

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA BARBOURI (**Streamside Salamander**). USA: OHIO: LAWRENCE Co.: Hamilton Township (38.57403°N 82.77565°W, WGS84). 21 February 2011. Jeffrey V. Ginger. Verified by Herman Mays (based on DNA analysis). Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC 12206). New county record (Pfungsten and Matson 2003. Ohio Salamander Atlas. Ohio Biological Survey Misc. Contribution No. 9, Columbus).

The breeding site was a flooded ditch used as a breeding pool on Back Road. Collected from a ditch that was being used as a breeding pool instead of a first or second order stream, the typical habitat for the species (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC. 587 pp.).

JEFFREY V. GINGER, West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Water and Waste Management, Watershed Assessment Branch, 601 57th Street SE, Charleston, West Virginia 25304, USA (e-mail: jeffrey.v.ginger@wv.gov); **JEFFREY G. DAVIS**, Cincinnati Museum Center – Fredrick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45203-1130, USA (e-mail: anura@fuse.net.).

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (**Spotted Salamander**). USA: GEORGIA: HALL Co.: Elachee Nature Center (34.245842°N, 83.832004°W; WGS 84). November 2011. Daniel Thompson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50154 photo voucher); New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

DANIEL THOMPSON, Chestatee High School, Gainesville, Georgia, 30506, USA; e-mail: 703thompson@bellsouth.net.

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (**Marbled Salamander**). USA: INDIANA: FOUNTAIN Co.: Portland Arch Nature Preserve (40.219310°N, 87.337699°W; WGS 84). 05 May 2007. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50137 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CHIROPTEROTRITON CHONDROSTEGA (**Gristle-headed Salamander**). MÉXICO: MÉXICO: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO TIANGUIS-TECO: Ahuatenco (19.127083°N, 99.464389°W; NAD 27), 2605 m elev. 13 August 2011. Eduardo Mendoza-Almazan and Abraham Jardón-Perea. Colección de Vertebrados (Anfibios y Reptiles), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (CAREM-0000225). Verified by Aleida Cruz. First record for the State of Mexico (Smith and Taylor 1948. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 194:i-iv, 1–118) and a 175 km SE (airline) range extension from the closest known locality, Los Reyes, Acaxochitlán, Hidalgo (fig. 1. in Ramírez-Bautista et al.

(2010. Lista Anotada de los Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México. Univ. Autó. Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO, Lito Impresos Bernal, S. A., Pachuca, Hidalgo, México. x + 104 pp.). The salamander was found in pine-oak forest.

M. GUADALUPE LÓPEZ-GARDUÑO (e-mail: guadalupe.bio@hotmail.com) and **FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ-ROMERO** (e-mail: fjrr@uaemex.mx), Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Campus El Cerrillo, Piedras Blancas, Carretera Toluca – Ixtlahuaca Km. 15.5, Toluca, Edo. de México C.P. 52000.

EURYCEA CHAMBERLAINI (**Chamberlain's Dwarf Salamander**). USA: ALABAMA: COVINGTON Co.: Conecuh National Forest; Mossy Pond (31.13922°N 86.60119°W; WGS 84). 05 June 2011. C. Thawley and S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39521. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, 347 pp.). Specimens of *Eurycea quadridigitata* reported from this county previously (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) were collected before the description of *E. chamberlaini* and may instead be attributable to this taxon. However, populations of *E. quadridigitata* (*sensu stricto*) are found ca. 100 km to the E of this site in Houston Co., Alabama (Graham et al. 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:476), and populations of a possible undescribed dwarf salamander species (e.g., Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.) are also present within Conecuh National Forest in Covington and Escambia counties, Alabama (Graham et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). AUM 39521 is morphologically consistent with *E. chamberlaini*, suggesting that all three species may occur in close proximity and/or sympatrically in southern Alabama.

CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY (e-mail: cjt171@psu.edu) and **SEAN P. GRAHAM** (e-mail: szg170@psu.edu), Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA.

EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (**Southern Two-lined Salamander**). USA: INDIANA: CARROLL Co.: Lake Freeman (40.709353°N, 86.754642°W; WGS 84). 25 May 2008. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50152 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

EURYCEA GUTTOLINEATA (**Three-lined Salamander**). USA: GEORGIA: FRANKLIN Co.: Victoria Bryant State Park (34.297397°N, 83.159190°W; WGS 84). 24 September 2012. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50161 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

NECTURUS BEYERI (Gulf Coast Waterdog). USA: TEXAS: SAN JACINTO Co.: ca. 9 air km W of Shepherd, in Big Creek 2.8 km S of SH 150 on 217 (30.506447°N, 95.088408°W; WGS 84). 27 December 2009. John T. Williams, Brandon C. Bowers, Scott A. Wahlberg, Matthijs Hollanders. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collections, TCWC 94289–24290. New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. University of Texas A&M Press, College Station. viii + 421 pp.).

LIBERTY Co.: in Menard Creek ca. 1 km N of FM 787 on County Road 2650 (30.455858°N, 94.738247°W; WGS 84). 11 December 2010. Brandon C. Bowers, John T. Williams, Scott A. Wahlberg, Matthijs Hollanders. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. TCWC 95131–95132. New county record (Dixon 2000, *op. cit.*). Menard Creek also flows through Hardin Co., where *N. beyeri* has been vouchered.

MATTHIJS HOLLANDERS, 12407 Sonata Canyon Lane, Houston, Texas 77041, USA; e-mail: matthijs.hollanders@gmail.com.

NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). USA: TENNESSEE: WAYNE Co.: Fortyeight Creek, 107 m upstream from US Highway 64, just above the Old Highway 64 Bridge. Accessed from Fortyeight Creek Rd. (35.341944°N, 87.660556°W, NAD 27). 4 April 2011. Michael C. Fulbright and Matthew D. Wagner. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology, APSU 19120. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult caught via electrofishing. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. [Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter of which includes links to information on Tennessee amphibians having appeared since 1996, <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/>, accessed 28 September 2011]).

MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA; e-mail: mfulbright@my.apsu.edu.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: ILLINOIS: KANE Co.: Bliss Woods Forest Preserve (41.788133°N, 88.4388°W; WGS 84; elev. 219 m). 1 April 2010. K. Huschart and C. Milne-Zelman. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Museum (INHS 21683). New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey Manual. 285 pp.). Scientific Research Permit issued to C. Milne-Zelman by Forest Preserve District of Kane County.

We thank Tom Anton and William Graser for field assistance.

KELLY HUSCHART, DEHLIA ALBRECHT, and CARRIE MILNE-ZELMAN, Department of Biology, Aurora University, 347 South Gladstone Avenue, Aurora, Illinois 60506, USA (e-mail: czelman@aurora.edu).

ANURA — FROGS

ACRIS CREPITANS (Northern Cricket Frog) USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW Co.: Blue Creek, N of Crenshaw County Rd. 30, 500 m W of Petrey (31.84672°N 86.21233°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2011. S. Graham. Verified by John Jensen. AUM AHAP-D 307 (digital audio file). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Chorus of males recorded calling in swamp.

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu.

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: INDIANA: CARROLL Co.: Lake Freeman (40.709353°N, 86.754642°W; WGS 84). 14 April 2008. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50151 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: JEFFERSON Co.: ~13 km W of Jefferson City (36.08435°N, 83.62905°W; WGS 84). 14 May 2009. Ted M. Faust and Mark Mayfield. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19083 [color photo]). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [<http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/> accessed 31 December 2011] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). An individual was found crossing Beaver Creek Road at 2240 h during a downpour.

TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization, Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com); **MARK MAYFIELD**, Daisywood Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37932, USA (e-mail: mrmayfield.mm@gmail.com).

ANAXYRUS FOWLERI (Fowler's Toad). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Starkey Park (39.951389°N, 86.322500°W; WGS 84). 14 June 2010. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50148 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CERATOPHRYS JOAZEIRENSIS (Caatinga Horned Frog). BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO NORTE: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA MARIA: 5.854°S, 35.701°W (datum WGS84, 137 m elev.). 10 April 2010. J. S. Jorge. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (CHBEZ 3633, female 7.55 cm SVL; and 3776, male 9.35 cm SVL). Verified by U. Caramaschi. This species was previously known for the states of Bahia, municipality of Juazeiro (type locality; Mercadal 1986. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 7[4]:313–334), Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte (Vieira et al. 2006. *Check List* 2[2]:28–29), and Pernambuco (Moura et al. 2011. *In* Moura [org.], *Herpetologia no Estado de Pernambuco*, pp. 51–85. Ministerio do Meio Ambiente, Brasília). Second record for the state of Rio Grande do Norte, extending the distribution of the species ca. 110 km NW from municipality of Passa e Fica, Rio Grande do Norte state, Brazil (Vieira et al., *op. cit.*). This is the first record for the Agreste region, a transitional area between the Caatinga and Atlantic rainforest ecosystems.

JAQUEIUTO S. JORGE, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, CEP 59072-970, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (e-mail: queilto@yahoo.com.br); **MARCELO N. DE C. KOKUBUM**, Unidade Acadêmica de Ciências Biológicas/CSTR, Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, CEP 58704-300, Patos, Paraíba (e-mail: mnckokubum@gmail.com); **RAUL D. F. DE SALES**, and **ELIZA M. X. FREIRE**, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de

Botânica, Ecologia e Zoologia, Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Campus Universitário, Lagoa Nova, CEP 59072-970, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil.

CRAUGASTOR OCCIDENTALIS (Taylor's Barking Frog). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUCHIPILA: Sierra Morones, 7.74 km WSW of Juchipila (21.39961°N, 103.18785°W; WGS84), 1847 m elev. 13 September 2009. Zaira Yaneth González-Saucedo, Rubén Alonso Carbajal-Márquez, José Carlos Arenas-Monroy, and José Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Lee Grismer. LSUHCDPC 6125 photo voucher. First municipality record, second record for Zacatecas, extending the known distributional range of the species ca. 49 km (airline) ESE from the type locality, La Hacienda, Municipality of Florencia de Benito Juárez, Zacatecas (Taylor 1941. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 54:87–94). The frog was found on ground leaf litter in the ecotone between tropical deciduous forest and oak forest.

JOSÉ CARLOS ARENAS-MONROY, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Ciudad Universitaria, C.P. 20100, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México (e-mail: jca_exe@yahoo.com.mx); **ZAIRA YANETH GONZÁLEZ-SAUCEDO**, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Facultad de Ciencias, Av. de la Ciencias S/N, Col. Juriquilla, C.P. 76230, Querétaro, Querétaro, México; **RUBÉN ALONSO CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Mar Bermejo #195 Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita, C.P. 23090, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México; **JOSÉ JESÚS SIGALA-RODRÍGUEZ**, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Unidad Académica de Biología Experimental, C.P. 98600, Guadalupe, Zacatecas, México.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOZAUTLA: 1.62 km E La Paila (20.56925°N, 99.5843333°W; WGS84), 1724 m elev. 31 May 2009. Víctor Vite Silva. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Colección Herpetológica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB-UAEH 2109). First municipality record, extending the range in the state ca. 31.76 km E from its closest reported locality at Arbolado, Municipality of Tasquillo on a nut farm (Morales 2010. Herpetofauna de Dos Ambientes Contrastantes del Municipio de Tasquillo. Tesis, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. Mineral de la Reforma. 84 pp.). It is also the first record in Hidalgo from xerophytic scrub vegetation, as the species has previously been reported only from cloud forest (Canseco-Márquez et al. 2004. *In* Luna et al. [eds.], Biodiversidad de la Sierra Madre Oriental, pp. 417–437. Las Prensas de Ciencias, México, D.F.).

Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT- 95828 and CONABIO GT002.

ADRIANA LÓPEZ-MEJÍA (e-mail: alamo_87@hotmail.com) and **IRENE GOYENECHEA** (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NITIDUS (Shiny Peeping Frog). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOZAUTLA: 1.31 km E La Paila (20.56652778°N, 99.61519444°W; WGS84), 1665 m elev. 29 May 2009. Adriana López Mejía. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Colección Herpetológica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB-UAEH 2116). First municipality record, extending the range in the state ca. 98.34 km SW from its closest reported locality in Acayuca, Municipality of Molango (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista Anotada de los Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO. x +

104 pp.) The frog was found in xerophytic scrub, but the only previous record of this species in Hidalgo was in cloud forest (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010, *op. cit.*) Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT- 95828 and CONABIO GT002.

ADRIANA LÓPEZ-MEJÍA (e-mail: alamo_87@hotmail.com) and **IRENE GOYENECHEA** (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: FLORIDA: DESOTO Co.: Arcadia, Dee Oaks Nursery, 150 m S of Owens School Rd. and 250 m W of County Rd. 661 (27.17896°N, 81.93542°W; WGS84). 19 July 2010. C. Thawley. UAHC 16425. Verified by Leslie J. Rissler. New county records (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). This introduced species has now been reported from approximately two-thirds of counties from peninsular Florida, suggesting that it is likely distributed across the entire peninsula.

Thanks to Walter E. Meshaka, Jr. for assistance and review of localities.

CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alabama, Box 870345, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35487, USA; e-mail: cjthawley@crimson.ua.edu.

FEJERVARYA NEPALENSIS (Nepal Cricket Frog). INDIA: UT-TARAKHAND: Haridwar, Jhilmil Jheel Conservation Area (29.80556°N, 78.2277°E, WGS 84; 245.97 m elev.; 29.8722°N, 78.1882°E; WGS 84; 273.40 m elev.). J. P. Sati. 10 March 2011 (ZSI NRC 861). HARYANA: Yamuna Nagar, Kalesar National Park & Wildlife Sanctuary (30.3467°N, 77.5167°E; WGS 84; 332.237 m elev.) S. J. S. Hattar. 15 July 2007 (ZSI NRC 775). All verified by Karan Shah. First records for Uttarakhand and Haryana states. Previously known from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Nagaland (Ao et al. 2003. Zoo Print J. 18:1117–1125; Mathew and Sen 2010. Pictorial Guide to Amphibians of North East India. Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata. xii + 144 pp.); and central and eastern midlands of Nepal (Anders 2002. *In* Schleich and Kästle [eds.], Amphibians & Reptiles of Nepal. Biology, Systematics, Field Guide, pp. 133–348. ARG Gantner Verlag K.G., Ruggell).

