Collections of Preserved Amphibians and Reptiles in the United States

compiled by
The Committee on Resources in Herpetology

Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles
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Association of Systematics Collections
Museum of Natural History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

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COLECTIONS OF PRESERVED AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

IN THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by the
Committee on Resources in Herpetology

A joint committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, the Herpetologists' League, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, and the Association of Systematics Collections

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COLLECTIONS OF PRESERVED AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES
IN THE UNITED STATES

Compiled by the
Committee on Resources in Herpetology

The purpose of this report is to make available the results of a survey of scientific collections of herpetological specimens made in the course of a broader study of resources in systematic herpetology. The Committee was funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The material published here is extracted from the Committee's Final Report, submitted in January 1975 to the National Science Foundation and other sponsoring organizations. The body of the Final Report ("Report of the Committee on Resources in Herpetology") has been published in Copeia [1975(2):391-404]. The Committee's statement on recommendations for management of museum collections will appear in Herpetological Review.

Information presented here was obtained through questionnaires sent to persons who, in response to an earlier questionnaire, indicated owning or being responsible for a herpetological collection. In addition, attempts were made to contact other collection managers who were not reached in the initial distribution of questionnaires. The majority of questionnaires were returned in the spring of 1974, but additions were made as late as February 1975.

Responses to questionnaires provided the Committee with more or less detailed information on more than 100 collections. It would be impractical and of limited use to reproduce this information in its totality, so the Committee adopted this compromise: Twenty major institutional collections are treated in some detail in part I; 81 more are handled in abbreviated, tabular form in part II; private collections and special collections are discussed briefly.

* A joint committee of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, the Herpetologists' League, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, and the Association of Systematics Collections. Members: David B. Wake (Chairman), Richard C. Zani (Vice Chairman), Herbert C. Dessauer, George W. Haz, Eric R. Pianka, George R. Rabb, Rodolfo Ruiz, John W. Wright and George R. Zug.
Museum Collections

The Committee based its selection of the 20 major collections that are treated more fully on several criteria. Size was important. No collection in this group has fewer than 30,000 specimens, and 40 per cent of about 3,000,000 specimens in institutional collections are held by these 20. All collections in the group serve as repositories of holotype specimens. Indeed, 99 percent of all 5956 holotype (or equivalent) specimens identified in collections in the United States are in these 20 collections, and almost 95 percent are held by 10 of them. Geographic diversity of holdings was given considerable weight. A collection with diverse domestic and exotic holdings is more likely to be of general interest and use to the herpetological community at large than is a collection of similar size but of more restricted geographic representation. A final criterion was the presence of collections additional to those of the conventional preserved specimens. We stress that it is yet our intention to designate collections not included among these 20, and freely admit that several collections might have been shifted to either side of the line.

All the collections listed in both parts of this report are assumed to make specimens available on loan to qualified investigators, though many may require that loans for student use be made to the student's major professor or other advisor. Loan policy with regard to type specimens varies and is specified in the summaries.

Private Collections

Twenty-three respondents reported owning private collections of 1000 or more specimens, with a total of about 370,000 and a median size of 4200. Some of these are highly specialized collections related to a particular research interest, whereas others are general collections. Several collectors indicated that a permanent depository for their collections had been chosen, but others evidently had made no such plans. Because of the unstable nature of most private collections, we have chosen not to prepare a summary of them. We take this opportunity to urge the owners of such collections to make firm arrangements to place the specimens in permanent collections. Ideally, any valuable specimens for which no local use is foreseen should be turned over immediately to a permanent collection; at the least, legal arrangements should be made for the eventual transfer of ownership of the specimens to the chosen depository.

Special Collections

Some collections identified in the survey do not fit comfortably into parts I and II of this report, as they are not predominantly collections of conventional preserved specimens or skeletons and are not associated with collections of that sort. There are relatively few special collections, and most have developed in conjunction with long-established research programs of individual scientists. Our survey disclosed relatively few living collections in which husbandry programs were formalized, and this area appears to be poorly developed.
**PART I**

The collections are listed alphabetically, with information presented in a standardized format:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Name of curator (or curators, in alphabetical order)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institutional address</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specimens:** The number is rounded to the nearest 1000. While it is evident that the number does not include skeletons, it is qualified by "fluid preserved." Where a discrepancy exists between the number of specimens and the total catalogue numbers, due to grouping of specimens under a single number, both figures are given. Osteological preparations are assumed to be dry skeletons unless stated otherwise. Unprocessed (uncatalogued) specimens are not included in these totals.

