

any black snakes at the hibernation site, nor on the neighboring hillsides. These repeated visits substantiate the conclusion that the observations were made at a "winter den."

The three male specimens collected measured 918, 1479, and 1525 mm. in body length, the tail being a mere stub in two. The single female measured 1058 mm.

The writer plans to make population studies, including home range and territory of the hibernation "colony" during the following years.—ELIAS COHEN, *Natural History Society of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland.*

DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPIN IN CONNECTICUT.—The general opinion as one looks through the literature seems to be that the diamond-back terrapin, *Malaclemys terrapin terrapin* (Schoepf), is on the verge of extinction. De Sola (Bull. N. Y. Zool. Soc., 34: 157) states, "the species is still very rare and every effort must be made to foster measures to rehabilitate a terrapin so useful in man's larder." Babcock (1926, COPEIA, 150: 101) states "—commercial turtle-hunters have greatly reduced its numbers," and elsewhere (1938, New England Mus. Guides, 2: 32) advises that "either artificial propagation or restriction of turtle hunting must be resorted to in order to save this terrapin from extinction." Conant (1947, Reptiles and amphibians of the northeastern states: 22) writes "—this turtle has become rare over a large part of its range. It is much hunted for market and most of the states in which it occurs have passed laws protecting it—."

In 1946 and 1947, a partial survey of the coastal area of Connecticut was taken in order to determine something of the frequency and distribution of the Atlantic coast form.

Diamond-back terrapin appear to be common in the marsh at the mouth of the Housatonic River, Milford Point, Connecticut. Mr. D. Anderson, of Milford Point, has informed me that during the past five or six years he has not failed to find three or four each season, and, on September 13, 1946, obtained a female for me, that measured 16 cm. and weighed 690 gms. I observed several specimens there, during 1947, and, in late June, noted egg shells of this species on the marsh side of Milford Point beach.

An observation of this species at Stony Creek, Connecticut, is recorded elsewhere (Finneran, 1948, Herpetologica, 4: 126). One has been observed in the West River, at Guilford, Connecticut. In 1947, following the information generously given by Mr. Paul Farnsworth, of New Haven, Connecticut, I visited the Lieutenant River. Two were observed on one occasion and one turtle on the second.

Mrs. Hubert F. Loveland, of Saybrook, Connecticut, has informed me that they are common along "the creeks and shores of the Connecticut River." Mr. Herbert Warfel, now in charge of the Biological and Oceanographic Investigation, Philippine Fishery Program, informs me that on September 6, 1945, and September 14, 1945, he took several diamond-back turtles, 7 to 8 inches long, from a fyke net at Chalker's Island in the Connecticut River.

The above observations seem to indicate it is becoming a fairly common species along the Connecticut coastline. The fact that Connecticut has no law protecting the diamond-back terrapin is called to the attention of responsible New England zoologists and naturalists.—LEO CHARLES FINNERAN, 2124 Marlborough, Detroit 15, Michigan.

AN IOWA RECORD OF THE KEELED GREEN SNAKE.¹—On May 5, 1946, the writer collected a small green snake from a coral-berry (*Symphoricarpus orbiculatus*) bush in the southeast corner of section 4, Salt Creek Township, Davis County, Iowa. Examination showed it to be the keeled green snake (*Ophedrys aestivus* Linnaeus). The specimen has been deposited in the Iowa State College collection.

The range of this snake has been described (Conant and Bridges, What snake is that?, 1939) as extending north in the Mississippi Valley to southwestern Pennsylvania, central Indiana, central Missouri and southeastern Kansas. This record appears to represent a substantial northward extension of the range of this species in the North Central States. It is not known to have been reported previously from Iowa.—W. D. KLIMSTRA, *Iowa Co-operative Wildlife Research Unit, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa.*

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