ARCHANA BAHUGUNA, Northern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, 218 Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun 248 195, Uttarakhand, India; e-mail archana.bahuguna65@gmail.com.

HOPLOBATRACHUS CRASSUS (Jerdon's Bullfrog). BANGLADESH: NILPHAMARI DISTRICT: Koya Golahut, Saidpur (25.801969°N, 88.900531°E; WGS 84; 41.15 m elev.). 27 August 2011. Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Verified by Ghazi S. M. Asmat. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh (MHLB-HC01). First record from Nilphamari District, northern Bangladesh; previously recorded from Chittagong (Asmat et al. 2003. Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool. 22:141–143). Near Saidpur Bypass Road > 2 km N from Saidpur and > 17 km S from Nilphamari. Adults collected beside paddy field. Habitat includes *Cynodon dactylon* and *Bambusa arundinacea* plantations.

MD. ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER (e-mail: razzaqsciencebd@gmail.com); **MOHAMMAD SAJID ALI HOWLADER** (e-mail: sajidpabc@gmail.com); and **MD. ASHRAFUL KABIR** (e-mail: ashrafuwb@yahoo.com), Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development; House No. 28/5 (2nd floor), Shonatangar, Jigatola, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh.

HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-voiced Treefrog) USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW Co.: Blue Creek, N of Crenshaw County Rd. 30, 500 m W of Petrey (31.84672°N W 86.21233°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2011. S. Graham. Verified by John Jensen. AUM AHAP-D 308 (digital audio file). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Chorus of males recorded calling in swamp

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu.

HYLA BISTINCTA (Mexican Fringe-limbed Treefrog). MÉXICO: MÉXICO: MUNICIPALITY OF VALLE DE BRAVO: Velo de Novia (19.166072°N, 100.139875°W; NAD 27), 1895 m elev. 12 June 2010. M. Guadalupe López-Garduño. Colección de Vertebrados (Anfibios y Reptiles), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (CAREM 0000226–227). Verified by Gil Martínez. First record for Valle de Bravo, positioned 38 km S of the other reported locality in Estado de México, 19 km W of Villa Victoria (Duellman 2001. *Hylid Frogs of Middle America*, Vol. 2. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 18: x + 695–1159; Smith and Taylor 1948. U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull. 194: i–v, 1–118). The frog was found in a pine-oak forest (*Pinus* sp. and *Quercus sartorii*).

M. GUADALUPE LÓPEZ-GARDUÑO (e-mail: Guadalupe.bio@hotmail.com) and **FELIPE RODRÍGUEZ-ROMERO** (e-mail: fjrr@uaemex.mx), Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Campus El Cerrillo, Piedras Blancas, Carretera Toluca – Ixtlahuaca Km 15.5, Toluca, Estado de México, C.P. 52000.

HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Stonegate Neighborhood (39.951389°N, 86.322500°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2009. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50146 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

HYLARANA TYTLERI (Yellow-striped Frog). BANGLADESH: NILPHAMARI DISTRICT: Berakuthi, Barua (25.822194°N, 88.827708°E; WGS 84; 43.89 m elev.). 30 September 2011. Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Verified by Ghazi S. M. Asmat. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh (MHLB-HT01). First record from Nilphamari District, northern Bangladesh; described from Dhaka District (Theobald 1868. *J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 37:7–88), and recorded from Chittagong District (Asmat et al. 2003. *Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool.* 22:141–143), and Barisal District (Howlader 2010. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 17:255–256). Near Primary High School, Berakuthi, Barua, Bangladesh, >14 km S from Nilphamari. Adults collected in late morning on pond. Habitat includes pond with *Eichhornia crassipes*, paddy fields, and *Musa acuminata* plantations.

MD. ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER (e-mail: razzaqsciencebd@gmail.com) and **MOHAMMAD SAJID ALI HOWLADER** (e-mail: sajidpabc@gmail.com), Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. 28/5 (2nd floor), Shonatangar, Jigatola, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh.

HYPYSIBOAS NYMPHA. BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF COARI: 4.38388889°N, 64.73694444°W (WGS 84; 73 m elev.). 13 December 2006. R. de Fraga and V. T. de Carvalho. Coleção de

Anfibios e Répteis, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (INPA-H 18303, SVL 34.7 mm; body mass in life 1.9 g; collected in Terra Firme Forest). Verified by J. Faivovich. *Hypsiboas nympha* is distributed in the western Amazon Basin, and is known from the northern and southern regions of eastern lowland Ecuador and from northeastern Peru at elevations below 600 m, and from lowlands of Colombia around Leticia (Faivovich et al. 2006. *Herpetologica* 62:96–108). This record is the easternmost limit known for this species, and the first Brazilian record, extending the known distribution 630 km E of the nearest record in Leticia, Colombia (Faivovich et al., *op. cit.*)

VINICIUS T. DE CARVALHO (e-mail: viniciustc@ig.com.br), and **RICHARD C. VOGT**, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia – INPA, Coleção de Anfíbios e Répteis – Campus II, Av. André Araújo, 2936. C.P. 428. CEP 69.011-970 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil; **RAFAEL DE FRAGA**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biologia Tropical e Recursos Naturais / Ecologia, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia – INPA, Av. Ephigênio Salles, S/N, CEP 69.083-000 Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

INCILIUS OCCIDENTALIS (Pine Toad). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOZAUTLA: 0.84 km E La Paila (20.56325°N, 99.61002778°W; WGS 84; 1617 m elev.). 30 May 2009. Nallely Morales Capellán. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Colección Herpetológica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 2111, 2113). First municipality record, extending the range in the state ca. 33 km SW from its closest reported localities at Puerto del Angel and Puerto Colorado, Zimapan (Huitzil-Mendoza 2007. *Herpetofauna de Dos Localidades en la Región Norte de Zimapan, Hidalgo*. Tesis, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. Mineral de la Reforma. 92 pp.). It is also the first record from xerophytic scrub in Hidalgo. Previous reports in the municipalities of Agua Blanca and Tepehuacán de Guerrero were from cloud forest and pine-oak forest in Cuauhtepic de Hinojosa (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. *Lista Anotada de los Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México*. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO. x + 104 pp.). However, the species has been observed in xerophytic scrub in Querétaro (Dixon et al. 1972. *Southwest. Nat.* 16:225–237), Aguascalientes (Vázquez and Quintero 2005. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes*. CONABIO. México, D.F. 318 pp.), and México and Distrito Federal (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2009. *Herpetofauna del Valle de México: Diversidad y Conservación*. UAHEH y CONABIO. México, D.F. 213 pp.). Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT- 95828 and CONABIO GT002.

ADRIANA LÓPEZ-MEJÍA (e-mail: alamo_87@hotmail.com) and **IRENE GOYENECHEA** (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: GOSPER Co.: 4.0 km S, 2.6 km W Bertrand (40.4893°N, 99.6634°W; NAD83). 19 July 2011. Alyx R. Lingenfelter and Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas (FHSM 15851, 15852). First county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. vi + 158 pp.). Fills gap in south-central parts of the state. Nearest prior records include all surrounding counties including Dawson, Frontier, Furnas, and Phelps. Frogs were captured along a waterway in the Peterson Federal Waterfowl Production Area.

ALYX R. LINGENFELTER (e-mail: lingenfeltar@lopers.unk.edu) and **KEITH GELUSO** (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu), Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA; **JEFF L. DRAHOTA**, Rainwater Basin Wetland Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Funk, Nebraska 68940, USA

LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2007. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50140 photo voucher). New county (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog) USA: ALABAMA: JEFFERSON Co.: Small tributary of Turkey Creek, 1 km S of Morris (33.72478°N 86.82260°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2012. S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM AHAP-D 499. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Found in leaf litter along the tributary.

Funding for this collection trip was provided by a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB- 0949483) to Tracy Langkilde.

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: szg170@psu.edu).

LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: INDIANA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Pine Hills Nature Preserve (39.938073°N, 87.058497°W; WGS 84). 23 July 2009. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50153 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu

LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: JEFFERSON Co.: ~13 km W of Jefferson City (36.08489°N, 83.62999°W; WGS 84). 14 May 2009. Ted M. Faust and Mark Mayfield. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19086 [color photo]). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [<http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/> accessed 31 December 2011] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). An individual was found crossing Beaver Creek Road on a rainy night at 2235 h.

TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization, Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com); **MARK MAYFIELD**, Daisywood Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37932, USA (e-mail: mrmayfield.mm@gmail.com).

LITHOBATES PIPIENS (Northern Leopard Frog). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 18 April 2009. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50141 photo voucher); CLINTON Co.: Camp Cullom Park (40.312808°N 86.632811°W; WGS 84). 15 March 2008. GMNH 50139 (photo voucher). Specimens found by Todd Pierson and

verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Both are county records (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu

LITHOBATES SPECTABILIS (Showy Leopard Frog). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOZAUTLA: 1.52 km E La Paila (20.55972222°N, 99.61591667°W; WGS 84), 1646 m. elev. 18 June 2008. Julián Bueno Villegas. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. *Colección Herpetológica*, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB-UAEH 1545). First municipality record, extending the range in the state ca. 31.28 km E from its closest reported locality in Arbolado, Municipality of Tasquillo (Morales 2010. *Herpetofauna de Dos Ambientes Contrastantes del Municipio de Tasquillo*. Tesis, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. Mineral de la Reforma. 84 pp.). The frog was found next to a stream surrounded by xerophytic scrub vegetation. Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT - 95828 and CONABIO GT002.

ADRIANA LÓPEZ-MEJÍA (e-mail: alamo_87@hotmail.com) and **IRENE GOYENECHEA** (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A. P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

LITHOBATES SPHENOCEPHALUS (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: GRAINGER Co.: ~13 km W of Jefferson City (36.10105°N, 83.63563°W; WGS 84). 15 May 2009. Ted M. Faust and Mark Mayfield. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19084 [color photo]). An individual was found on McBee Island along the bank of the Holston River at 1030 h. New county record (Redmond and Scott. 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [<http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/> accessed 31 December 2011] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996).

TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization, Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com); **MARK MAYFIELD**, Daisywood Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37932, USA (e-mail: mrmayfield.mm@gmail.com).

PHYLLOMEDUSA BAHIANA. BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF JEREMOABO: Raso da Catarina Ecological Station (9.916944°S, 38.698611°W, datum SAD-69; elev. 444 m). 28 March 2011. C. R. dos Santos Silva. Verified by F. Acuña Juncá. *Herpetological collection*, Feira de Santana State University, Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil (MUEFS 3712) and the Federal University of Sergipe, São Cristóvão, Sergipe, Brazil (CHUFS 1737, 1738). The Raso da Catarina is the driest region in the Brazilian state of Bahia, and is composed of a mosaic of semi-deciduous forest habitats on sandy soils (Sick et al. 1987. *Rev. Bras. Zool.* 3[7]:441–463). The species is found in the municipalities of Aurelino Leal, Camacan, Conceição de Feira, Feira de Santana, Lençóis, Maracás, Miguel Calmon, Morro do Chapéu, Mucugê, Muritiba, Palmeiras, Rui Barbosa, Senhor do Bonfim, Salvador, and Uruçuca in Bahia (Brunes et al. 2010. *Mol. Phyl. Evol.* 57:1120–1133; Juncá 2008. *In* IUCN 2011. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*. Version 2011.2. on <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded 29 January 2012) and Capela in Sergipe (Morato et al. 2011. Checklist 7[6]:756–762). The present record represents a new northern limit for the

distribution of the species, extending its range 175 km directly NE of Senhor do Bonfim, Bahia. In addition, this record is important for the conservation of the species in the Caatinga, given that it refers to a federal conservation unit.

CARLOS ROBERTO DOS SANTOS-SILVA (e-mail: carlosbios14@yahoo.com.br) and **STEPHEN F. FERRARI**, Graduate Program in Ecology and Conservation, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, 49.000-000, São Cristóvão, Sergipe, Brazil.

POLYPEDATES LEUCOMYSTAX (Common Tree Frog). BANGLADESH: NILPHAMARI DISTRICT: Berakuthi, Barua (25.822231°N, 88.834361°E; WGS 84; 47.24 m elev.), 15 November 2011. Verified by Ghazi S. M. Asmat. Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh (MHLB-PL01). First record from Nilphamari District, northern Bangladesh; previously recorded from Chittagong Division, including Cox's Bazar District, Chokoria, Malumghat; Bandarban District, Bandarban, Milonchari; Rangamati District, Kaptai, Kaptai Village; Dhaka Division, Dhaka District, Savar (Mahony et al. 2009. Hamadryad 34:80–94). Near Saidpur Bypass Road >13 km S from Nilphamari. Adults collected on mango tree (*Mangifera indica*) at primary forest edge. Habitat includes *Cynodon dactylon*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Curcuma longa*, *Areca catechu*, and *Bambusa arundinacea* plantations.

MD. ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER (e-mail: razzaqsciencebd@gmail.com), and **MOHAMMAD SAJID ALI HOWLADER** (e-mail: sajidpabc@gmail.com), Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. 28/5 (2nd floor), Shonatagar, Jigatola, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh.

PSEUDACRIS BRACHYPHONA (Mountain Chorus Frog). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: CLAY Co.: 14 March 2011. Lori A. Williams. Adult male frogs (N = >5) calling from Payne Branch and surrounding riparian and wet meadow habitat. Digital audio recordings were made from Pine Log Road (SR 1104) at junction with Payne Road (SR 1182), 3.3 km airline SSE of Brasstown (35.009987°N, 83.94716°W; WGS 84) and on Pine Log Road, 0.2–0.3 mi S of Payne Road, 3.6 km airline S of Brasstown (35.006115°N, 83.95076°W; WGS 84). Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (1274 audio recordings). New county record (North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2011. Biotics Database. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina). Closest previous historical record in North Carolina is in Cherokee Co., 3.2 km airline NW (North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2011, *op. cit.*).