**Types:** The number of holotype (or taxonomically equivalent) specimens is given, followed by a statement as to the availability of such specimens for loan. If a type list has been published, the citation is given.

**Special collections:** Where the respondent indicated the existence of significant collections other than the conventional fluid preserved or skeletal specimens, these are listed.

**Indices:** Listed here are indices from which data can readily be recovered and transcribed. Arrangement of specimens on the shelves by taxonomy or geography is not considered an index.

**Comments:** Areas of particular strength in the collection are mentioned here, and any comments not appropriate to a foregoing paragraph are made.

**ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES**

**ANSP**
Mr. Edmund V. Nolte and Dr. Thomas K. Uzzell
Academy of Natural Sciences
19th and The Parkway
Philadelphia, Pa 19103
(215) 567-3700

Specimens: 20,000 fluid preserved specimens; few skeletons.

Types: 500, available for loan on a "limited basis."


Special collections: Cope herpetological collection.

Indices: Taxonomic; type collection.

Comments: 50% from the U. S., 20% from Central and South America. Collection contains large part of E. B. Cope collection, and is significant for its holdings of 19th Century type material.

**AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**

**AMNH**
Dr. Charles J. Cole, Charles W. Myers and Richard G. Zweifel
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th St.
New York, NY 10024
(212) 873-1300

Specimens: 215,000 (200,000 numbers); 1500 skeletons.

Types: 501, available for loan "on short-term to reciprocating institutions." No published type list.

Special collections: Tape recordings, chromosome slides.

Indices: Main collection is indexed taxonomically (to subspecies) and geographically (to county in well-represented regions) skeletal specimens, holotypes (and equivalent), tape recordings and chromosome preparations are indexed taxonomically.

Comments: Collection is world-wide, but particularly strong in specimens from the U. S. (southwestern states), northwestern South America, western Mexico, Australia, New Guinea and central Africa.
BYU Dr. Wilmert Tanner
Life Sciences Museum
Brigham Young University
Provo, UT 84017

Specimens: 40,000 fluid preserved specimens; 500 skeletons.
Types: 28, available for loan “under extreme necessity.”


Special collections: Slides of gonadal tissues, field notes, photographs.

Indices: Taxonomic and geographic.

Comments: 60% of specimens from the U. S. (emphasis on Great Basin and upper Colorado drainage), 20% from Western Mexico; also significant collections from the Pacific Islands.

CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

CAS Dr. Alan E. Leviton
CAS-SU (see comments:)
California Academy of Sciences
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, CA 94118

(415) 221-5300

Specimens: 215,000 (140,000 CAS, 56,000 CAS-SU numbers); 750 skeletons (mostly skulls).

Types: 537, available on loan “to qualified investigators.”


Special collections: Reptilian inner ear prepreparations and embryonic serial sections of *Ambystoma* (Malcolm R. Miller materials).

Indices: Geographic index.

Comments: Includes the former Stanford University collection, numbered separately. About 20% of collection is from the U. S. (especially western), Africa (20%), Asia (20%) and Mexico (15%) are also well-represented.
MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY

MCZ Dr. Ernest E. Williams
Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University
Cambridge, MA 02138
(617) 495-2496

Specimens: 530,000 (230,000 numbers); 5000 skeletons.

Types: 1750, available for loan "to qualified investigators."

Barbour, T., and A. Loveridge. 1929. Typical reptiles and amphibians
Zool. 69(10): 205-296.

Barbour, T., and A. Loveridge. 1946. First supplement to typical

Special collections: 15,000 chromosome slides.

Indices: taxonomic index; index to skeletal collection; catalogue of
chromosome slides.

Comments: Collection is world-wide in scope, with large holdings from
Latin America, the West Indies, Africa and the Australia-New Guinea
region. Amount of material from U. S. is relatively small.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

USNM Drs. Bruce Bury, W. Ronald Meyer and George Zug
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC 20560
(202) 381-4171

Specimens: 200,000 (196,000 numbers); 3000 skeletons.

Types: 1300, available for loan "to qualified investigators."

Cochran, D. M. 1961. Type specimens of reptiles and amphibians
(120): xxv + 291 p.

Special collections: A. H. Wright photographic collection, 16 mm films on
locomotion, photographs (color and black and white).

Indices: taxonomic and geographic indices.

Comments: About 30% of collection is from U. S., but holdings are
cosmopolitan, with particular strength in South America, Mexico and
Asia.

