern extremities of their ranges are often ill-defined in United States publications and cited merely as "Canada" or "southern Canada," while some forms ranging into Canada are not so listed.

The fact that the amphibians and reptiles of Canada are not generally considered to be of great economic, or (aside from the bullfrog) of any commercial, importance has, no doubt, much bearing on the case. The ability of a people to appraise scientific values apart from economic or commercial applications is one index of its cultural level, so the situation that exists with regard to herpetology in Canada does not flatter us. For most of our knowledge of the lives and habits of our own fauna we are indebted to our neighbours to the south, so that if such knowledge is incomplete or inaccurate in so far as it pertains to conditions in Canada, we have only ourselves to reproach.

The present work was started after the outbreak of World War II, and at a time when obstacles might be expected. They did arise, and not all of a nature foreseen, thus publication was delayed. This, however, was a blessing in disguise, since considerably more data have become available in the time interval, and the authors have been able to give more mature consideration to both their selection and the form of presentation. In spite of the obvious gaps in such distributional data, it seems desirable to put on record the information available now, rather than wait indefinitely for the perfection "at the end of the rainbow." It will be many years before the necessary faunal work will

*Some corrections have been made in the text.
have been done in much of the vast area covered by this check-list, and will certainly not be within the lifetime of the present authors. The range limits, especially the northern ones, indicated in this list are in many cases provisional, but are as close to the truth as we can come at present.

The problem of assessing records not supported by specimens collected (or at least seen by a competent authority) is always a knotty one for zoologists. Manifestly, it is not always possible to collect a specimen for every noted occurrence, nor would it always be desirable even if possible, and the testimony of travellers who are not zoologists must occasionally be accepted. The line here between true and false may at times be uncertain and require careful judgment to trace. In our experience with the classes of animals under consideration, in spite of the fact that our fauna is small, we have found that identifications by untrained persons are often inaccurate. Since such identifications, without the specimens, cannot be rechecked, some may always bear a question mark. Their value then is in the nature of an "alert" to watch for corroborative information. We have, accordingly, screened all reports coming to us in terms of the known competence of the observer, the probability or improbability of such a record at the particular locality, and the possibility of confusion with an allied or similar form that might be expected, or was known, to occur there. Those which in our opinion are invested with doubt have been discarded, or if included, qualified by a footnote.

Certain alleged races which are more or less in taxonomic confusion have not been referred to subspecies, but simply to the parent species. For example, in the leopard frogs, satisfactory characters to distinguish between *Rana pipiens pipiens* Schreber and *Rana pipiens brachycephala* Cope are not known to the authors, the characters that have been published upon as diagnostic breaking down when applied to Canadian material. A similar situation pertains to the wood frogs *Rana sylvatica sylvatica* LeConte and *Rana sylvatica cantabrigensis* Baird. Even if arbitrary selections of such variable characters as leg length were used, it would still be impossible to assign geographical ranges to the alleged forms on the basis of such characters.*

In the reptiles, certain of the western garter snakes appear to be in a state of taxonomic fluidity. Perusal of the literature dealing with this group that has appeared within the last fifteen to twenty years reveals divergence of opinion among competent students as to both characters and ranges that should be assigned to various forms, and as to what forms (and even species) should be considered valid. The authors confess themselves incompetent to judge between such differences of opinion, and so can only refer the forms in question to the parent species. In view of the present state of the literature and the very inadequate field work that has been done in Western Canada, it would, we believe, be futile and misleading to attempt to assign racial names to any records of the species *Thamnophis sirtalis* from points west of the 120th meridian, which marks the Alberta-British Columbia border northward to 60° Latitude.

*Martof and Humphries, 1959, recognize five geographic types of this frog, but do not favour the use of subspecific names.
Some of the younger men in this field may, we hope, before their work is finished, leave some of these confused groups in a clearer and more orderly condition. In this connection it must be remembered that any species of living animal is not a static thing, but an expression of an active evolutionary force, i.e., something changing, perhaps in process of becoming something else, and not a once-and-for-all completed product (unless or until it becomes extinct). For this reason, a definition of a species is a convenience of zoologists, relative to a point in time, and must always be imperfect. If this is true of species it is much more immediately true of subspecies or races, therefore, since a perfect definition cannot be given of a thing in process of change, it seems futile to expect the subspecies problem ever to be finally settled to the agreement of all students of these, or any other, variable animals.

The question arises, indeed, as to whether much of the race-naming so in vogue today is justified by a cool appraisal of the facts. It might, in fact, be suggested that the perennial multiplication of named races erected upon trifling and inconstant characters is a major incubus of zoological literature of the current century, superfatting it with a senseless profusion of synonyms to frustrate and perplex serious minded zoologists, and creating unnecessary, time-consuming labour for bibliographers and librarians. We might go even further and suggest that if some enterprising young systematists in a number of these hair-split groups would devote their lives' effort to unsplitting them again (except where sound biological study showed that they should be split) they would confer a benefit of the first magnitude on zoologists and librarians of the future. True, the synonyms already in the literature would remain as a dragging curse for all time, but their riotous, epidemic increase could be sharply tapered off by common sense systematic sanitation.

We are not here minimizing the importance of variations and races, nor of their role in speciation and evolution. Any variations or mutations may prove in time to be of evolutionary significance, or may not, and this applies equally to those so slight, or of such a nature, as to be nearly or completely useless as taxonomic characters. To note differences and resemblances where they may be observed by any means whatever is a legitimate function of the study of zoology, but to attach trinomials or quadrinomials to any vagary of variation that appears in a population is something else again.