LORI A. WILLIAMS, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 177 Mountain Laurel Lane, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732, USA; e-mail: lori.williams@ncwildlife.org.

PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: INDIANA: CLINTON Co.: Camp Cullom Park (40.312808°N 86.632811°W; WGS 84). 16 March 2009. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50138 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

RHINELLA CRUCIFER (Striped Toad). BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MACEIÓ: Serra da Saudinha (9.366667°S, 35.750000°W;

WGS84; 150 m elev.) 18 February 2005. F. A. C. Nascimento and others. Setor de Zoologia, Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió, Brazil (MUFAL 3892, 3894, 3895; collecting license IBAMA/RAN #184/05). Verified by S. T. Silva. This frog is known to occur in the Atlantic Forest of the Brazilian states of Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Sergipe, Bahia, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, and Rio de Janeiro (Baldissera Jr. et al. 2004. Arquivos do Museu Nacional 62[3]:255–282; Marques et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37[1]:98; Silveira et al. 2009. Biotemas 22[4]:231–235). First state record, extending the known distribution of species about 156 km SSE from the closest locality known (Municipality of Caruaru, Pernambuco state), filling a distributional gap between the states of Sergipe and Pernambuco.

BARNAGLEISON SILVA LISBOA (e-mail: bsjgleison@gmail.com), and **FILIPPE AUGUSTO CAVALCANTI DO NASCIMENTO** (e-mail: filipe.bio@gmail.com), Setor de Zoologia, Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Av. Aristeu de Andrade, 452, Farol, CEP: 57051-090, Maceió, Alagoas, Brazil.

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: OHIO: MUSKINGUM Co.: Wayne Township. Duncan Falls (39.88409°N, 81.90944°W; WGS 84). 09 September 2011. Richard Green. Verified by John W. Ferner. Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC 12317). New county record. (Davis and Menze 2000. Ohio Anuran Atlas, Ohio Biological Survey, Columbus). Fills a gap of approximately 94 km in the Eastern Spadefoot's distribution in the Muskingum River valley. Nearest records are approximately 52 km north in Coshocton County and 42 km south in Morgan County.

JEFFREY G. DAVIS, Cincinnati Museum Center – Fredrick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45203-1130, USA (e-mail: anura@fuse.net); **RICHARD GREEN**, Philo High School, 4000 Millers Lane, Duncan Falls, Ohio 43734, USA (e-mail: r.green@prodigy.net).

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: TENNESSEE: JEFFERSON Co.: ~13 km W of Jefferson City (36.08389°N, 83.62811°W; WGS 84). 14 May 2009. Ted M. Faust and Mark Mayfield. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19082 [color photo]). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/ accessed 31 December 2011] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). Two individuals were found crossing Beaver Creek Road on a rainy night at 2230 h.

TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization, Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com); **MARK MAYFIELD**, Daisywood Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee 37932, USA (e-mail: mrmayfield.mm@gmail.com).

UPERODON GLOBULOSUS (Balloon Frog). BANGLADESH: NILPHAMARI DISTRICT: Berakuthi, Barua (25.825753°N, 88.829083°E; WGS 84; 44 m elev.), 8 September 2011. Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Verified by Ghazi S. M. Asmat. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh (MHLB-UG01). First record from Nilphamari District, northern Bangladesh; previously recorded from Dhaka Division, including Savar and Gazipur districts, also Tangail District, Rasulpur, Madhupur forest (Mahony et al. 2009. Hamadryad 34:80–94). Near Berakuthi > 13 km S from Nilphamari. Adults collected

from roadside paddy field. Habitat includes *Cynodon dactylon* and *Musa acuminata* plantations.

MD. ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER (e-mail: razzqaqsciencebd@gmail.com), **MOHAMMAD SAJID ALI HOWLADER** (e-mail: sajidpabc@gmail.com); and **MD. ASHRAFUL KABIR** (e-mail: ashraful_wb@yahoo.com), Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. 28/5 (2nd floor), Shonatangar, Jigatola, Dhanmondi, Dhaka 1209, Bangladesh.

XENOPHRYS PARVA (Concave-crowned Horned Toad). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: SYLHET DISTRICT: Khadimnagar National Park (24.9527°N, 91.9458°E; WGS 84; 65 m elev.). 9 July 2011. Animesh Ghose and Jay Prakash Ray. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.38a–c). Verified by Guin Wogan. First record from Sylhet Division as well as northeastern Bangladesh, previously known from Chittagong and Chittagong Hill Tracts (Asmat et al. 2003. Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool. 22:141–143). Nearest records from Manipur, India (Bordoloi and Ningombam 2007. Zoo's Print J. 22:2688–2690), ca. 100 km E of Khadimnagar National Park and ca. 300 km N of Chittagong (Asmat et al. 2003. Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool. 22:141–143).

ANIMESH GHOSE, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet 3114, Bangladesh (e-mail: animesh161971@gmail.com); **JAY PRAKASH RAY**, Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Science, Sylhet Agricultural University, Sylhet, Bangladesh (e-mail: jay-sau@ovi.com).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE FEROX (Florida Softshell). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE CO.: Big Pine Key, Blue Hole, National Key Deer Refuge (24.70536°N, 81.38044°W; WGS84). 28 November 2008. R. Powell. Verified by K. L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF) 166147 (image voucher only). First record of the species in the Florida Keys (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee).

ROBERT POWELL, Department of Biology, Avila University, Kansas City, Missouri 64145, USA; e-mail: robert.powell@avila.edu.

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: INDIANA: BOONE CO.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 2 August 2009. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50147 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: INDIANA: BOONE CO.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 23 April 2006. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50149 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: FRANKLIN Co.: Starr's Bridge Road near GA-51 (34.322426°N 83.183005°W; WGS 84) 24 September 2012. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50163 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: INDIANA: BOONE CO.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 18 April 2006. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50150 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: OHIO: MUSKINGUM CO.: Muskingum Township, Powelson Wildlife Area (a reclaimed strip mine pond) along County Road 49, ca. 0.6 km W of the intersection with Northpointe Drive (40.05112°N, 82.03005°W; WGS 84). 15 June 2011. Jeffrey E. Dawson and Cheri L. Dawson. Verified by Jeffrey G. Davis. Photo vouchers in Cincinnati Museum Center, Geier Collections and Research Center (CMC HP 6029–6030). First published county record and updates a 45-year-old specimen with incomplete collection data. Fills a distributional gap in eastern Ohio. The species is documented in adjacent Coshocton, Guernsey, Licking, Morgan, Noble, and Perry counties (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus. iv + 81 pp.). There is an unpublished museum record (CM 88997) from Muskingum County collected "about 2 mi N Zanesville" on 18 May 1965 by David M. Sever. The locality of this record is ca. 8 km S of our record. Data on the historical record were initially obtained through the HerpNet data portal (<http://www.herpNet.org>; accessed 18 November 2011), verified by Stephen P. Rogers, and provided with the permission of Carnegie Museum of Natural History.

JEFFREY E. DAWSON, Reptiles/Shores Region, Columbus Zoo and Aquarium, Powell, Ohio 43065, USA and Department of Biology, University of Nebraska-Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA (e-mail: dawsonje@lopers.unk.edu); **CHERI L. DAWSON**, 2599 Bristol Road, Columbus, Ohio, 43221, USA.

DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA (Chicken Turtle). USA: FLORIDA: CLAY CO.: Melrose, SR 21, 0.23 km S of 5th Avenue (29.72804°N, 82.04752°W; WGS84). 24 January 2012. Benjamin K. Atkinson. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 166509). Verified by Max A. Nickerson. First Clay Co. record in >110 years, and the second specimen vouchered for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Gravid female (195 mm SCL) found dead on road at 1000 h EST. Observation of shelled eggs in January (UF 166509) is not surprising given the species' winter nesting season in northern Florida (Jackson 1988. Florida State Mus., Biol. Sci. 33:113–158).

Herbert Hutchinson Brimley, accomplished naturalist and former Director of the North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (Cooper 1979. Brimleyana 1:1–14) donated the previous voucher, of unknown collection date, to the Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM 215) in April 1900. This sub-adult (101 mm SCL)

female (based on size of maturity, in Jackson 1988, *op. cit.*) was collected in Green Cove Springs, Florida (ca. 45 km NE of UF 166509).

Although Chicken Turtles are probably common in Clay Co., given the number of ephemeral wetlands (the species' preferred habitat: Ewert et al. 2006. *In* P. Meylan [ed.], *Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles*, pp. 249–259. *Chelon. Res. Monogr. No. 3*), they do not readily enter baited traps (Jackson 1996. *Chelon. Conserv. Biol.* 2:105–108), rendering encounters by herpetologists sporadic and likely explaining the paucity of records.

BENJAMIN K. ATKINSON, Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: bka@ufl.edu); **DALE R. JACKSON**, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, USA (e-mail: drjackson@ad-min.fsu.edu).

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: INDIANA: BOONE CO.: Starkey Park (39.940888°N, 86.268396°W; WGS 84). 18 July 2008. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50145 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: OHIO: MORGAN CO.: Windsor Township. Muskingum River (39.52733°N, 81.74521°W; WGS 84). 05 June 2011. Lynn Barnhart. Verified by John W. Ferner. Cincinnati Museum Center Herpetological Photodocumentation Collection (CMC HP 5949–5951). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. *Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas*, Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contrib. No. 10, Columbus). Adult female was found moving over land probably to or from a nesting site. Specimen represents the second record from the Muskingum River drainage (Davis and Krusling 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41[3]:391–392). Nearest record is from approximately 70 km upstream in the Muskingum River.

JEFFREY G. DAVIS, Cincinnati Museum Center – Fredrick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45203-1130, USA (e-mail: anura@fuse.net); **LYNN BARNHART**, 124 Muskingum Drive, Marietta, Ohio 45750, USA (e-mail: natureden@yahoo.com).

HYDROMEDUSA TECTIFERA (South American Snake-necked Turtle). ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: Partido de Tornquist: Sierra de la Ventana: near Río Sauce Grande (38.130633°S, 61.793490°W; WGS84; 250 m elev.). 12 March 2012. D. Di Pietro. Herpetological Collection of Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (MLP R 5717 hatchling turtle, 32 mm carapace length, road-killed during a heavy rain). Verified by P. Bona. Species previously known from Uruguay, eastern Paraguay, southeastern Brazil, and northeastern and central Argentina (Cabrera 1998. *Las Tortugas Continentales de Sudamérica Austral*. Córdoba, Argentina, Privately printed, 108 pp., 6 pls.; Fritz and Havaš 2007. *Vert. Zool.* 57:149–368). Southernmost locality for the species and extends its known distribution ca. 495 km airline SW from Roberto Pairó, Partido de Magdalena, Buenos Aires province, which was the previous nearest known locality (Cabrera 1998, *op. cit.*).

DIEGO O. DI PIETRO, **LEANDRO ALCALDE**, and **JORGE D. WILLIAMS**, Sección Herpetología, División Zoología Vertebrados, Facultad de Ciencias

Naturales y Museo, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, Paseo del Bosque / N°, (B1900FWA) La Plata, Argentina; **MARIO R. CABRERA**, Departamento de Diversidad Biológica y Ecología, FCEPyN, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Vélez Sarsfield 299 (X5000JJC), Córdoba, Argentina.

INDOTESTUDO ELONGATA (Elongated Tortoise). VIETNAM: DAK LAK PROVINCE: BUON DON DISTRICT: Yok Don National Park (12.8599°N, 107.7054°E; WGS 84; 195 m elev.). 1 July 2004. Mark R. Bezuijen. Verified by Brian Horne. Photographic voucher deposited in Zoological Reference Collection, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.161a–c). Adult, straight carapace length 22 cm, in dry dipterocarp forest along Dak Ken, a vegetated perennial stream; caught by residents (Ede ethnic minority), encountered with turtle at capture site, 1500 h. Measured and released. First record for Dak Lak Province (Nguyen et al. 2009. *Herpetofauna of Vietnam*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 768 pp.). Most turtle records from Indochina are of specimens in commercial trade; few published wild records are available (Stuart and Platt 2004. *Asiatic Herpetol. Res.* 10:129–150).

MARK R. BEZUIJEN, P.O. Box 183, Ferny Creek, Victoria, Australia 3786; e-mail: bezuijen@dodo.com.au.

MESOCLEMMYS RANICEPS (Amazon Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF BERURI: 1) Piagaçu-Purus Sustainable Development Reserve, Tucumã Stream (4.75°S, 62.7°W; WGS84), Purus River in the Solimões River Basin. 26 September 2004. D. C. Balensiefer and R. C. Vogt. Collection of Amphibians and Reptiles, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Brazil (INPA-H 12482 immature male captured in a trammel net in 2.5 m of water, 239 mm straight-line carapace length [CL], 180 mm carapace width, 80 mm carapace height, 210 mm plastron length, 41 mm femoral scute length [FML], and 54 mm head width [HW]). 2) Tapera, Rio Negro (0.14456°S, 64.10242°W; WGS84). Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP 2640). 3) Canutama, Rio Purus, (6.5°S, 64.33333°W; WGS84) (MZUSP 2834, 2838). 4) MUNICIPALITY OF BARCELOS: City of Barcelos, hand collected in a drainage ditch, (0.93333°S, 62.98333°W; WGS84), in the Negro River Basin. 4 January 2004. R. C. Vogt. (INPA-H 11672, female of 287 mm CL, 210 mm CW, 90 mm CH, 235 mm PL, 43.5 mm FML, and 66.7 mm HW).

Specimens from MZUSP verified by P. A. Vanzolini, and specimens from INPA verified by R. Bernhard. Species known from the Amazon and upper Orinoco river basins, from Venezuela to Bolivia, including Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil (Rueda-Almoncid et al. 2007. *Las Tortugas y los Cocodrillanos de los Países Andinos del Trópico*. Conservación Internacional, Andes CBC, Bogata. 537 pp.). In Brazil it is known from 20 dispersed localities in the following states: Acre (1), Amapa (1), Amazonas (13), Para (2), and Rondonia (3), with many gaps between the localities. INPA-H 12482 is a new municipality record and fills a gap in the known distribution of this species to the southwest between specimen MZUSP 2640 ca. 352 km to the north and MZUSP 2834 and 2838 ca. 496 km to the south. INPA-H 11672 is new municipality record, 396 km upstream from Manaus.

