

Literature Cited

Greene, S., A. Anderson, G. Warpinski, S. Campleman, and A. Ruhaon on behalf of the Toxicology Investigators Consortium Snakebite Study Group. 2025. Once, twice, three times a bite victim: recidivism in snake envenomation. *Clinical Toxicology* <https://bit.ly/4eIZHok>

Holzman, S.D., D.J. Massey, A. Clements, K.J. Boesen, and F.M. Shirazi. 2018. Arizona Ridge-nosed Rattlesnake Envenomation: Case Report of a Personal Encounter with the Official State Reptile of Arizona, *Crotalus willardi willardi*. *Toxicon* 151:84-88. doi: 10.1016/j.toxicon.2018.07.001.

Janes, D.N., Jr., S.P. Bush, and G.R. Kolluru. 2010. Large snake size suggests increased snakebite severity in patients bitten by rattlesnakes in Southern California. *Wilderness and Environmental Medicine* 21:120-126. doi: 10.1016/j.wem.2010.01.010.

Phan, P., A. Deshwal, T.A. McMahon, M. Slikas, E. Andrews, B. Becker, and T.K.S. Kumar. 2024. A Review of Rattlesnake Venoms. *Toxins* 16:(41 p.). doi: 10.3390/toxins16010002.

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Wilson, E.O. 2013. Letters to a Young Scientist. Liveright Publishing Corporation, New York, NY.

Sonoran Herpetologist Information for Contributors

Howard O. Clark, Jr., and the Editorial Board, Tucson Herpetological Society, Tucson, AZ; editor.sonoran.herp@gmail.com

The *Sonoran Herpetologist* accepts manuscripts on a wide range of herpetological topics, with particular emphasis on conservation, education, and research involving the amphibians and reptiles of Arizona, Mexico, and surrounding regions in North America and beyond. We welcome submissions for Local Research News, Natural History Notes, Research Articles, News and Notes, and Book Reviews. We also encourage essays or other unique contributions that fall outside these standard categories. Although submissions are not formally peer-reviewed, they may receive peer editing.

Local Research News articles provide brief updates on current herpetological research in the Sonoran Desert region. These pieces can be just a few paragraphs and do not require data, specific localities, or detailed methods. The focus should be on how science is being applied to address herpetological questions.

Natural History Notes include photographs and descriptions of noteworthy or unusual observations of amphibians and reptiles in the wild. Topics may include diet, predation, community interactions, interspecific behavior, unusual locations, or atypical habitat use.

Research Articles are longer manuscripts that may incorporate data analysis or other in-depth information. Inclusion of photographs and figures is encouraged.

News and Notes are short announcements or updates of particular interest to members of the Tucson Herpetological Society. Style and format are flexible; see recent issues of the *Sonoran Herpetologist* for guidance.

Book Reviews may address any recently published book on herpetology, ecology, or conservation, with preference given to works focusing on the herpetofauna of Arizona and northern Mexico.

Please submit manuscripts electronically to Howard Clark, Editor, at editor.sonoran.herp@gmail.com. If you are uncertain whether your manuscript is appropriate for the journal, you are encouraged to consult the Editor before submitting.

Style and Formatting

Title—The article title should be followed by the list of authors. Each author should include their affiliation/address as shown below. Include an email address for the corresponding author.

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Main Body—Manuscripts submitted as feature-length articles (>2000 words) should typically consist of the following sections: Introduction (no heading), Methods, Results, Discussion, Acknowledgments, Literature Cited, and Figure Legends. Style and format of shorter contributions are informal.

Use a single space after a period. Use metric units, followed by English conversions in parentheses. Date format is: day, month, year (e.g., 13 October 2003). Use 24-h times (e.g., 1330 h, not 1:30 PM).

Scientific and English/Spanish names should generally follow Crother et al. (2008) and Liner and Andreu (2008). If the author prefers to use a different scientific name, particularly a different generic name, please include (in parentheses) the name given in the applicable reference above. Use italics for Latin names; Formal English/Spanish names are capitalized throughout the article. We generally recommend use of the English/Spanish names with Latin name in parentheses for the first reference; for example: Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), with English/Spanish name in subsequent text.

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Abbreviations—Spell out week, month, day, and mean.

Spell out generic names the first time used for each species, regardless of whether the same genus has been used for a different species (within a paragraph or elsewhere in the article). Abbreviate genus for each species throughout the rest of the article.

In-text References—Cite references in the text in chronological order, using a comma to separate citations. Use “et al.” for three or more authors (example: Smith 1975, Jones and Jones 1987, Brown et al. 1990). Papers accepted for publication should be cited as Smith (in press). Unpublished manuscripts (including manuscripts submitted for publication) should be cited as A.A. Smith (unpubl. data), and should not be placed in the Literature Cited (include all names and initials for multi-authored unpublished data). Be careful that all references cited in the text (including tables and figure legends) are included in the Literature Cited.

