

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: CLAY Co.: AOR on Bluffton-Ft. Gaines Rd, 1.6 km WNW of Bluffton (31.52927°N, 84.88230°W; WGS84). 14 May 2014. S. Graham and C. Kelehear. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 00837, digital photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu); **CRYSTAL KELEHEAR**, School of Biological Sciences, University of Sydney, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia.

ANEIDES AENEUS (Green Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: WHITE Co.: Bridgestone Firestone Centennial Wilderness Wilderness Management Area (35.82385°N, 85.26751°W; NAD 83). 17 October 2013. Dustin B. Thames. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19501, color photos). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 25 May 2014; latest update 19 May 2014). One individual was observed on a limestone outcropping in a mixed mesophytic forest approximately one hour after sunset.

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DESMOGNATHUSAENEUS (Seepage Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: CRAWFORD Co.: 90–150 m E of Rowland Rd. at its crossing of Hartley Branch (32.68513°N, 83.88709°W; WGS84). 08 July 2014. B. Battistella, S. Graham, and S. Riddle. Verified by Carlos Camp, John Jensen, and David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40692–40694). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

Locality is ca. 5–6 km SE of the Fall Line (the boundary between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces), and extends the range ~60 km SE of the nearest known population in Talbot Co., Georgia (Graham 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:232–233). Although a few populations of *D. aeneus* are known from the Coastal Plain in Alabama (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 368 pp.), this is the first population known from this physiographic

province in Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). There is notable herpetofaunal species richness in the vicinity of this locality, with certain northern/montane-associated species and Coastal Plain-associated species reaching their southernmost and inland-most parts of their ranges, respectively (Graham et al. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:19–34). This new record is no exception; it is ca. 12 km further S than the previous southernmost known population in Chilton Co., Alabama (AUM records).

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NOTOPHTHALMUS MERIDIONALIS (Black-spotted Newt). MÉXICO: SAN LUÍS POTOSÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF TAMASOPO: Agua Buena (21.95905°N, 99.392142°W; WGS84), 360 m elev. 10 November 1973. UASLP Agronomy students. Verified by Joel Vázquez Díaz. Zoological Collection, Instituto de Investigación de Zonas Desérticas, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (CZIIZD-UASLP 1095 [lot of four samples]). First municipality record, extending the known range ca. 47 airline km W of the closest known locality at 1.6 km E Los Sabinos, Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosí (Lemos-Espinal and Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of San Luis Potosí. Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah. 300 pp.). Although Flores-Villela et al. (2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded 22 July 2014) reported that the species has not been found more than 130 km inland, our record extends that to 176 km inland. However, the possibility exists that the Agua Buena population is extirpated, because none have been found since 1973, even though the site has been visited frequently. The newts were collected in an area covered with tropical semi-deciduous moist forest.

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: TENNESSEE: SULLIVAN Co.: South Holston Weir Dam Wetland, across from Osceola Island Parking Area along Holston View Dam Road (36.5237°N, 82.1108°W; WGS84). 08 February 2002. M. Kevin Hamed. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 3326, photo of live individual). 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. Internet version [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 05 August 2014). Adult found in vernal pool with 37 other eastern newts.

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PARAMESOTRITON HONGKONGENSIS (Hongkong Warty Newt). CHINA: GUANGDONG: Dongguan: Longyandong Forest Park (22.901533°N, 114.226867°E, WGS84; 125 m elev.). 9 April 2014. Teppei Jono and Li Ding. Verified by Jiang Jianping. Chengdu Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (CIB101190–101191). New prefecture record; fills gap in range between coastal area around Hongkong (Hongkong Island, Lantau Island, Mt. Kowloon, and Shenzhen; Goldschmidt and Fu 2011. *Zool. Anz.* 250:19–31; Gu et al. 2012. *Zootaxa* 3150:59–68) and northern Guangdong (Huizhou and Longmen; Wu et al. 2010. *Zootaxa* 2494:45–58). Two adult females (10.7 g and 11.9 g) collected in stream within forest at 2130 h. Supported in part by Fellowship for Young International Scientists of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (Nos. Y4J3011100 and 2013Y1SA0005) to TJ and KN.

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PSEUDOEURYCEA BELII (Bell's Salamander). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF NOCHISTLÁN DE MEJÍA: 9.8 km W Daniel Camarena (21.33501°N, 102.99448°W; WGS84), 2517 m elev. 6 June 2006. Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz and J. Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05235). First record for municipality, extending the known range of the species ca. 56 airline km SE from the closest known locality, 0.8 km N Mesa de Palmira (La Virgen), Sierra Morones, Municipality of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, Zacatecas (Wilson and McCranie 1979. *J. Herpetol.* 13:271–278). The salamander was found beneath a rock in creek bottom in pine-oak forest.

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PSEUDOEURYCEA GIGANTEA (Giant False Brook Salamander). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ALTOTONGA: Atlitxco, 1 airline km W of Hwy 131 near the Municipality of Jalacingo border (19.7725°N, 97.2608°W; WGS84), 1890 m elev. 24 November 2013. Adam G. Clause, Malcolm A. Greeley, and Karlo A. Soto Huerta. Verified by Edmundo Pérez-Ramos. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias (MZFC 28433). First municipality record located ca. 12 km SSW from the nearest known record 6.4 km (4 mi.) S of Tlapacoyán, Municipality of Atzalán, Veracruz (Reese and Firschein 1950. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.* 53:44–54), which also partially fills about a 35 km gap in the species' range between Tlapacoyán and

La Joya, Municipality of Acajete, Veracruz (Parra-Olea et al. 2005. *Herpetologica* 61:145–158. We found the juvenile salamander under a log in disturbed cloud forest.

Fieldwork was approved under SEMARNAT permit #FAUT-0093 issued to A. Nieto-Montes de Oca on 17 June 2013, University of Georgia IACUC AUP #A2012 10-004-Y1-A0 issued on 27 February 2013, and with financial support of a University of Georgia Presidential Fellowship We thank Sr. Jose Luis Vazquez Mora for property access, and A. Nieto-Montes de Oca for allowing us to collect under his permit.

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ANURA — FROGS

AGALYCHNIS DACNICOLOR (Mexican Leaf Frog). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF COYUCA DE CATALÁN: Los Placeres del Oro (18.23814°N, 100.902°W; WGS84), 388 m elev. 21 March 2014. Elí García-Padilla. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. UTADC 8130. First record for the municipality, extending the range 44 km SW from the nearest locality at Huetamo, Michoacán (Duellman 1961. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 15:1–148) and 139 km NW from the nearest locality within Guerrero, at Tecpan de Galeana (Duellman 2001. *The Hyliid Frogs of Middle America*, Vol. 1. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 18: i–xvi + 694 pp.). Three adult frogs (one voucher) were hidden in humid shaded places inside different houses.

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ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: SULLIVAN Co.: Steele Creek Park Wetlands, ~200 m from Rooster Front Parking Area along the lakeside trail (36.5621°N, 82.2243°W; WGS84). 4 March 2004. M. Kevin Hamed. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19509, photo of live individual). 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. Internet version [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas]; accessed 05 August 2014). Adult was observed with ~250 other American Toads of which ~50 pairs were in amplexus and depositing eggs.

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ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII (Woodhouse's Toad). USA: COLORADO: TELLER Co.: DOR near Fourmile Creek 0.3 km N and 0.17 km W the ghost town of Marigold (38.6628124°N, 105.2237474°W; NAD83; elev. 2093 m). 21 August 2014. Lauren J. Livo, Harry Taylor, and Steve Wilcox. Verified by Bradley Lambert. University of Colorado (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-181 1–3, digital vouchers). First county record (Hammerson 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*, 2nd ed. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. 484 pp.). Extends the range approximately 16–20 km from the nearest records in Fremont Co.

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DIAGLENA SPATULATA (Duck-bill Hylid Frog). MEXICO: NAYARIT: MUNICIPIO SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA: Sierra de Vallejo (21.02793°N, 105.12292°W; WGS84), 270 m elev. 23 June 2013. Guillermo A. Woolrich-Piña. Verified by Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Museo de Zoología, Unidad Académica de Agricultura, Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit (MZUAN 158,159). First municipality records and a range extension of ca. 31 km NE of the closest known locality, ca. 6 km SE of Sayulita, Municipality of Bahía de Banderas, Nayarit (Webb 1971. *J. Herpetol.* 5:185–187). The two adult males were found around 1017 h in a temporary pond formed the previous night.

Field work was supported by the PROMEP project “Los vertebrados de la Sierra de Vallejo” (to JPRS) and CONACyT (postdoctoral fellowship to GAWP).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS (=SYRRHOPHUS) MARNOCKII (Cliff Chirping Frog). USA: TEXAS: PRESIDIO Co.: Sierra Vieja Mountains, Camp Holland (30.548798°N, 104.660618°W; WGS84). 15 August 2014. Jacob D. Owen and Thomas L. Marshall. Verified by Thomas J. Devitt. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92330). This specimen represents a northwestward range expansion of the previously recognized westernmost boundary of this species in Texas, and represents the first vouchered specimen from the Sierra Vieja Mountains in northwestern Presidio Co. (Jameson and Flury 1949. *Texas J. Sci.* 1:54–79; T. J. LaDuc, pers. comm.). Adult male (SVL 32 mm; 2.2 g) found crossing dirt road near Carriage House at Camp Holland at 2321 h.

