

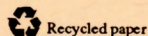
	HABITAT	ACTIVITY/ ABUNDANCE
Ringneck Snake – <i>Diadophis punctatus</i>	G,W,R	D,(N),5
Green Rat Snake – <i>Elaphe triaspis</i>	G,W,R	D,N,5
Chihuahuan Hooknosed Snake – <i>Gyalopion canum</i>		*
Western Hognosed Snake – <i>Heterodon nasicus</i>		*
Night Snake – <i>Hypsiglena torquata</i>	G,(W)	N
Common Kingsnake – <i>Lampropeltis getulus</i>	G,R	D,N,5
Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake – <i>Lampropeltis pyromelana</i>	W,F,R	D,3
Sonoran Whipsnake – <i>Masticophis bilineatus</i>	G,W	D,2
Coachwhip – <i>Masticophis flagellum</i>	G	D,5
Bullsnake (Gopher Snake) – <i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	G,W,(F)	D,N,2
Mountain Patchnosed Snake – <i>Salvadora grahamiae</i>	W,F	D,5
Western Patchnosed Snake – <i>Salvadora hexalepis</i>	G,(W)	D,4
Ground Snake – <i>Sonora semiannulata</i>		*
Southwestern Blackheaded Snake – <i>Tantilla hobartsmithi</i>		*
Plains Blackheaded Snake – <i>Tantilla nigriceps</i>		*
Yaqui Blackheaded Snake – <i>Tantilla yaquia</i>		*
Blacknecked Garter Snake – <i>Thamnophis cyrtopsis</i>	G,W,F,R	D,(N),4
Checkered Garter Snake – <i>Thamnophis marcianus</i>	G,R	D,N,5
Lyre Snake – <i>Trimorphodon biscutatus</i>	G,W	N,5
SQUAMATA: ELAPIDAE (Coralsnakes)		
Western Coralsnake – <i>Micruroides euryxanthus</i>	G	D,N,5

SQUAMATA: VIPERIDAE (Vipers)

Western Diamondback Rattlesnake – <i>Crotalus atrox</i>		*
Rock Rattlesnake – <i>Crotalus lepidus</i>	W,F	D,2
Blacktailed Rattlesnake – <i>Crotalus molossus</i>	G,W,F,R	D,N,3
Twinspotted Rattlesnake – <i>Crotalus pricei</i>	F	D,(N),5
Mojave Rattlesnake – <i>Crotalus scutulatus</i>	G	D,N,2



Southwest Parks and Monuments Association was founded in 1938 to aid and promote the educational and scientific activities of the National Park Service. As a nonprofit organization authorized by Congress, it makes interpretive material available to park visitors by sale or free distribution. All net proceeds support the interpretive and research programs of the National Park Service.



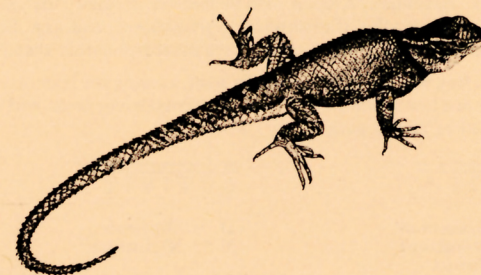
A CHECKLIST OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

OF

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

by Charles H. Lowe and Peter A. Holm

FIFTY CENTS



ARIZONA

PUBLISHED BY SOUTHWEST PARKS AND MONUMENTS ASSOCIATION

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1992

Habitats at Chiricahua National Monument are primarily evergreen woodland and coniferous forest to 7820 feet elevation. There is a small intrusion of grassland at the mouth of Bonita Canyon. Riparian areas consist of intermittent streams flowing mainly in the spring (February-April) and summer (July-September).

Amphibians. Most active on warm, wet, summer nights, they are infrequently seen in the monument proper. Toads (*Bufo* spp.) and spadefoot toads (*Scaphiopus* spp.) are the most visible species. Canyon tree frogs (*Hyla arenicolor*) can also be heard occasionally.

Lizards. Lizards are most active during the daylight hours starting in April and decreasing through October. Daily activity is affected by rain or cold weather during preceding days or nights. Only juveniles are likely to be seen in the fall. The exception to this rule is the Mountain Spiny Lizard, formerly Yarrow's Spiny Lizard (*Sceloporus jarrovi*), by far the most commonly seen lizard of the upper trails. Adult Mountain Spiny Lizards can be seen in aggregation attempting to soak up the last rays of a waning sun.