It is, we believe, generally conceded by zoologists that two races of the same species will not be found occupying the same ecological niche in the same geographical area. To determine the ecological niche may not be a simple matter, but the application of race names might often better await such information. If the supposed races widely overlap in geographical territory it would seem that this information is fundamental. It will never be obtained by counting scales or spots, applying some preferred mathematical formula and plotting the result in a graph to show the mean, the mode, the standard deviation and probable error; yet much of the current race-splitting seems to derive from no deeper study. We freely concede that the latter form of study is useful and necessary for a knowledge of certain quantitative elements in populations, but the core of the problem, viz., the nature of the biological factors that underlie the variations, and the meaning of the variations in terms of those
factors and in the lives of the animals, remains untouched. In the same train of
thought, we should remark with considerable emphasis that the application of
racial names to geographic gradients of variation is a highly dubious proce-
dure, but the variations and any factors relating to them are worthy of careful
study.

We are, according to currently accepted classification, using trinomials
(if in use) in cases where the subspecific status is not in question. We have
followed the arrangement and nomenclature used in the sixth edition of the
check list of North American amphibians and reptiles (Schmidt, 1953),
except in the case of Bufo americanus, but have omitted the usual references
to the original descriptions, type localities, and synonymy, which are already
covered in that and other works. The purpose of the present list is purely that
of indicating ranges in Canada and Alaska, so that only the ranges, or por-
tions of ranges, north of the Canada-United States border are dealt with here.
The portions of ranges that extend south of that line are treated and mapped
in various United States publications.

For each form listed there is a map (except in cases of single-locality
records) indicating its range within the territory under consideration. Each
locality named in the text is marked by a spot on the map pertaining to the
form in question; localities close together may be included under a single spot.
An open circle, unless otherwise stated, indicates reported occurrence in an
area, but without a precise locality. We have not followed the usual procedure
of shading the areas of the ranges: this is because sufficient collecting has not
been done and it is often impossible to say whether many of the spots on the
maps indicate the range limits of the animals or the collecting stations. Also,
in view of the long distances that separate many of these collecting stations,
any decision as to precisely how they should be joined by an enclosing line
(the edge of the shading) would be arbitrary and speculative.

When the records of a species are few or sporadic, every locality of record
is named and mapped. When a species is common within a circumscribed
area, or its range extensive, usually only the peripheral localities that mark
the apparent limits of its range are named and mapped, and not always
all of these, but only those so located as to appear significant in con-
veying information about the probable extent and contour of its range. The
citation of all records from the areas concerned was once contemplated, a
procedure for which there is precedent, but after due consideration, and
regarding the opinions of some other zoologists, this idea was abandoned.

An authority for each locality record is given. If a record is from the
literature, the reference is given by author, date, and page following the place
name, and may be found in full in the bibliography at the end of the book. If
there is known to the authors a specimen in a museum, the museum is cited by
initials following the place name. If a specimen was seen by one or both
authors, or reported by personal communication, etc., such facts are indicated
by initials and names following the place name (see list of abbreviations
below). Usually, however, a single authority reference is cited for each
record, and a museum reference if known, whether it is based upon one or
many specimens, and no attempt was made to cite all literature references
supporting any locality record, or all museums where such specimens may be housed. Once a record is positively established, further citations of authority in support of it would be beside the purpose of this work, which is not an inventory of records, but an outline of distribution.

List of abbreviations for museums, collections, and authorities (other than literature references) for locality records.

APM  Algonquin Park Museum, Algonquin Park, Ontario.
BMNH British Museum (Natural History), London, England.
CU  Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
MM  Manitoba Museum, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
MCZ  Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
OSCMNH Oregon State College Museum of Natural History, Corvallis, Oregon.
PMBC  Provincial Museum of British Columbia, Victoria, British Columbia.
QPM  Quetico Park Museum, Quetico Park, Ontario.
ROM  Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario.
UA  University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.
UMMZ  University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
SMNH  Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina.
USM  University of Saskatchewan Museum, Saskatoon.
PC  Personal communication (name of communicator following in parentheses).
SC  Specimen (or specimens) collected by member of ROM staff, but not now in its collection.
SR  Specimen (or specimens) received by ROM, but not now in its collection.
SS  Specimen (or specimens) seen by one or both of the authors.
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E. B. S. LOGIER,

April 18, 1955.
Map 1. *Necturus maculosus maculosus*

Map 2. *Dicamptodon ensatus*

Map 3. *Ambystoma gracile gracile*
Class Amphibia

Order Caudata

FAMILY PROTEIDAE

Necturus maculosus maculosus Rafinesque

MUDPUPPY

Range in Canada: From southeastern Manitoba eastward to about Quebec City; tributaries of the Upper and Lower Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Map 1.


FAMILY AMBYSTOMIDAE

Dicamptodon ensatus Eschscholtz

PACIFIC GIANT SALAMANDER


Ambystoma gracile gracile Baird

BROWN SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Vancouver Island and adjacent mainland of British Columbia. Map 3.

Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. MAINLAND. New Westminster Dist., Alta Lake (Carl and Cowan, 1945, p. 43). Chilliwack
Ambystoma gracile decorticatum Cope
BRITISH COLUMBIA SALAMANDER

Range in Canada and Alaska: Coastal British Columbia from Range 2 northward to southern Alaska. Map 4.


Ambystoma jeffersonianum Green JEFFERSON SALAMANDER
Ambystoma laterale Hallowell BLUE-SPOTTED SALAMANDER

These two species have been confused for so long that it is impossible at present to separate the locality records pertaining to each. Their ranges widely overlap.

A. laterale, described in 1858, was treated by Cope (1889, p. 92) as a subspecies of A. jeffersonianum. It passed into the synonymy of the latter, where it remained until the publication of Minton’s paper (1954, pp. 173-179).

The two are treated and mapped together below.

Range in Canada: From eastern Manitoba to Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and extreme eastern Quebec; northward in Ontario to 53° Latitude in the west, to James Bay in the east; to Goose Bay in Labrador. Map 5.

Map 4. *Ambystoma gracile decorticatum*

Map 5. *Ambystoma jeffersonianum*
*Ambystoma laterale*

Ambystoma macrodactylum Baird
LONG-TOED SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: British Columbia northward at least to Stikine River; from Vancouver Island eastward to Jasper and Banff in Alberta. Map 6.