SANDIEGO NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

SDNHM Dr. Thomas Fritts
San Diego Natural History Museum
P. O. Box 1390
San Diego, CA 92112
(714) 234-5151

Specimens: 55,000 fluid preserved specimens; 400 skeletons.

Types: 66, available for loan "with special permission."

Sloan, A. J. 1965. Holotype specimens of reptiles in the collection
of the San Diego Society of Natural History. Trans. San

Special collections: Snake hemipenes, photographs, field notes.

Indices: Taxonomic index.

Comments: Includes the former Laurence H. Klauber collection (LKH).
Specimen mostly from California (60%, especially southern Cali-
ifornia) and Mexico (30%, Baja California).
TEXAS COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE COLLECTION

TNC Dr. James R. Dixon
Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries Sci.
Texas A & M University
College Station, TX 77843

Specimens: 46,000 fluid preserved specimens; 200 dry skeletons and
200 cleared-and-stained preparations.

Types: 25, available for loan. No published type list.

Special collections: None.

Indices: Taxonomic and geographic indices; indices to both skeleton
collections.

Comments: 51% of specimens from the U. S. (especially Texas), 34%
from Mexico, 10% from South America.

TEXAS NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTION

TMC Dr. Robert F. Martin
Texas Memorial Museum
University of Texas at Austin
Austin, TX 78705

(512) 471-1064 (or 5302)

Specimens: 44,000 fluid preserved specimens; 500 skeletons.

Types: 5, available for loan "if visit impossible." No published type
list.

Special collections: Tape recordings of frog calls.

Indices: Taxonomic and geographic.

Comments: 41% of specimens from U. S. (especially Texas), 10% from
Africa, 8% from Mexico and 7% from South America.

TULANE UNIVERSITY

TU Dr. Harold A. Dungan
Biology Department
Tulane University
New Orleans, LA 70118
(504) 865-5191

Specimens: 40,000 (19,700 numbers); 750 skeletons.

Types: 7, "preferably not" available for loan. No published type list.

Special collections: None.

Indices: Taxonomic and geographic.

Comments: 9% of specimens from the U. S. (predominantly Louisiana
and the Southeastern U. S.).

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA HERPETOLOGY COLLECTION

UAZ Drs. Charles H. Lowe and Michael D. Robinson
Dept. Biological Sciences
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721
(602) 884-3187

Specimens: 40,000 fluid preserved specimens; 30 skeletons.

Types: 11, available for loan. No published type list.

Special collections: Chromosome slides, photographs.

Indices: Taxonomic and geographic; chromosome slides; photographs.

Comments: 50% of collection from Mexico (especially Sonora), 40% from the
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA MUSEUM OF VERTEBRATE ZOOLOGY

MVZ

Dr. Robert C. Stebbins and David R. Wake
Museum of Vertebrate Zoology
University of California
Berkeley, CA 94720
(415) 642-3567

Specimens: 114,000 fluid specimens; 1500 dry skeletons.
Types: 61, available for loan "only under extraordinary circumstances."


Special collections: Histological preparations, field notes.
Indices: Partial taxonomic index; taxonomic skeletal index.
Comments: Major areas of strength are the western U. S. (California and Nevada), Mexico (Baja California and Veracruz) and Guatemala.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO

UCM

Dr. T. Paul Maslin (Curator Emeritus)
University of Colorado Museum
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 492-6686 or 6297

Specimens: 51,000; about 200 skeletons.
Types: 15, available for loan. No published type list.
Special collections: Photographs.
Indices: Taxonomic and geographic indices, and index to photo collection.
Comments: 60% of specimens from U. S. (especially Colorado and New Mexico), 17% from Mexico (Yucatan Peninsula).

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

UF

Dr. Walter Auffenberg
Florida State Museum
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32610
(904) 392-1721

Specimens: 33,000 fluid preserved specimens; 1000 skeletons.
Types: 33, available for loan.


Special collections: Field notes.
Indices: Taxonomic.
Comments: 70% of specimens from the U. S. (especially Florida), 15% from the West Indies (Jamaica).

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

UINNH

Dr. Donald P. Hoffmaster
Museum of Natural History
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Urbana, Illinois 61801
(217) 333-2517 or 6438

Specimens: 94,000 fluid preserved specimens; 450 skeletons.
Types: 174, conditionally available "on a short-term basis at most."