DEISI C. BALENSIEFER, DIREP/Instituto Chico Mendes de Biodiversidade, Brasília, Brazil (e-mail: dbalensiefer@yahoo.com.br); **RICHARD C. VOGT**, Coordenação de Pesquisas em Biologia Aquática, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Av. André Araújo, 2936, Bairro Petrópolis, CP 478, 69083-970, Manaus, Brazil (e-mail: vogt@inpa.gov.br).

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: HALL Co.: Elachee Nature Center (34.245842°N, 83.832004°W; WGS 84). 16 October 2011. Daniel Thompson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50156 photo voucher); New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

DANIEL THOMPSON, Chestatee High School, Gainesville, Georgia 30506, USA; e-mail: 703thompson@bellsouth.net

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: STEPHENS Co.: Yonah Dam Road (34.664497°N, 83.308047°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2010. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50144 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Starkey Park (39.947679°N, 86.255742°W; WGS 84). 16 July 2007. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50142 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). USA: GEORGIA: WHITFIELD Co.: Mill Creek at Heritage Point Park, (4.790655°N, 84.942505°W). 21 May 2010. Chris Manis and John Patrick. Verified by John Jensen. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Museum of Natural History (UTC Digital Collection-4669TPW-GMU). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Specimen was captured in a hoop net baited with sardines packed in soybean oil.

CHRIS MANIS, Department of Natural Sciences, Dalton State College, 650 College Drive, Dalton, Georgia 30720, USA (e-mail: cmanis2@dalton-state.edu); **THOMAS P. WILSON**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, 215 Holt Hall, Department 2653, 615 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403, USA; **JOHN PATRICK**, Dalton Middle School, 1250 Cross Plains Trail, Dalton, Georgia 30721, USA.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: GEORGIA: FRANKLIN Co.: Victoria Bryant State Park (34.297397°N, 83.159190°W; WGS 84). 24 September 2012. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50159 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: GEORGIA: TAYLOR Co.: Fall Line Sandhills Wildlife Management Area (32.57815°N, 84.27017°W; WGS 84; elev. ~207 m). 02 February 2012. Robert L. Hill. UTADC 7413. Verified by John Jensen. New county record

(Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Specimen observed moving on a fallen tree near the edge of a large ephemeral pond at ~1700 h, photographed, and released.

ROBERT L. HILL, Department of Herpetology, Zoo Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia 30315, USA; e-mail: rhill@zooatlanta.org.

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: GEORGIA: TIFT Co.: Tifton (31.480529°N, 83.507719°W; WGS 84). 23 November 2011. Malavika Rajeev and Meenakshi Rajeev. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50157 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

MALAVIKA RAJEEV (e-mail: mrajeev@uga.edu) and **MEENAKSHI RAJEEV**, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens Georgia 30609, USA (e-mail: meenu88@uga.edu).

ANOLIS PETERSII (Peter's Anole). MÉXICO: PUEBLA: MUNICIPALITY OF XICOTEPEC DE JUÁREZ: Xicotepec de Juárez-Itzatlán (20.34217°N, 97.95876°W; WGS84), 370 m elev. 20 August 2007. Jesús Hernández-Ortega. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. UTADC 7195–7197. First record for Puebla, extending its known range from the closest reported locality 137 km (air line) NW of Mirador, Veracruz (Smith and Taylor 1950. *U.S. Nat. Mus. Bull.* 199:1–253; Lieb 2001. *In* J. D. Johnson et al. [eds.], *Mesoamerican Herpetology: Systematics, Zoogeography, and Conservation*, pp. 53–64. *Centennial Mus., Spec. Publ. No. 1*, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas). The lizard was found on a tree in rain forest.

ANDRES ALBERTO MENDOZA-HERNANDEZ, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, A.P. 70-399, México D.F. 04510, México (e-mail: andreameher@gmail.com); **JESÚS HERNÁNDEZ-ORTEGA**, Jardines y Viveros Ojo de Agua, Vicente Suárez No. 125, Col. Centro, Xicotepec de Juárez Puebla, México; **EDMUNDO PEREZ- RAMOS** and **URI OMAR GARCIA-VAZQUEZ**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, A.P. 70-399, México D.F.04510, México (e-mail: urigarcia@gmail.com).

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: TEXAS: KLEBERG Co.: city limits of Kingsville, 1217 Lawndale Street, .06 km SW of Carlos Truan Blvd. (27.504161°N, 97.852633°W; WGS84). 11 June 2011. Robert W. Rabe, Cheryl J. Claunch, Eric O. Montalvo, Randy L. Powell. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 85065, male). New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). The collection site is ca. 8.25 km from Nueces/Kleberg county line. *Anolis sagrei* is an introduced species to the United States with established populations throughout several southern states including Texas (Kraus 2009. *Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis*. Springer Publ., New York. 576 pp.).

ROBERT W. RABE, **RANDY L. POWELL** (e-mail: randy.powell@tamuk.edu), **CHERYL J. CLAUNCH**, and **ERIC O. MONTALVO**, Department of Biological and Health Sciences, MSC 158, Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Kingsville, Texas 78363, USA.

ANOLIS YOROENSIS. HONDURAS: COPÁN: Quebrada Las Piedras (15.128583°N, 88.90025°W; WGS 84), 1450 m elev. 21 April 2011. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. SMF 93369. San Isidro (15.122028°N, 88.933556°W; WGS 84), 1050 m elev. 15 November 2008. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. SMF 91311. Both are first records for Copán.

CORTÉS: Finca Naranjito (15.516667°N, 88.15°W; WGS 84), 1000 m elev. 15 April 1979 and 11 August 1993, respectively. James R. McCranie. SMF 91309–10. First records for Cortés. SANTA BÁRBARA: Nuevo Joconales (15.059583°N, 88.519056°W; WGS 84), 1150 m elev. 17 April 2011. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. SMF 93353. Quebrada de las Minas (15.061417°N, 88.490528°W; WGS 84), 1080 m elev. 17 April 2011. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. SMF 93354–58. Quebrada Las Cuevas (15.053444°N, 88.517056°W; WGS 84), 1150 m elev. 18–19 April 2011, respectively. James R. McCranie and Leonardo Valdés Orellana. SMF 93359–61. All represent first records for Santa Bárbara. All anoles listed above verified by Gunther Köhler. These records extend the known distribution of this Honduran endemic 80–160 km W from the closest published locality on Cerro Pajarillos, Montaña de Pijol, Yoro (McCranie et al. 2002 [2001]. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 22:465–473). Santa Bárbara specimens were collected in slightly disturbed broadleaf forest, whereas Copán and Cortés lizards were found in highly disturbed broadleaf forests that had been converted to coffee and other types of agricultural fields. All lizards were active on low tree trunks by day and were sleeping in low vegetation at night.

JAMES R. MCCRANIE, 10770 SW 164th Street, Miami, Florida 33157–2933, USA (e-mail: jmccrani@bellsouth.net); **LEONARDO VALDÉS ORELLANA**, Gerente General de “Hondufaua,” Investigador Privado, Colonia América, Bloque 9, Casa 1806, Comayagüela, MDC, Honduras (e-mail: leovalor@hotmail.com).

BARISIA IMBRICATA IMBRICATA (Imbricate Alligator Lizard). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: ca. 4 air km NW Taxco, Sierra Taxco (18.5813°N, 99.6453°W, NAD27), 2403 m elev. 17 June 2009. Jason M. Jones, Christoph Grünwald, and Robert W. Bryson, Jr. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. MZFC 26333. First record for Guerrero, extending the known range ca. 50 km S of records near Nevado de Toluca, Estado de México (Guillette and Smith 1982. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.* 85:13–33). The lizard was found under a log near a cornfield in humid mixed oak forest.

ROBERT W. BRYSON, JR., Barrick Museum of Natural History, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-4012, USA (e-mail: brysonjr@unlv.nevada.edu); **JASON M. JONES**, 16310 Avenida Florencia, Poway, California 92064, USA (e-mail: jason-jones@crotalus.com); **CHRISTOPH GRÜNWARD**, Carr. Chapala-Jocotepec Oriente #57-1, Col. Centro, Ajijic, Jalisco 45920, Mexico (e-mail: trimorphodon111@yahoo.com).

BRACHYMELES CEBUENSIS (Cebu Slender Skink). PHILIPPINES: CEBU ISLAND: CEBU PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF ARGAO: Barangay Tabayag, Mt. Suyak (9.891°N, 123.514°W, WGS84; 700 m elev.). 12 December 2011. C. H. Oliveros. Verified by L. J. Welton. University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KU 331835). Adult specimen, collected by local farmer on ground under leaf litter. New municipality record, southernmost record, and third known locality (Siler et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Monogr.* 25:76–112), extending distribution 26.64 km S of type locality in Barangay Tapal, Municipality of Carcar. Previously recognized on basis of 12 specimens from two localities, and a recognized distribution spanning < 70 km of deforested eastern coast of Cebu Island, Philippines. Although currently classified as Critically Endangered (CR) by IUCN, observed at three locations, surviving in heavily disturbed, dry, deforested habitat. We therefore have re-evaluated this species against IUCN criteria for classification, and find that it qualifies for status of Vulnerable, VU, based: VU

B2ab(iii); D2 (IUCN, 2011. Red List of Threatened Species. Ver. 2011.2. <http://www.iucnredlist.org>. Accessed 2 Mar 2012).

CAMERON D. SILER (e-mail: camsiler@ku.edu), **CARL H. OLIVEROS**, and **RAFE M. BROWN**, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Natural History Museum and Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas, Dyche Hall, 1345 Jayhawk Blvd, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-7561, USA.

CHAMAELEO CHAMAELEON (Common Chamaeleon). MO-ROCCO: ATLANTIC SAHARA: Mijk (23.705°N, 15.707°W, WGS 84; 70 m elev.). 18 November 2011. Franck Chevalier. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR-4142). Verified by Jean-François Trape and Sébastien Trape. Also observed at Imlili sebkh (23.276°N, 15.915°W, WGS 84; 43 m elev.). Franck Chevalier (sight records, no voucher specimen). First records for Dakhla District, Atlantic Sahara region (Morocco), and southernmost records for Africa. These records extend the range on coastal areas of Sahara Desert 220 and 280 km SW from nearest record in Lamjayibir, 87 km S of Boujdour, Atlantic Sahara (Geniez et al. 2006. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Western Sahara*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt an Main. 228 pp.; Sindaco and Jeremcenko 2008. *The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic*. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina. 579 pp.).

FRANCK CHEVALIER, Ferme Tawarta, BP 248, 73000 Dakhla, Morocco; e-mail: fchevalierk@yahoo.fr.

CTENOSAURA HEMILOPHA (Cape Spiny-tailed Iguana). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF LORETO: Isla Monserrat (25.663425°N, 111.6557194°W; WGS 84), 22 December 2007. William López Forment. Verified by José Alberto Cruz Silva. CNAR-IBH 25425 (almost complete skeleton with skin). First record from Isla Montserrat, extending its known range 49.4 km SE of Loreto (Grismer 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. xiv + 399 pp.).

VÍCTOR HUGO REYNOSO (e-mail: vrey noso@ibiologia.unam.mx), **ADRIANA GONZÁLEZ HERNÁNDEZ**, and **WILLIAM LÓPEZ FORMENT**, Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Instituto de Biología, Departamento de Zoología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, circuito Exterior s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, México D.F., C.P. 04510

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: JOHNSON Co.: Cleburne: 1009 Willow Creek Road (32.3336°N, 97.3997°W; WGS 84). 03 August 2011. Collected by Robert J. Allen. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 95592). New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). The specimen was collected from an exterior wall at a residence. Numerous individuals were observed at the collection site. The nearest documented populations are to the north in Tarrant Co., Texas, northeast in Dallas Co., Texas (Dixon 2000, *op. cit.*), and to the east in Ellis Co., Texas (McCluney 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:166).

ROBERT J. ALLEN, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2221 North Raguet Street, Lufkin, Texas 75904, USA (e-mail: Robert_Allen@fws.gov); **CORY K. ADAMS**, Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, 506 Hayter St., Nacogdoches, Texas 75965, USA (e-mail: coryadams@fs.fed.us).

HOLBROOKIA LACERATA LACERATA (Northern Spot-tailed Earless Lizard). USA: TEXAS: MASON Co.: on the mid-section of the Captain Mike Hall Way Road, 30.4 km SW of the intersection of U.S. Hwy. 87 and State Hwy. 29 in Mason, Texas on the Blue Mountain Peak Ranch (30.559152°N, 99.458558°W; NAD 83, elev.

629 m). 24 May 2010. Wesley M. Anderson and Robert L. Gundy. Verified by Travis LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collection (TNHC 74704). New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 421 pp.; Dixon et al. 2007. Texas Herpetol. Soc. Publ. 2007[1]:1–56). The subspecies was previously known from 25 counties in central Texas. The new locality in Mason Co. is 6.7 km NE of the nearest previously known locality in Kimble Co. (WTSU 10739). Both records occur on Tarrant Complex soils and the Low Stony Hill ecological site, which are contiguous between the two localities (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2009. Soil Survey Geographic Database. <http://soils.usda.gov/survey/geography/ssurgo/>), therefore the occurrence of the subspecies at the new locality was not unexpected. *H. lacerata* has been extirpated from much of its historical range (Duran and Axtell 2010. A rangewide inventory and habitat model for the spot-tailed earless lizard, *Holbrookia lacerata*. Final Report to the Texas Parks and Wildlife Dept. 37 pp.). On 24 May 2011 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service issued a 90-day finding that listing the species as threatened or endangered may be warranted.

We thank Richard Taylor for allowing us to conduct surveys over several years on his Blue Mountain Peak Ranch.