Ambystoma maculatum Shaw
SPOTTED SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: From Rainy River District, Ontario eastward through Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia to Cape Breton Island; northward in Ontario to about 50° Latitude, and in Quebec to Gaspe. Map 7.

Map 6. *Ambystoma macrodactylum*

Map 7. *Ambystoma maculatum*
Ambystoma tigrinum tigrinum Green
EASTERN TIGER SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Extreme southwestern Ontario.

Canadian locality records: ONTARIO. Essex Co., Point Pelee (PC: C. L. Patch); (NMC).

Ambystoma tigrinum diaboli Dunn
GRAY TIGER SALAMANDER


Ambystoma tigrinum melanostictum Baird
BLOTCHED TIGER SALAMANDER


FAMILY SALAMANDRIDAE

Diemictylus viridescens viridescens Rafinesque
RED-SPOTTED NEWT

Range in Canada: From about 89° Longitude in Thunder Bay District eastward through Quebec including Gaspe, and New Brunswick to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. All records from south of 50° Latitude. Map 10.


*Larval specimens reported as Ambystoma gracile, Logier, 1932, p. 316.
Map 8. *Ambystoma tigrinum diaboli*

Map 9. *Ambystoma tigrinum melanostictum*

Map 10. *Diemictylus viridescens viridescens* ●
*Diemictylus viridescens viridescens louisianensis* ▲

Map 11. Taricha granulosa granulosa
Diemictylus viridescens louisianensis Wolterstorff

CENTRAL NEWT

Range in Canada: West from about 89° Longitude through southern Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts. Map 10.

Canadian locality records: ONTARIO. Rainy River Dist., Atikokan (ROM). Quetico Park (PC: A. F. Helmsley); Rainy Lake at Falls River (ROM). (OPM). Thunder Bay Dist., Hazelwood Lake, Polly Lake (PC: A. E. Allin); (ROM).

Taricha granulosa granulosa Skilton

NORTHERN ROUGH-SKINNED NEWT

Range in Canada and Alaska: Coastal British Columbia and Alaska northward to Juneau; Vancouver Island. Map 11.

FAMILY PLETHODONTIDAE

Desmognathus fuscus fuscus Rafinesque
NORTHERN DUSKY SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario near Niagara River, extreme southern Quebec, southern New Brunswick. Map 12.


Plethodon cinereus cinereus Green
RED-BACKED SALAMANDER


*Cope (1889), p. 135) reports this salamander as collected by C. Drexler in “Hudson’s Bay Territory”. He does not state at what locality, or whether in Ontario or Quebec. Preble (1902, p. 134) suggests that it was probably from the region of James Bay.
Map 12. *Desmogathus fuscus fuscus*

Map 13. *Plethodon cinereus cinereus*
Plethodon vehiculum Cooper
WESTERN RED-BACKED SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Southwestern British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Map 14.


Hemidactylium scutatum Schlegel
FOUR-TOED SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario, presumably through southern Quebec and New Brunswick to Nova Scotia. Map 15.


Ensatina eschscholtzi oregonensis Girard
OREGON SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Southwestern British Columbia including Vancouver Island. Map 16.

Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. MAINLAND. Coast Dist., Range 1, Redonda Island (Carl, 1949, p. 139). New Westminster Dist., Cultus Lake (Logier, 1932, p. 318); (SC). Gambier Island (Carl, 1943, p. 34); (PMBC). Vancouver (ROM). Yale Dist., Hope (Cowan, 1937, p. K18); (PMBC). VANCOUVER ISLAND. Cowichan Lake Dist., Cowichan Lake (Carl, 1940, p. 129); (PMBC).
Map 14. *Plethodon vehiculum*

Map 15. *Hemidactylium scutatum*

Map 16. *Ensatina eschscholtzi oregonensis*
Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus Green
NORTHERN SPRING SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario at Niagara River; eastern Ontario and southwestern Quebec. Map 17.


Aneides ferreus Cope
CLOUDED SALAMANDER

Range in Canada: Vancouver Island and some of the adjacent islands of the British Columbia coast. Map 18.


Eurycea bislineata bislineata Green
NORTHERN TWO-LINED SALAMANDER


Map 17. *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus porphyriticus*

Map 18. *Aneides ferreus*

Map 19. *Eurycea bislineata bislineata*
Order Salientia

FAMILY ASCAPHIDAE

Ascaphus truei truei Stejneger

OLYMPIC TAILED FROG


Ascaphus truei montanus Mittleman and Myers

ROCKY MOUNTAIN TAILED FROG

Range in Canada: British Columbia adjacent to western Montana (Schmidt, 1953, p. 57).

FAMILY PELOBATIDAE

Scaphiopus bombifrons Cope

PLAINS SPADEFOOT


Scaphiopus hammondi intermontanus

GREAT BASIN SPADEFOOT

Range in Canada: Okanagan and Similkameen valleys of British Columbia northward to southern Kamloops District. Map 21.

Map 20. Ascaphus truei truei

Map 21. Scaphiopus bombifrons ▲
           Scaphiopus hammondii
           intermontanus ○

FAMILY BUFONIDAE

Bufo boreas boreas Baird
BOREAL TOAD


Canadian and Alaskan locality records: ALASKA. Prince William Sound (Van Denburgh, 1898, p. 139). Yakutat (ROM). ALBERTA. Edmonton (PMBC). High River (Fowler, 1934, p. 139). Waterton Lakes, Whitney Creek (ROM). BRITISH COLUMBIA. MAINLAND. Cassiar Dist., Lake Tetana (Stanwell-Fletcher, 1940, p. 137); (PMBC). Telegraph Creek

**Bufo cognatus** Say

**GREAT PLAINS TOAD**

Range in Canada: Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. Map 23.

