Pleistocene Amphibians and Reptiles in North America

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some intrusive eastern (Terrapene carolina spp., Lampropeltis calligaster, Thamnophis sirtalis, Agkistrodon piscivorus) and southern (Sceloporus variabilis, Eumeces tetragrammms) forms are present.


10. Miller's Cave Fauna, Texas
This Miller's Cave site of Llano County, north of Austin in the Edwards plateau region of Texas, contains a large herpetofauna. The bones are the result of a natural accumulation in the cave. A radiocarbon date on material from the cave was too young because the dating technique of the cave fauna was not good (Holman, 1966b). Nevertheless, a very late Wisconsinian age for the cave fauna is indicated as the only extinct mammalian species is the armadillo Dasypus bellus. None of the herpetological taxa are extinct and all occur in the vicinity of the fossil site today.

References. Patton (1963), Holman (1966b).

Herpetofauna. Ambystoma tigrinum, Pseudacris streckeri, Rana catesbeiana, Rana pipiens complex, Rana sp., Crotaphytus collaris, Crotaphytus sp., Sceloporus sp., Cnemidophorus sexlineatus, Cnemidophorus sp., Eumeces obsoletus, Arizona elegans, Coluber or Masticophis, Elaphe or Pituophis, Elaphe sp., Lampropeltis calligaster, Lampropeltis triangulum, Opheodrys aestivalis, Opheodrys sp., Tantilla sp., Thamnophis proximus, Crotalus atrox, and Crotalus sp.

11. Fowlkes Cave, Texas
This cave lies in Culberson County in trans-Pecos Texas. It is the only substantial Pleistocene herpetofauna from this part of the state. Most of the bones are believed to have been derived by the predatory activity of owls. The age of the fossil-bearing layer is estimated to be late Pleistocene based on the presence of the extinct antilocaprid (Capromeryx) and the long-nosed peccary (Mylohyus). None of the herpetological taxa are extinct, but extralimital southeastern species (Bufo valliceps and Opheodrys aestivalis) occur in the cave fauna.


Herpetofauna. Bufo valliceps, Bufo woodhousii, Rana pipiens complex,

Other Important Sites

12. Vera Local Fauna, Knox County, Texas
The Vera fauna was deposited mainly under low-energy aquatic conditions. It is considered to represent the Irvingtonian Land Mammal Age (IrII; Repenning, 1987).

13. Berends Local Fauna, Beaver County, Oklahoma
The Berends fauna accumulated mainly in a low-energy aquatic situation. It is believed to represent the Illinoian age.

14. Doby Springs Local Fauna, Harper County, Oklahoma
The Doby Springs fauna accumulated in a low-energy, permanent aquatic situation. It is thought to represent the Illinoian age. The Doby Springs local fauna yielded the holotype plastral lobe (Fig. 36) of the extinct emydid turtle *Pseudemys hibbardii* (Preston, 1979). This species is questionable and its status will be further discussed in Chapter 8.

15. Nye Sink Locality, Beaver County, Oklahoma
This sink deposit is considered to be of Rancholabrean age and to represent the early part of the Sangamonian (Preston, 1979). It is of interest because the extralimital northern *Emydoidea blandingii* and a large extinct tortoise, *Gopherus* sp., occur together in the fauna.

16. Pitt Bridge Localities, Brazos and Burleson Counties, Texas
These localities developed as shallow ponds and are believed to represent the Sangamonian age.

17. Lewisville Site, Denton County, Texas
This low-energy fluvial site probably represents late medial Wisconsinan times (Preston, 1979). It is thought to be of about the same age as the Moore Pit fauna