We recognize this specimen as *E. marnockii* based on phenotypic similarity to individuals from the Edwards Plateau, following Milstead et al. (1950. *Texas J. Sci.* 2:543–562). This species had previously been heard calling in canyons at this locality; however, collection attempts over the last 60 years have been unsuccessful (Jameson and Flury 1949, *op. cit.* and T. J. LaDuc, pers. comm.). To the best of our knowledge, only two other voucher specimens of this species have been collected in Presidio Co., both in 1968 from San Esteban Lake (19.3 km SE of Marfa, Texas; Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collections [TCWC] 26056, 26057), ~74 km SW of Camp Holland. The next nearest locality of this species is from two specimens collected in 1964 from Musquiz Canyon, SE of Fort Davis (likely where it bisects the Arkansas and Puertacitas Mountains; TCWC 81651, 81652) in southeastern Jeff Davis Co., ~88 km E of Camp Holland. These four TCWC specimens are currently catalogued as *E. guttilatus*.

Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Research Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc. We thank the Miller family for their continued support and assistance.

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owen@go.tarleton.edu); **THOMAS L. MARSHALL**, 8801 La Cresada Drive, Apt. 427, Austin, Texas 78749, USA (e-mail: thomlmarshall@gmail.com); **DREW R. DAVIS**, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@usd.edu).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: MISSISSIPPI: HINDS Co.: Jackson (32.31342°N, 90.16976°W; WGS84). 11 June 2014. Wenhua Lu, Tom Mann, and Debora L. Mann. Mississippi Museum of Natural Science (MMNS 10386). Verified by Robert L. Jones. New county record (Dinsmore 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:403). A second specimen (MMNS 10475) was found on 29 August, 3 km distant.

Introduced species previously recorded in Mississippi from a greenhouse in Oktibbeha Co. (Starkville), about 180 km NE, and from Harrison Co. (Gulfport) (Dinsmore 2004, *op. cit.*), about 238 km SE. Recently also collected in Jackson Co. (Ocean Springs, Jennifer Y. Lamb, pers. comm.). The specimen captured 11 June was calling from a mound of vegetative debris in a steep, wooded ravine in the Belhaven residential neighborhood. A toe was clipped for DNA analysis. Approximately 5–6 individuals were calling concurrently nearby. One that subsequently escaped was photographed on the leaf of a shrub at the height of approximately 1 m. A brief survey for calling frogs was undertaken by car and on foot in the same neighborhood on the night of 14 June 2014. The species was heard at the collection site and at seven other sites within 1 km. MMNS 10475 was captured from the Belhaven site in the Fondren residential neighborhood when it escaped from a cat. Others were heard calling nearby; the species had previously been heard several blocks to the southwest. The presence of the frogs in multiple locations over a distance of at least 3 km suggests that the species is locally established in Jackson. To our knowledge this represents the most northerly and inland established population. The population apparently survived a cold winter; the US National Weather Service recorded 62 days between October 2013 and April 2014 when the temperature reached 0°C or lower in Jackson (National Weather Service, Jackson, MS Weather Forecast Office. http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jan/?n=climate_zone_jan_90_100_degs, updated 12 September 2014, accessed 12 September 2014). The means of introduction is not known; the Gulfport population is suspected to have arrived on nursery stock (Dinsmore 2004, *op. cit.*).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). PHILIPPINES: MINDANAO ISLAND: Davao City, Ladislawa Villages (7.09697°N, 125.60933°E, WGS84; 32 m elev.). 4 May 2014. Christina A. Olson and Arvin C. Diesmos. Verified by Fred Kraus. National Museum of the Philippines (PNM 9088–9097). First detected through its distinct advertisement call, 24 October 2013, several individuals of both male and female frogs found under landscape plants and garden rocks in residential area of large, urban city. A follow-up survey on 4 May 2014 indicated an established population, with frogs observed in area of at least four blocks (~10 ha). Ten individuals collected. A review of Philippine non-native amphibians did not include records of this species (Diesmos et al. 2010. *J. Environ. Sci. Manag.* 9:411–53). Because

of its cryptic call and appearance, individuals may be introduced to new localities and overlooked until population is established (Olson et al. 2012. *Biol. Inv.* 14:889–900). Inquiries with local residents indicate that this population may have been in the area for at least two to five years. First record for Philippines and Southeast Asia, extending its non-native range in Pacific Basin. Nearby localities with introduced populations include Guam and Hawaii; it is native to Cuba, Cayman Islands, and Bahama Islands (Olson et al. 2012. *Pac. Sci.* 66:255–270).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS (EUHYAS) PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). HONDURAS: LA PAZ: Hotel Del Angel, La Paz, (14.321117°N, 87.676800°W; WGS84), 650 m elev. 24 June 2013. Alexander Gutsche and James R. McCranie. Verified by Mark O. Rödel. Museum für Naturkunde (ZMB 79254–79255). First records for La Paz and only the third Honduran record for this introduced frog. The two previously reported populations are from San Pedro Sula, Cortés (McCranie et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:362–363), ca. 140 km NNW of La Paz, and on Guanaja Island, Islas de la Bahía (McCranie and Valdés Orellana 2014. *Herpetol. Notes* 7:41–49). The two juvenile frogs were discovered at night in a well-watered garden on the hotel grounds. Other juveniles and two adults were also observed in a pool at the site, as well as males calling from inside cracks of a concrete-lined basin protecting water pipes; presence of adults and juveniles indicates an established breeding population. The hotel owners told us that the mostly exotic plants in the garden were trucked to the hotel from a nursery in Tegucigalpa, Distrito Central, Honduras.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS RIPARIUS (Cuban Stream Frog). CUBA: MATANZAS: ARCHIPIÉLAGO SABANA-CAMAGÜEY: Cayo Cinco Leguas, Cinco Leguas Key (23.1305°N, 80.9134°W; WGS84), 28 September 2001. Blas Pérez. Verified by Ariel Rodríguez. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Habana, Cuba (CZACC 14.482–83). First record for Cinco Leguas Key, northernmost record for the species, and a range extension of 233.3 km from the nearest record on Coco Key (Estrada and Hedges 1998. *Carib. J. Sci.* 34:218–230). Henderson and Powell (2009. *Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians*, Univ. Florida Press, Gainesville. 495 pp.) assumed that this species is distributed all along this archipelago, but did not cite voucher material. The frogs were found in a riparian habitat and is only one of five anuran species known on the Archipelago from that type of ecosystem (Díaz and Cádiz 2008. *AbcTaxa* 4:1–294).

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: ARKANSAS: SEARCY CO.: Off AR 14, ca. 2 km down

Ramblewood Trail by private residence (36.056782°N; 92.604386°W; WGS84). 2 July 2014. J. S. Hicks. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 33248 adult). First county record, filling a distributional hiatus among adjacent, Marion, Baxter, and Stone counties (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: HICKMAN CO.: 7570 Pinewood Road, Nunnely, Tennessee 37137 (35.9134°N, 87.40668°W; WGS 84). 16 June 2014. Derek Weber, Hella Weber, and Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19513). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update 27 July 2014]. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/amatlas/>, accessed 15 August 2014).

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL CO.: Chapel Hill, Moss Road (35.667116°N, 86.754835°W; WGS84). 11 June 2014. Daniel Moss. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19505, acoustical recording voucher). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibian in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [latest update 19 May 2014]. Available at <http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas/>, accessed 7 July 2014). Calling from edge of puddle and wet grassy area.

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GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA (Western Narrow-Mouthed Toad). USA: TEXAS: BLANCO CO.: Bamberger Ranch Preserve (30.200982°N, 98.443348°W; NAD83). 4 June 2011. David O. Ribble. Verified by Travis Laduc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92239). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Nearest record ca. 15 km W in Gillespie County and ca. 20 km E in Hays Co. One individual was caught in a pitfall trap used for assessing the biodiversity at the Bamberger Ranch Preserve.

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBINSON, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: crobins3@trinity.edu); **STEVEN FULTON**, Bamberger Ranch Preserve, 2341 Blue Ridge Dr., Johnson City, Texas 78636, USA (e-mail: steven_fulton2004@yahoo.com); **DAVID O. RIBBLE**, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: dribble@trinity.edu).

HOPLOBATRACHUS CRASSUS (Jerdon's Bullfrog). BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DIVISION: RANGPUR DISTRICT: Khoragach Village,

Mithapukur (25.6501880°N, 89.1760460°E, WGS84; 35 m elev.). 9 June 2014. Hassan Al-Razi. From paddy field. Adult male. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. Museum of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (JnU/ZooM/Amp/2014/0011). First record for Rangpur District, Bangladesh; previously recorded from Saidpur, Nilphamari District (Sarker et al. 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:298), and Chittagong (Asmat et al. 2003. *Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool.* 22:141–143). Current record > 13 km NE from Rangpur and > 35 km NW from Nilphamari, the nearest records. Habitat was *Cynodon dactylon* and *Mangifera indica* plantations.

HASSAN AL-RAZI (e-mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com), **MOHAMMAD ABDUL BAKI**, and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**, Department of Zoology, 3rd Floor, Science Building, Jagannath University 9-10 Chittaranjan Avenue, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh.

HYALINOBATRACHIUM FLEISCHMANNI (**Fleischmann's Glass Frog**). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF LAS CHOAPAS: Ejido Piedritas (17.55059°N, 94.13993°W; WGS84), 70 m elev. 2 September 2013. Arturo Arellano-Covarrubias, Uri O. García-Vázquez, and Carlos J. Pavón-Vázquez. Verified by Andrés A. Mendoza Hernández. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias (MZFC 28393). First record for the municipality (Aguilar-López and Canseco-Márquez 2006. *Bol. Soc. Herpetol. Mex.* 14:20–37). The closest reported record is from 108 airline km E at 23.1 mi. S of Pichucalco, Chiapas (Muñoz-Alonso and March Mifsut 2003. *Bases de Datos SNIB 2010-CONABIO proyectos No. UO14 y P132*). The male was captured at night vocalizing on a palm leaf ca. 2 m above the ground, in tropical evergreen forest directly above a riverbank.

The specimen was taken under a scientific collecting permit issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

CARLOS J. PAVÓN-VÁZQUEZ (e-mail: cjpvnam@gmail.com), **ARTURO ARELLANO COVARRUBIAS**, and **URI O. GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ**, Museo de Zoología and Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, México 04510, DF, México.