**Canadian locality records**: ALBERTA. Empress, Lost River (Moore, 1953a, pp. 180–1); (UA). Medicine Hat (ROM). Suffield, Taber, Vauxhall (Moore, 1953a, pp. 180–1; (UA). SASKATCHEWAN. Southern part (Schmidt, 1953, p. 62). 6.5 miles east of Maple Creek (PS: S. Bleakney); (NMC).
**Bufo americanus americanus Holbrook**

**AMERICAN TOAD**

**Range in Canada:** From extreme eastern Manitoba to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; northward in Ontario to Favourable Lake and James Bay, and in Quebec to Godbout and Harrington Harbour. Intergrading with the race *copei* in the northern portion of its range. Map 24.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS ON

Bufo americanus copei

In our attempt to summarize and map the range of the race B. a. copei separately from that of B. a. americanus we encountered some practical difficulty, because in order to assign geographic ranges to the races of any species it is necessary to comprehend with reasonable certainty the physical characters by which they may be distinguished from each other and identified. For the purpose of comparison with americanus we used the following published characters of copei: contrasty pattern; wide dorsal stripe; heavy, extensive ventral mottling; shorter legs and feet; longer, narrower parotoid glands; more nearly parallel and more widely spaced cranial crests; smoother ventral granulation.

In the course of examination of specimens it became apparent that: (a) while the James Bay material was usually distinguishable by its colour pattern, it often did not agree with copei in structural characters; and (b) that inland from James Bay both colour pattern and structural features were intergraded and indiscriminately mixed up, both as between individuals of the same populations and of different populations. Indeed, in terms of these characters, we often found it a frustrating task to try to distinguish copei from the variations of americanus.

Netting and Goin (1946, p. 107) gave the range of copei as “Forested portions of the James Bay drainage of Ontario and Quebec, east coast of Hudson Bay at least to Great Whale River, and Labrador.” If this interpretation is right, then (in Ontario at least) americanus appears to be the dominant race over most of the range of copei, which suggests a rather anomalous situation as between two races of the same species. Gaige (1932, p. 134) and Netting (1933, p.c) reported intergrades between copei and americanus from points within forty miles north of North Bay, Ontario. Vladykov (1941, p. 83) reported americanus and copei as “quite often found together in the same lake” in Laurentides Park, Quebec, but that copei “more typically frequents higher altitudes.”

It is true that there is a notable tendency for certain characters, viz., brilliant pattern, presence of red, wide dorsal stripe, a wide lateral light stripe underscored with black, heavy ventral mottling, more nearly parallel cranial crests and shorter legs, to appear more frequently in northern populations, but not consistently, and the overlap (as already remarked upon) between individuals of populations of different areas is considerable. It follows that identification of specimens in many cases becomes an arbitrary matter, i.e., at what point of intergradation should a specimen be called copei—which ones, and how many, of the various characters should it possess, and to what degree of development?

We are not here attempting to refute the validity of copei, which we feel is in need of much closer study, but simply pointing out some plain facts of the problem encountered, since it affects our method of mapping. At the same time, we cannot completely avoid the thought that the eastern North American toad, by whatever Latin name, or names, we care to call it, is a highly
variable animal, and that when variations appear in populations it might be reasonable to enquire whether or not they are really significant of more than just that.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, we are attempting, as well as we can, to present a map for *copei*. On it we have marked every locality of record known to us, including those of apparent intergrades with *americanus*, since we are unable to draw any certain boundary between *copei* and intergrades. We are arbitrarily assuming that the James Bay specimens are pure *copei*, even though they do not necessarily agree with all the published characters of this form. The data for within Ontario are based almost completely upon material that we have seen, but outside Ontario almost wholly upon published matter. Intergrades with *americanus*, when known, indicated thus: (intg.), and marked on the map by an open circle.

The range of *copei* as outlined below is purely provisional. It may be challenged by other workers, and is, we fully realize, open for revision in the light of further work or other evidence.

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**Map 25. Bufo americanus copei**

- Bufo americanus copei
- Bufo americanus X copei

**Bufo americanus copei** Yarrow and Henshaw

**Hudson Bay Toad**

**Range in Canada:** From Labrador to James Bay; northward to Lake Melville in Labrador, to Knob Lake and Great Whale River in Quebec, and to Fort Albany in Ontario. The belt of intergradation with *americanus* apparently extends southward to well below 47° Latitude and westward to about 94° Longitude. Map 25.

*Bufo woodhousei fowleri* Hinckley

**Fowler’s Toad**


*Bufo woodhousei hemiophrys* Cope

**Dakota Toad**

*R*ange in Canada: Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. Map 27.

Map 26. *Bufo woodhousei fowleri*

Map 27. *Bufo woodhousei hemiophrys*
FAMILY HYLIDAE

*Acris gryllus crepitans* Baird

**NORTHERN CRICKET FROG**

*Range in Canada:* Pelee Island and Point Pelee, Essex County, Ontario.

*Canadian locality records:* ONTARIO. Essex Co., Pelee Island and Point Pelee (ROM).

*Hyla crucifer crucifer* Wied

**NORTHERN SPRING PEEPER**

*Range in Canada:* From eastern Manitoba to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia; northward in western Ontario to about 53° Latitude, and in Quebec to Seven Islands (just north of 50° Latitude). Map 28.


*Hyla regilla* Baird and Girard

**PACIFIC TREEFROG**


\*The northern limit of the range is uncertain. A verbal report by a medical student, who claimed to have seen this frog at Menihek Lake, Labrador, was given to Bleakney (1954, p. 166). While his description could refer to nothing else, no specimen has actually been collected north of Seven Islands. Our former report of a specimen from Great Slave Lake (Logier and Toner, 1955, p. 31) was due to an error in our catalogue record, and is deleted.*

_Hyla versicolor versicolor_ Le Conte

**EASTERN GRAY TREEFROG**

**Range in Canada:** Southeastern Manitoba, southern Ontario into western Quebec; southern New Brunswick. Map 30.


_Pseudacris nigrita triseriata_ Wied

**WESTERN CHORUS FROG**

**Range in Canada:** Southern Ontario from Lakes St. Clair and Huron into southwestern Quebec, south of 46° Latitude. Map 31.