C. MIKE DURAN, The Nature Conservancy, 200 E. Grayson, Suite 202, San Antonio, Texas 78215, USA (e-mail: mduran@tnc.org); **WESLEY M. ANDERSON** and **GAD PERRY**, Department of Natural Resource Management, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409, USA (e-mail: gad.perry@ttu.edu).

LEPIDODACTYLUS LUGUBRIS (Mourning Gecko). COLOMBIA: DEPARTAMENTO DE ANTIOQUIA: MUNICIPIO DE NARIÑO: Vereda Puente Linda (5.571888°N, 75.123777°W, WGS 84), 655 m elev. 4 February 2010. Collected by Population Ecology Students 2009-2. Museo Herpetológico de Antioquia, Medellín, Colombia (MHUA-R 12031–12061 collected in a building construction site at 1900 h, approx. 20 m from the edge of premontane forest). Municipio de Medellín (6.190167°N, 75.581778°W, WGS 84), 1505 m elev. March 2010. (MHUA-R 12241–12246). L. C. Rubio-Rocha and E. Alzate. Verified by Eric N. Smith. This species is native to the western Pacific, and has probably been present in Panama and Ecuador from the mid-19th century (Smith and Grant 1961. Herpetologica. 17:68; Mechler 1968. Rev. Suisse Zool. 75:305–371) and has since then been reported in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Suriname, and on the Caribbean island of Guadeloupe (Bauer et al. 2007. Appl. Herpetol. 4[1]:84–85; Henderson et al. 1976. Herpetol. Rev. 7:173; Lorvelec et al. 2011. Herpetol. Notes 4:291–294; Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 486 pp.). Its presence is suggested in Brazil and Peru, but the reliability of the Brazilian records has been questioned (Lorvelec et al., *op. cit.*). Early records of this species in Colombia were from along the Pacific Coast in Departamento de Nariño, municipality of Tumaco in 1942, and it was later reported in Departamento de Cauca, Isla Gorgona in 1961 and Departamento de Valle del Cauca, Municipality of Buenaventura, in 1965 (Medem 1979 *In* Von. Prahl et al. 1979. Gorgona. Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia) near the main ports. It is thought to have arrived by maritime shipping and to have subsequently spread to other municipalities of Departamento de Nariño, Departamento de Cauca, and Departamento de Valle del Cauca (Ayala 1986. *Caldasia* 15:555–571; individuals collected between 1971 and 1976). It has been found more recently in northern Colombia in Departamento de Boyacá

and Departamento de Córdoba in 1981 and 2000, respectively (Moreno-Arias et al. 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37[1]:100–101). First records for Departamento de Antioquia, extends range 170 km E and 140 km NE of the Rio Cabí at Quibdó, Departamento de Chocó, (García et al. 2006. Rev. Inst. Univ. Tecnol. Chocó D. L. C. 25:47–55) and are located 350 km S of the northernmost record and 298 km W of the most eastern record for the species (Moreno-Arias et al. 2006, *op. cit.*).

LAURA C. RUBIO-ROCHA, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Tennessee, 569 Dabney Hall, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996-1610, USA (e-mail:lrubio@utk.edu); **ESTEBAN ALZATE** (e-mail: alzate.esteban@gmail.com) and **CARLOS JIMENEZ** (e-mail: carlosjr55@gmail.com), Grupo Herpetológico de Antioquia, Instituto de Biología, Universidad de Antioquia, AA 1226. Medellín, Colombia.

LEPIDOPHYMA GAIGAE (Gauge's Tropical Night Lizard). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOZAUTLA: 1.62 km E La Paila (20.57175°N, 99.59725°W; WGS84), 1696 m. elev. 14 March 2009. Judith T. Pampa Ramírez. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo. Colección Herpetológica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB-UAEH 1948). First municipality record, extending the range in the state ca. 52.88 km W from its closest known record at El Atajo, Municipality of Zimapán (in pine-oak forest) (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista Anotada de los Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, CONABIO. x + 104 pp.). This species is recorded for the first time in Hidalgo from xerophytic scrub, as it normally occurs in pine-oak forest associations (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010, *op. cit.*), although it has been reported in such within Querétaro (Dixon et al. 1972. Southwest. Nat. 16:225–237; González 1995. Herpetol. Rev. 26:15–17. Fieldwork was funded by CONACyT - 95828 and CONABIO GT002.

ADRIANA LÓPEZ-MEJÍA (e-mail: alamo_87@hotmail.com) and **IRENE GOYENECHEA** (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México.

SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). USA: GEORGIA: TIFT CO.: Tifton (31.480529°N, 83.507719°W; WGS 84). 30 October 2011. Todd Pierson and Malavika Rajeev. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50158 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp).

TODD PIERSON (e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu) and **MALAVIKA RAJEEV**, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA (e-mail: mrajeev@uga.edu).

UROSAURUS ORNATUS (Ornate Tree Lizard). MÉXICO: SONORA: Isla Pájaros (27.88798°N, 110.84722°W, NAD 27), 10 m elev. 10 July 2007. J. Ventura-Trejo. Verified by Bradford D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum Herpetological Photo Collection (SDNHM-HerpPC 5205–5207). First record for the island, with the closest mainland locality being 6 km NE near Guaymas, Sonora, and the fourth insular locality for *U. ornatus* in the Sea of Cortés (Rorabaugh 2008. J. Arizona-Nevada Acad. Sci. 40:20–65). The lizards were common on rocky substrates.

ANNY PERALTA-GARCÍA, Department of Biology, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182, USA (e-mail: annyperaltagarcia@yahoo.com.mx); **JORGE H. VALDEZ-VILLAVICENCIO**, Laboratorio de Vertebrados, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, km 103 carret. Tijuana-Ensenada, Ensenada, Baja California, México (e-mail: j_h_valdez@

yahoo.com.mx); **JESUS VENTURA TREJO**, Protección de Flora y Fauna de las Islas del Golfo de California SEMARNAT-CONANP Oficina Regional Guaymas, Guaymas, Sonora, México (e-mail: jventurat@yahoo.com.mx).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (*North American Racer*). USA: NEBRASKA: BUFFALO Co.: 4.5 km N, 3.4 km E Odessa (40.7420°N, 99.21594°W, NAD83, elev. 695 m). 18 June 2011. R. Aric Buerer. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt, Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays Kansas (FHSM 15858). First county record. Fills distributional gap in south-central Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. vi + 158 pp.). Species is known from adjacent Hall Co. to the east, Dawson Co. to the west, and Kearney Co. to the south (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). Individual was captured in funnel trap in an upland grassland grazed by cattle.

R. ARIC BUERER (e-mail: buererra@lopers.unk.edu), and **KEITH GELUSO**, Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA.

CONTIA LONGICAUDA (*Forest Sharp-tailed Snake*). USA: CALIFORNIA: DEL NORTE Co.: Siskiyou National Forest, along USFS Rd. 4904 (Takilma Rd.) ~25 m S of Oregon border, and ~100 m SE of Dunn Creek and East Fork Illinois River confluence (41.999607°N, 123.622459°W; NAD 83). 11 October 2011. Bradford R. Norman and Alan D. Barron. Verified by Jens V. Vindum. Department of Herpetology, California Academy of Sciences (CAS 250101). First county record and northwestern-most record in California (Feldman and Hoyer 2010. *Copeia* 2010:254–267). Specimen fills a gap in the distribution of *C. longicauda* in the Coast Ranges along the far northwest of California (Feldman and Hoyer 2010, *op. cit.*). The nearest specimen records are: 92 km NW, near South Fork Elk River, Curry Co., Oregon (UTA 24547, 24548), and 76 km S, at Fish Lake, Humboldt Co., California (HSU 470) (Feldman and Hoyer 2010, *op. cit.*; Hoyer et al. 2006. *Northwest. Nat.* 87:195–202). There is also reliable site record (no voucher) only 10 km N of the Oregon border (but 48 km WNW of CAS 250101), outside of Harbor, Curry Co., Oregon (Hoyer et al. 2006, *op. cit.*).

Along the western slope of the Coast Ranges, *C. longicauda* typically occupies mixed evergreen forest dominated by Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Coast Redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), but can also be found in relatively open woodlands and forest clearings with mixed conifer and oak (*Quercus* sp.) overstories (Feldman and Hoyer 2010, *op. cit.*). Such habitat is common in northwestern California, suggesting the range of *C. longicauda* is contiguous in this region.

Voucher specimen collected under California Department of Fish and Game license #D-0000628290-7 (to BRN); photographs of the specimen alive (by ADB) are hosted at <http://www.californiaherps.com/snakes/pages/c.longicauda.html>.

BRADFORD R. NORMAN, Redwood Region Herpetological Society, 380 Cooper Avenue, Crescent City, California 95531, USA; **ALAN D. BARRON**, 1125 Oregon Street, Apt 20, Crescent City, California 95531, USA; **CHRIS R. FELDMAN**, Department of Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada 89557, USA (e-mail: ophis@unr.edu).

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (*Timber Rattlesnake*). USA: GEORGIA: BALDWIN Co.: Browns Crossing Road NW (33.074277°N 83.377750°W; WGS84). 8 September 2011. Dennis Parnley. GCH

5429. Verified by John Jensen. Within expected range, but first county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Single adult collected DOR on road flanked by pine/deciduous forest.

DENNIS PARMLEY (e-mail: dennis.parnley@gcsu.edu) and **SERGIO PATITUCCI SAIEH**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Georgia College, Milledgeville, Georgia 31061, USA.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (*Ring-Necked Snake*). USA: INDIANA: FOUNTAIN Co.: Portland Arch Nature Preserve (40.219310°N, 87.337699°W; WGS 84). 05 May 2007. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50143 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

ERANCIAAABACURA (*Red-bellied Mudsnake*). USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW Co.: DOR on Crenshaw County Rd. 59, 6 km N of Luverne at Turkey Creek (31.77430°N, 86.21927°W; WGS 84). 06 June 2011. S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39513. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.).

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu.

GEOPHIS DUGESI (*Chihuahuan Earth Snake*). MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE BACADÉHUACHI: Sierra Bacadéhuachi, Rincón de Guadalupe, Arroyo Campo los Padres (Río Riito drainage), 16.5 km (by air) ENE of Bacadéhuachi (29.844444°N, 108.976944°W; NAD 27), 1680 m elev. 5 September 2011. David Bygott and Robert A. Villa. Verified by Erik F. Enderson. UAZ 57369-PSV. First record for the municipality and third for the state, extending the known range 166 km NNW of the closest known locality at Yécora (Recchio et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:103–104). The snake was foraging at ca. 2300 h in a rocky montane canyon on a rocky road cut next to a stream, after sporadic daytime rains, in a sycamore-Arizona Cypress riparian forest surrounded by pine-oak forest.

ROBERT A. VILLA, 811 N. 10th Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85705, USA (e-mail: cascabel1985@gmail.com); **THOMAS R. VAN DEVENDER**, Sky Island Alliance, P.O. Box 41165, Tucson, Arizona 85717, USA (e-mail: vandevender@skyislandalliance.org); **DAVID BYGOTT**, 3005 N. Gaia Place, Tucson, Arizona 85745, USA (e-mail: kibuyu@yahoo.com).

IMANTODES LENTIFERUS (*Blunt-Headed Tree Snake, Dormideira*). BRAZIL: ACRE: Sena Madureira, BR-364 highway, km 124, Ramal do 15, km 03, Fazenda Matão (9.151528°S, 68.543167°W, WGS84; elev. 154 m). 28 October 2011. P. R. Melo-Sampaio and J. M. L. Maciel. Herpetological Collection, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (UFAC 0372 found moving on branches, above small temporary pond in forest edge 2200 h). Verified by M. B. Souza. Species previously known from Iquitos, Peru (Dixon and Soini 1986. *The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee. 154 pp.), eastern Pará, Brazil (Cunha and Nascimento 1978. *Ofídios da Amazônia*. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi Publ. Avuls. 31:1–218), and Rondônia state, Brazil (Jorge-da-Silva 1993. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 1:37–86). First state record extends the known distribution to Acre state ca. 570 km W from Samuel – Rondônia (Jorge-da-Silva, *op. cit.*).

PAULO ROBERTO MELO SAMPAIO (e-mail: prmelosampaio@gmail.com) and **JUNIOR MARCOS LIMA MACIEL** (e-mail: junior.maciell13@gmail.com), União Educacional do Norte – Uninorte. Alameda Hungria, 200, Jardim Europa II - CEP: 69.911-900 Rio Branco, AC - Brazil.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). USA: GEORGIA: TALIAFERRO Co.: GA-22 (33.604346°N, 82.923750°W; WGS 84). 21 October 2010. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50135 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). USA: GEORGIA: WHITFIELD Co.: Heritage Point Park, (37.794705°N, 4.936594°W). 10 May 2010. Chris Manis. Verified by John Jensen. University of Tennessee at Chattanooga Museum of Natural History (UTC Digital Collection-4668TPW-GMU). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

CHRIS MANIS, Department of Natural Sciences, Dalton State College, 650 College Drive, Dalton, Georgia 30720, USA (e-mail: cmanis2@dalton-state.edu); **THOMAS P. WILSON**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, 215 Holt Hall, Department 2653, 615 McCallie Avenue, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37403, USA.

NERODIA SIPEDON (Northern Watersnake). USA: GEORGIA: FRANKLIN Co.: Victoria Bryant State Park (34.297397°N, 83.159190°W; WGS 84). 24 September 2012. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50160 photo voucher); New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

OPHEODRYSAESTIVUS (Rough Green Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Chickasaw Trace County Park on Santa Fe Pike at approximately trail mile 3.5 (35.667739°N, 87.080534°W; WGS 84). 20 October 2011. Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19184). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 20 October 2011).

NICOLE FOSTER, Department of Science, Math and Technology, Columbia State Community College, Columbia, Tennessee 38401, USA; e-mail: nfooster2@Columbiastate.edu.