KALOULA TAPROBANICA (**Sri Lankan Bull Frog**). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DIVISION: MYMENSINGH DISTRICT: Bangladesh Agricultural University Campus (24.719625°N, 90.426658°E, WGS84; 147 m elev.). 21 June 2014. Md. Monjurul Islam Talukdar and Md Nurul Islam. Adult at 1930 h from a human-dominated grassland near Fazlul Haque Hall of Bangladesh Agricultural University. Verified by I. Das. Photographic voucher deposited at Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (previously Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research), National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.68a–c). Only prior country record is from deciduous forests of Madhupur National Park, Gazipur District, central Bangladesh (Reza and Mahony 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:348). This is the first report for Mymensingh District, ca. 160 km E of previous location.

MD. MONJURUL ISLAM TALUKDAR, Department of Food Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh (e-mail: mit-hun182003@gmail.com); **MD NURUL ISLAM**, Department of Epidemiology, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Zakir Hossain Road, Chittagong, Bangladesh (e-mail: nurul@savethefrogs.com); **A.H.M. ALI REZA**, Department of Biological Sciences, Delta State University, Cleveland, Mississippi 38733, USA (e-mail: areza@deltastate.edu).

LEPTODACTYLUS CHAQUENSIS (**White-lipped Frog**). BRAZIL: PIAUÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF FLORIANO: 6.787778°S, 43.041667°W (SAD

69). 6 February 2013, M.S.C.S. Lima. Verified by U. Caramaschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 87532–87534). The species has a wide distribution in South America. Although there are gaps in the known distribution, it has been recorded from Brazil, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay. In Argentina and Paraguay, its occurrence is mainly reported to the Gran Chaco formations and its ecotonal regions. In Brazil, its occurrence is known to the states of Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Paraná. More precisely its occurrence in Brazil is confirmed to the ecoregions of Pantanal biome in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and in the Cerrado biome of the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo, as well as in the transitional ecoregions of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Frost 2014. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Version 6.0. <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/>; Heyer and Giaretta 2009. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 122:292–305). This first state record for Piauí increases the occurrence at least 800 km NE from the Cerrado biomes of Minas Gerais and represents the first record of the species within the Cerrado biome of northeastern Brazil; this suggests that the species is widespread in this Brazilian biome.

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LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (**American Bullfrog**) USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW Co.: wetland 30 m N of Crenshaw County Rd., 30 and 160 m E of Piney Woods Creek (31.84732°N, 86.21375°W; WGS84). 03 July 2013. M. Herr and S. Graham. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 750, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.).

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MARK W. HERR, Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: mwh5426@psu.edu); **SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).

LITHOBATES CATESBIANUS (**American Bullfrog**). USA: TENNESSEE: SULLIVAN Co.: Cedar Creek Wetlands, along Springbrook Drive off Greenfield Place in Bristol, TN (36.5484°N, 82.20933°W; WGS84). 13 May 2005. M. Kevin Hamed. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State (APSU 19512, photo of live individual). 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. Internet version [<http://www.apsu.edu/amAtlas>], accessed 05 August 2014).

M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, P.O. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia 24212, USA; e-mail: khamed@vhcc.edu.

OCCIDOZYGA BOREALIS (Northern Frog). BANGLADESH: CHITTAGONG DIVISION: CHITTAGONG DISTRICT: Sitakunda (22.621425°N, 91.674861°E, WGS84; 54 m elev.). 6 September 2013. Md Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh (MHLB-OB01). Adult beside rock in slow-moving stream, within dense hill forest, at 2300 h. First record for Chittagong District. Previously reported from the Rangamati Hilly area (Asmat 2005. Bangladesh Wildl. Netw. 2[1]:1–33), and from Bandarban District (Ali Reza 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:235) of Chittagong Hill Tracts.

MD ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka, and Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. E-23, Floor-5A, Road-02, Block-D, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh (e-mail: razzaqsciencebd@gmail.com); **ABU HASAN LOVLU**, Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Bangladesh and Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. E-23, Floor-5A, Road-02, Block-D, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh (e-mail: drlovl13@gmail.com).

OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Tree Frog). USA: FLORIDA: SANTA ROSA CO.: Eglin Air Force Base, 1.06 km WNW of intersection of SR 87 and Vonnie Tolbert Rd (30.471166°N, 86.921091°W; WGS84). 12 June 2014. B. K. Rincon, K. C. Jones. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173049 photographic voucher and preserved specimen). New county record (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.) Extends the range roughly 44.5 km ENE of the nearest record in Escambia Co. (UF 170528), and roughly 128.0 km WNW of the second nearest record in Bay Co. (UF 142698).

While conducting an aural survey on 9 June 2014 at 2000 h we heard a single male *Osteopilus septentrionalis* calling. On 12 June 2014 at 2000 h we returned to the same site and used an audio recording of *O. septentrionalis* to locate and capture one male at 2030 h. The frog was calling from a *Cyrilla racemiflora* (titi) branch over an approximately 10 m-long ephemeral pool with native emergent herbaceous vegetation, surrounded by dense shrub thickets on a power line right-of-way. We detected seven other anuran species calling in the vicinity, including *Acris gryllus* (Southern Cricket Frog), *Gastrophryne carolinensis* (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad), *Hyla andersonii* (Pine Barrens Treefrog), *H. cinerea* (Green Treefrog), *H. femoralis* (Pine Woods Treefrog), *L. clamitans* (Bronze Frog), and *L. sphenoccephalus* (Southern Leopard Frog). Historically, *L. okaloosae* was found here as well. This appears to be the first documented case of *O. septentrionalis* using *L. okaloosae* and *H. andersonii* habitat.

We conducted 12 focused surveys in the surrounding area, in addition to the >140 locations on Eglin AFB that we survey three times annually. We detected no additional *O. septentrionalis*. While isolated individuals could be missed, we concluded that multiple males (i.e., a breeding population) were less likely to be missed. We believe that this specimen represents a lone individual that was transported unintentionally (e.g., on a vehicle) to Santa Rosa Co. from a more established population in peninsular Florida.

BRANDON K. RINCON (e-mail: brandon6@vt.edu), **KELLY C. JONES**, **THOMAS A. GORMAN**, and **CAROLA A. HAAS**, Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, USA; **JEREMY PRESTON**, Eglin Air Force Base Natural Resources, Niceville, Florida 32578, USA.

OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog). USA: FLORIDA: WALTON CO.: ~5 km SW Santa Rosa Beach; 0.5 km S jct CR30A/US98 (30.370484°N, 86.274019°W; WGS84). 3 May 2014. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 33246, adult male). First record for the county and the northwestern-most record for Florida, with the closest record being Bay County (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.).

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PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: TENNESSEE: SULLIVAN CO.: South Holston Weir Dam Wetland, across from Osceola Island Parking Area along Holston View Dam Road (36.5237°N, 82.1108°W; WGS84). 27 March 2004. M. Kevin Hamed. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19511, photo voucher). 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. Internet version [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas]; accessed 05 August 2014). Adult vocalizing in a vernal pool with 75 other Spring Peepers and observed amplexus. I also noted 10 additional adults crossing Holston View Dam Road migrating toward the vernal pool.

M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, P.O. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia 24212, USA; e-mail: khamed@vhcc.edu.

PSEUDACRIS NIGRITA (Southern Chorus Frog). USA: GEORGIA: MILLER CO.: Mayhaw WMA, primary WMA dirt road, 0.43–0.48 road km N of Griggs Road intersection (31.20073°N, 84.79092°W; WGS84). William W. Booker and Steve J. Hromada. 21 March 2014. Verified by Nikole Castleberry. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50698–50699). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Two adults (one female, one male) captured swimming or calling in vernal pools within a larger ephemeral wetland. Whole-body, tissue, and digital photo vouchers collected.

Work approved under authority of Georgia DNR Scientific Collecting Permit #29-WJH-13-191 issued on 20 June 2013, and University of Georgia IACUC AUP #A2012 10-004-Y1-A0 issued on 27 February 2013. We thank the instructors and students of the UGA Herpetology course for their assistance.

WILLIAM W. BOOKER (e-mail: wbooker14@gmail.com), and **ADAM G. CLAUSE**, Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, University of Georgia, 180 East Green Street, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA (e-mail: adamclause@gmail.com); **STEVE J. HROMADA**, Joseph W. Jones Ecological Research Center, 911 Crafton Palmer Road, Colquitt, Georgia 39837, USA.

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKI (Eastern Spadefoot Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: LOUDON CO.: Fork Creek Road (35.66727°N, 84.34839°W; WGS84). 9 August 2013. Stephen K. Nelson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19470, color photo). First county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Internet version, available at http://apsu.edu/amatlas/ [updated 27 July 2014]; accessed 21 September 2014). Several metamorphs found on road in light rain at night. Fills distribution gap within Tennessee Valley.

STEPHEN K. NELSON, Department of Herpetology, Knoxville Zoological Gardens, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914, USA; e-mail: snelson@knoxville-zoo.org.

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot) USA: TEXAS: BREWSTER CO.: Found AOR on U.S. Hwy 90, 20.1 km ESE of Alpine (30.30897°N, 103.45970°W; WGS84). 16 August 2014. S. Graham and C. Kelehear. Verified by Toby Hibbits. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 1, digital photo voucher and SRSU-D 2, digital audio voucher). A second specimen, SRSU 6639, was collected on 06 September 2014. New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu); **CRYSTAL KELEHEAR**, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 0843-03092, Balboa, Ancon, Panama (e-mail: crystal.kelehear@hotmail.com).