_Pseudacris nigrita septentrionalis_ Bouleneger

**BOREAL CHORUS FROG**

**Range in Canada:** From Hudson Bay and James Bay, and Rainy River District of Ontario, westward to British Columbia, and northward to Great Bear Lake. Map 32.

_Canadian locality records:_ ALBERTA. Fort Chipewyan (Harper, 1931a, p. 68). High River (Fowler, 1934, p. 139). Medicine Hat (ROM). BRITISH

*Since this work went to press, the following Manitoba range extensions were received: Camperville, 11.4 mi. W. of; Killarney, 8.8 mi. N. of; Neepawa, 12.2 mi. E. of (PC: F. R. Cook); (NMC).
Map 29. *Hyla regilla*

Map 30. *Hyla versicolor versicolor*

Map 31. *Pseudacris nigrita triseriata*

*Received since maps were completed.
FAMILY RANIDAE

*Rana catesbeiana* Shaw

**BULLFROG**

*Range in Canada:* From Ontario east of Lake Superior to Nova Scotia; northward in Ontario to southern Algoma District and Lake Timagami, and in Quebec to Montmorency County. Introduced into British Columbia. Map 33.

Rana clamitans melanota Rafinesque
GREEN FROG

Range in Canada: From Rainy River District, Ontario eastward to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; northward in Ontario and Quebec to about 50° Latitude. Introduced into Newfoundland and British Columbia. Map 34.

Rana septentrionalis Baird

MINK FROG

Range in Canada: From eastern Manitoba to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia; northward in Ontario to James Bay, in Quebec to Lake Aigneau, and in Labrador to Okak; throughout the Maritime Provinces; Anticosti Island. Map 35.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Kings Co., Dundee (Fowler, 1915, p. 518).

Rana sylvatica Le Conte
WOOD FROG

Range in Canada and Alaska: Nearly all of the land area south of the Arctic Circle. Northward to 60° Latitude east of 110° Longitude, and to north of the Arctic Circle west of it. Map 36.

Rana pipiens Schreber
LEOPARD FROG

Range in Canada: From Nova Scotia and Paradise River, Labrador, westward through the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces to southeastern British Columbia; northward to Great Slave Lake, Mackenzie District. Map 37.

Rana palustris Le Conte

PICKEREL FROG

Range in Canada:* From Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, through the Maritimes, southern Quebec, southern and central Ontario to Lake Superior and the St. Clair River. Map 38.


Rana aurora aurora Baird and Girard

NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG

Range in Canada: Southwestern British Columbia, including Vancouver Island. Map 39.


*There are two reports of this frog from the James Bay-Hudson Bay area, which we cited in our check list (1955, p. 41), with the reservation of a possible error of provenance. Cope (1889, p. 409) recorded three specimens as having been collected by C. Drexler at “James Bay, N.B.” Bleakney (1958, p. 13) points out that since there is no James Bay in New Brunswick, and Drexler did in fact collect in the James Bay-Hudson Bay region, Cope’s report should be referred to that area, and is disposed to accept it. The other report was by Preble (1902, p. 133) from the mouth of the Nelson River, Manitoba.

Since these localities are respectively some 300 and 700 miles outside the range of known collecting sites, and our museum field parties working in the James Bay-Hudson Bay area, and in the Patricia District, during several summers failed to collect the species, we feel that until additional specimens are collected from these sites they are better not included in the statement of range.
Map 38. *Rana palustris*

Map 39. *Rana aurora aurora*
*The Cypress Lake and Maple Creek specimens are tadpoles. As far as we know, the tadpole of *Rana pretiosa* is still undescribed, so our identification is provisional, based upon the following facts: These tadpoles are not those of any eastern Canadian ranid. They were compared with *Rana pretiosa* tadpoles collected in British Columbia in 1928, from which we noted no remarkable difference except for their larger size. The labial teeth are in sufficiently close agreement with those of the British Columbia tadpoles. No eastern ranid was seen at the Saskatchewan sites by the collector, but two unfamiliar frogs, which escaped, were seen.
Class Reptilia

Order Chelonia

FAMILY CHELYDRIDAE

Chelydra serpentina serpentina Linnaeus

COMMON SNAPPING TURTLE

Range in Canada: From Nova Scotia, exclusive of Cape Breton Island, through southern Canada to southeastern Saskatchewan; northward in Manitoba to Berens River, and to about 46° Latitude in the Maritimes. Map 41.


FAMILY KINOSTERNIDAE

Sternotherus odoratus Latreille
STINKPOT

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario, northward to about 46° Latitude. Map 42.


FAMILY EMYDIDAE

Clemmys guttata Schneider
SPOTTED TURTLE

Range in Canada: Apparently restricted to southwestern Ontario from the Lake Erie counties northward to Bruce Peninsula and Parry Sound District. Map 43.


*Provancher (1874, p. 295) reported this turtle from Nicolet, Nicolet County in the Province of Quebec. An alleged report by the same author from Quebec County (Logier and Toner, 1955, p. 45) was in error (Bleakney, 1958, pp. 14, 15). We know of no other reports of this turtle from the Province of Quebec since 1874. The Nicolet locality is marked on the map (43) by an open triangle.
**Clemmys marmorata marmorata** Baird and Girard

**NORTHEASTERN POND TURTLE**

*Range in Canada:* Extreme southwestern British Columbia.

*Canadian locality records:* BRITISH COLUMBIA. New Westminster Dist., Vancouver, at Burnaby Lake (PC: K. Racey), and Jericho Golf Links (Carl, 1951, p. 46).

**Map 42. Sternotherus odoratus**

**Clemmys insculpta** Le Conte

**WOOD TURTLE**

*Range in Canada:* From Algoma District, Ontario to Nova Scotia, south of Latitude 48°. Not known from Prince Edward Island or Cape Breton Island. Map 44.


Map 45. *Emys blandingi*

*Emys blandingi* Holbrook

**BLANDING’S TURTLE**

*Range in Canada*: Southern Ontario from Manitoulin District and Essex County to Ottawa; Southern Nova Scotia. We know of none from Quebec, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Map 45.