PORTHIDIUM VOLCANICUM (Costa Rican Hog-nosed Pitviper). PANAMÁ: CHIRIQUÍ: DISTRITO BOQUETE: Boquete Equestrian Club, 15 km S Boquete (8.694857°N, 82.4496567°W; WGS 84), ca. 1000 m elev. 8 June 2010. Jessica Van den Burgh. Verified by J. A. Campbell. UTADC 6801–6806 (single specimen). First verified record from Panama, extending the range ca. 125 km SE of the closest known locality, Ujarrás de Buenos Aires, Costa Rica (Solórzano 1994. *Rev. Biol. Trop.* 42:695–701). According to Campbell and Lamar (2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*, 2 vols. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. xviii + 870 pp.), old records

representing *P. lansbergii* from Chiriquí, Panamá probably representing *P. volcanicum*. The snake was inadvertently killed by a weed whacker.

QUETZAL DWYER and **JESSICA VAN DEN BURGH**, Parque Reptilandia, Platanillo, Perez Zeledón, San José, Costa Rica (e-mail: reptilandia.cr@racsa.co.cr).

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: FLORIDA: CLAY Co.: Keystone Heights, Jasmine Avenue near Keystone Lake (29.781319°N, 82.03615°W, WGS84; elev. 37 m). Benjamin K. Atkinson. 8 February 2012. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 166510). Verified by Max A. Nickerson. New county record, expanding the known distribution of this fossorial, non-native, parthenogenetic species. Extends the range 30 km NE of the nearest known locality in Alachua Co., Florida (Meshaka 2011. *A Runaway Train in the Making: The Exotic Amphibians, Reptiles, Turtles, and Crocodylians of Florida*. Monograph 1. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 6:1–101) and 70 km SW of a solitary record in Duval Co., Florida (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Adult female found alive on residential sidewalk at 1200 h.

BENJAMIN K. ATKINSON (e-mail: bka@ufl.edu) and **JOSIAH H. TOWNSEND**, Department of Wildlife Ecology & Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: jtwnsnd@ufl.edu).

REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queen Snake). USA: GEORGIA: FRANKLIN Co.: Starr's Bridge Road near GA-51 (34.322426°N, 83.183005°W; WGS 84) 24 September 2012. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50162 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). USA: INDIANA: BOONE Co.: Lion's Park (39.948807°N, 86.255936°W; WGS 84). 12 May 2011. Todd Pierson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50136 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xiv + 404 pp.).

TODD PIERSON, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30609, USA; e-mail: twpierso@uga.edu.

RHADINAEA LAUREATA (Crowned Graceful Brownsnake). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE BOCOYNA: near km 86 on Hwy 25 N of Creel (27.789694°N, 107.651972°W; NAD 27), 2355 m elev. 12 July 2008. Robert W. Bryson, Jr. and Mike Torocco. UAZ 57331-PSV. MUNICIPIO DE GUADALUPE Y CALVO: ca.1 km N of Baborigame (26.425975°N, 107.268522°W; NAD 27), 1800 m elev. 10 October 2008. Ricardo Ramírez-Chaparro and Jesús Enrique-Fuentes. UAZ 57321-PSV. Both specimens verified by Irene Goyenechea and Charles W. Myers. These are first records for Chihuahua and their respective municipalities and are located ca. 154 longitudinal km from each other; UAZ 57331-PSV is the northernmost record for the species. They are positioned 460 and 312 straight-line km, respectively, NW from the closest known locality at Laguna del Progreso, Durango (Myers 1974. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 153:1–262). Both snakes were found in pine-oak woodlands on the Sierra Madre Occidental.

ROBERT A. VILLA, 811 N. 10th Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85705, USA (e-mail: cascabel1985@gmail.com); **ROBERT W. BRYSON, JR.**, Barrick Museum of Natural History, University of Nevada Las Vegas, 4505 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada 89154-4012, USA (e-mail: brysonjr@unlv.nevada.edu); **RICARDO RAMÍREZ-CHAPARRO**, Monte Colima No. 2015, Colinas del Valle, Código Postal 31238, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, México (e-mail: le_ricarde@hotmail.com).

RHADINAEA MONTANA (Nuevo León Graceful Brown Snake). MÉXICO: TAMAULIPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF GÓMEZ FARIÁS: road from La Gloria-Las Palmas (23.0710°N, 99.1420°W; WGS84), 1900 m elev. 8 July 1996. Fernando Mendoza-Quijano. MZFC 8528. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. First state record, extending its known range ca. 103 km (airline) NW from the closet locality at Sierra Nevada, Municipality of Zaragoza, Nuevo León, México (Lazcano et al. 2004. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 39:181–187). The snake was found under a fallen tree trunk in pine forest.

URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, A.P. 70-399, México D.F. 04510, México; e-mail: urigarcia@gmail.com.

SIBYNOPHIS COLLARIS (Collared Black-headed Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.330963°N, 91.801120°E; WGS 84; ca. 50 m elev.). Two individuals found during day on leaf litter in mixed evergreen forest. 10 August 2011 and 5 November 2011. Five roadkilled individuals also found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting Lawachara National Park. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Herpetology Laboratory, Department of Environmental Science and Management, Independent University of Bangladesh (SESM 003). First country record for Bangladesh. Nearest populations recorded from Bumdeling Wildlife Sanctuary, Bhutan (Wangyal 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:117–122; Meghalaya, India (Gray 1853. Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. [2] 12:386–392); and Assam, India (Ahmed et al. 2009. Amphibians and Reptiles of Northeast India. A Photographic Guide. Aaranyak, Guwahati. 168 pp.).

SHAHRIAR CAESAR RAHMAN, Department of Environmental Science and Management, Independent University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (e-mail: caesar_rahman2004@yahoo.com); **MUSHFIQ AHMED**, Prokriti o Jibon Foundation, Dhaka, Bangladesh (e-mail: mushfiq.ahmed@yahoo.com).

SISTRURUS CATENATUS TERGEMINUS (Western Massasauga). USA: TEXAS: TAYLOR Co.: 58 km SW of Abilene (32.113805°N, 100.125419°W; WGS 84). 28 July 2004. Thomas E. Lee, Jr. Abilene Christian University Natural History Collection (ACUNHC 01521). Verified by Allen Landwar. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 260 pp.). This record fills a gap in the distribution of Southern Rolling Plains Western Massasauga among the most proximal counties: Jones, Runnels, Coleman, Shackelford, and Nolan. The Taylor Co. specimen was taken from a pocket gopher burrow in sandy soils.

THOMAS E. LEE, JR., Department of Biology, Box 27868, Abilene Christian University, Abilene, Texas 79699, USA; e-mail: leet@acu.edu.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: INDIANA: PIKE Co.: Pike State Forest: (38.344827°N, 86.162614°W; NAD 83). 6 June 2010. Michael Lodato. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012a). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed.

Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). Gravid female found on secondary road traversing mature forest.

SARABETH KLUHE, Wildlife Diversity Section, Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Fish and Wildlife, 553 E. Miller Drive, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, USA (e-mail: sklueh@dnr.IN.gov); **LINDSEY LANDOWSKI**, US Fish and Wildlife Service, Mingo National Wildlife Refuge, 24279 Hwy 51, Puxico, Missouri 63960, USA (e-mail: lindsey_landowski@fws.gov); **MICHAEL J. LODATO**, 925 Park Plaza Drive, Evansville, Indiana 47715, USA (e-mail: mikelodato@wowway.com).

TANTILLA CORONATA (Southeastern Crowned Snake). USA: GEORGIA: TALBOT Co.: Found under a rock on top of an unnamed ridge, 1.5 km S of State Rt. 208, 3 km W of Talbotton (32.67420°N, 84.58326°W; WGS 84). 15 February 2012. S. Graham and D. Olive. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM AHAP-D 498 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: szg170@psu.edu); **DIXON OLIVE**, 2092 Buena Vista Hwy., Geneva, Georgia 31810, USA.

THAMNOPHIS CYRTOPSIS (Black-necked Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: NAVAJO Co.: Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO), (34.812093°N, 109.868271°W; NAD 83). 29 Aug. 2006. M. Wilkerson. University of New Mexico, Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 79534). A second specimen (MSB 79527) was found in the park in 2011. Both verified by Tom Giermakowski. First records for the species in PEFO (Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.).

Although there are scattered records from the lower edge of the Colorado Plateau these specimens constitute the first records for the species in PEFO. The park has been heavily surveyed for herpetofauna for over 15 years and in an area where there is little to no persistent water (Drost et al. 2001. In Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Conference of Research on the Colorado Plateau, pp. 83–102. U.S. Geological Survey Report Series USGSFRES/COPL/2001/24). Both specimens were juveniles collected DOR during night-time road cruising surveys on the main park loop road.

Both specimens were collected by PEFO Resource Management personnel and are on loan to the MSB under accession number PEFO-00922, and catalog numbers PEFO 36599 and 36600.

ANDY BRIDGES, Department of Applied Sciences and Mathematics, Arizona State University, Polytechnic Campus, 6073 S. Backus Mall, Mesa, Arizona 85212, USA (e-mail: andrew.bridges@asu.edu); **ERIKA M. NOWAK**, Northern Arizona University, Colorado Plateau Research Station, Applied Research and Development Building, Box 5614, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011, USA (e-mail: Erika.Nowak@nau.edu).

THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). USA: NEBRASKA: GOSPER Co.: 5.0 km S, 1.0 km W Bertrand (40.4803°N, 99.6448°W; NAD 83). 14 July 2011. Alyx R. Lingenfelter, Dustin J. Casady, and Mallory Irvine. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas (FHSM 15853). First county record. Fills in gap in south-central parts of the state with the nearest published records from Dawson, Frontier, and Phelps counties (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and

Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. vi + 158 pp.). Captured in a funnel trap set near a waterway in the Peterson Federal Waterfowl Production Area dominated by Smooth Brome (*Bromus inermis*) with scattered milkweed (*Asclepias* spp.), Dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia* spp.).

ALYX R. LINGENFELTER (e-mail: lingenfelta@lopers.unk.edu) and **KEITH GELUSO** (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu), Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA; **JEFF L. DRAHOTA**, Rainwater Basin Wetland Management District, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Funk, Nebraska 68940, USA.

THAMNOPHIS RUFIPUNCTATUS (Narrow-headed Garter-snake). USA: ARIZONA: YAVAPAI Co.: Prescott National Forest, Verde River (34.87971°N, 112.30856°W, NAD 83). 9–10 September 2010 and 10 August 2011. Iain D. Emmons and Erika M. Nowak. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History. Digital photo vouchers (UAZ 57396-PSV, 57397-PSV, 57398-PSV). Range extension (Holycross et al. 2006. Surveys for *Thamnophis eques* and *Thamnophis rufipunctatus* in the Gila River Watershed of Arizona and New Mexico. Final report to Arizona Game and Fish Department). These specimens represent a new western boundary of the known geographic distribution of *T. rufipunctatus*, and extend the range 10 km SW of the closest unvouchered sightings and 24 km W of the last vouchered sighting from the upper Verde River watershed in 2001 (ASU HP-00016).

One adult female was captured in a Gee minnow trap on the edge of the main river channel, and one neonate male was captured by hand on the edge of a backchannel pool in 2010. One subadult female was captured in a Gee minnow trap on the edge of a river side channel, and one neonate was seen but not captured on the edge of the main river in 2011.

Thamnophis rufipunctatus has suffered dramatic population declines and fragmentation throughout its range (Holycross and Brennan 2006. Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.; Hibbitts et al. 2009. Southwest. Nat. 54:461–467) and the species is currently undergoing a status review pursuant to federal listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Recent surveys of historical localities in the upper Verde River watershed have failed to produce any sightings (Holycross et al. 2006, *op. cit.*; Emmons et al. 2011. 2010 Riparian Herpetofauna Surveys. Unpubl. final report to Prescott National Forest). Recent genetic analysis suggests divergence between disjunct populations in the United States and Mexico (Wood et al. 2011. Mol. Ecol. 20[18]:3856–3878). In this conservation context, the range extension provides a significant distribution record for the species.

Fieldwork was supported by the U.S. Forest Service. Permits were issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (SP710162 CLS) and Northern Arizona University (IACUC 09-004).

IAIN D. EMMONS (e-mail: iainemmons@yahoo.com) and **ERIKA M. NOWAK** (e-mail: Erika.Nowak@nau.edu), Colorado Plateau Research Station Box 5614, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86011, USA.

THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS (Eastern Ribbonsnake). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: HAYWOOD Co.: Canton (35.4322°N, 82.8121°W; WGS 84; elev. 898 m). 18 September 2011. Candace Little. Verified by Jeff Beane. North Carolina State Museum Natural Sciences (12717, photo voucher). New county record (Palmer and Braswell 1995. Reptiles of North Carolina. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. xiii + 412 pp.). This record extends the range 36 km N of nearest record in Transylvania Co. (Palmer and Braswell 1995, *op. cit.*).

CANDACE LITTLE, 161 Mountain Crest Lane, Canton, North Carolina 28716, USA; e-mail: clittle@unca.edu.

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake) USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW Co.: AOR on U.S. Hwy 29, 3 km SW Dozier (31.47312°N, 86.38808°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2011. S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM AHAP-D 306 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.).

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahasp@auburn.edu.

UROTHECA GUENTHERI (Striped Glass-tailed Snake). PANAMÁ: PANAMÁ: DISTRITO DE PANAMÁ: Cerro Azul, Parque Nacional Chagres, in backyard of Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente field station (ca. 9.195328°N, 79.401664°W; WGS 84), 680 m elev. 28 July 2009. Ángel Sosa and Jorge Guerrel. Verified by Gerardo Chaves Cordero. MVUP 2092. First record for the Province of Panamá, extending its distributional range approximately 100 km (airline) NE from La Mesa area, trail to Las Minas, El Valle, Coclé. Previously known only from four specimens in different localities of western Panamá (Lotzkat et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:520–523; Myers 1974. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 153:1–262). The snake was found at night in an open grassy area.