ZAKERANA TERAIENSIS (Terai Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DIVISION: RANGPUR DISTRICT: Khoragach Village (25.6501880°N, 89.1760460°E, WGS84; 35 m elev.). 9 June 2014. Hassan Al-Razi. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. Museum of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (JnU/ZooM/Amp/2014/0010). Adult male collected in paddy field. First record from Rangpur District, Bangladesh; previously recorded from Singra National Park, Dinajpur (Sarker 2013. *Herpetol. Rev.* 44:271), Dhaka (Sarker 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:440), Moulvibazar (Rahman 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:562), Chittagong, Cox's Bazaar, Noakhali, and Barisal (Rasel et al. 2007. *Bannoprani-Bangladesh Wildl. Bull.* 4:1–2). Current population is located 67 km NW of Singra National Park, Dinajpur, nearest previously known population. Habitat was *Cynodon dactylon* plantations.

HASSAN AL-RAZI (e-mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com), **MOHAMMAD ABDUL BAKI**, and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**, Department of Zoology, 3rd Floor, Science Building, Jagannath University 9-10 Chittaranjan Avenue, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: GEORGIA: CANTOOSA Co.: South Chickamauga Creek east of Sandstone Creek Drive North of Ringgold (34.936030°N, 85.119756°W; WGS84) 8 July 2014. Joshua R. Ennen, Bernie R. Kuhajda, and Brett Albanese. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 173669 digital color photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). One adult male captured in a seine.

JOSHUA R. ENNEN (e-mail: jre@tnaqua.org), and **BERNIE R. KUHAJDA**, Tennessee Aquarium Conservation Institute, Chattanooga, Tennessee, USA; **BRETT ALBANESE**, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Social Circle, Georgia, USA (e-mail: Brett.Albanese@dnr.state.ga.us).

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: TENNESSEE: MADISON Co.: Jackson, Cypress Grove Nature Park, Wood Duck Lake (35.616972°N, 88.866458°W; WGS84). 28 May 2014. Corey L. Albert and Brian P. Butterfield. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19500 photographic voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 19 May 2014]. *Atlas of Reptiles in*

Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 28 May 2014). One adult male was incidentally caught with fishing tackle.

BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu), and **COREY L. ALBERT**, Department of Biological, Physical, and Human Sciences, Freed-Hardeman University, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: IOWA: PLYMOUTH Co.: Deer Creek Wildlife Management Area (42.71898°N, 96.50965°W; WGS84). 12 June 2014. Alice R. Millikin. Verified by Jessa L. Waters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44140). New county record (LeClere 2013. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa*. ECO Herpetological Publishing & Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 349 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Iowa. Previous records exist from surrounding counties in Iowa (Sioux, Cherokee, Woodbury) as well as to the west in Union Co., South Dakota. Juvenile collected from shallow margin of a reservoir. Specimen collected under a Iowa Department of Natural Resources Fishing License.

ALICE R. MILLIKIN (e-mail: alicemillikin@gmail.com), **ANDREW D. KOCH** (e-mail: andrew.koch@usd.edu), and **DREW R. DAVIS**, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, South Dakota, 57069, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@usd.edu).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle) USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: MARLBORO Co.: Haire Town Rd. (34.784695°N, 79.799319°W; WGS1984). 18 June 2014. James W. Dillman. Verified by Scott Pfaff. Campbell Museum of Natural History at Clemson University (CUSC 2911 in accession folder 1177, photo voucher). New county record (Beane et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia*, 2nd ed. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 274 pp.; Jeff Camper, pers. comm.). Adult male DOR between two wet swampy areas associated with Whites Creek.

JAMES W. DILLMAN, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 23205, Columbia, South Carolina 29224, USA; e-mail: dillmanj@dnr.sc.gov.

DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA (Chicken Turtle). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: Midway, 0.8 km W of AL Hwy 51 intersection (32.07863°N, 85.52514°W; WGS84). 8 August 2011. E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 816, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Found AOR in center of U.S. Hwy 82 within Midway town limits. Turtle was missing left forelimb, but otherwise showed no signs of injury or poor health. Individual captured, photographed, and released at a pond near the collection site. This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

A second Bullock Co. specimen was encountered on the Wehle Forever Wild Tract (AUM AHAP-D 817, digital photo voucher).

ERIC C. SOEHNEN, Elhew Field Station, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA; e-mail: eric.soehren@dnr.alabama.gov.

GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH: southeast side of Addis

(30.356655°N, 91.249009°W; WGS84). 22 March 2014. Brennan Landry. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana Museum of Natural History (LSUMZ 98350). First parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.). Specimens collected in borrow pit in Mississippi River bature.

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (*Mississippi Map Turtle*). USA: LOUISIANA: WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH: south-east side of Addis (30.356655°N, 91.249009°W; WGS84). 20–22 March 2014. Brennan Landry. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana Museum of Natural History (LSUMZ 98351–98353). First parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.). Specimens collected in borrow pit in Mississippi River bature.

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PLATEMYS PLATYCEPHALA PLATYCEPHALA (*Twist-necked Turtle*). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MARAÁ: Coracizinho stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.590833°S, 64.886389°W; WGS84). 01 July 2004. J. Valsecchi. Verified by A. L. C. Prudente. Coleção Herpetológica do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belem, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 556), collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap located near a shallow forest pool. Ubim stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.4675°S, 64.575278°W; WGS84). 12 April 2014. D. G. Rocha and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0658), found close to the shoreline of a shallow, muddy, and slow-water stream, in tropical upland forest. MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAÍ: left margin of Jutaí River, at the Jutaí River Extractive Reserve (3.253056°S, 67.326389°W; WGS84). 11 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. HERPETO 0659. *Platemys p. platycephala* is potentially distributed in the whole Amazon region (Almonacid et al. 2007. *Las Tortugas y los Cocodrilianos de los Países Andinos del Tropicó*. Conservacion Internacional, Bogotá, Colombia. 467 pp.) and some specimen collections confirmed its occurrence in Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (Ernst 1983 *J. Herpetol.* 17:345–355; Pritchard and Trebbau 1984. *The Turtles of Venezuela*. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. No. 2, Oxford, Ohio. 403 pp.; Cisneros 2006 *Biota Neotrop.* 6:3–16). In Brazil, the species has been recorded from the states of Mato Grosso, Acre, Pará, and Amazonas (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*; Bernarde et al. 2011 *Biota Neotrop.* 11[3]:117–144; Molina et al. 2009 *Check-List* 5[3]:714–716; Ferrara et al. 2009 *Herpetol. Rev.* 40[2]:236;). In Amazonas state, the species was recorded at the east and west ends of the state, leaving a gap of 1120 km between Manaus and Tabatinga (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record to the new records in Maraá is 555 km E, in the lower Amazon River, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). The new record in Jutaí is 317 km SW of nearest record for the Yavarí River, near Tabatinga, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). Due to the difficulty of detecting individuals, the distribution of this secretive species is poorly documented, and these records extend its confirmed distribution area to include the central part of the Amazon. License number SISBIO 43620-1 by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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PSEUDEMYIS CONCINNA (*River Cooter*). USA: TEXAS: COMAL Co.: New Braunfels, Landa Lake Park, Comal Springs. (29.713446°N, 98.135651°W; WGS84). 7–20 April 2014. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8191–8193, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

An adult male was captured by hand. This specimen represents a range extension of approximately 350 km from the closest known locality in eastern Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). This is not a species that would be considered common in the pet trade. It is unclear if this animal represents an individual release or an established population. We hope that sampling conducted over the next several years will allow us resolve this issue.

North American Freshwater Turtle Research Group (NAFTRG) was conducting its summer long-term turtle population study under permit # SPR-0212-019.

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STERNOTHERUS CARINATUS (*Razor-backed Musk Turtle*). USA: LOUISIANA: CAMERON PARISH: 1.2 km S of Jefferson Davis/Cameron Parish line and 0.3 km E of Cameron Parish Road 123 (30.0283678°N, 92.7700590°W; WGS84). 9 July 2013. Cybil Covic Huntzinger and Katie Cantrelle. Verified by P. Lindeman. Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology Department (UF 173771, photo archive). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

Individual was trapped in the Mermentau River using a single-throated hoop net and baited with frozen menhaden. Trap was set in shallow water near riverbank between two Bald Cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*). This record, in addition to another individual trapped 8 July 2013, extends the previously documented range south approximately 32.5 river km from the town of Mermentau (Jefferson Davis Parish) into Cameron Parish (HerpNet database search, <http://www.herpNet.org>; J. Boundy, pers. comm.).

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (*Eastern Musk Turtle*). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 6.1 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection. (32.03623°N, 85.46856°W; WGS84). 15 June 2010. E. Soehren and J. Trent. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 826, digital photo voucher).

New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Adult female found partially covered in leaf litter along trail in open, mature floodplain forest. Individual captured, photographed, and released. This record fills in county gap adjacent to Montgomery, Macon, Russell, and Barbour counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: ILLINOIS: CARROLL Co.: Thomson Causeway Recreation Area (41.950242°N 90.115769°W; WGS84). 27 July 2014. Sarah M. Mitchell, Julie M. Wiemerslage, Hayley K. Madland, and William A. Manriquez. Verified by Fredric J. Janzen. Iowa State University Amphibian and Reptile Research Collection (ISUA 201401, three digital photographic vouchers). New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. 282 pp.). One adult male (12.2 cm straight line carapace length, 0.79 cm straight line carapace width) was caught in an aquatic hoop trap attached to a 2.5 m seine. The species is documented from adjacent Whiteside Co. to the south (Phillips et al. 1999, *op. cit.*).

Aquatic trapping of turtles has been performed at the Thomson Causeway for approximately 20 years with no previous captures of *S. odoratus*; thus, this specimen may indicate a recent expansion of the range. Alternately, the previous lack of detection of this species could be attributed to trapping bias. Beginning in May 2014, 2.5-cm mesh traps were deployed, which may have increased the likelihood of capture over the 5-cm mesh traps that we used exclusively in the past.

