

- Fernald, M. L. 1950. *Gray's Manual of Botany*. 8th ed. New York: American Book Co.
- Gleason, H. A. and A. Cronquist. 1963. *Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada*. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand.
- Küchler, A. W. 1964. Potential natural vegetation of the conterminous United States. *Amer. Geogr. Soc. Spec. Publ.* 36.
- Potter, L. D. and D. R. Moir. 1961. Phytosociological study of burned deciduous woods, Turtle Mountains, North Dakota. *Ecology* 42(3): 468-480.
- Raunkiaer, C. 1934. *The Life-forms of Plants and Statistical Plant Geography*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Rudd, Velva. 1951. Geographical affinities of the flora of North Dakota. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 45: 722-739.
- Russell, Norman H. 1965. Violets (*Viola*) of central and eastern United States: An introductory survey. *Sida* 2(1): 1-113.
- Scoggan, H. J. 1957. Flora of Manitoba. *Nat. Mus. Can. Bull.* 140.
- Stevens, O. A. 1920. The geographical distribution of North Dakota plants. *Am. J. Bot.* 7: 231-242.
- Stevens, O. A. 1963. *Handbook of North Dakota Plants* (with revision appendix). Fargo: N. D. Inst. Reg. Studies.
- Stevens, O. A. 1966. *Plants of Bottineau County, North Dakota*. Fargo: N. D. Inst. Reg. Studies.
- Wanek, W. J. and R. L. Burgess. 1965. Floristic composition of the sand prairies of southeastern North Dakota. *Proc. N. D. Acad. Sci.* 19: 26-40.
- Watts, F. B. 1960. The natural vegetation of the southern Great Plains of Canada. *Geogr. Bull.* 14: 25-43.



ADDITIONAL DISTRIBUTION RECORDS OF THE FALSE MAP TURTLE AND THE SHORT-HORNED LIZARD IN NORTH DAKOTA. Timken (1968. *J. Herpetol.* 1: 76-82) has reported the occurrence of a false map turtle, *Graptemys pseudogeographica*, in Sioux County, North Dakota. In 1966 and 1968 false map turtles were collected from the Missouri River by Mr. Don Duerre of the North Dakota State Game and Fish Department. Both specimens were taken from Emmons County, the former in the southwestern part, the latter approximately 18 miles west and 4 miles south of Linton. These constitute additional occurrence records of this species in North Dakota.

A short-horned lizard, *Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre*, was collected on a rocky butte in the northwestern part of Dunn County on the southern side of Lake Sakakawea. According to the local inhabitants, this species is quite common in the area. Wheeler and Wheeler (1966. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of North Dakota*) show the range of the short-horned lizard in North Dakota to extend as far as McKenzie and Billings Counties. This would, therefore, constitute a forty-eight mile eastward extension of the present recorded range.

The false map turtles (R-214 and R-227) and the short-horned lizard (R-239) have been deposited in the Zoology Museum at the University of North Dakota.

Dennis J. Gemmill, Biology Department, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, 58201.