

European Tree Frog (*Hyla arborea*) source pond characteristics

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When doing conservation efforts, knowledge about a species occurrence is not enough for selecting preferred and most valuable habitats. It is more convenient to be able to distinguish between source and sink areas. Sources are defined as having a reproductive surplus (Pulliam 1988), in this study regularity of reproduction were used to delimitate between sources and sinks. For the European Tree Frog, *Hyla arborea*, in Sweden complete censuses for calling males and subsequent reproduction, were done 1989–1992. To distinguish between good and bad breeding waters, localities were described in respect of water origin, type of surrounding terrestrial habitat, cover of water vegetation and different disturbances. Variables that best described a good breeding locality were selected by a stepwise polytomous logistic regression. A good breeding locality for Tree Frog in Sweden is characterized by a permanent water, with marsh character included in a grazed natural pasture or in a broad leaved deciduous forest. It should be close to other waters with regular reproduction. Area of breeding water is of less importance.

Black lizards: Melanistic morph of the Common Lizard (*Lacerta vivipara*)

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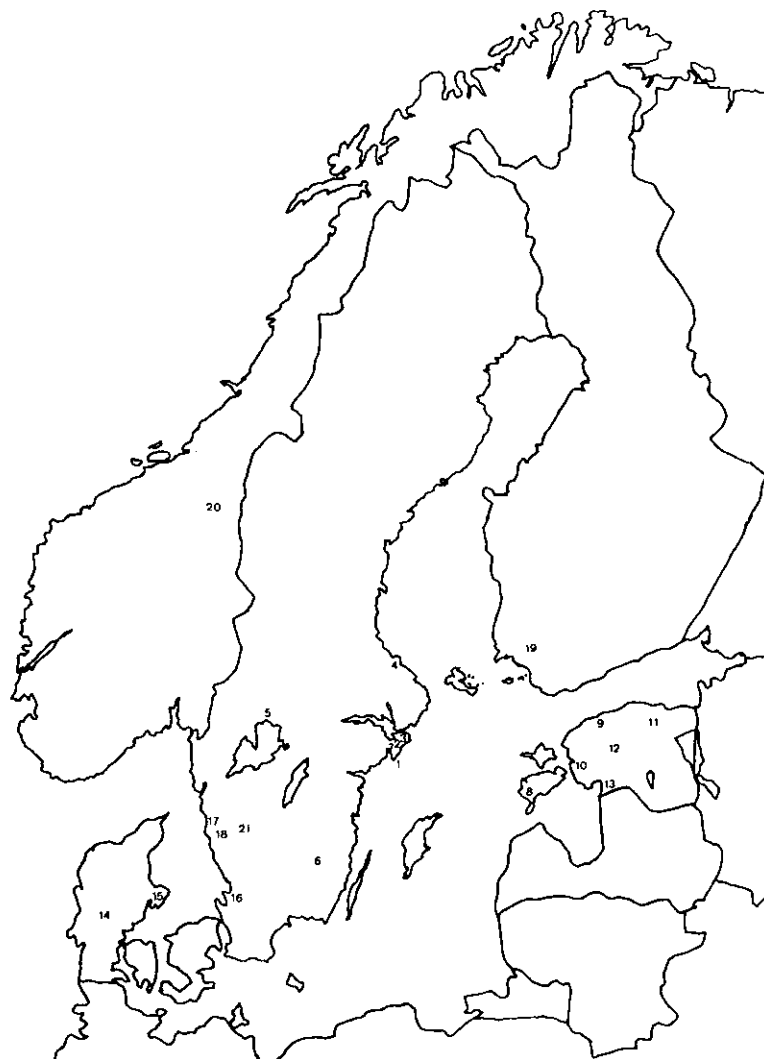
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Melanistic morphs are known from all of the reptile species occurring in Sweden. The poster presented at the Fifth Nordic Herpetological Symposium showed the distribution of the melanistic morph of the Common Lizard in Sweden known to the authors. It was also intended to collect more information about the distribution of the black morph of the Common Lizard in northern Europe. The Common Lizard is one of the most widely distributed reptiles in the world. The ground colour is quite variable over its distribution range and sometimes black (melanistic) forms can be seen. The melanistic form of the Common Lizard was first described as a full species, *Lacerta nigra*, by Wolf 1805. Terra

typica was Wenger Alpe in Switzerland. Since then the melanistic morph has been reported from a number of countries, for example England, Germany and France. The authors have found only two literature reports concerning melanistic Common Lizard in Sweden. Additional to this, the authors have seven unpublished field records. All of them are from the southern part of Sweden. During the poster session additional records from Sweden and other countries were received. The authors kindly welcome more information regarding the occurrence of melanistic Common Lizard.



Locality records of the melanistic Common Lizard (*L. vivipara*), including data received during the Fifth Nordic Herpetological Symposium, Roosta, Estonia August 25–27, 1994. 1. Island of Öja, Stockholm archipelago, S. 2. Segeltorp, Stockholm, S. 3. Tyresö, Stockholm, S. 4. Hållnäs, northern Uppland, S. 5. Karlstad, Värmland, S. 6. Danderyd, Småland, S. 7. Grödinge, S. 8. Saaremaa, EST. 9. Klooga, EST. 10. Puthu, EST. 11. Porekuni, EST. 12. Puurumani, EST. 13. Uulu, EST. 14. Nr. Snede, DK. 15. Mols, Femmøller, DK. 16. Tylösand, Halmstad, S. 17. Göteborg, S. 18. Lerum, S. 19. Åbo region, SF. 20. Rörås, N. 21. Borås, S.