Funding for this work was provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation to E. J. Janzen. Permission to conduct the research was granted by the Illinois DNR, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: CAMERON PARISH: Lacassine Bayou, 1.36 river km S of Jefferson Davis/Cameron Parish line (30.026396°N, 92.861902°W; WGS84). 27 August 2013. Cybil C. Huntzinger and Will Selman. Verified by P. Lindeman. Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology Department (UF 173772 photo archive). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

This record extends the previously documented range southwest approximately 32 km from specimens collected (USNM 100091, 100093) near the town of Mermentau (Jefferson Davis Parish; HerpNet database search, <http://www.herpnet.org>, accessed 29 May 2014). Individual was captured in a baited, modified crab trap.

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tural Sciences, McNeese State University, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609, USA; **WILL SELMAN**, Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 5476 Grand Chenier Hwy, Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643, USA (e-mail: wselman@wlf.la.gov).

TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN Co.: US Highway 64 (35.200716°N, 86.755596°W; WGS84). 20 June 2011. Joshua Kee. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19505 photographic voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 10 May 2014]. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 10 July 2014.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF SALVADOR: Ondina (13.007524°S, 38.509230°W, WGS84; elev. 33 m). 23 March 2000. M. S. Tinôco. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHECOA 000040; survey license SISBIO N° 23355-2; SVL = 55.1 mm, TL = 20.3 mm, HL = 19.6 mm). *Anolis carolinensis* is native to the southeastern United States (Conant and Collins 1998. *A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America*, 3rd ed., expanded. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 616 pp.). It has been introduced and established on numerous islands in the Caribbean Sea, Pacific Ocean, and Spain (Wiles and Guerrero 1996. *Pacific Sci.* 50[3]:274–284; Pleguezuelos et al. 2002. *In* Pleguezuelos et al. [eds.], *Dirección General de Conservación de la Naturaleza-Asociación Herpetológica*, pp. 495–526. Madrid, Spain; Okoschi et al. 2006. *Bulletin of FFPRI* 5[4]:265–269; Nicholson et al. 2010. *Zootaxa* 3477:1–108; Norval et al. 2012. *Herpetol. Notes* 5:95–97). The specimen was found at a small Atlantic forest remnant nearby the local Zoo area, and probably it is a pet that escaped from captivity. There is no evidence for the establishment of this species in the wild, and this is the only record of the species in Brazil.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Cuban Brown Anole). USA: CALIFORNIA: SAN DIEGO Co.: Vista (33.175°N, 117.236°W, WGS84; elev. 158 m) 19 July 2014. C. Mahrtdt, E. Ervin, and L. Geiger. Verified by Bradford D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH 76128–76133). New county and state record (Granatosky and Krysko 2013. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 20[4]:190–191).

Four adult males and two hatchling specimens were collected on a one-acre parcel landscaped with palms, cycads, and several species of tropical plants and ground cover. Several boulders scattered throughout the parcel were used as perch sites for male lizards. An additional 16 adults and six hatchlings were observed in the two-hour site visit (1030–1230 h). Adults were also

observed beyond the property indicating that this population is established and likely expanding through the contiguous tropical landscaping of neighboring properties. According to the property owner, he first observed the species in August 2012 shortly after receiving shipments of palm trees in May–August originating from suppliers located in the Hawaiian Islands.

Additional reports from California include Rancho Mirage and Palm Desert, Riverside Co., and Huntington Beach and Santa Ana, Orange Co. (www.californiaherps.com). The status of these populations is undetermined.

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ENYALIUS CATENATUS (Wied's Fathead Anole). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF MATA DE SÃO JOÃO: Reserva Sapiranga (12.566153°S, 38.037281°W, WGS84; elev. 31 m). 16 November 2013. Ricardo Marques. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHECOA003215; survey license SISBIO N° 23355-2; female, SVL = 44.8 mm, TL = 83.5 mm, HL = 14 mm). *Enyalius catenatus* is restricted to forested habitats between the municipality of Palmares in southern Pernambuco and the municipality of Ilhéus in southern Bahia, comprising approximately 800 km (Jackson 1978 Arq. Zool. 30[1]:1–79). This record fills a distribution gap between Ilhéus, southern Bahia (276 km SW) and Coruripe in Alagoas (295 km NE) (Silva et al. 2006. *In* Moura [ed.], *A Mata Atlântica em Alagoas*, pp. 65–76. Ed. Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió).

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HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Wood Slave). USA: FLORIDA: LAKE Co.: Eustis, 403 Firewood Avenue (28.83761°N, 81.68091°W, WGS84; elev. 35 m). 5 November 2013. Laurence L. Connor. Verified by Kevin M. Enge. Florida Museum of Natural History (photographic voucher UF-Herpetology 171731). New county record (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.). First county record and extends the range ca. 40 km NW of the closest known verified voucher (UF-Herpetology 137123) in Orange Co., Florida. This gecko was collected on a residential building, photographed, but subsequently escaped. A second gecko distinguished from the first by a full tail versus a partial tail was observed 20 m NW of the first location on 9 November 2013.

LAURENCE L. CONNOR, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 601 West Woodward Avenue, Eustis, Florida 32726, USA (e-mail: larry.connor@myfwc.com); **KENNETH L. KRYSKO**, Division of Herpetology, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: kennedy@ufl.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: KANSAS: LYON Co.: Emporia, exterior wall at 3032 U.S. 50, Days Inn Emporia (38.411667°N 96.222473°W; WGS84). 18 August 2014. Cameron University Museum of Zoology (CUMZ 233). Jared White. Verified by Greg Sievert. New county record (Collins et al. 2011. *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas*. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 312 pp.). Multiple adults found on walls of the motel. The nearest documented population is 151 km NE in Johnson Co., Kansas (Hare 2006. *J. Kansas Herpetol.* 19:9).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: ERATH Co.: Stephenville city limits (32.22067°N, 98.20491°W; WGS84). 22 July 2014. Jacob Devlin Owen. Verified by Travis LaDuc, Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92222). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Juvenile measuring 24+[2] mm and weighing 0.2 g. This record adds to the rapidly expanding range of the introduced *H. turcicus*. Additionally, this species is frequently observed on many structures throughout Stephenville city limits and is potential evidence for an established population. This individual was captured at 2245 h along the wall of the First Baptist Church where the gecko was hunting insects clustering around the lights of the church.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF OCOTLÁN: Ocotlán (20.346244°N, 102.774645°W; WGS84), 1530 m elev. 30 December 2013. Daniel Rigoberto Aceves Lara. Verified by Gunther Köhler. CUCBA, Universidad de Guadalajara, (CZUG-R 305). First record for the state, extending the known range ca. 178 airline km SSW of the nearest locality at Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes*. CONABIO, CIEMA, A.C., México, D.F. 318 pp.). The adult gecko was found after dark on a building in downtown Ocotlán. Three other adults and two juveniles were also observed at the same locality on the evening of 8 January 2014, which indicates a well-established population.

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HOLBROOKIA ELEGANS (Pacific Earless Lizard). MÉXICO: DURANGO: MUNICIPIO TAMAZULA: 1.84 km SE Tamazula (24.96583°N, 106.94944°W, WGS84), 267 m elev. 29 September 2013. Raúl Muñoz-Martínez. Verified by Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. CIIDIR-DGO 1402. First record for Durango and a 78 km NNE range extension from the closest known locality, 2 mi. (3.2 km) S Obispo, Sinaloa (Goldberg 2010. *Texas J. Sci.* 62:281–286). The lizard was found in tropical deciduous forest.

RAUL MUÑOZ-MARTINEZ, **ROSAURA VALDEZ-LARES** and **DAVID RAMÍREZ-NOYA** (e-mail: raulmm1@yahoo.com), Laboratorio de Fauna

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MEDIODACTYLUS KOTSCHYI (Kotschy's Gecko). GREECE: SOUTH AEGEAN PREF.: Arki Island, northwest of main port (37.38441°N, 26.732142°E, WGS84; 35 m elev.). 25 September 2013. Stephanos A. Roussos and Ilias Strachinis. Verified by J. Foufopoulos and P. Lymberakis. Natural History Museum of Crete (NHMC 80.3.85.1664) and University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Division of Reptiles and Amphibians (Digital Image Collection Number 1229, photographic voucher, one individual). New island record that fills a distributional gap of the most northern island in the Kos-Arki Island chain (Chondropoulos 1986. *Amphibia-Reptilia* 7:217–235; Broggi 2008. *Herpetozoa* 21:79–84). Seventeen subspecies have been described for the species across the Aegean region and 14 of them are unique to islands (Chondropoulos 1986, *op. cit.*). Based upon the most proximal population that has been given a subspecific identification the new record could tentatively be considered *Mediodactylus kotschyi beutleri*, which is also present on Kalymnos (Schneider 1983. *Salamandra* 19:61–70). The closest island to Arki where *M. kotschyi* has previously been found is Lipsi Island, about 7 km S of Arki (Broggi 2008, *op. cit.*). *Mediodactylus kotschyi* is widespread and common across the Cycladic archipelago but on mainland Greece it is only common at specific localities. In the Dodecanese archipelago they are common on small, rocky, and arid satellite islands but rare on the larger islands (Foufopoulos 1997. *Herpetozoa* 10:3–12). The gecko was found at night, traversing a crevice in bedrock.

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OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard). USA: ALABAMA: CLAY Co.: Talladega National Forest, approximately 4 km N of Campbell Springs at intersection of Adams Gap Road and State Route 281 (Talladega Scenic Highway) (33.40432°N, 85.87459°W; WGS84). 4 June 2014. Brian D. Holt and Kevin Carr. Photographic voucher (AUM AHAP-D 819). Verified by David Laurencio. New county record (Mount 1975. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). A single adult, sex unknown, was observed among a small stand of oak-leaf hydrangea at the Adams Gap trailhead. Habitat was dry hardwood forest dominated by oak and hickory with a pine component. This is a species of “moderate conservation concern” for the state (Mirarchi [ed.] 2004. *Alabama Wildlife*. Volume 1. A Checklist of Vertebrates and Selected Invertebrates: Aquatic Mollusks, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. 209 pp.). This record fills a gap between Cleburne and Tallapoosa counties within the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*).