Snakes. Because of their retiring habits, snakes are not often noticed by the usual monument visitor. Both venomous and non-venomous species are found on-site. There are five venomous snakes in the monument. The most commonly seen venomous snakes are the Rock Rattlesnake (*Crotalus lepidus*) and the Black-tailed Rattlesnake (*Crotalus molossus*). Among non-venomous snakes, the Sonoran Mountain Kingsnake (*Lampropetis pyromelana*) and the Sonoran Whipsnake (*Masticophis bilineatus*) are most commonly seen.

Turtles. Box turtles are occasionally seen crossing the trails and road, but they are much more common in the grasslands areas and on the roads leading to the park.

H A B I T A T	A C T I V I T Y
G = Grassland	D = Daytime
W = Woodland	N = Nighttime
F = Forest	
R = Riparian	
() = Marginal	
A B U N D A N C E	
1 = Abundant – Very numerous.	
2 = Very Common – Present in large numbers.	
3 = Common – Present in moderate numbers.	
4 = Uncommon – Present in low numbers.	
5 = Rare – Species presence has been verified but in very low numbers.	
† = Locally	
* = Suspected to occur in the monument.	

A M P H I B I A			H A B I T A T	A C T I V I T Y / A B U N D A N C E
CAUDATA: AMBYSTOMATIDAE (Mole Salamanders)				
Tiger Salamander – <i>Ambystoma tigrinum</i>		G,(W),R	N,1,†	
ANURA: PELOBATIDAE (Spadefoot Toads)				
Plains Spadefoot – <i>Scaphiopus bombifrons</i>				*
Desert Spadefoot – <i>Scaphiopus couchi</i>				*
Southern Spadefoot – <i>Scaphiopus multiplicatus</i>		G,(W)	N,3,†	
ANURA: BUFONIDAE (True Toads)				
Great Plains Toad – <i>Bufo cagnatus</i>		G,(W)	N,3,†	
Green Toad – <i>Bufo debilis</i>				*
Redspotted Toad – <i>Bufo punctatus</i>				*
ANURA: HYLIDAE (Treefrogs)				
Canyon Treefrog – <i>Hyla arenicolor</i>		G,W,F,R	N,D,3	
ANURA: RANIDAE (True Frogs)				
Chiricahua Leopard Frog – <i>Rana chiricahuensis</i>				*
R E P T I L I A				
TESTUDINES: EMYDIDAE (Box and Water Turtles)				
Western Box Turtle – <i>Terrapene ornata</i>		G,(W)	D	
SQUAMATA: HELODERMATIDAE (Venomous Lizards)				
Gila Monster – <i>Heloderma suspectum</i>				*
SQUAMATA: IGUANIDAE (Iguanids)				
Greater Earless Lizard – <i>Cophosaurus texanus</i>				*
Common Collared Lizard – <i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>		G	D,5	

				H A B I T A T	A C T I V I T Y / A B U N D A N C E
Lesser Earless Lizard – <i>Holbrookia maculata</i>					*
Texas Horned Lizard – <i>Phrynosoma cornutum</i>			G	D,5	
Short-horned Lizard – <i>Phrynosoma douglassi</i>			G,W,F	D,4	
Clark Spiny Lizard – <i>Sceloporus clarki</i>			G,W	D,3	
Mountain Spiny Lizard – <i>Sceloporus jarrovi</i>			W,F,R	D,1	
Bunchgrass Lizard – <i>Sceloporus scalaris</i>			F	D,5	
Eastern Fence Lizard – <i>Sceloporus undulatus</i>					*
Striped Plateau Lizard – <i>Sceloporus virgatus</i>			W,F	D,2	
Tree Lizard – <i>Urosaurus ornatus</i>			G,W,F,R	D,2	
SQUAMATA: SCINCIDAE (Skinks)					
Great Plains Skink – <i>Eumeces obsoletus</i>			G,W,R	D,5	
SQUAMATA: TEIIDAE (Whiptails and Allies)					
Chihuahuan Spotted Whiptail – <i>Cnemidophorus exanguis</i>			(G),W,F,R	D,3	
Sonoran Spotted Whiptail – <i>Cnemidophorus sonorae</i>					*
Desert-Grassland Whiptail – <i>Cnemidophorus uniparens</i>			G	D,3	
SQUAMATA: ANGUIDAE (Anguids)					
Madrean Alligator Lizard – <i>Gerrhonotus kingi</i>			G,W,F,R	D,3,†	
SQUAMATA: LEPTOTYPHLOPIDAE (Blind Snakes)					
Texas Blind Snake – <i>Leptotyphlops dulcis</i>					*
Western Blind Snake – <i>Leptotyphlops humilis</i>					*
SQUAMATA: COLUBRIDAE (Colubrids)					
Glossy Snake – <i>Arizona elegans</i>			G	N, 5	