

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format** only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, COMMON NAME (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2008. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico*. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 37:1–84, gratis PDF available (<http://www.ssarherps.org/pages/HerpCommNames.php>); for Mexico as it appears in Liner and Casas-Andreu 2008, *Standard Spanish, English and Scientific Names of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico*. Herpetol. Circ. 38:1–162), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data, including lat/long coordinates in **decimal degrees** and cite the map datum used), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author; curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Leviton et al. 1985, *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology*, Copeia 1985[3]:802–832) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief and must adhere to format used in this section; these should provide a geographic context for the new record), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full—spell out state or province names—no abbreviations). Please include distance from nearest previously known record (provide a citation or refer to existing vouchered material to substantiate your report). If publishing specific locality information for a rare or endangered species has the potential to jeopardize that population, please consult with the Section Editor at time of record submission. If field work and/or specimen collection occurred where permits were required, please include permit number(s) and authorizing agency in the text of the note.

Some further comments. The role of the “Standard Names” lists (noted above) is to standardize English names and comment on the current scientific names. Scientific names are hypotheses (or at least represent them) and as such their usage should not be dictated by a list, society, or journal.

If the locality reported is clearly outside of the natural range of the species, a statement to that effect should be included in the note, along with relevant citation(s). Additionally, if an “introduced” species has become established at the new locality, please include supporting observations, as well as information concerning means of introduction and source population, if known.

Additionally, this geographic distribution section does not publish “observation” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens that have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality photograph (print, slide, or digital file) may substitute for a preserved specimen *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodylians).

Photographic vouchers *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the photographic catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, *Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986*; available from the SSAR Publications Secretary), subsequent issues of *Herpetological Review*, and other sources to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record. The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. **Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.**

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the **standard format only** to one of the Section Co-editors: **Alan M. Richmond** (USA & Canada records only); **Jerry D. Johnson** (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean Basin); **Indraneil Das** (all Old World records); or **Gustavo J. Scrocchi** (South American records). Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. **Electronic submission of manuscripts is required** (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments). Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors.

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Schmitz, A., and T. Ziegler. 2003. Geographic distribution: *Sphenomorphus rufocaudatus*. Herpetol. Rev. 34:385.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: GWINNETT Co.: Mill Creek Nature Center (34.06076°N, 83.98080°W, WGS 84; elev. ~312 m). 7 October 2011. Cyndi Moore and Robert L. Hill. Verified by John Jensen. UTADC 6979. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.); has been previously observed in Gwinnett Co. though this report represents the first vouchered specimen. This species has also been documented in neighboring Fulton, Dekalb, Rockdale, and Walton counties. An adult specimen (~100 mm SVL) was discovered under a log ~3 m S of the hiking path and ~0.25 km from preserve entrance at Mall of Georgia Boulevard. It was photographed and returned.

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DESMOGNATHUS FUSCUS (Northern Dusky Salamander). CANADA: NEW BRUNSWICK: VICTORIA Co.: Unnamed stream in Hillandover (46.71965°N, 67.7371°W; WGS 84). 20 July 2011. Gregor F. M. Jongsma, Wendy Wolman, Luke DeCicco, and Andi Emrich. New Brunswick Museum (NBM 009237–009238). New county record. Gorham (1970. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of New Brunswick*. New Brunswick Museum, Saint John) notes that along the New Brunswick-Maine border region *D. fuscus* occurs only as far north as southern Carleton Co. (south of Victoria Co.) and more recently, McAlpine (2010. *In* D. F. McAlpine and I. M. Smith [eds.], *Assessment of Species Diversity in*

Atlantic Maritime Ecozone, pp. 613–631. NRC Research Press, Ottawa) listed the species as hypothetical for the ecoregion that includes Victoria Co. Extends the known range of this species 60 km N from the nearest documented locality, near Woodstock (46.15814°N, 67.63716°W, WGS 84; NBM 009096). YORK Co.: Unnamed stream 4.6 ESE of Stanley (46.2695°N, 66.67605°W, WGS 84). 18 August 2010. Gregor F. M. Jongsma. NBM 009077. The individual, collected near Stanley, extends the range of *D. fuscus* 29 km N from the nearest documented locality, Killarney Park, Fredericton, York Co. (46.01793°N, 66.62197°W WGS 84; NBM 009075). All specimens were verified by Donald F. McAlpine.

