

# HERPETOLOGICAL RECORDS FROM NORTHCENTRAL ILLINOIS

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**ABSTRACT.**—Twenty-one species (one salamander, five anurans, three turtles, and 12 snakes) were recorded in four years of collecting near Normal in north-central Illinois. This impoverished herpetofauna no doubt reflects the fact that agricultural crops have largely replaced the original vegetation of the area.

Much of Illinois has been intensively studied herpetologically (Smith, 1961), but little has been recorded recently concerning the highly agricultural north-central part of the state. For this reason I have made concentrated efforts to collect amphibians and reptiles from localities near Normal, Illinois during a four year period from September, 1961 through September, 1965. Sixty-two collecting trips (each of about two to three hours duration) were taken as follows: 1961(3), 1962(20), 1963(4), 1964(13), and 1965(22). Most trips were taken in the months of April, May, and June. Several casual trips were not recorded. Herpetological records for the area date back to those of Garman (1892), thus it is possible to note apparent changes that have taken place in the herpetofauna during the past 73 years. The most recently published records of the herpetofauna of the area are those of Smith (op. cit.) in his comprehensive study of the amphibians and reptiles of Illinois.

The localities studied lie in the Bloomington Ridged Plain physiographic division of Illinois (Leighton et al., 1948) and in the Grand Prairie herpetofaunal division of Smith (op. cit.). Almost all of the original prairie vegetation is now under cultivation. Thus, most collecting sites are road shoulders, railroad right-of-ways, vacant lots, artificial ponds and lakes, and a few oak-woodlands found mainly along the Mackinaw River in the northern part of the area, and along Sugar Creek and Kickapoo Creek in the southwestern part.

A list of localities follows. Localities 1-16 are in McLean County; Locality 17 is in Logan County; Locality 18 is in DeWitt County: (1) 4 miles west of Bloomington, (2) Clarksville, (3) Downs, (4) Funk's Grove, (5) Heyworth, (6) 3 miles east of Heyworth, (7) Hudson, (8) Lake Bloomington, (9) Lexington, (10) McLean County Conservation Area, (11) Normal, (12) 2 miles northeast of Normal, (13) 2.5 miles southeast of Stanford, (14) 5 miles southeast of Stanford, (15) near Middle Fork of Sugar Creek, 3 miles northeast of Stanford, (16) Towanda, (17) near Sugar Creek, 5.6 miles west of McLean, (18) Wapella.

Herpetological records from this study and from previous studies in the area are summarized in TABLE 1. The fact that nine species previously reported were not taken during the present study leads me to believe that a rather large portion of the original herpetofauna is rare or has become extinct. This no doubt reflects the fact that the original vegetation of the area has largely been replaced by agricultural crops.

The three available *Lampropeltis triangulum* (Lacépède) specimens from McLean County appear to be intergrades between *L. t. triangulum* (Lacépède) and *L. t. sypsiola* (Cope). Smith (op. cit. p. 176 and p. 221 fig. 208) discusses characters that differentiate the two subspecies, and he indicates that they intergrade in approximately the southern one-half of the area studied. The specimen from Locality 10 may be closer to *sypsiola* than to *triangulum* in that it has 34 brown dorsal blotches that extend to scale rows 1 and 2. A juvenile specimen from Locality 2 is possibly closer to *triangulum* than to *sypsiola* in that it has 51 reddish-brown dorsal blotches that extend down to scale rows 3 and 4. A newly hatched specimen from Locality 1 has 44 reddish dorsal blotches that extend down to scale row 3.



Smith (op. cit. p. 233-234) lists characters of the two Illinois subspecies of *Thamnophis sirtalis* (Linnaeus) and he indicates that *T. s. sirtalis* (Linnaeus) intergrades with *T. s. semifasciata* (Cope) in the northern part of McLean County, but that there is no intergradation just south of Bloomington and Normal. In the 14 specimens at hand from Locality 17 I find that the black cross-bars that interrupt the lateral stripes anteriorly are prominent in 5, weak in 6, and absent in 3. Thus, it seems that the *semifasciata* influence may extend farther south than indicated by Smith. A red pigment in the groundcolor was present in all three specimens collected from Locality 4 and occurs now and then in other populations in the area (see Smith, op. cit. p. 231-232 for a discussion of this red pigmentation).

## LITERATURE CITED

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