*Graptemys geographica* Le Sueur

**MAP TURTLE**

*Range in Canada*: Waters of lakes Erie, Ontario, and Huron, and Georgian Bay, also certain rivers and small lakes in the Lower Lakes drainage system. Map 46.

Map 46. Graptemys geographica

Chrysemys picta picta Schneider
EASTERN PAINTED TURTLE

Range in Canada: Nova Scotia and southcentral New Brunswick. Not known from Cape Breton Island or Prince Edward Island. Map 47.

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Chrysemys picta marginata Agassiz

MIDLAND PAINTED TURTLE

Range in Canada: All of southern Ontario from the Lower Lakes northward to southern Algoma District, Biscotasing in Sudbury District, and Lake Timagami, eastward into western Quebec. Map 47.


Map 48. Chrysemys picta bellii

Chrysemys picta bellii Gray

WESTERN PAINTED TURTLE

Range in Canada: From Lake Nipigon, Ontario, westward through southern Canada, south of Latitude 52°, to Vancouver Island. Map 48.


FAMILY CHELONIDAE

Chelonia mydas agassizi Bocourt

PACIFIC GREEN TURTLE

Range in Canada: Southwestern coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVER ISLAND. Clayoquot Dist., Spring Cove, west side of entrance to Uculet Inlet (Carl, 1955, p. B77). Only recorded specimen.

Map 49. Leptochelys olivacea kempi

Lepidochelys olivacea kempi Garman

ATLANTIC RIDLEY

Range in Canada: Nova Scotia coast as a rare northward straggler. Map 49.

Canadian locality records: NOVA SCOTIA. Annapolis Co., in Bay of Fundy near Margaretsville (Bleakney, 1955, p. 137); (NSMS). Halifax Co., Spry Harbour (Bleakney, 1955, p. 137); (NSMS). Lunenburg Co., Lahave Island (PC: C. L. Patch); (NMC).

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Caretta caretta caretta Linnaeus
ATLANTIC LOGGERHEAD TURTLE

Range in Canada: Coastal waters south of 44° Latitude.

Canadian locality records: Grand Banks at 43° 24' N, 51° 15' W. A single winter record trawled from 100 fathoms in January 1953 (Squires, 1955, p. 68).

FAMILY TRIONYCHIDAE

Trionyx ferox spinifera Le Sueur
EASTERN SPINY SOFT-SHELLED TURTLE

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario from lakes St. Clair and Erie to western Quebec at the Richelieu River and Lake Champlain. Map 50.


*Two specimens from the old Fisheries Museum, labelled "Ottawa." There may be some question of provenance here, so the record should be accepted with reserve unless or until supported by further evidence.
FAMILY DERMOCHELIDAE

*Dermochelys coriacea coriacea* Linnaeus

**ATLANTIC LEATHERBACK TURTLE**

*Range in Canada*: Coastal waters northward to southern Newfoundland; occasional.


*Dermochelys coriacea schlegeli* Garman

**PACIFIC LEATHERBACK TURTLE**

*Range in Canada*: Coastal waters of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, northward to Nootka Sound; occasional.

*Canadian locality records*: BRITISH COLUMBIA. VANCOUVER ISLAND. Nootka Dist., near Nootka Sound (PC: G. C. Carl); (PMBC).
Order Sauria

FAMILY IGUANIDAE

Phrynosoma douglassi douglassi Bell
PIGMY HORNED LIZARD


Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. Similkameen Dist., Osoyoos (PC: C. G. Carl); (PMBC).

Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre Girard
EASTERN SHORT-HORNED LIZARD

Range in Canada: Southwestern Alberta northward to about 50° Latitude. Map 51.

Canadian locality records: ALBERTA. Manyberries, Medicine Hat, One-four (ROM). SASKATCHEWAN. Gergovia (PC: S. Bleakney); (NMC). Rosefield (PC: R. W. Nero).

FAMILY ANGUIDAE

Gerrhonotus coeruleus principis Baird and Girard
NORTHERN ALLIGATOR LIZARD

Range in Canada: Southern British Columbia including Vancouver Island. Map 52.

FAMILY SCINCIDAE

Eumeces fasciatus Linnaeus

FIVE-LINED SKINK

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario from Lake Erie northward into Parry Sound District; from Essex County eastward to Frontenac County. Apparently missing the north shore of Lake Ontario by about twenty to forty miles. Map 53.


Map 53. Eumeces fasciatus ●
Eumeces septentrionalis septentrionalis ◆
Eumeces skiltonianus ▲
Eumeces septentrionalis septentrionalis Baird
NORTHERN PRAIRIE SKINK


Eumeces skiltonianus Baird and Girard
WESTERN SKINK

Range in Canada: Southern British Columbia east of the Cascade Mountains. Map 53.

Order Serpentes

Family Boidae

Charina bottae bottae Blainville
Pacific Rubber Boa

Range in Canada: Southwestern British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains; northward to Rayleigh, Kamloops District; perhaps occurring on Vancouver Island. Map 54.


Charina bottae utahensis Van Denburgh
Rocky Mountain Rubber Boa

Range in Canada: Southeastern British Columbia. Map 54.

Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. Kootenay Dist., Canal Flats (Carl, 1951, p. 27). Creston, Nelson (Cowan, 1937, p. K21); (PMBC).
**FAMILY COLUBRIDAЕ**

*Natrix septemvittata* Say

**QUEEN SNAKE**


*Natrix sipedon sipedon* Linnaeus

**NORTHERN WATER SNAKE**

*Range in Canada*: Southern Ontario from the Lower Lakes northward to Batchawana Bay, Algoma District, southern Sudbury District and Lake Nipissing; eastward to Laval County, Quebec. Map 56.


*Natrix sipedon insularum* Conant and Clay

**LAKE ERIE WATER SNAKE**

*Range in Canada*: Pelee Island, and possibly Middle Island, Essex County, Ontario.