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EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-lined Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY Co.: Beech Ridge Unit of the Obion Wildlife Management Area (36.228594°N, 88.942949°W; WGS 84). 12 November 2011. Tom Blanchard. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19185). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. [updated 29 November 2011] Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University. Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version available at <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas>; updated 29 Nov 2011, accessed 15 Nov 2011). Adult male found under log in dry bed of periodically flooded, forested wetland.

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EURYCEA QUADRIDIGITATA (Dwarf Salamander). USA: ARKANSAS: JEFFERSON Co.: 6.6 km NW of White Hall (34.329828°N, 92.124281°W; WGS 84). 20 April 2001. H. W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 31901). New county record; partially fills a hiatus among Cleveland (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.) and Grant (McAllister and Robison 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43[in press]) counties. This records helps extend the range of *E. quadridigitata* further to the northeast in the state.

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EURYCEA QUADRIDIGITATA (Dwarf Salamander). USA: LOUISIANA: ACADIA PARISH: Bayou Plaquemine Brule area (30.1990°N, 92.5337°W; WGS 84). 28 October 2005. Glen Maglalang. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana State University Eunice Vertebrate Collection (LSUE 2262). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.). This record fills the gap between Jefferson Davis and Lafayette parishes.

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NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). USA: TENNESSEE: CANNON Co.: Brawleys Fork of East Fork Stones River, tributary to Stones River. Accessed from the junction of Tennessee Hwy 64 (Bradyville Road) and Barker Road (35.801944°N, 86.150833°W; NAD 27). 18 March 2011. Matthew D. Wagner and Shawn P. Settle.

Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19118 color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. [Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter of which includes links to information on Tennessee amphibians having appeared since 1996, <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/>, accessed 3 August 2011]). One adult caught via electrofishing on the downstream side of a bridge pylon.

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS LOUISIANENSIS (Central Newt). USA: ARKANSAS: JEFFERSON Co.: Tar Camp Creek at US 65/I-530 (34.431264°N, 92.193714°W; WGS 84). 12 May 2003. B. Deeds. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 31902). New county record filling a distributional gap among Arkansas (McAllister and Robison 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:245), Lincoln (Robison and McAllister 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:104) and Lonoke (Plummer and McKenzie 2008. Herpetol. Rev. 39:104) counties.

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PSEUDOTRITON RUBER RUBER (Northern Red Salamander). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: DARLINGTON Co.: Lauther's Lake, about 0.5 km N boat ramp, 13.3 km ENE of Darlington (34.32899°N, 79.72456°W; WGS 84). 29 March 2006. Jeffrey D. Camper. Verified by D. A. Beamer. Photographic voucher deposited in the Clemson University Vertebrate Collections (CUSC 1152). New county record. Extends the range of the species from the fall line sand hills southeast to the upper coastal plain. First record on the coastal plain in northern South Carolina (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. xvi + 587 pp.). Two specimens collected under logs in a seep during early afternoon.

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STEREOCHILUS MARGINATUS (Many-lined Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: TELFAIR Co.: 3.3 km ENE Jacksonville, State Hwy 117 at Lampkin Branch (31.816883°N, 82.944207°W; NAD 83). 22 July 2010. K. Stohlgren and D. Stevenson. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. GSU 11917. First record for county (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.) Extends the species range ca. 62 km N of the nearest record (Satilla River drainage, Atkinson Co., Georgia). Additionally, this record extends the known range in the Altamaha River drainage ca. 83 km to the west of the nearest record (Tattnall Co., Georgia; Williamson and Moulis 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles in Georgia. Savannah Sci. Mus. Spec. Publ. No. 3, Savannah, Georgia). Adult found in mucky seepage area within blackwater creek swamp.

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ANURA — FROGS

DENDROPSOPHUS SANBORNII (*Sanborn's Treefrog*). BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: MUNICIPALITY OF TRÊS LAGOAS: Fazenda Santa Marina (20.3636°S, 52.5815°W; SAD 69). 10 October 2010. F. L. Souza, P. Landgraf-Filho, and M. N. Godoi. Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil (ZUFMS-AMP 2156–2158), Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 73486–73488). Verified by U. Caramaschi. This species was previously known in western Rio Grande de Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, and Mato Grosso (Brazil), northern Argentina, Uruguay, and Oriental region of Paraguay (Ribeiro et al. 2005. *Biota Neotrop.* 5[2]:1–15). We present the first record of this species from Mato Grosso do Sul State, filling a distributional gap of 915 km across central Brazil, between the closest published localities, 330 km W from records in São Paulo (Vasconcelos and Rossa-Ferres 2008. *Phylomedusa* 7[2]:127–142) and 624 km NW from records in Mato Grosso (Ribeiro et al., *op. cit.*). Individuals were associated with veredas (palm swamp) in a typical Cerrado vegetation.