Special collections: Field notes, including microfilm of Taylor and Smith and Taylor field catalogues.
Indices: Partial taxonomic index.
Comments: Specimens principally from Mexico (38%), U. S. (30%) and South America (29%).
This section presents, in tabular form, a summary of 81 collections—those institutional collections not covered in Part I. Collections are listed alphabetically by state, and alphabetically by institution within states. Parenthetical notes following the names of states (e.g., "see also UAZ") refer the reader to collections covered in Part I that have notable collections from the state in question. (The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is listed with the states.)

The name and address of the collection are followed (in parentheses) by the name of the responsible curator. The number of specimens is rounded to the nearest 1000 for collections of 10,000 or more, to the nearest 100 for smaller collections. If the collection is indexed taxonomically, this is indicated by a "*" (other sorts of indices are not included in this summary). The Remarks column indicates the geographic strengths of the collections, record the presence of types and loan policy with respect to them, and notes any special collections.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution, address (Curator)</th>
<th>Number of Specimens</th>
<th>Taxonomic Index</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ALABAMA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ALASKA (no collection identified)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARIZONA (See also UAZ)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona State Univ., Dept. Zool., Tempe, AZ 85281 (D. J. Fouquette)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>80% U.S. (Arizona), NW Mexico and NW South America 2% each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of Northern Arizona, PO Box 1389, Flagstaff, AZ 86001 (D. Tomko)</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td></td>
<td>75% Coconino County, Arizona.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARKANSAS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Univ. Arkansas, Dept. Zool., Fayetteville, AR 72701 (J. W. Walker)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>99% U.S. (Arkansas); data being computerized.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arkansas State Univ., Div. Biol. Sci., State University, AR 72407 (V. R. McDaniel)</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td></td>
<td>90% U.S. (Arkansas); karyotype and comparative paleontological collections.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CALIFORNIA (see also CAD, LACH, NY2, SDMBUS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>California State Univ., Chico, CA 95929 (R. S. Cliffe)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td></td>
<td>70% northern California, 23% southern California.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California State Univ., Dept. Biol. Sci., 6000 J St, Sacramento, CA 95819 (J. L. Lively)</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td></td>
<td>90% U.S. (California).</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Jose State Univ., Dept. Biol. Sci., San Jose, CA 95192 (L. J. Hendricks)</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>94% U.S. (California).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>COLORADO (see also UCCH)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CONNETICUT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale University, Peabody Mus. Nat. Hist., New Haven, CT 06520 (Curator of Herpetology)</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>52% U.S. (Florida, 2100 specimens); 20% Africa (United Arab Republic, 1600 spec.); 11% West Indies (Haiti, 900 spec.); 300 skeletal specimens (mostly cleared and stained amphibians); 3 holotypes (available for loan).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DELAWARE (no collection identified)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>FLORIDA (see also UF)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GEORGIA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Georgia State Univ., Vertebrae Collections, Dept. Biol., 33 Gilmer St., Atlanta, GA 30302 (C. W. Warthon)</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>96% U.S. (Georgia, Florida, North Carolina).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah Science Mus., 4405 Paulson St., Savannah, GA 31405 (C. W. Williamson)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Central Plain of SE South Carolina and Georgia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAWAII</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bernice P. Bishop Mus., PO Box 607, Honolulu, HI 96818 (A. G. Ziegler)</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>40% Malaysia, 20% Pacific Ocean Islands, 30% New Guinean; 5 holotypes, available for loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IDAHO (no collection identified)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ILLINOIS (see also GIHNS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilianos Natural History Survey, Urbana, IL 61801 (P. W. Smith)</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>93% U.S. (Illinois and SW United States); 7 holotypes, available for loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INDIANA</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana State Univ., Vertebrae Collections, Dept. Life Sciences, Terra Haute, IN 47809 (J. O. Whitaker, Jr.)</td>
<td>9,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>98% U.S. (Indiana, western U.S.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<td></td>
<td>North Carolina State Mus. Nat. Hist., PO Box 27641, Raleigh, NC 27611 (W. H. Palmer)</td>
<td>29,000 + 95% North Carolina.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>North Carolina State Univ., Dept. Zool., Raleigh, NC 27607 (B. S. Hart)</td>
