Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science

Volume 55 Annual Issue

Article 53

1948

A Report on the Reptiles Collected by J. M. Shaffer From the Keokuk Area 1863-1895

John D. Goodman University of Michigan

Copyright © Copyright 1948 by the Iowa Academy of Science, Inc. Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias

Recommended Citation

Goodman, John D. (1948) "A Report on the Reptiles Collected by J. M. Shaffer From the Keokuk Area 1863-1895," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*: Vol. 55: No. 1, Article 53. Available at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol55/iss1/53

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

A Report on the Reptiles Collected by J. M. Shaffer From the Keokuk Area 1863-1895

JOHN D. GOODMAN

On March 9, 1942, the Parsons College Biology Department undertook the identification of the J. M. Shaffer collection which had been on display at the Fairfield Public Library Museum for many years. The collection was found to contain many specimens without adequate collecting data. Each bottle had a number which corresponded with one kept in a ledger by Doctor Shaffer. Unfortunately through the years the ledger has been misplaced. All of the specimens in the collection fall within their established ranges with the exception of a single *Phrynosoma cornutum*. This specimen has only the date 1880 attached to the bottle. A population of this lizard in souhtern Iowa is extremely unlikely. As Keokuk is located in the extreme southeastern corner of the state it is impossible to determine whether all of the specimens were secured in Iowa, or if some were collected in either Missouri or in Illinois, just across the river.

The Mississippi River draws a rough dividing line between certain of our terrestrial faunal groups. We know that this is not due to the river acting as a barrier, but rather to the different character of the areas east and west of the river. This change is not abrupt, since eastern forest areas extend westward and grassland covers many areas east of the river. We may therefore expect a considerable overlapping of the typical eastern and western forms in this region.

Ruthven and Blanchard in their studies on the genera Thamnophis and Lampropeltis brought out this overlapping and subsequent intergradation in the Mississippi Valley region.

Acknowledgement is here expressed to Mr. J. Wilbur Dole and to Miss Lelia Wilson of the Fairfield Public Library, from whom permission was obtained to examine the collection. An examination of the collection resulted in the following forms being identified:

- Common Hog-nosed Snake, Heterodon contortrix contortrix 1. Linn. Four specimens.
- 2. Western Smooth Green Snake, Opheodrys vernalis blanchardi Grob. Six specimens; three dated 1870, 1871, and 1882.
- Blue Racer, Coluber constrictor flaviventris Say. One specimen. 3.
- 4. Pilot Black Snake, Elaphe obsoleta obsoleta Say. Two large specimens.
- Speckled King Snake, Lampropeltis getulus holbrooki Stej. One 5. specimen without collecting data.
- Common Milk Snake, Lampropeltis triangulum triangulum La-6. cepede. Three specimens; each labeled 'Bull Snake' without collecting data.
- 7. Red Milk Snake, Lampropeltis triangulum syspila Cope. Ten specimens; one collected in 1891. 8. Graham's Water Snake Natrix grahami Baird & Girard. Two
- specimens.
- 9. Common Water Snake Natrix sipedon sipedon Linn. Nine specimen's; one collected 1868 (the earliest date), two in 1891. All of these snakes were labeled 'Water Moccasin' with the Latin name Ancistrodon piscivorus accompanying them. 10. De Kay's Snake, Storeria dekayi Holbrook. Two specimens.

IOWA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

[VOL. 55

- Red-bellied Snake, Storeria occipitomaculata Storer. One speci-11. men.
- 12. Plains Garter Snake, Thamnophis radix Baird & Girard. One specimen.
- Common Garter Snake, Thamnophis sirtalis sirtalis Linn. Eight specimens; two labeled 1882 and 1885. Red-sided Garter Snake, Thamnophis sirtalis parietalis Say. 13.
- 14. Twenty-three were collected; four labeled 1868, 1869, 1869, 1878, 1893.
- Western Ribbon Snake, Thamnophis sauritus proximus Say. One 15. specimen.
- Eastern Ribbon Snake, Thamnophis sauritus sauritus Linn. One 16. specimen; unfortunately without collecting data.
- 17. Lined Snake, Tropidoclonion lineatum Hallowell. One specimen collected in 1883.
- 18. Northern Copperhead, Agkistrodon mokasen cupreus Raf. Six specimens; three very small, measuring about six inches, col-lected September 1, 2, and 13, 1879.
- Eastern Massasauga, Sistrurus catenatus catenatus Raf. Four-19. teen individuals; five adults, with one bottle containing an
- adult and nine young. Collecting dates 1870, 1875, and 1879. Timber Rattlesnake, Crotalus horridus horridus Linn. Nine 20 specimens; six were collected in 1879, one in 1883 and two were without data.
- 21. Glass-snake Lizard, Ophisaurus ventralis (Linn.). Two specimens; one dated 1887.
- Common Five-lined Skink, Eumeces fasciatus (Linn.). Three 22. specimens dated 1876.
- 23. Texan Horned Lizard. Phrynosoma cornutum. (Harlan). One specimen dated 1880.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

366

LITERATURE CITED

Blanchard, Frank N.

A revision of the King Snakes: Genus Lampropeltis. United States Nat. Museum Bulletin 114, 1921.

Ruthven, Alexander G. Variations and Genetic Relationships of the Garter-snakes. United States Nat. Museum Bulletin 61, 1908.

Contributions To The Herpetology of Iowa. Ia. Acad. of Sc. Vol. 17, 1910, pp. 198-209.