*Canadian locality records*: **ONTARIO**. Essex Co., Pelee Island (ROM).

*Storeria dekayi dekayi* Holbrook **NORTHERN BROWN SNAKE**

*Storeria dekayi wightorum* Trapido **MIDLAND BROWN SNAKE**

The Ontario population appears to be an intergrade one between these two races, and has been so mapped by Trapido (1944, p. 54). More than 20 per cent of our specimens from nine counties and districts, from Kent County eastward to Frontenac County, and northward to Parry Sound District, show various degrees of fusion across the vertebral line of some or many of the black dorsal spots.
Range in Canada: Southern Ontario from the Lower Lakes northward at least to Point au Baril, Parry Sound District; eastward to Joliette County, Quebec. Map 57.

Storeria occipitomaculata occipitomaculata Storer
NORTHERN RED-BELLIED SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Canada from western Manitoba to Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia. Map 58.

**Thamnophis ordonoides** Baird and Girard  
**NORTHWESTERN GARTER SNAKE**

*Range in Canada:* Southern British Columbia including Vancouver Island; eastward to Pinewoods, Yale District and northward on the coast to Atnarko and Bella Coola, Coast District, Range 3. Map 59.


**Thamnophis elegans vagrans** Baird and Girard  
**WANDERING GARTER SNAKE**

*Range in Canada:* From the Pacific coast eastward to central Saskatchewan; northward in British Columbia into southern Peace River District. Map 60.

Thamnophis elegans nigrescens Johnson

Puget Sound Garter Snake

Range in Canada: Vancouver Island, British Columbia. If present on the mainland,* its distribution there is uncertain. Map 60.


Thamnophis radix haydeni Kennicot

Western Plains Garter Snake

Range in Canada: Southern parts of the Prairie provinces. Map 61.


Thamnophis radix butleri Cope

Butler's Garter Snake


Thamnophis sauritus sauritus Linnaeus

Eastern Ribbon Snake


*With regard to the range of this form, Johnson (1947, p. 160) states "T. e. nigrescens overlaps without intergradation about two thirds of the Washington state range [of ordinoides] and much of the British Columbia area." Mainland specimens of elegans in the ROM collection, even those from the coast at Vancouver, all appear to be of the form vagrans. Those from Vancouver Island (4 specimens) agree closely enough with Johnson's description of nigrescens.
THE Thamnophis sirtalis COMPLEX

The large and variable population of garter snakes between the Ontario-Manitoba border and the Atlantic coast, long known as the Eastern Garter Snake, and referred to a single race, *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis*, is now considered to comprise two races, viz., *T. s. sirtalis* and *T. s. pallidula*. The former race occurs throughout Ontario into western Quebec, and the latter from there eastward to the Atlantic coast (Bleakney, 1959, pp. 52–6).

Provisionally, we are retaining the English name Eastern Garter Snake for *T. s. sirtalis*, and coining a new English name, Maritime Garter Snake, for *T. s. pallidula*.

The belt of intergradation between these races is shown stippled on Map 63, following Bleakney’s map (op. cit., p. 53).
Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis Linnaeus
EASTERN GARTER SNAKE

Range in Canada: From the Ontario-Manitoba border eastward into western Quebec; northward in Ontario to about 52° Latitude. Map 63.


Thamnophis sirtalis pallidula Allen
MARITIME GARTER SNAKE

Range in Canada: From western Quebec to the Atlantic coast in Nova Scotia; northward in Quebec to Latitude 52° 50'. Map 63.


Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis Say
RED-SIDED GARTER SNAKE

Range in Canada: From Alberta eastward across the prairies into extreme western Ontario; northward in the west at least to Fort Smith, Mackenzie District. Map 64.

Map 63. *Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis* ●
*Thamnophis sirtalis pallidula* ■

Map 64. *Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis*
This complex includes within the borders of British Columbia forms that have been assigned by various authors, at various times, to one or more of the following races of *Thamnophis sirtalis*: concinnus, fitchi, infernalis, parietalis, pickeringi, tetrataenia and trilineata. In the sixth edition of the check list (Schmidt 1953, pp. 175–6) three races, concinnus, trilineata, and fitchi, are reported as occurring in British Columbia, the two former as reaching Vancouver Island. Boulenger’s records of infernalis were certainly in error, but with regard to the others, the application of race names can mean nothing, until geographic ranges can be defined with some degree of consistency for some or all of them (in British Columbia), and it can be shown that any two or more alleged races do not intergrade throughout their ranges within that province.

In the past history of this group a number of race names have been erected upon individual variations and later discarded. We should learn from experience in dealing with such a highly variable species as *sirtalis*, that the naming of supposed races should not be lightly undertaken. The writers are not prepared to discuss the validity of any particular named race, nor is this the place to do so, but until zoologists who are studying (and naming) the races can find less fluid ground of common agreement, the writers prefer not to commit themselves to race names for any of this variable species within British Columbia.

In citing the literature references for the localities named below, the race names applied by the various authors are cited in parentheses with them.

### Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. MAINLAND.

- Coast, adjacent to Vancouver Island (*T. s. trilineata*) (Carl, 1951, p. 33). Cariboo Dist., vicinity of Mt. Robson (*T. s. concinnus*) (Cowan, 1937, p. K23).
- Kamloops Dist., Sicamous (*Eutania s. trilineata*) (Cope, 1894, p. 181); (*E. s. parietalis*) (Cope, 1894, p. 181); (*T. s. parietalis*) (Ruthven, 1908, p. 167). Kootenay Dist., Creston (*T. s. concinnus*) (Cowan, 1937, p. K23). Donald (*T. s. parietalis*) (Ruthven, 1908, p. 167); (*T. s. concinnus*) (Van Denburgh, 1922, p. 798).
- Golden (*Tropidonotus ordinatus infernalis*) (Boulenger, 1896, p. 208). Kaslo (*T. s. parietalis*) (Ruthven, 1908, p. 176); (*T. s. concinnus*) (Van Denburgh, 1922, p. 798).
- New Westminster Dist., Chilliwack (*T. s. concinnus*) (Van Denburgh, 1922, p. 798). Hatzic (*E. s. trilineata, E. s. concinnus*) (Cope, 1894, p. 181); (*T. parietalis*) (Fannin, 1898, p. 58). Lund (*T. s. concinnus*) (Van Denburgh, 1922, p. 798).
**Heterodon platyrhinos platyrhinos** Latreille

**EASTERN HOG-NOSED SNAKE**

**Range in Canada:** Southern Ontario northward to northern Parry Sound District, and eastward to Durham, or possibly to Hastings, county. Map 66.


