

ft. elev. in pinyon-juniper. As far as we have been able to determine, this is the first museum specimen of this species from Ariz.

*VULPES MACROTIS NEOMEXICANA* Merriam. Hall & Kelson (*Mamm. No. Amer.* 2: 859, 1959) include the kit fox in NE Ariz., but list no specimens. Egoscue (*S.W. Nat.* 9: 40, 1964) records this species from SW Colo. Johnson & Johnson (*Jour. Mamm.* 45: 322–324, 1964) cite records from cent. Ariz. and tentatively assign them to the subspecies *arsipus*. Cockerun (*Recent Mammals of Ariz.*, 1960) does not include *V. m. neomexicana* in NE Ariz. Bailey (*No. Amer. Fauna* 53, 1931) has records from extreme NW N.M.

A ♂ kit fox was taken in the spring of 1964 from Wide Ruins, Apache Co., Ariz. Dr. Richard Manville states that this skull is referable to *neomexicana* and that it has been catalogued into the National collections as No. 298111. Apparently this is the first documented specimen of *V. m. neomexicana* from NE Ariz.

*UROCYON CINEREOARGENTUS SCOTTI* Mearns. Gray fox specimens from NE Ariz. are not numerous (Cockerun *op. cit.*, 1960). In 1963 the skull of a ♂ was taken at 7000 ft. elev. in pinyon-juniper at Black Mesa, W of Chinle, Navajo Co.

*EUARCTOS AMERICANUS AMBLYCEPS* (Baird). Bears are still comparatively common on the Reservation. The skull of a ♀ was taken in the fall of 1962 from the Chuska Mountains, Apache Co., Ariz. at an approx. elev. of 8000 ft.

*PROCYON LOTOR PALLIDUS* Merriam. A ♂, the skull of which was collected, was taken at an elev. approx. 9000 ft. on Whiskey Creek, W San Juan Co., N.M. In this Ariz.-N.M. border country raccoons ascend the watershed of the Chuska Mountains along willow-lined streams that originate in the highest reaches of this mountain complex.

*LYNX RUFUS BAILEYI* Merriam. The skull of a ♀ was collected on Ft. Defiance Plateau, Apache Co., Ariz. The bobcat is common in this area.—*Arthur F. Halloran, Wichita Refuge, Cache, Oklahoma and Freeman E. Taber, Window Rock, Arizona.*

VARIATION IN A LARGE BROOD OF THE MEXICAN WATER SNAKE, *NATRIX VALIDA VALIDA* (KENNICOTT) IN SINALOA.—A large ♀ 1,444 mm. in total length, was captured in the early evening of June 6, 1963, in a shallow roadside pond that was mostly covered with mats of water hyacinth, near the Rio Presidio, 0.5 mi. N of Villa Union, Sin. Later the same night 34 (21 ♂, 13 ♀) young were born in a sack in which the ♀ was the only occupant. In coloration and general features of scutellation, the new-born young agree with Conant's description (1946, *Amer. Midl. Nat.*, 35(1): 253–261) of the subspecies, except that the numbers of caudals in specimens of our brood average higher than the values reported by him (*op. cit.*: 256). Other studies have shown that the position of the umbilical scar is related to the total number of ventrals, and that a difference between the sexes in number of ventrals is correlated with a difference in the number of ventrals generally anterior (but not posterior) to the umbilical scar. In our brood of *Natrix valida* there is no sexual difference in number of ventrals (range 136–148, ave. 140.8 in ♂s; 134–144, ave. 140.6 in ♀s), or position of the umbilical scar (range 16–21, ave. 19.1 in ♂s; 17–21, ave. 18.9 in ♀s) ventrals posterior, and (range 117–128, ave. 121.1 in ♂s; 114–125, ave. 121.6 in ♀s) anterior to the umbilical scar.

