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Timothy D. Reynolds

U.S. Department of Energy, Idaho Falls

William F. Laurance

University of California, Berkeley

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ADDENDUM TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF TWO HERPTILES IN IDAHO

Timothy D. Reynolds¹ and William F. Laurance²

ABSTRACT.— Due to an error in printing quality of an earlier article, the distribution maps for the night snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*) and the tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) in Idaho are reprinted.

Recently we presented county by county distributions of the night snake (*Hypsiglena torquata*) and the tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*) in Idaho (Laurance and Reynolds 1984). Our objective in that article was to confirm the presence of these species within the Idaho ranges indicated by Stebbins (1966, map 5 and 175), and document any

range extensions or gaps in distribution. The information was collected from the scientific literature, accounts of historical expeditions into Idaho, and interviews with various university, state agency, and qualified lay persons. The results were presented in two figures and two tables. The figures were intended to graphically illustrate and com-



Fig. 1. Range extension and previously documented range for *Ambystoma tigrinum* in Idaho compared with the range illustrated in Stebbins (1966).



Fig. 2. Range extension and previously documented range for *Hypsiglena torquata* in Idaho compared with the range illustrated in Stebbins (1966).

¹Radiological and Environmental Sciences Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, 550 Second Street, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401.

²Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, 2593 Life Sciences Building, Berkeley, California 94720.

pare (1) Stebbins' (1966) ranges for both the night snake and tiger salamander in Idaho, (2) previously documented accounts of these species in Idaho, and (3) new records of each for the state.

Unfortunately, because of a printing error, the figures presenting Stebbins' (1966) ranges were reproduced so poorly in our paper (Laurance and Reynolds 1984) that the fundamental objectives of that effort were compromised. Here we again present Stebbins' (1966) ranges, the previously documented accounts, and new records for the tiger salamander (Fig. 1) and night snake (Fig. 2) in Idaho.

Our conclusions remain the same. First, the tiger salamanders observed and collected from Canyon and Ada counties in SW Idaho represent a significant westward range extension for that species. Second, county by county documentation of both species within the ranges indicated by Stebbins (1966) is lack-

ing. Last, the lack of records for the tiger salamander in several north central counties and for the night snake in the south central counties suggests either a true discontinuity in each population or the absence of diligent attempts to census herptiles in those counties. Additional efforts are needed to fully elucidate the distribution of these and other herptiles in Idaho.

We thank the editor of the Great Basin Naturalist for appreciating the fundamental importance of the printing error to our previous article and consequently encouraging us to submit this addendum.

LITERATURE CITED

- LAURANCE, W. F., AND T. D. REYNOLDS. 1984. Confirmation and expansion of the reported distribution of two species of Idaho herptiles. *Great Basin Nat.* 44:313-316.
- STEBBINS, R. C. 1966. A field guide to western reptiles and amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston i-xiv + 279 pp.