

J. M. S.
1949

From the north valley hillside along highway, collected the following herps. These were from a rock outcrop on brink of a hill. Area approx 300 feet x 20' along the edge of this benchland, open fields to N and sparse growth of deciduous trees on slope below the outcrop. Time in area 25 minutes:

- 5 *Crotaphytus collaris*
- 4 *Eumeces*
- 10 *Diadophis*
- 1 *Cnemidophorus* (observed only)
- 1 blue racer

From under on rock collected one small *Crotaphytus* and seven *Diadophis*. This rock was flat 2 1/2 inches and approx 3 sq. feet in with and just below the ledge of rocks. The surface was approx 80 percent limestone low rocks with grasses interspersed. Hackberry and osage orange directly below ledge. Two *Diadophis punctatus arroyo* were saved from this area and are numbers 2-4-29-49 and 3-4-29-49.

The occasion of this collecting near Manhattan was the presentation of a paper on Coyote-dog hybridization at the Kansas Academy of Sciences held today in Manhattan. Wilmer Tanner, Dr Henry Fitch and Dick Loomis in party.

at Topeka visited Dr Burt. He stated that reptile populations are decreasing in Kansas, particularly the large snakes. He believes that this is due to professional collecting and the removal of flat surface rocks for building purposes. The former is doubtful but the latter is perhaps a good reason for area surrounding towns where rocks are in demand. Change of use of land ^{use} could be most important as a factor in decrease of herps. Dr. Burt is supersensitive to formalin.

Columbia River Gorge, Oregon
16 June, 1949

Recorded two anuro color the A.M. no (1-6-16-49) at a point where gorge begins, shortly after leaving the Dells, and at a point where Columbia river changes its trend from a north to a west direction. The upper wave cut terraces in the photograph indicate the height of the Pleistocene lake, at this point. (Photo. 2-6-16-49) taken at vantage point on Oregon side showing Columbia River gorge as it leaves the Cascade Range. This view is to the east.