Literature Cited—Spell all journal titles in their entirety (i.e., no abbreviations). Be sure that all entries in the Literature Cited also appear in the text (and vice-versa). Entries with more than four authors should use “et al.” instead of listing each author (see Crother et al. [2008] in Literature Cited, below). Do not include issue number for journals that have consecutive page numbering throughout the volume. For two-author citations, include a comma after the initials of the first author. Do not use en (–) or em (—) dashes with page number ranges. Citations should match how the article title is written in the original journal in which it is published (i.e., what title words are capitalized, British spellings, etc.).

Article in a Journal

Smith, A.T. 1992. Ecology of rattlesnakes in Florida. *Journal of Herpetology* 26:100-105.

Book

Smith, A.T., and J. Jones. 1995. *Physiology of Amphibians and Reptiles*. McGraw-Hill Inc., New York, New York (page numbers not needed when entire book is the citation).

Be sure to include the state and country (unless USA) with each book entry unless it is given in the name of the publisher (e.g., Arizona Game and Fish Department). Capitalize the first letter of each significant word in book titles.

Chapter in a Book

Smith, A.T. 1994. Systematics of frogs and toads. Pages 52-65 in: J. Black and M. Lee (eds). *Systematics of Amphibians and Reptiles*, University of Kansas Press, Lawrence.

Works “in press”

Smith, A.T. (in press). Things my uncle never said about snakes. *Journal of Ethnography*.

Dissertation or Thesis

Smith, A.T. 1991. *Behavioral Ecology of Turtles*. Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation (or Thesis), University of Kansas, Lawrence. (Use state name if not obvious from the university name and include country if not USA).

Unpublished Report

Schneider, P.B. 1981. A population analysis of the Desert Tortoise, *Gopherus agassizii*, in Arizona. Unpublished report to U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix.

Multiple Citations—Multiple citations for the same author should be organized as follows: single citations first, two-author citations second (in alphabetical order), three or more authors third (in chronological order).

Smith, A.T. 1992. Ecology of rattlesnakes in Florida. *Journal of Rattlesnake Ecology* 26:100-105.

Smith, A.T. 1993. Ecology of turtles in Louisiana. *Journal of Herpetology* 27:91-99.

Smith, A.T., and B. Black. 1991. Systematics and morphology of snakes. *Journal of Ophidology* 25:100-105.

Smith, A.T., and J. Jones. 1989. Diamond-backed Terrapins in Louisiana. *Bulletin of the Society for Aquatic Critter Study* 23:234-236.

Smith, A.T., W. White, and J. Jones. 1989. Mating behavior in Gila Monsters. *Herpetologica* 23:230-234.

Smith, A.T., A. Black, and J. Jones. 1995. Temperature relationships in gartersnakes. *Bulletin of the Gartersnake* 29:30-34.

Tables—Tables should be provided as separate files (XLS or DOC formats). Tables should be double-spaced, and each table should be numbered consecutively and placed on its own page. Do not use vertical lines. The legend of the table should be concise but sufficiently detailed so the table can be understood without reference to the text. The legend should appear on the same page as the table. Avoid footnotes whenever possible.

Figure Captions—Figure captions should be placed on a single page and numbered in the order in which they are cited in the text. The term “Figure” in text is abbreviated as “Fig.” and capitalized.

Figures—Figures should be provided as separate files (one per figure) in TIFF or JPG formats, with resolution at least 300 dpi. Scan line art at 1200 dpi. Figures with multiple parts should have each part labeled with capital letters (e.g., A, B, C, ...). Figures of researchers handling venomous animals are discouraged unless the handling process is pertinent for article clarity. Holding venomous animals in trophy-like poses will not be published.

Literature Cited

Crother, B.I., et al. 2008. *Scientific and standard English names of amphibians and reptiles of North America north of Mexico, with comments regarding confidence in our understanding*. 6th edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, *Herpetological Circular* 37:1-96.

Liner, E.A., and G. Casas-Andreu. 2008. *Nombres estándar en Español en Inglés y nombres científicos de los anfibios y reptiles de México/Standard Spanish, English, and scientific names of amphibians and reptiles of Mexico*. 2nd edition. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, *Herpetological Circular* 38:1-167.

Local Research News articles provide brief updates on current herpetological research in the Sonoran Desert region. These pieces can be just a few paragraphs and do not require data, specific localities, or detailed methods. The focus should be on how science is being applied to address herpetological questions.