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HYLA CINEREA (*Green Treefrog*). USA: MISSOURI: JASPER CO.: Oronogo, ca. 14 air km NNE of Joplin (37.201074°N, 94.463260°W, WGS84; elev. 283 m). 04 September 2010. Nathan A. Mitchell. Verified by Richard Daniel. University of Missouri Columbia (UMC 1841P; digital image). New county record (Daniel and Edmond 2010. *Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2009*. <<http://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas09.pdf>>). Abundant male calls recorded at wetland ca. 0.70 air km SSW of specimen collection point on 12 June 2011.

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HYLA CINEREA (*Green Treefrog*). USA: NEW JERSEY: SALEM CO.: 75.542538°N, 39.617964°W (WGS 1984). 02 June 2011. Karena DiLeo. Verified by David Golden. ANSP 36840. New state record. (Aresco 1996. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 135[2]:293–298). Nearest previously known record in Delaware (Hammerson and Hedges 2004. *In* IUCN 2011. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. version 2011.2; <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded 07 November 2011).

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HYLA SQUIRELLA (*Squirrel Treefrog*). USA: GEORGIA: BALDWIN CO.: City of Milledgeville (33.094111°N, 83.247077°W; WGS84). 27 September 2010. Sergio Patitucci Saieh and Dennis Parmley. Verified by John Jensen. GCH 5240. First county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Single adult collected at apartment complex during heavy rain.

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KALOULA TAPROBANICA (*Sri Lankan Bull Frog*). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DIVISION: Bangladesh Agricultural University Campus (24.7196°N, 90.4267°E, > 18 m elev.). 11 June 2008. Mahmudul Hasan. Department of Fisheries Biology and Genetics, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh. Specimen deposited at Institute for Amphibian Biology, Hiroshima University, Japan (IABHU F5013). Verified by Mitsuru Kuramoto. First locality record for Mymensingh District, Bangladesh. Nearest population reported from Madhupur National Park, Tangail District (ca. 38 km to W; Reza and Mahony 2007. *Herptol. Rev.* 38:348). Other records from Assam, India, > 200 km to NE and Kolkata, West Bengal, India > 300 km to SW of this locality (Dutta 1997. *Amphibians of India and Sri Lanka* [Checklist and Bibliography]. Odyssey Publishing House, Bhubaneswar. xiii + 343 + xxii pp.). Supported by Grant-in-Aids for Scientific Research (C) (Nos. 17570082 and 20510216) to M. Sumida from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Japan.

M. HASAN, Institute for Amphibian Biology, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan. (e-mail: mhasan_fish@yahoo.com); and **M. SUMIDA**, Institute for Amphibian Biology, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima 739-8526, Japan. (e-mail: msumida@hiroshima-u.ac.jp).

LEPTODACTYLUS POECILOCHILUS (*Turbo White-lipped Frog*). COSTA RICA: HEREDIA: SAN RAMÓN DE SARAPIQUÍ: Braulio Carrillo National Park, Estación El Ceibo (ca. 10.327363°N, 84.078677°W; WGS 84), 525 m elev. 10 January 2005. S. Mohammadi and J. W. Streicher. Verified by W. Ronald Heyer. USNM 561433; UTADC 526. First record for Heredia and one of only a few records from the Atlantic versant of Costa Rica (Savage 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas*. University of Chicago Press. xx + 934 pp.). The frog was caught at 2005 h during a light rain in a pasture bordering a forested portion of Braulia Carrillo National Park. It was secured under MINAE permit #0098520004 (License #38312) issued to both of us.

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LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (*American Bullfrog*). USA: KANSAS: KIOWA CO.: Greensburg (37.613774°N, 99.300071°W; elev. 679 m). 7 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1556. New county record (Collins 2010. *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas*. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.).