**Heterodon nasicus nasicus** Baird and Girard

**PLAINS HOG-NOSED SNAKE**

**Range in Canada:** Southern Alberta to southern Manitoba. Map 66.

**Canadian locality records:** ALBERTA. Comroy, Craigmyle, Empress, Manyberries, Medicine Hat (Moore, 1953b, p. 173); (UA). MANITOBA. Aweme, Brandon, Glenboro (PC: R. W. Sutton). Onah (Criddle, 1919, p.
Map 67. *Diadophis punctatus edwardsi* 


**Diadophis punctatus edwardsi** Merrem

**NORTHERN RING-NECKED SNAKE**

**Range in Canada:** Southern Ontario eastward to Nova Scotia; northward from the Lower Lakes to about Latitude 48°. It is not known from Prince Edward Island, and evidently does not reach Cape Breton Island. Map 67.

Coluber constrictor constrictor Linnaeus

NORTHERN BLACK RACER


Canadian locality records: NOVA SCOTIA. Halifax Co., Halifax (Jones, 1865, p. 118; Gilpin, 1878, p. 84; Piers, 1890, p. 471). PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Queens Co., Charlottetown (Mellish, 1878, p. 165).

Coluber constrictor flaviventris Say

EASTERN YELLOW-BELLIED RACER


Coluber constrictor mormon Baird and Girard

WESTERN YELLOW-BELLIED RACER

Range in Canada: Central part of southern British Columbia. Map 69.


Opheodrys vernalis vernalis Harlan

EASTERN SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Canada from Nova Scotia to eastern Manitoba. Map 70.

Map 68. *Coluber constrictor constrictor* ▲
*Coluber constrictor flaviventris* ■

Map 69. *Coluber constrictor mormon*

Map 70. *Opheodrys vernalis vernalis* ○
*Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi* △
Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi Grobman
WESTERN SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southwestern Manitoba* and southeastern Saskatchewan.


Elaphe vulpina gloydi Conant
EASTERN FOX SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario in the counties and districts bordering lakes Erie, St. Clair, and Huron, and Georgian Bay; close to quiet water. Map 71.


Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta Say
BLACK RAT SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario in the counties bordering Lake Erie, also in Leeds and Frontenac counties. Map 72.


*These specimens would probably belong to an intergrading population between vernalis and blanchardi.

**This 50½-inch snake was killed in the Don Valley, east of Valleyanna Drive, on May 4, 1959. The locality is about 70 miles northeast of its presently known range on the north shore of Lake Erie, and almost as far south of Georgian Bay. While we cite the record, we believe there is a high degree of probability that its presence there was due to human agency. There is in the National Museum of Canada a specimen which was killed in Prescott County in 1926—about 250 miles east of Toronto.
Pituophis catenifer catenifer Blainville

PACIFIC GOPHER SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern British Columbia west of the Cascade Mountains. Map 73.

Canadian locality records: New Westminster Dist., Sumas (Lord, 1866, p. 307).
Pituophis catenifer deserticola Stejneger
GREAT BASIN GOPHER SNAKE

Range in Canada: Dry belt of southern British Columbia north to Kamloops, west to Lillooet, and east to Cascade in eastern Similkameen District. Map 73.


Pituophis catenifer sayi Schlegel
BULLSNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Alberta and probably southwestern Saskatchewan. Map 73.

Canadian locality records: ALBERTA. Hanna (SS); (UA). Lethbridge (ROM). Medicine Hat (Boulenger, 1894, p. 69).

Lampropeltis doliata triangulum Lacepede
EASTERN MILK SNAKE

Range in Canada: Southern Ontario and western Quebec, northward into Algoma and Sudbury districts, and eastward to Yamaska. Map 74.


Contia tenuis Baird and Girard
SHARP-TAILED SNAKE

Range in Canada: Known only from Vancouver Island and North Pender Island, British Columbia.

Canadian locality records: BRITISH COLUMBIA. Cowichan Dist., North Pender Island (Carl, 1950, p. 116); (PMBC). VANCOUVER ISLAND (Boulenger, 1894, p. 268); (BMNH).
FAMILY CROTALIDAE

*Sistrurus catenatus catenatus* Rafinesque

**EASTERN MASSASAUGA**

*Range in Canada:* Southern Ontario from Lake Erie northward to French River, southeastern Sudbury District, and Manitoulin District; eastward at least to the Muskoka Lakes. Map 75.

Map 76. Crotalus horridus horridus

Crotalus horridus horridus Linnaeus
TIMBER RATTLE SNAKE

Range in Canada: Apparently now restricted to the Niagara Gorge region of Welland County, Ontario. Formerly of more extended range, probably following the limestone outcropping northward to Manitoulin District. Map 76.

Crotalus viridis viridis Rafinesque

**PRAIRIE RATTLESNAKE**

*Range in Canada*: Southern Alberta and Saskatchewan south of Latitude 52°, eastward to longitude 108°, and west to 113°. Map 77.


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Map 77. *Crotalus viridis viridis* ▲  
*Crotalus viridis oreganus* ●

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Crotalus viridis oreganus Holbrook

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RATTLESNAKE**

*Range in Canada*: Interior dry region of southern British Columbia, northward to Lillooet, Ashcroft, and Lac du Bois (almost to 51° latitude), eastward to Cascade, and westward to the Fraser River. Map 77.

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