We thank Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record.

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OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS LONGICAUDUS (Eastern Slender Glass Lizard). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: Mitchell Lake, island

in Hatchet Creek, Alabama Power Company, 5.7 km NW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 27 intersection (32.85602°N, 86.41414°W; WGS84). 8 May 2009. E. Spadgenske, E. Soehren, and R. Fitch. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM AHAP-D 806 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual captured on island in Hatchet Creek backwater of Mitchell Lake impoundment. Island dominated by mature, montane *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Pine) under a frequent burn regime. This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNET) and thorough literature review (*Zoological Record*).

A second Coosa Co. specimen (AUM AHAP-D 807), was found on the Coosa Wildlife Management Area.

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PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: TEXAS: KENT Co.: Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area (LAHWMA); 13 km S, 25 km W Clairemont (33.059834°N, 101.019776°W; WGS84). 24 June 2013. Stephen Kasper. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8195–8197; digital vouchers). New county record at the eastern extent of its range (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). The lizard was found in a creek tributary of the South Fork of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River on red Holocene sands that were eroded from the Permian formation canyon slopes. In over 14 years of field observations, this is only the second individual identified by me for LAHWMA and the county.

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PHRYNOSOMA SOLARE (Regal Horned Lizard). USA: ARIZONA: GILA Co.: State Route (SR) 188, 24.2 km SE of SR 87 (33.850°N, 111.311°W, NAD 1927; elev. 715 m). 30 July 2014. Brian K. and Elizabeth A. Sullivan. Verified by T. R. Jones. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology observation (MVZ obs Herp #17 photo voucher). Extends the range ~25 km (by air) E of the recognized range along the western fringe of the Mazatzal Mountains in eastern Maricopa Co. (Brennan and Holycross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. v + 150 pp.). Adult male DOR on the eastern slopes of the Mazatzal Mountains near Lake Roosevelt.

Additional DOR specimens were observed (by BKS) at this precise locality in 2007, and more or less continuously to the north and northwest along SR 188 and SR 87 at additional localities over a distance of 30 km, including one in the vicinity of Rye, Arizona, in 2005 (34.087°N, 111.358°W, NAD 1927; elev. 960 m). Habitats along SR 188 range from diverse upland Sonoran Desert scrub as evidenced by abundant Saguaro (*Carnegiea*

gigantean) and Palo Verde (*Parkinsonia florida*, *P. microphylla*) near Lake Roosevelt to heavily grazed, semi-desert grassland dominated by Acacia (*Acacia greggii*) and Mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) at higher elevations (~ 1000 m) near Rye. Seed harvester ant nests (*Pogonomyrmex* spp.) were present at all sites where horned lizards were observed.

MARICOPA Co.: Hummingbird Spring Wilderness (33.643°N, 113.139°W; NAD 83; ele. 603 m). 26 August 2013. Keith Sullivan and Hunter McCall. Verified by T. R. Jones. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology observation (MVZ obs Herp #16 photo voucher). The Hummingbird Spring specimen extends the range 32 km SW and 24 km SE of the nearest Arizona localities, the vicinity of Wickenburg and the Harquahala mountains, respectively (Brennan and Holycross 2006, *op. cit.*), and reduces the apparent gap within the distribution of this lizard in western Maricopa Co. and central Arizona. These lizards and others observed over the course of two months of fieldwork were in rocky, upland Sonoran Desert scrub. Specimens from Hummingbird were not collected as they were found in a wilderness area, but both horn number and color pattern clearly distinguishes this taxon from the only other congener in the area, *P. platyrhinos*.

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PHYLLOPEZUS PERIOSUS. BRAZIL: CEARÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF BREJO SANTO: 7.55593°S, 38.84170°W (WGS84). 3 May 2014. MUNICIPALITY OF MAURITI: 7.37946°S, 38.64663°W. 12 November 2013. MUNICIPALITY OF MISSÃO VELHA: 7.22268°S, 39.14426°W. 20 March 2014. MUNICIPALITY OF ICÓ: 6.24613°S, 38.66390°W. 21 December 2013. A. F. S. Neta, A. J. M. G. Ferreira, and H. F. Oliveira. Verified by I. J. Roberto. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri, Crato, Ceará, Brazil (URCA-H 8925, 6844, 8204, 9003, respectively; collecting permits ICMBio 29613-1). This gecko is an endemic species of northeastern Brazil, being reported from the states of Alagoas (Piranhas Municipality), Bahia (São João Municipality), Paraíba (Cabaceiras and Congo municipalities), Pernambuco (Sítio dos Nunes, Flores and Ibimirim municipalities), Ceará (Nova Jaguaribara and São João do Jaguaribe municipalities), and Rio Grande do Norte (Serra Negra do Norte Municipality) (Rodrigues 1986. Pap. Avul. Zool. 36:237–250; Freire et al. 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:54; Roberto and Brito 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:409; Ferreira et al. 2011. J. Threat. Taxa Comm. 3:1990–2000; Lima et al. 2011. Salamandra 47:227–228). These records extend the distribution, taking as reference the municipality of Icó, Ceará, ca. 195 km S airline from the municipality of Nova Jaguaribara, Ceará, ca. 215 km N from Sítio dos Nunes, municipality of Flores, Pernambuco, and ca. 306 km W from Cabaceiras, Paraíba.

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PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). USA: GEORGIA: COWETA Co.: Trail along Chattahoochee River, Chattahoochee Bend State Park (33.43067°N 85.00930°W; WGS84). 6 May 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 00821, digital photograph file). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink) USA: ALABAMA: ESCAMIA Co.: Solon Dixon Forestry Education Center, Conecuh National Forest (31.16470°N, 86.70336°W; WGS84). 08 July 2013. C. Thawley. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 741, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Collected near human habitation.

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

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: GEORGIA: EARLY Co.: Found on trail 0.2 km N of Indian Mounds Rd in Kolomoki Mounds State Park (31.47132°N 84.93688°W; WGS84). 12 May 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 00823, digital photograph file). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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PODARCIS SICULA (Italian Wall Lizard). USA: CONNECTICUT: FAIRFIELD Co.: Greenwich (41.026056°N, 73.61085°W; WGS84). 9 July 2014. Colin M. Donihue and Max R. Lambert. Verified by Jacques A. Gauthier. Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History (YPM HERR.019238). New state record (Klemens 1993. Amphibians and Reptiles of Connecticut and Adjacent Regions. State Geological and Natural History Survey of Connecticut, Hartford. 318 pp.). This represents a northern expansion of the distribution for this invasive species previously documented for New York (Gibbs et al. 2007. The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State. Oxford University Press, New York. 504 pp.). Multiple individuals were seen on the same date at four different sites including gravid females. Specimen collection authorized under Connecticut permit number 0116019 and Yale University IACUC protocol number 2012-10681.

COLIN M. DONIHUE (e-mail: Colin.Donihue@yale.edu), and **MAX R. LAMBERT**, Yale School of Forestry Greeley Lab, 370 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA (e-mail: Maxime.Lambert@yale.edu); **GREGORY J. WATKINS-COLWELL**, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural His-

tory, 170 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut 06521 (e-mail: Gregory.Watkins-Colwell@yale.edu).

POLYCHRUS GUTTUROSUS (Berthold's Bush Anole). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: CANTÓN DE GOLFITO: Corcovado National Park, near Sirena Biological Station (8.480062°N, 83.590433°W; WGS84), 7 m elev. 17 April 2012. M. Herr and J. Largaespada. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 779). First record for Corcovado National Park and the Osa Peninsula (McDiarmid and Savage 2005). *In* Donnelly et al. [eds.], *Ecology and Evolution in the Tropics: A Herpetological Perspective*, pp. 366–427. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. It is also the first record for Golfito Cantón and the southernmost locality for this species in Costa Rica, extending the range within the country by ca. 45 km S from the nearest known locality plotted by Savage (2002). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. xx + 934 pp.).

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SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS (Eastern Fence Lizard). USA: GEORGIA: COWETA Co.: Chattahoochee Bend State Park, found near picnic area (33.42965°N 85.01263°W; WGS84). 6 May 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 00820, digital photograph file). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX LATICINCTUS (Broad-banded Copperhead). USA: TEXAS: ERATH Co.: County Road 296 just west of Farm to Market Road 914 (32.037°N, 98.242°W; WGS84), approximately 25.1 km S of Stephenville, Texas. 21 July 2014. Jacob D. Owen, Jesse M. Meik, Maranda McGonigle, and Colt Hamilton. Verified by Travis LaDuc. *Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92221)*. New county record (Dixon 2013). *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Female measuring 513+[86] mm SVL (with incomplete tail) and weighing 124.9 g, found crossing a gravel road (north to south) at 2222 h in habitat dominated by yucca and honey mesquite vegetation surrounded by cattle ranches. This new record fills in a distributional gap between adjacent counties.

