and the H's the scales are stippled with black and brown markings. The head is grayish tan and without pattern; the iris is a light steel gray, and the pupil has a golden gleam when viewed at an angle. The first H is recognizable only as two black streaks with enlarged centers; these streaks are not connected across the back; the streaks are clearly connected to the second H, which is connected across the back.

The chin shields and anterior ventrals are iridescent white with a gray tinge. Brown flecks begin to appear in single column in groups of two's and three's with a regular sequence along the anterior one-fourth of the body. The flecks are on the left and right ends of the ventrals. The maculae have no visible connection with the lateral body blotches, as did the adult specimen described by Dowling (1957, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, (583):1–22). Further posteriorly the maculae appear in single column in groups of four's and five's and are fairly dense from about the center of the snake to the anal. Each fleck is approximately 1 mm. across at its greatest width. The caudals of this specimen are a uniform dark brown, almost black, with a faint buff line extending down the center for about the anterior one-third of this region. The juvenile described by Schmidt in 1925 (Copeia, (148):87–88) was collected from El Paso, Texas, approximately 245 road miles northwest of where this specimen was taken. Schmidt's specimen did not exhibit ventral and caudal markings.

Accompanying photographs exhibit the dorsal views of the specimens discussed in my notes. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Richard J. Baldauf for the critical reading of this article.—Ben E. Dial, *2971 N. Sunbeck Circle, Dallas 34, Texas.*

THE YELLOW-LEGGED FROG, *RANA BOYLII*, FROM THE SIERRA SAN PEDRO MÁRTIR, BAJA CALIFORNIA NORTE, MÉXICO.—Two species of yellow-legged frogs occur in California. *Rana boylii* Baird is found at low elevations, below 6,000 feet, from the Oregon border southward along the coast and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada to the San Gabriel Mountains in Los Angeles County. *Rana muscosa* Camp ranges through the high Sierra Nevada southward into the southern coastal mountains as far south as Mount Palomar in San Diego County, at elevations from 1,200 to 12,000 feet. Zweifel (1955, Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool. 54:207–292) presents detailed accounts and illustrates the distribution of both species in California. A small disjunct population of *Rana boylii* occurs with *Rana muscosa* in the San Gabriel Mountains, and the southernmost locality for *Rana muscosa* is a small isolated population at Mount Palomar. Since this is over 100 miles farther south than

any reports of *Rana boylii*, it was *Rana muscosa* which was anticipated in Baja California. However, when two yellow-legged frogs were brought back from the mountains of Baja California they proved to be *Rana boylii*. These frogs were captured by Dr. Elbert L. Sleeper on June 12, 1961, at the lower end of La Grulla Meadow, at an elevation of 6,700 feet, in the Sierra San Pedro Mártir, Baja California Norte, México. They were found in deep potholes along a cold stream, cascading over huge granite boulders. The locality is in the Transition Life Zone where the vegetation lining the stream included pines (especially *Pinus jeffreyi*), Coast Live Oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), *Ceanothus* and Manzanita. Goldman (1951, Biological Investigations in Mexico, Smithsonian Misc. Coll. 115:58) describes La Grulla as several grassy meadows containing ponds and surrounded by an open pine forest on a plateau at 7,000 feet on the upper part, but near the southern end, of the San Pedro Mártir Mountains.

Although these frogs may have been introduced into the area of capture, the difficulty Dr. Sleeper had in reaching the site seems to rule out this possibility.

The frogs, LBSC 1080 and 1081, of the herpetological collection of California State College at Long Beach unfortunately were lost in shipment. However, they were measured and carefully examined before their loss. The pattern was similar to that of typical *Rana boylii* from central California. The tips of the toes were almost completely devoid of dark pigment. The thighs and abdomen of the smaller frog (1081) still showed some evidence of the prominent yellow coloration in life. Their throats exhibited a few small patches of melanophores concentrated near the lips. The dorsal coloration was a uniform mottled gray with a faint indication of a light band running across the eyelids and the dorsal surface of the head. The dorsolateral folds were dark brown and extended nearly to the hind limbs, but were less prominent than in *Rana aurora* Baird and Girard from the same area. Also the eardrums were rougher than in *Rana aurora*. There were no large darker dorsal spots outlined by a lighter ground color so often present in *Rana muscosa* of the southern coast range.

The presence of *Rana boylii* as an isolated population in the Sierra San Pedro Mártir extends the known range nearly 300 miles to the south from the previous southernmost locality, also disjunct, in the San Gabriel Mountains, represents the first record for the yellow-legged frog in México, and establishes a new altitudinal record of 6,700 feet, over 700 feet higher than previous reports (Zweifel, 1955).

My sincere appreciation is expressed to Dr. Elbert L. Sleeper of California State College at Long Beach, who captured these frogs as well as many other important herpetological specimens while collecting insects. Also, I wish to acknowledge the assistance of Andrew Meling who first pointed out to Dr. Sleeper the presence of frogs in

the lower pools of La Grulla. Thanks also are extended to Dr. Robert C. Stebbins, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley, and to Dr. Richard G. Zweifel, American Museum of Natural History, New York, who graciously examined the frogs and identified them as *Rana boylii*.—RICHARD B. LOOMIS, *Department of Biology, California State College at Long Beach, California.*

EVIDENCE OF CONSPECIFICITY OF THE WESTERN RINGNECK SNAKES (GENUS *DIADOPHIS*).—Four species of ringneck snakes have been recognized: *Diadophis amabilis*, *D. regalis*, *D. punctatus*, and *D. dugesi*. Stebbins (1954, Amphibians and Reptiles of Western North America, p. 489) and Gehlbach (*in litt.*) have suggested that all species of *Diadophis* are conspecific. Mecham (1956, Copeia, (1):51–52) and Gehlbach (1965, Proc. U. S. Natl. Mus., 116:300–307) give evidence for conspecificity of *D. regalis* and *D. punctatus*. Gehlbach (*loc. cit.*) also includes *D. dugesi* with *D. punctatus*. There is new evidence suggesting conspecificity of *D. amabilis* and *D. regalis*.

A *Diadophis* was caught April 13, 1963, at about 4,500 feet elevation in the Providence Mountains, San Bernardino County, California. Mr. Oakley Shields found the snake at about 11:30 a.m. in a canyon just north–northwest of Mitchell Caverns State Park. It was in the open, crawling through grass; nearby vegetation included *Yucca mohavensis*, *Y. baccata*, and piñon.

The snake (San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. 53151), a male, has 220 ventrals, 75 caudals, and 15-15 dorsal scale rows at midbody and anus; total length preserved is 432 mm., tail length is 87 mm. There is no nuchal collar (neck ring).

The ventral scale count is typical of males of *D. regalis*, being much higher than in *D. amabilis* (Blanchard, 1942, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 7:20). The dorsal scale count is like that of *D. a. ambilis* and *D. a. similis*, unlike that of *D. regalis* (Blanchard, *loc. cit.*). I consider the snake an intergrade between *D. amabilis* and *D. regalis* but am uncertain which subspecies it represents. This evidence, combined with Mecham's (*op. cit.*) and Gehlbach's (*loc. cit.*), suggests that all *Diadophis* are conspecific and should be called *D. punctatus*.

I gratefully acknowledge the help of Drs. Frederick R. Gehlbach, Richard E. Etheridge, Richard C. Banks, and Mr. Allan J. Sloan in preparing this note.—C. H. CROULET, *Natural History Museum, San Diego, California.*