Excepting the number of ventrals and position of the umbilical scar, there is a significant difference between the sexes in total and tail lengths, in tail/total length ratio, and in the number of caudals, all of which reflect the longer tail in ♂s than in ♀s (Fig. 1). In ♂s the caudals range from 80–86, averaging 83.3, in ♀s from 71–76, averaging 74.2. Duellman's (1957, *Herpetologica*, 13(4): 240) data differ from ours in that he reported a higher caudal count (ave. 77) in Sinaloan ♀s, and that ♀s have more caudals than ♂s. Our data have special interest because of the

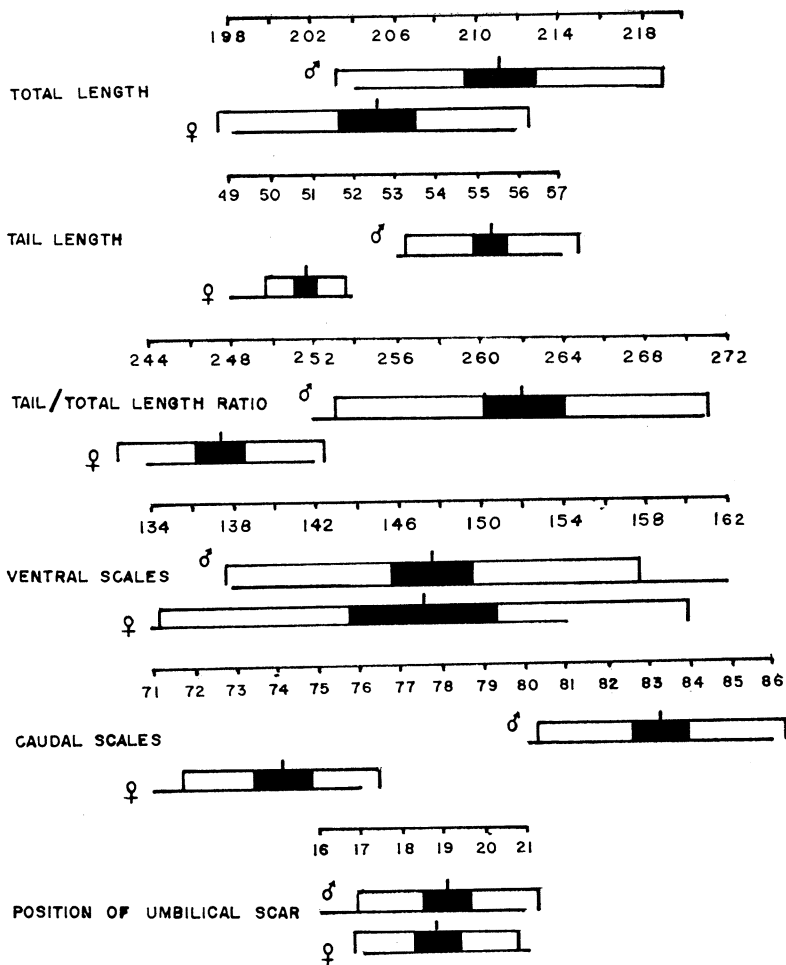


Fig. 1. An analysis of characters within a large brood of *Natrix v. valida*. Bottom horizontal line represents the range of variation; open rectangle, twice the standard deviation; black rectangle, twice the standard error; vertical bar, the mean.

absence of published information on broods of *N. v. valida*. Conant (pers. comm.) has several records of numbers of young per brood of *N. valida*, but none so numerous as 34.—James R. Dixon, Div. of Wildlife Management, New Mexico State University, Univ. Park, and Robert G. Webb, Texas Western College, El Paso.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION BY LUNG-FLUKE (*HAEMATOLECHUS*) OF THE BULLFROG, *RANA CATESBEIANA*, IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, TEXAS.—Bullfrogs were collected at night, with the aid of a headlight and clamp gig, on various dates from Jan. 1964 to Jan. 22, 1965; they were refrigerated overnight, measured, sexed, and posted for lung flukes; the flukes were washed in normal saline, flattened between coverslips, and fixed in hot FAA for 12 hrs., then passed through several rinses of 70% ethanol, stained with Delafield's haematoxylin, mounted in Damar, and identified to species. Of 154 frogs, 78 ♂ and 76 ♀, taken,