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AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). USA: ARKANSAS: MARION Co.: ~6 km SE Rush

(36.092481°N; 92.503929°W; WGS84). 1 August 2014. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (photo voucher ASUMZ 33254, adult). First county record, filling a distributional hiatus between adjacent Baxter and Searcy counties (Trauth et al. 2004). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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AGKISTRODON RUSSEOLUS (Yucatecan Cantil). MÉXICO: TABASCO: MUNICIPIO EMILIANO ZAPATA: Nuevo Pochote (17.838383°N, 91.693036°W; WGS84), 18 m elev. 19 February 2014. P. Charruau, A. H. Escobedo Galván, and M. A. Morales Garduza. Verified by M. A. López Luna. *Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco*, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00702). First record for Tabasco, extending range in Mexico ca. 190 km SSW from 5 km S Champotón, Campeche (Gloyd 1972. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 84:327–334); it is also known from near La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala (Campbell 1998. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatán, and Belize*. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. xix + 380 pp.). The species was recently elevated from a subspecies of *A. bilineatus* to a full species by Porras et al. (2013. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 7:48–73). The snake was found in an area containing pastures and secondary vegetation. Four other individuals were observed near this locality in rice fields and low semi-evergreen forest of *Haematoxylon campechianum* (Logwood). The species is locally called Nauyaca Guatemalteca, Vibora Cabeza de Jicotea, or Wolpoch.

Field work was funded by the Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales y Protección Ambiental (SERNAPAM), Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) and Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco through project Fondo Mixto TAB-2012-C28-194316.

PIERRE CHARRUAU (e-mail: charruau_pierre@yahoo.fr), **ARMANDO H. ESCOBEDO-GALVÁN**, **JUAN-MANUEL KOLLER GONZÁLEZ**, and **MARCOS A. MORALES-GARDUZA**, Centro del Cambio Global y la Sustentabilidad en el Sureste, A.C., Calle Centenario del Instituto Juárez s/n, 86080 Villahermosa, Tabasco, México.

ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). USA: TEXAS: WILLIAMSON Co.: TX FM 619, ~0.16 km N jct with CR 490 (30.437259°N, 97.259584°W; WGS84). 19 May 2014. Thomas L. Marshall. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. *Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92392 [TJL 2648])*. New county record (Dixon 2013). *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Texas. Previous records exist from adjacent Travis, Bastrop, Lee, and Milam counties. The closest known locality to this recently collected individual is ~15 km S in Bastrop Co. (14.5 km E Elgin; Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 106986). Adult male (SVL: 990 mm, tail length: 174 mm, 361.1 g) found dead on road at 2110 h.

Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Research Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc.

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ARRHYTON TAENIATUM. CUBA: CAMAGÜEY: MUNICIPALITY OF NUEVITAS: Sabana-Camagüey Archipelago, Sabinal Key (21.6736°N, 77.2767°W; WGS84). 1999 (complete date not listed). W. Vilató Viamontes. Verified by Luis V. Moreno. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Habana, Cuba (CZACC 4.5910). First record for Sabinal Key and first from a non-mainland site. The nearest locality on mainland Cuba is 118.3 km SE at Holguín city (Schwartz and Garrido 1981. *Ann. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist.* 50:207–230). The snake was found in a grassland habitat.

ADONIS GONZÁLEZ and **MANUEL ITURRIAGA**, División de Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Carretera de Varona km 3 ½, Capdevila, Boyeros, AP 8029, CP 10800, La Habana, Cuba (e-mail: manueliturriaga@ecologia.cu).

CEMOPHORA COCCINEA COPEI (Northern Scarletsnake). USA: OKLAHOMA: PUSHMATAHA Co.: Clayton off St. Hwy. 2 (34.597217°N, 95.344141°W; WGS84). 15 October 1988. M. Roberts. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33274). New county record (Oklahoma Biological Survey, Distribution of Oklahoma Amphibians and Reptiles by Recorded Sightings [DOKARRS Search], <http://www/snomnh.ou.edu>; Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Reptile Database [SNOMNH Search], <http://www.snomnh.ou.edu>). Other *Cemophora c. copei* from the state are housed in the SNOMNH from adjacent Atoka, Le Flore, McCurtain, and Pittsburg counties.

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COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 5.4 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection (32.03834°N, 85.47552°W; WGS84). 15 May 2007. E. Soehren and J. Trent. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 818, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual encountered crossing sandy road within fire-maintained open pine community. Specimen captured, photographed, and released; fills in county gap adjacent to Macon, Russell, Barbour, and Pike counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNET) and thorough literature review (*Zoological Record*).

ERIC C. SOEHNEN (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov), and **JOHN A. TRENT**, Elhew Field Station, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: john.trent@dcnr.alabama.gov).

COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FLAGELLUM FLAGELLUM (Eastern Coachwhip). USA: FLORIDA: HAMILTON Co.: Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (30.44366°N, 83.04613°W; WGS84). 4 April 2014. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173272, digital photographic voucher). First record 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.). Adult male trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat.

JONATHAN D. MAYS (e-mail: jonathan.mays@myfwc.com), **CODY D. GODWIN**, and **KEVIN M. ENGE**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

CONOPHIS VITTATUS (Striped Road Guarder). MÉXICO: MÉXICO: MUNICIPIO DE TONATICO: El Zapote (18.7568889°N, 99.61172222°W; WGS84), 1522 m elev. 16 March 2012. Oswaldo Hernández-Gallegos and Juan Manuel Carmen-Cristóbal. Verified by Uri Omar García Vázquez. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias (MZFC 26547). First confirmed record for the State of Mexico (Wellman 1963. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 15:251–295; Aguilar-Miguel et al. 2009. *Ciencia ergo sum* 16:171–180), with the nearest reported locality to El Zapote positioned 22.4 km S Ixtapan de la Sal, Guerrero (Wellman 1963, *op. cit.*). Vegetation at the locality is tropical deciduous forest interspersed with agricultural crops.

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CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SEARCY Co.: vic. Mull, ~3 km S of Jct AR 14/ Ramblewood Trail (36.052048°N, 92.594601°W; WGS84). 31 August 2014. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 33270, photo voucher). New county record partially filling a distributional hiatus among previous records in Marion, Baxter, and Stone counties in northern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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CROTALUS MOLOSSUS MOLOSSUS (Northern Black-tailed Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: YUMA Co.: Tinajas Altas Mountains, unnamed canyon on public land (32.270475°N, 114.051541667°W; WGS84), elev. 483 m. 2 May 2009. Chip Cochran, Austin I. Steagall, and Myke Clarkson. Verified by George L. Bradley. UAZ Sonoran Herpetological Photographic Voucher Initiative (UAZ 57585-PSV). First record for the Tinajas Altas Mountains and southwesternmost record for this species in USA, extends the known range ca. 37 km SE of the Gila Mountains (UAZ 45465-PSV) and ca. 30 km W of the Cabeza Prieta Mountains (UAZ 55306-PSV, 55308-PSV). The adult male was found with a coil exposed from underneath a rock in a side canyon surrounded by Lower Colorado River Desertscrub, Sonoran Desert Scrub (Brown 1994. *Biotic Communities of the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. 342 pp.), at 1200 h. Ambient 1.5 m temperature was 25.0°C, humidity at 1.5 m was 34.5%, substrate temperature was 26.6°C, cloud cover was thin and covered 75% of the sky.

CHIP COCHRAN, Department of Earth and Biological Sciences, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California 92350, USA (e-mail: rcochran@llu.edu); **AUSTIN I. STEAGALL**, 3201 West Ina Road, Apartment 2067, Tucson, Arizona 85741, USA; **MYKE CLARKSON**, P.O. Box 1733, Redondo Beach, California 90278, USA (e-mail: myke@mykeclarkson.com).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 7.4 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection (32.03019°N, 85.45613°W; WGS84). 31 March 2007. E. Soehren, J. Soehren, A. Williamon, and A. Cochran. Auburn Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 825, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual captured under woody debris within shaded seepage slope adjacent to small stream. This record fills in county gap surrounded by Macon, Russell, Barbour, Pike, and Montgomery counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). COOSA Co.: Coosa Wildlife Management Area: Cahaba & Columbiana Forever Wild Tracts, 4.4 km NNW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 29 intersection (Kellys Crossroads). (32.87232°N, 86.35636°W; WGS84). 2 May 2007. E. Soehren, J. Trent, and M. Bailey. AUM AHAP-D 824 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) Adult encountered actively moving over ground within mature, montane *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Pine). This record fills in gap within all surrounding counties (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*)

Both records were verified by David Laurencio and vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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HORMONOTUS MODESTUS (Brown File Snake). GABON: OGOOUÉ-LOLO PROVINCE: OFFOUÉ-ONOUY DEPARTMENT: Mount Iboundji (1.162609°S, 11.806277°E, WGS84, elev. 726 m). 22 November 2012. P. Carlino. Verified by Z. T. Nagy. Museo di Storia naturale del Salento, Calimera (MSNS Rept 84). Snout-vent length 534 mm; tail length 146 mm, complete; 1+242 keeled ventral scales; 100 divided, keeled subcaudal scales; 15-15-12 smooth dorsal scale rows. Found at 2130 h in dense primary forest on a large tree at 1.8 m above ground. First record for Ogooué-Lolo Province (Pauwels and Vande weghe 2008. *Reptiles du Gabon*. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. 272 pp.; Pauwels and Sallé 2009. *Hamadryad* 34[1]:22–27) and for the Massif du Chaillu (Pauwels et al. 2002. *Bull. IRSNB* 72:47–57).

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake) MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF CALVILLO: Jáltiche de Abajo (21.780225°N, 102.810392°W; WGS84), 1550 m elev. 28 March 2014. Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz, and Armando Cardona-Arceo. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-CV-R266). First record for the municipality, extending the known range of the species ca. 55 airline km SW from the closest known locality at

Ciudad Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes*. CONABIO, CIEMA, 2° ed. México, D.F. 318 pp.). Three specimens of this exotic snake (one vouchered) were found between 1700–1800 h beneath rocks near a stream in riparian vegetation surrounded by tropical deciduous forest.