ÁNGEL SOSA BARTUANO¹, **ROBERTO IBÁÑEZ D.**^{2,3,4}, and **JORGE GUERREL**^{1,2}. ¹Sociedad Mastozoológica de Panamá, Apartado 0835-00680, Panamá, República de Panamá (e-mail: angelsoa1983@yahoo.com); ²Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 0843-03092, Balboa, Ancón Panamá, República de Panamá; ³Círculo Herpetológico de Panamá, Apartado 0824-00122, Panamá, República de Panamá; ⁴Departamento de Zoología, Universidad de Panamá, Panamá, República de Panamá.

The Second Known Contact Zone Between *Plethodon websteri* and *P. ventralis*, and Additional Records for Bibb County, Alabama, USA

Bibb County, Alabama is situated at an interesting physiographic crossroads, and as a result has a rich and diverse herpetofauna (Mount 1975). The northern half of the county is the southwestern terminus of the Ridge and Valley physiographic province, and the southern half is below the Fall Line and is comprised of Coastal Plain soils and sandhills. Bibb County has experienced extensive herpetological collections, which have documented interesting disjunct populations of species associated with the lower Coastal Plain (e.g., *Micrurus fulvius*, *Pseudacris ornata*, *Anaxyrus quercicus*). We conducted a bioblitz competition (see Graham et al. 2007) to obtain additional records. Most searching took place within the Cahaba River National Wildlife Refuge (CRNWR) or Talladega National Forest (TNF). While researching this note, we discovered specimens in the AUM collections that represent unpublished, noteworthy records, and include them here.

Attempts were made to extend the range of species known from other areas of the Ridge and Valley and Cumberland Plateau (e.g., *Eurycea lucifuga*, *Aneides aeneus*, *Lithobates palustris*). Despite extensive searching, presence of appropriate habitat (limestone outcrops and crevices), and moist conditions, we were unable to locate these species. We also attempted to assess the current status of Bibb County Coastal Plain disjuncts, particularly the inhabitants of Ashby Pond, an historical collection site for

SEAN P. GRAHAM

Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University 331 Funchess Hall Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; e-mail: grahamsp@auburn.edu

ELIZABETH K. TIMPE

Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Connecticut Storrs, Connecticut 06269, USA

ANDREW M. DURSO

Department of Biological Sciences, Eastern Illinois University Charleston, Illinois, 61920, USA

DAVID A. STEEN

Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University 331 Funchess Hall Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA

WILLIAM B. SUTTON

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences Alabama A&M University Normal, Alabama, 35762, USA

KERRY T. NELSON

Warnell School of Forestry, University of Georgia Athens, Georgia, 30602, USA

GROVER J. BROWN III

Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia Athens, Georgia, 30602, USA

MATTHEW A. CONNELL

¹Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University 331 Funchess Hall Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA

KATHERINE M. GRAY

Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University 331 Funchess Hall Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA

JAMES C. GODWIN

Alabama Natural Heritage Program, Environmental Institute, Auburn University Auburn, Alabama, 36849, USA

Ambystoma tigrinum, *Pseudacris ornata*, and *Anaxyrus quercicus* (AUM collections). This pond was located and sampled thoroughly, but we failed to confirm the presence of any of these species.

All new records were verified by Craig Guyer or confirmed by molecular methods. Unless otherwise noted, all GPS datums are WGS 84.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

DESMOGNATHUS AENEUS (Seepage Salamander). FS 726/FS 715 intersection in TNF; gum swamp and beaver pond 400 m SW of intersection (32.906922°N, 87.392005°W). 04 April 2009. AUM 34910–34912. The presence of *D. aeneus* in Bibb County was previously questionable. Mount (1975) illustrates a locality on the Bibb County/Tuscaloosa County line. Mount's range maps for *Desmognathus* sp. were largely derived from Folkerts (1968), so this locality was presumably based on specimens contained in the CMNH, since no specimens from Bibb County are found in any other museum that Folkerts consulted (Folkerts 1968). Harrison (1992) and Harrison (2005) did not include Bibb County within the range of *D. aeneus*, possibly due to the lack of precise locality data for the CMNH specimens (Herpnet query). We include this as a valid county record to eliminate ambiguity.

PLETHODON VENTRALIS (Southern Zigzag Salamander). CRNWR; seepage in ravine 400 m W of Cahaba River (33.065079°N, 87.087198°W). 04 April 2009. S. Graham. AHAP-D 218; GENBANK accession # GQ 464404 (See below for method of verification).

PLETHODON WEBSTERI (Webster's Salamander). CRNWR; ravine E of Cahaba River (33.071646°N, 87.073708°W). 21 March 2009. S. Graham and K. Gray. AHAP-D 219; GenBank accession # GQ464403. The presence of a small *Plethodon* species in Bibb County was noted by Mount (1975), who treated it as *P. dorsalis*. Specimens from this county were not examined by Highton in his description of the cryptic species *P. websteri* (Highton 1979), and therefore specimens from this county are not currently assignable to either species. Specimens collected in different areas (~ 1.5 km apart) of CRNWR appeared different morphologically and we therefore undertook efforts to utilize molecular confirmation of their species assignment. Specimens were verified using the mitochondrial marker *cytochrome b* (~850bp) and compared against GenBank sequence data for small *Plethodon* species (DQ994903, DQ994904, DQ994913, DQ994930, DQ994980, DQ994981, DQ994982, DQ994993, DQ994994, DQ994996; Wiens et al. 2006). Results conclude that samples collected from different localities within the CRNWR are in fact two different species, *P. ventralis* and *P. websteri*. This locality represents the second known zone of sympatry for *P. websteri* and *P. ventralis*. The other known contact zone is ~ 80 km NE in adjacent Jefferson County, an interesting site in which the species exhibit character displacement in color pattern and have a similarly narrow contact zone (< 1 km; Highton 1985). Although

we found no firm evidence of character displacement at CRNWR (most specimens appeared to be striped morphs), we found that specimens identified as *P. websteri* occurred on the east side of the Cahaba River, and specimens of *P. ventralis* occurred on the west side. More work is needed to confirm if this is another case of a *Plethodon* species pair found at a contact zone with a stream as a geographical barrier (e.g., Highton 1995).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). Cahaba River below Centreville. No date. J. Dobie. AUM 29574.

MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). Cahaba River near Centreville. No date; 1996. J. Godwin. AUM 37814.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). Trapped in slough along Harrisburg Rd. E of bridge over Cahaba River (32.855105°N, 87.196347°W). 03 April 2009. S. Graham. AHAP-D 212–213.

TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). CRNWR, intermittent stream W of Cahaba River (33.091849°N, 87.066746°W). K. Nelson. 21 March 2009. AHAP-D 245.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). Trapped in pond at Cahaba River Park in Centreville (32.950533°N, 87.138352°W). 03 April 2009. S. Graham. AHAP-D 216.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATUS (Six-lined Racerunner). CRNWR; E side of Cahaba River near abandoned strip mine (33.082142°N, 87.060367°W). 04 April 2009. M. Connell and D. Steen. AHAP-D 215.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). CRNWR; 100 m N of Bibb County Rd. 24 (33.099975°N, 87.061766°W). 21 March 2009. K. Gray. AHAP-D 211. Found decapitated.

CARPHOHISAMOENUS (Eastern Wormsnake). CRNWR; Mesic slope NE of Caffee Creek, 0.3 km W of Cahaba River (33.079353°N, 87.073791°W). 21 March 2009. M. Connell. AHAP-D 210.

PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). TNF; Hilltop 0.16 km S of FS 718, 0.66 road km E of intersection with FS 726. (32.919167°N, 87.386944°W). 04 April 2009. K. Nelson. AHAP-D 209. NE corner of wildlife food plot, under fallen bark at base of dead pine snag.

THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS (Eastern Ribbonsnake). TNF; beaver pond 1.5 km SW of FS 726/FS 715 intersection along FS 715 (32.903290°N, 87.402926°W). 04 April 2009. S. Graham and K. Gray. AHAP-D 214.

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New and Updated County Records for Amphibians and Reptiles in Minnesota

The following entries are either new county records or updates of previously reported specimens collected prior to 1961 as cited in Oldfield and Moriarty (1994), Moriarty (1996), and

JEFFREY B. LECLERE

878 Galtier Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55117, USA
e-mail: Reptilia74@aol.com

Gamble and Moriarty (2006). A new state record is reported for Minnesota, *Sternotherus odoratus*. *Sternotherus odoratus* could naturally occur in Minnesota, including the Zumbro River (Casper 1996, 1997; Oldfield and Moriarty 1994). However, the circumstances surrounding the two specimens found in Rochester make the notion of their natural origins seem unlikely. They were located near an area where *Trachemys scripta* was introduced, and I have witnessed *Sternotherus odoratus* for sale at

local area pet retailers. All records are photo vouchers deposited in the James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History (JFBM) and all accession numbers are preceded by the letter "P." All photos were verified by Ben Lowe.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA LATERALE (Blue-spotted Salamander). CARVER Co.: Minnesota Landscape Arboretum (44.85697°N, 93.60948°W; WGS 84). 5 May 2007. New county record. Julia L. Bohnen and Matt Schuth. JFBM P320.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). BELTRAMI Co.: Lindgren Lake (47.66724°N, 94.54599°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2002. New county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P321a,b.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS (= BUFO) AMERICANUS (American Toad). BELTRAMI Co.: near County Road 22 N of Bemidji (47.59539°N, 94.86926°W; WGS 84). 2 July 2002. Updated county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P322.

HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). BELTRAMI Co.: County Road 22 near jct with 15 (47.59890°N, 94.88226°W; WGS 84). 3 July 2002. Updated county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P323.

LITHOBATES (= RANA) PIPIENS (Northern Leopard Frog). BELTRAMI Co.: Tower Rd NE near Turtle Lake (47.63435°N, 94.85591°W; WGS 84). 3 July 2002. Updated county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P324

LITHOBATES (= RANA) SEPTENTRIONALIS (Mink Frog). BELTRAMI Co.: Fox Lake (47.59891°N, 94.84497°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2002. Updated county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P325.

LITHOBATES (= RANA) SYLVATICUS (Wood Frog). BELTRAMI Co.: On County Road 22 near jct with 15 (47.59891°N, 94.88152°W; WGS 84). 3 July 2002. Updated county record. J. B. LeClere. JFBM P327.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). BELTRAMI Co.: near County Road 22 N of Bemidji (47.59524°N, 94.86856°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2002. New county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P328.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle) OLMSTED Co.: Two specimens trapped in the Zumbro River close to Silver Lake in downtown Rochester (44.03018°N, 92.45730°W; WGS 84). July 2003. Quarry Hill Nature Center staff. JFBM P329a,b. New state record, likely introduced.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). OLMSTED Co.: Quarry Hill Nature Center (44.03227°N, 92.42530°W). May 2004. Quarry Hill Nature Center staff. JFBM P330a,b. First state record. Introduced. HENNEPIN Co.: Webber Park Pond (45.03432°N, 93.29215°W). Introduced. 1 August 2008. Jared Rypka-Hauer. JFBM P331.

SQUAMATA – SNAKES

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). ISANTI Co.: 2 mi N of Isanti next to Rum River (45.52418°N, 93.25332°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2009. Updated county record. Thomas K. Boyesen. JFBM P332a-f.

PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS (Western Foxsnake). RICE Co.: Riverbend Nature Center in Faribault (44.27894°N, 93.24083°W; WGS 84) 6 June 2008. Updated county record. Jamie Pastika. JFBM P334.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). BELTRAMI Co.: just N of Fox Lake (47.61489°N, 94.84476°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2002. Updated county record. Jeffrey B. LeClere. JFBM P335.

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New Amphibian and Reptile County Records for Eight Counties in East Tennessee, USA

STERLING D. DANIELS*
SCOTT A. DYKES
R. L. PETE WYATT

Wildlife Division, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Morristown,
Tennessee 37814, USA

*Corresponding author; e-mail: sterling.daniels@tn.gov

The following is a report for new county records for eight counties in East Tennessee. There are several counties in this region that lack distribution records for common and rare amphibian and reptile species. Since 2004, biologists from the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) have been conducting non-game surveys across the state collecting species occurrence data on public and private lands. Several TWRA Wildlife Management

Areas (WMAs) were intensively inventoried following protocols written in the State Wildlife Action Plan (SWAP). Specimen localities were determined by using a Garmin or Magellan handheld global positioning unit (GPS) based on map datum WGS 84 with the decimal degree position format. Photo vouchers were verified by A. Floyd Scott and deposited in the Austin Peay State University (APSU) collection in Clarksville, Tennessee. The taxonomy used here follows Crother et al. (2008). All specimens are new county records based on Redmond and Scott (1996, 2008). Collector was Sterling D. Daniels unless otherwise noted.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). CAMPBELL Co.: Titus Creek drainage of the North Cumberland WMA, 80 m below Rector Cemetery (36.36695°N, 84.25163°W). 5 November 2008. APSU 19090. Adult specimen found under a wooden coverboard.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). JEFFERSON Co.: Henderson Island Refuge at the end of Nichols Ferry Road, Dandridge (35.99426°N, 83.42632°W). 26 February 2008. Sterling D. Daniels, Scott A. Dykes, Tony Hickle, Chris Ogle, Bob Robertson, and R. L. Pete Wyatt. APSU 19114. Specimen was collected in the larger impoundment on the island adjacent to the drain. Twenty other adult individuals were captured.

ANEIDEA AENEUS (Green Salamander). UNION Co.: Whites Creek Road on Chuck Swan State Forest in Union County (36.33308°N, 83.92843°W). 28 May 2008. APSU 19115.

EURYCEA LUCIFUGA (Cave Salamander). HANCOCK Co.: Cave 20 m from the Clinch River off of Joe Alder Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56297°N, 83.04114°W). 10 October 2007. APSU 19158.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS VIRIDESCENS (Red-spotted Newt). HANCOCK Co.: Pond 500 m from the Clinch River on Kyles Ford WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 10 October 2007. APSU 19093. Specimen was captured with a dip net.

PLETHODON DORSALIS (Northern Zigzag Salamander). JEFFERSON Co.: Henderson Island Refuge at the end of Nichols Ferry Road, Dandridge (35.99186°N, 83.42758°W). 25 October 2007. APSU 19088. This specimen was found under a log below a small permanent pond. HANCOCK Co.: 60 m from Joe Alder Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56297°N, 83.04114°W). 30 March 2009. APSU 19151. Found under a rock adjacent to a barn.

PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS (Northern Slimy Salamander). HANCOCK Co.: 100 m from Joe Alder Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56297°N, 83.04114°W). 30 March 2009. APSU 19097. This specimen was captured under a piece of tin.

SIREN INTERMEDIA NETTINGI (Western Lesser Siren). CAMPBELL Co.: Cove Lake State Park 80 m from Old Hwy 63 (36.30405°N, 84.22266°W). 2 April 2009. Sterling D. Daniels, Scott A. Dykes, Randy Wolfe, R. L. Pete Wyatt. APSU 19104. 24 adults and 6 juveniles were collected.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). CLAIBORNE Co.: Pond 15 m from Little Creek Road on private land (36.57699°N,

83.53673°W). 10 October 2007. APSU 19095. HANCOCK Co.: 150 m from the W side of Horton Ford Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 14 April 2009. APSU 19111. Specimen was captured in a mitigation zone after it was heard calling.

GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). GREENE Co.: 500 m from Oakwood Road on Lick Creek WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 8 October 2007. APSU 19094.

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). HANCOCK Co.: 150 m from the W side of Horton Ford Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 14 April 2009. APSU 19113.

LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog). CAMPBELL Co.: Vernal pool 150 m from Old Hwy 63 on North Cumberland WMA (36.36801°N, 84.23833°W). 15 July 2008. APSU 19087.

LITHOBATES CLAMITANS MELANOTA (Northern Green Frog). CLAIBORNE Co.: Pond 15 m from Little Creek Road on private land (36.57699°N, 83.53673°W). 10 October 2007. APSU 19092. HANCOCK Co.: Pond 500 m from the Clinch River on Kyles Ford WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 10 October 2007. APSU 19091.

LITHOBATES SYLVATICUS (Wood Frog). CLAIBORNE Co.: Pond 200 m from Forge Ridge Road on private land (36.5801°N, 83.53017°W). 4 March 2008. APSU 19089.

PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). HANCOCK Co.: 150 m from the W side of Horton Ford Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.58084°N, 83.01827°W). 14 April 2009. APSU 19112.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHRYSEMYS PICTA PICTA (Eastern Painted Turtle). GREENE Co.: Pond 500 m from South Mohawk Road on Lick Creek WMA (36.159115°N, 83.074530°W). 20 August 2009. APSU 19142. Three individuals were captured by hoop traps.

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). HANCOCK Co.: Beneath Highway 70 Bridge on the Clinch River on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56935°N, 83.04093°W). 9 June 2010. APSU 19141

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). HAWKINS Co.: 3.3 km upstream from Berry's Island Ecological Study Area at the end of Berry's Drive (36.31155°N, 83.19542°W). 4 November 2010. John Hammonds and Steve Henegar. APSU 19098. Specimen was caught by a TWRA fisheries crew in a trap net while sampling Cherokee Reservoir.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). CAMPBELL Co.: Cove Lake State Park 80 m from Old Highway 63 (36.30405°N, 84.22266°W). 2 April 2009. Sterling D. Daniels, Casey Pittman, and Randy Wolfe. APSU 19143.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). CAMPBELL Co.: 300 m from Flatwoods Road on the Ollis Creek Trail on the North Cumberland WMA (36.37487°N, 84.22261°W). 12 April 2010. APSU 19108. Specimen was captured under a coverboard. HAWKINS Co.: Spring ca. 300 m W of Kyle Valley Road on Kyles Ford

WMA (36.55151°N, 83.01342°W). 5 May 2009. APSU 19107. Specimen was found under a log.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Copperhead). CAMPBELL Co.: Titus Creek drainage W of Interstate 75 on the North Cumberland WMA (36.36148°N, 84.23528°W). 26 June 2008. APSU 19099. Specimen was captured using a reptile funnel box located in a native warm season grass field. HANCOCK Co.: Hwy 63 just prior to Mulberry Gap (36.57438°N, 83.25282°W). 20 October 2009. APSU 19101. UNICOI Co.: adjacent to Flint Creek off of Rocky Fork Road on Rocky Fork WMA (36.07740°N, 82.56989°W). 19 May 2010. Sterling D. Daniels and Scott A. Dykes. APSU 19100.

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). HANCOCK Co.: 100 m NE of Joe Alder Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56147°N, 83.04761°W). 15 April 2009. APSU 19146.

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). CAMPBELL Co.: Titus Creek drainage W of Interstate 75 on the North Cumberland WMA (36.36148°N, 84.23528°W). 30 June 2008. APSU 19102. HANCOCK Co.: Hwy 33 S of Sneedville (36.49003°N, 83.32644°W). 8 October 2009. APSU 19103.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). CLAIBORNE Co.: Intersection of Hill Road and Little Creek Road (36.55569°N, 83.57195°W). 10 July 2010. APSU 19140.

PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). HANCOCK Co.: Intersection of Horton Ford Road and Hwy 70 on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56894°N, 83.03818°W). 20 October 2009. APSU 19106. Adult found in the roadway.

PANTHEROPHIS SPILOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). HANCOCK Co.: 100 m NE of Joe Alder Road on Kyles Ford WMA (36.56147°N, 83.04761°W). 14 April 2009. APSU 19144.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Northern Red-bellied Snake). HANCOCK Co.: Harris and Green Cemetery near Short Mountain (36.52036°N, 83.30878°W). 2 July 2011. Sterling D. Daniels, Dan Gibbs, and Ricky Harris. APSU 19145.

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake). CAMPBELL Co.: Flatwoods road ca. 800 m past the Ollis Creek trail E of Interstate 75 on the North Cumberland WMA (36.30405°N, 84.22266°W). 10 July 2009. APSU 19105. Specimen was caught in an old field using a funnel trap.

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New County Records for Reptiles and Amphibians from South and Southeast Texas

The reptiles and amphibians of the state of Texas have been extensively studied (Dixon 2000; Werler and Dixon 2000). Nonetheless, there are still regions within Texas containing counties that have poorly documented herpetofauna (Dixon 2000). Herein we report 11 new county records for reptiles and amphibians from south and southeast Texas. Most of these records fill distributional gaps for common species.

CHRISTIAN L. COX*
MATTHEW A. MOSELEY
PAUL N. PASICHNYK
RUBEN U. TOVAR
UTPAL SMART
TEDDY ANGARITA-SIERRA

Department of Biology, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas 76010, USA

*Corresponding author; e-mail: clcox@uta.edu

Our new findings indicate that *Eleutherodactylus cystignathoides* has a greater distribution in Texas than currently suggested in the scientific literature. This frog is thought to be native to the Rio Grande Valley in south Texas, but has been reported from geographically disjunct localities elsewhere in the state (Conant and Collins 1998; Dixon 2000). Because the county records we document for Jim Wells, Duval, and Kleberg counties are close to their native range, they may reflect recent range expansion, or a more widespread original distribution. A phylogeographic analysis of this species may prove useful for determining the limits of their native range and where they are invasive.

The following specimens were collected during March 2011. Geographic coordinates (WGS84) were obtained from a Garmin eTrex® handheld geographic positioning (GPS) unit. Specimens were deposited in the University of Texas at Arlington Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center and all identifications were verified by Carl J. Franklin.

ANURA — FROGS

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). DUVAL Co.: town of San Diego (27.76846°N, 98.24720°W). 14 March 2011. Found under trash around an abandoned building. Christian L. Cox. UTA A 61031. New county record. GOLIAD Co.: ranch near town of Goliad (28.64176°N, 97.35498°W). 12 March 2011. Found under railroad ties in pasture adjacent to dry creek bed. Ruben U. Tovar. UTA A 60959–60961. New county record. JIM WELLS Co.: town of Alice (27.72249°N, 98.09340°W). 14 March 2011. Found under trash in an abandoned lot. Utpal Smart. UTA A 61026–61028. New county record. KLEBERG Co.: town of Kingsville (27.52993°N, 97.88897°W). 13 March 2011. Found in folds of plastic sheet near an abandoned building. Paul N. Pasichnyk. UTA A 60962–60963. New county record. LIVE OAK Co.: town of George West (28.32994°N, 98.11401°W). Found under board next to an abandoned trailer. 12 March 2011. Matthew A. Moseley. UTA A 60956–60958. New county record.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). DUVAL Co.: town of San Diego (27.76846°N, 98.24720°W). 14 March 2011. Found on outskirts of town under bark on a fallen log. Christian L. Cox. UTA R 59354. New county record.

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). BEE Co.: town of Beeville (28.38935°N, 97.77164°W). 12 March 2011. Found under board leaning on an abandoned building. Christian L. Cox. UTA R 59351. New county record.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

SALVADORA GRAHAMIAE (Eastern Patch-nosed Snake). BEE Co.: town of Beeville (28.38935°N, 97.77164°W). 12 March 2011.

Found under trash in vacant lot in Beeville. Paul N. Pasichnyk. UTA R 59352. New county record.

STORERIA DEKAYI (DeKay's Brownsnake). GOLIAD Co.: ranch near town of Goliad (28.64176°N, 97.35498°W). 12 March 2011. Found under a board at the edge of a pasture next to a creek bed. Teddy Angarita-Sierra. UTA R 59353. New county record.

TANTILLA GRACILIS (Flat-headed Snake). LIVE OAK Co.: town of George West (28.32994°N, 98.11401°W). 20 January 2011. Found under boards next to a creek bed. Christian L. Cox. UTA-R 59301–59302. New county record.

VIRGINIA STRIATULA (Rough Earthsnake). BEE Co.: town of Beeville (28.38935°N, 97.77164°W). 12 March 2011. Found under an abandoned vacuum cleaner next to a burned field in outskirts of Beeville. Matthew A. Moseley. UTA R 59350. New county record.

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New Geographic Distribution Records for Amphibians and Reptiles from Arkansas, USA

Since the publication of Trauth et al. (2004), a plethora of new geographic distribution records have been documented for various Arkansas herpetofauna. We here report 11 additional geographic (new county) records for two amphibians and eight reptiles from sites in Arkansas. Specimens were verified by Stanley E. Trauth, and vouchers were deposited in the Arkansas State

CHRIS T. McALLISTER

Science and Mathematics Division, 2805 NE Lincoln Road, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA
e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu

HENRY W. ROBISON

Department of Biology, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754, USA
e-mail: hwrobison@yahoo.com

University Herpetological Museum (ASUMZ), State University, Arkansas. Geocoordinates are based on datum WGS 84 and current common names follow Crother (2008).

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). POPE Co.: 3.2 km SW of Pelsor off St. Hwy. 123 (35.773258°N, 93.073082°W). 20 April 2010. D. Allen. ASUMZ 31727. New county record that fills a distributional gap in the Arkansas River Valley.

ANURA—FROGS

GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). BAXTER Co.: Junction of St. Hwy. 201 & 341 on 201

(36.224334°N, 92.289276°W). 16 April 2011. C. T. McAllister. ASUMZ 31728. Off county road 73 (Culp Road), vic. Culp (36.105976°N, 92.214287°W). 16 April 2011. C. T. McAllister. ASUMZ 31729. New county record that fills a hiatus between Fulton, Izard, Marion, and Stone counties. In addition, ASUMZ 31728 is a female measuring 38 mm in snout-vent length (SVL); this measurement equals a maximum SVL for *G. carolinensis* (Conant and Collins 1998; Trauth et al., *op. cit.*).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). JOHNSON Co.: Clarksville, Clark Road (35.461833°N, 93.490733°W). 15 April 2010. J. Kremers. ASUMZ 31730 (photographic voucher). New county record that helps fill a distributional gap in the Arkansas River Valley.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PLESTIODONANTHRACINUS (Coal Skink). BAXTER Co.: Off county road 73 (Culp Road), vic. Culp (36.105976°N, 92.214287°W). 16 April 2011. C. T. McAllister. ASUMZ 31735. New county record that fills a hiatus among Fulton, Izard, Marion, and Stone counties.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). SCOTT Co.: 3.2 km E of Waldron off St. Hwy. 80 (34.893816°N, 94.049149°W). 11 May 2010. E. Basehart. ASUMZ 31731. New county record filling a distributional gap in the western Ouachitas of the state.

CARPHOPHIS VERMIS (Western Wormsnake). SEARCY Co.: 1.6 km NW of Leslie off US 65 (35.833263°N, 92.571144°W). 10 May 2010. J. Griffin. ASUMZ 31732. YELL Co.: Briggsville (34.933982°N, 93.494357°W). 27 April 2010. J. Kremers. ASUMZ 31733. New county records partially filling distributional gaps just north and south of the Arkansas River Valley, and among Newton and Stone counties, respectively.

CEMOPHORA COCCINEA COPEI (Northern Scarletsnake). JOHNSON Co.: Clarksville, 2019 Clark Road (35.461833°N, 93.490733°W). 5 May 2010. J. Kremers. ASUMZ 31736. New county record along the Arkansas River Valley.

NERODIA RHOMBIFER RHOMBIFER (Northern Diamond-backed Watersnake). LINCOLN Co.: off St. Hwy 293 (Sorrels Ferry Rd.) at Cane Creek Lake (33.915123°N, 91.74983°W). 9 April 2011. C. T. McAllister. ASUMZ 31769 (photographic voucher). New county record in southeastern part of state among Desha and Jefferson counties.

PANTHEROPHIS (=SCOTOPHIS) OBSOLETUS (TEXAS RATSNAKE). HOT SPRING Co.: off US 270 at Jones Mills, Smoky Ridge Rd. (34.437903°N, 92.875392°W). 15 June 2010. C. T. McAllister. ASUMZ 31792 (photographic voucher). New county record in central Arkansas among Garland and Grant counties; this snake has now been documented from 72 of 75 counties of the state (Robison 2006; Trauth et al., *op. cit.*).

STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). JOHNSON Co.: Clarksville, 2019 Clark Road (35.461833°N, 93.490733°W). 15 April 2010. J. Kremers. ASUMZ 31736. New county record between Franklin and Logan counties of the Arkansas River Valley.

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