<td>2,000 + 95% North Carolina and adjacent states.</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>(no collection identified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Cleveland Museum of Nat. Hist., Wade Oval, University Circle, Cleveland, OH 44106 (E. C. Nall)</td>
<td>2,400 + 94% U.S. (Florida, Georgia, California, South Carolina, Ohio).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ohio State Univ., Museum of Zool., 1613 North High Street, Columbus, OH 43210 (J. M. Condit)</td>
<td>6,500 + 95% U.S. (Ohio).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>Univ. Oklahoma, Scovall Mus. Sci. Hist., Norman, OK 73069 (C. C. Carpenter)</td>
<td>50,000 + 90% U.S. (Oklahoma).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Oregon State Univ., Zool. Dept., Corvallis OR 97331 (B. F. Smith)</td>
<td>12,000 + 100% U.S. (Oregon).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Pennsylvania State Univ., Dept. Biol., University Park, PA 16802 (E. O. Bellis)</td>
<td>1,000 + 95% U.S. (Pennsylvania); many lab-catalogued, so specimens exceed 1000.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>Univ. Puerto Rico, Mayaguez, PR 00708 (Joaquin Rivera)</td>
<td>5,400 + Mainly Puerto Rico and Venezuela; 10 holotypes, available for loan; tape recordings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>(no collection identified)</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Charleston Nat. Hist., 121 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, SC 29401 (A. E. Sanders)</td>
<td>21,000 + 95% U.S. (South Carolina); 3 holotypes, not available for loan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>Univ. South Dakota, Dept. Biol., Vermillion, SD 57069 (J. C. Dallap)</td>
<td>4,000 + 95% U.S. (South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memphis State Univ., Memphis, TN 38152 (W. Harvey)</td>
<td>4,000 + 95% U.S., essentially a teaching collection.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Univ. Tennessee at Martin, Dept. Biol., Martin, TN 38237 (R. F. Nelson)</td>
<td>1,000 +</td>
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<tr>
<td>Texas (see also TMC and TNC)</td>
<td>Angelo State Univ., Dept. Biol., San Angelo, TX 76901 (G. C. Bowman)</td>
<td>12,000 + 95% U.S. (western Texas).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas Tech Univ., College Station, TX 77843 (J. E. McPhee)</td>
<td>4,000 + 90% U.S. (Texas).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas A &amp; M Univ., College Station, TX 77843 (H. H. Balfour)</td>
<td>6,000 + 95% U.S. (Texas).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Texas Tech Univ., Lubbock, TX 79409 (J. E. McPhee)</td>
<td>16,000 + 90% U.S. (Texas, New Mexico).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Univ. Texas at Arlington, Dept. Biol., Arlington, TX 76010 (W. F. Pyburn)</td>
<td>7,000 + 75% U.S. (Texas), 29% Mexico; 2 holotypes, not available for loan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Univ. Texas at El Paso, Museum of Arid Lands Biology, Dept. Biol., El Paso, TX 79968 (J. D. Walters)</td>
<td>2,000 + 98% U.S. (Trans-Pecos Texas, southern New Mexico); 60 skeletons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Collection Size</td>
<td>Notes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTAH</td>
<td>Univ. Utah, Dept. Biol., Salt Lake City, UT</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>+ Large preparation of turtles from Mexico and Central America; herpetological slide; serially-sectioned turtle heads; 2 holotypes, available for loan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VERMONT</td>
<td>(no collection identified)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIRGINIA</td>
<td>(see also USNM)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>College of William and Mary, Dept. Biol.,</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>+ 93% U.S. (Virginia, Florida).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Williamsburg, VA 23185 (G. K. Brooks)</td>
<td></td>
<td>99.5% U.S. (Virginia, Alabama).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lynchburg College, Biol. Dept., Lynchburg, VA</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24304 (D. W. White)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, WA</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>+ 95% U.S. (Washington).</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pullman, WA 99164 (M. E. Johnson)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mostly Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tacoma, WA 98406 (J. R. Slater)</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Washington State Museum, Univ. Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 (S. A. Rohwer)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST VIRGINIA</td>
<td>(see also CN)</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>+ 100% West Virginia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Virginia Biol. Survey Herpetological Coll.,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marshall Univ., Huntington, WV 25701</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WISCONSIN</td>
<td>Milwaukee Public Mus., Arch and Wells, Milwaukee,</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>+ 10% U.S. (Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas), 10% Mexico, 10% Central America (Helices), 85% U.S.; 800 skeletons (Salamandridae, Sauria); tape recordings (Salamandridae).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milwaukee, WI 53233 (K. A. Minkerson)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Univ. Wisconsin, Zoological Mus., 120 W. Mills St., Madison, WI 53706 (W. G. Reeder)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WYOMING</td>
<td>(no collection identified)</td>
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</tbody>
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HERPETOLOGICAL CIRCULARS


2. Collections of Preserved Amphibians and Reptiles in the United States compiled by the Committee on Resources in Herpetology. Pages 1-22, July 1975.