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LAMPROPELTIS POLYZONA (Mexican Milksnake). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF JESÚS MARÍA: 1.6 km W of Puentes Cuates (21.866517°N, 102.585826°W; WGS84), 1836 m elev. 21 April 2009. Sergio Rojas Quezada and Gustavo Ernesto Quintero-Díaz. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-CV-0328). First record for Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes*. CONABIO, CIEMA. México, D.F. 318 pp.), extending the species known range ca. 133 km SE from the closest reported locality, 135 km SW Zacatecas (8 km NW Rio Chico at Mezquitic), Jalisco, México (Mitchell 1980. *Southwest Nat.* 25:269). The juvenile snake was found during evening hours beneath a flat rock near a stream in riparian vegetation within arid scrub forest. Ruane et al. (2014. *Syst. Biol.* 63:231–250) recently elevated milk snakes that occupy this portion of Mexico from *L. triangulum* to *L. polyzona*.

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LAMPROPELTIS SPLENDIDA (Desert Kingsnake). USA: TEXAS: KENT Co.: Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area; 11 km S, 26 km W Clairemont (33.072825°N, 101.024024°W; WGS84). 27 June 2011. Stephen Kasper. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 100195). New county record within its known range (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). DOR collected from a dirt road within the drainage of the South Fork of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River in grassland-mesquite thicket.

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NAJA PHILIPPINENSIS (Northern Philippine Cobra). PHILIPPINES: LUZON: BENGUET PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF KAPANGAN: Acop-Kapangan-Kubungan Road (16.552608°N, 120.616156°E; WGS84), 1040 m elev. 2 June 2013. Tony Gerard. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG]2.229a–e, photographic voucher). First provincial record and highest elevational record for species. Previously recorded on Luzon (Aurora, Batangas, Bulacan, Cagayan, Cavite, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, National Capital

Region [Quezon City], Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Rizal, Zambales), Catanduanes, Mindoro, Marinduque, and Masbate (Brown et al. 1996. *Herpetol. Nat. Hist.* 4:1–22; Ong et al. 1999. *Science Diliman* 11:6–20; Brown et al. 2012. *Check List* 8:469–490; Brown et al. 2013. *Zookeys* 266:1–120; Leviton et al. 2014. *In* Williams and Gosliner [eds.], *The Coral Triangle: The 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition*, pp. 473–530. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California).

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NERODIA CYCLOPION (Mississippi Green Watersnake). USA: ARKANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: Cane Creek State Park, Boat Ramp at Cane Creek Lake (33.916525°N, 91.76517°W; WGS84). 27, 29 June 2014. T. J. Fayton. Verified by V. V. Tkach. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33420) and Henderson State University Collection (HSU 1743). New county record filling a gap in the Delta among previous records for adjacent Arkansas, Desha, Drew, and Jefferson counties (Trauth et al. 2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This snake has now been reported from 19 counties of the state.

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PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Ratsnake). USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE Co.: 3.6 km W on CR 120 from Highway 377 (30.315922°N, 99.952986°W, WGS84; elev. 633 m). 26 May 2012. Stephanos A. Roussos, Michael Sager, and Brandon Gross. Verified by Llewellyn D. Densmore III and Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA DC 8133, 8134, photographic vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Fills a distributional gap among Menard, Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Edwards, Sutton, and Schleicher counties. The species is widespread throughout central Texas and Kimble Co. is in the middle of the known distribution (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The individual was caught, measured and blood sampled (Llewellyn D. Densmore III laboratory collection, Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University; catalog ID LD1281) before being released at the exact location of capture.

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PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: Coosa Wildlife Management Area: Cahaba & Columbiana Forever Wild Tracts, 4.7 km NNW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 29 intersection at Kellys Crossroads (32.87600°N, 86.35409°W; WGS84). 21 May 2014. E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 808, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975.

The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual observed in a non-viable *Picoides borealis* (Red-cockaded Woodpecker) artificial cavity insert about 3.7 m up bole of mature *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Pine). Snake viewed and videoed using a peeper scope while performing cavity checks. The cavity is regularly occupied by *Glaucomys volans* (Southern Flying Squirrel) and likely the reason it was found in the insert. This record fills a gap between eastern Chilton and Clay counties in the Piedmont physiographic province (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). USA: GEORGIA: CLAY Co.: Bluffton Rd., 0.67 km NNW of junction with Mt. Calvary Church Rd., 10 km SE of Fort Gaines (31.54532°N 84.96443°W; WGS84). 12 May 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 00822, digital photograph file). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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PANTHEROPHIS SPILOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: LOUDON Co.: Tennessee State Highway 72 (35.73592°N 84.40727°W; WGS84). 2 August 2013. Stephen K. Nelson and R. Michael Ogle. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19467, color photo). First county record (Redmond and Scott 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Internet version, available at <http://apsu.edu/repatlas/> [updated 19 May 2014]; accessed 6 July 2014). Fills distribution gap within Tennessee Valley.

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SIBON LAMARI (Costa Rican Snail-eater). PANAMÁ: COLÓN: DISTRITO DE PORTOBELO: Cerro Bruja, Parque Nacional Chagres (9.458611°N, 79.574444°W; WGS84), ca. 700 m elev. 22 July 2013. Ángel Sosa, Joelbin de la Cruz, and Karla Ramos. Verified by Alejandro Solórzano. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá (MVUP 2133). New district record and second for the Province of Colón, extending its known range ca. 130 airline km NE from Punta Rincón, Distrito de Donoso, Colón, Panamá (Ibañez et al. 2008. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:373). The snake was found at night on a bush in cloud forest.

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: TEXAS: BLANCO Co.: Bamberger Ranch Preserve (30.207191°N, 98.445521°W; NAD 83). 18 April 2011. David O. Ribble. Verified by Travis Laduc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92242). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Nearest record ca. 15 km W in Gillespie Co. and ca. 20 km E in Hays Co. One female was caught at the residence of S. Fulton.

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake) USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Barnesville (33.080963°N, 84.135032°W; WGS84). 19 May 2014. Amanda Duffus. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 070). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 404 pp.; J. B. Jensen, pers. comm.).

Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-159 CN: 25018).

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STORERIA STORERIOIDES (Mexican Brownsnake). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF NOCHISTLÁN DE MEJÍA: 9.6 km W Daniel Camarena (21.344866°N, 102.990869°W; WGS84), 2467 m elev. 8 July 2006. Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz and J. Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05236–05237). First record for municipality and second known locality for Zacatecas, extending the range of the species ca. 44 airline km SE from the closest known locality, 15 km NW of Jalpa, Sierra Morones, Municipality of Tlaltenango de Sánchez Román, Zacatecas (Webb 1982. *Herpetol. Rev.* 13:132). The two vouchered specimens were found foraging during the evening in a pine-oak forest.

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THAMNOPHIS MARCIANUS (Checkered Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: SANTA CRUZ Co.: San Rafael Valley, ca. 18.5 km SW Patagonia (31.45156°N, 110.58923°W, NAD83; elev. 1480 m). Thomas R. Jones and Amy Bailey. 2 August 2007. Verified by G. Bradley. University of Arizona Herpetological Collection (UJAZ 57379). First from the San Rafael Valley headwaters of the mainstem Santa Cruz River. MVZ 76663–76664; HerpNet, <http://www.herpNet.org/> [accessed 21 May 2014]; A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.)

Two additional individuals have been observed within the Valley: one unvouchered animal DOR ca. 1.3 km W of this site, 24 July 2007 by R. J. Timmons, and one captured, marked, and released 27 August 2012 on the Santa Cruz River ca. 11 km S, by M. Braun and T. R. Jones. In adjacent Sonora, Municipio de Cananea, *T. marcianus* was observed but not vouchered 18 August 2008 on a dirt road crossing of the Río San Rafael, a tributary to the Río San Pedro, 24.8 km NNE Cananea (31.171870°N, 110.266030°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh, A. D. King, and S. MacVean, and on 21 August 2008 on a dirt road ca. 12 km NNE of Cananea (31.07395°N, 110.24474°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh.

The nearest known records elsewhere in the upper Santa Cruz River drainage are on Sonoita Creek about 18 km NW on the north side of the Patagonia Mountains (MVZ 76663–76664, *op. cit.*), and in the upper San Pedro River drainage near Elgin, beyond the Canelo Hills, about 18 km NNE (numerous recent records; TRJ, pers. obs.). However, *T. marcianus* has not been documented from Sonoita Creek since 1967, (Turner 2007. *Son. Herpetol.* 20:38–42). The Sonora observations are 37 km and 45 km SE of the southernmost San Rafael Valley site, within a southeastern extension of the grasslands that comprise the San Rafael Valley in Arizona and form a drainage divide between the headwaters of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers. The nearest previously documented *T. marcianus* in Sonora are from “Cananea” (1946, AMNH 67257, 67259) and “Cananea and vicinity” (2005, UJAZ 26877–78, 2005) in the Río San Pedro or Río Sonora drainages, ca. 60 km SE of the 2007 record and ca. 20 km S of the 2008 Sonora observation.

All individuals were found in a plains grassland community (Brown 1982. *Desert Plants* 4:115–121), in an area where aquatic habitats have received considerable scrutiny in the past three decades (e.g., Collins et al. 1988. *In Szaro et al. [eds.] Management of Amphibians, Reptiles and Small Mammals in North America*, pp. s45–53. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado; Jones et al. 1988. *Copeia* 1988:621–635; Storer et al. 2004. *Copeia* 2004:783–796; Rorabaugh et al. 2013. *In Gottfried et al. [compilers], Merging Science and Management in a Rapidly Changing World: Biodiversity and Management of the Madrean Archipelago III and 7th Conference on Research and Resource Management in the Southwestern Deserts*, pp. 103–109, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, Colorado), thus it is highly unlikely *T. marcianus* has been overlooked until recently. The distribution of *T. marcianus* been expanding the last few decades (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.); in several areas they appear to have occupied habitats that previously supported the now rare *T. eques*. These records provide further evidence that *T. marcianus* is extending its distribution within Arizona and possibly adjacent areas of Sonora.

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