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LITHOBATES [= RANA] CATESBEIANUS (*American Bullfrog*). USA: NEW MEXICO: TAOS CO.: Rio Grande, ca. 3.2 km N (upriver) of Pilar (36.29367°N, 105.77918°W, WGS 84; elev. 1830 m). 26 September 2009. J. N. Stuart. One juvenile photographed; many present. Digital Archives, Division of Herpetology, Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (KUDA 012246).

LOS ALAMOS CO.: Pajarito Spring, on W side of White Rock Canyon above the Rio Grande (35.80396°N, 106.19689°W, WGS84; elev. 1707 m). 4 April 2010. M. Bjorklund. Adult male (KUDA 012251). Tadpoles were also found at Pajarito Spring, 16 April

2010 (KUDA 012252). All verified by Charles W. Painter from photographs. New county records (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. xix + 431 pp.).

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LITHOBATES HECKSCHERI (River Frog). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: The Wehle Tract (32.03151°N, 85.47390°W; WGS 84). 19 September 2011. Brian Folt. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Herpetological collection (photo voucher AHAP-D 326a,b). First county record and the first voucher for this species in Alabama since 1975 (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. vii + 347 pp.).

Found under log along shoreline of impoundment pond; captured by hand. Previously, *L. heckscheri* had been verified in only three localities in Alabama: one each in Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia counties (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). Whereas the historic Alabama localities are exclusively within the Lower Coastal Plains, this new record is farther north (171 km ENE from the nearest known location in Alabama), situated within the transitional zone between the Red Hills and Black Belt regions. Because this species is thought to be restricted to the Coastal Plains (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.), this record is novel and suggests that other habitats might be suitable.

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MELANOPHYRINISCUS KLAPPENBACHI (Klappenbach's Red-bellied Toad). BRAZIL, MATO GROSSO DO SUL, Municipality of Porto Murtinho, Fazenda Santo Antônio (21.527163°S, 57.832186°W, SAD 69); Fazenda Carandá (21.554553°S, 57.781036°W, SAD 69). 30 May 2011. I. B. Amaral, P. Landgraf-Filho, and D. I. Ferreira. Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia PUCRS, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil (MCP/PUC/RS 11944-11946, 11949-11969). Fazenda Patolá (21.686749°S, 57.719681°W, WGS 1984). 27 October 2008. F. L. Souza, M. Uetanabaro, and P. Landgraf-Filho. Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil (ZUFMS AMP 1046). Verified by T. Grant. This species was previously known for Paraguay (southern Alto Paraguay, Presidente Hayes, and Ñeembucú Department: Brusquetti and Lavilla 2006. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 20[2]:1–79) and Argentina (Chaco, Formosa, and Northern Santa Fe and Santiago del Estero provinces: Baldo 2001. *Cuad. Herpetol.* 15[2]:141–142). First country record. The study site is located in the southern Pantanal, at the left bank of Paraguay River, the only Brazilian region encompassed by the Chaco biome. New localities extends know distribution 90 km N of Alto Paraguay, Paraguay, in Municipality of Porto Murtinho, Brazil.

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PHLYCTIMANTIS LEONARDI (Olive Striped Frog). CAMEROON: EAST PROVINCE: Ngoum-Bandi (aka PK27), S border of Lobéké National Park (02.13881°N, 15.65567°E; WGS 84; 620 m elev.). 28 May 2010. Václav Gvoždík and Oldřich Kopecký. National Museum, Prague, Czech Republic. NMP6V 74437/1–5. Verified by Jean-Louis Amiet and Mark-Oliver Rödel. Previously recorded in Gabon, Equatorial Guinea (mainland), Republic of Congo, and western Democratic Republic of Congo (Schlötter et al. 2004. *In* IUCN 2011. *IUCN Red List of Threatened Species*, ver. 2011.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>). Four adult males (SVL 47.9–51.0 mm) and one adult female (SVL 54.8 mm) collected from small shallow pond at edge of primary forest. Males calling from grassy inundated banks and low bushes from dusk until ca. 2400 h. Pairs in amplexus and numerous tadpoles also observed. New record extends known range by ca. 50 km N from nearest localities in Republic of Congo. First species record for Cameroon and first record of genus from Cameroonian Congo Basin (cf. Amiet 2007. *Rev. Suisse Zool.* 114:87–126).

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PSEUDACRIS CLARKII (Spotted Chorus Frog). USA: NEW MEXICO: QUAY Co.: Playa lake located on the south side of NM Hwy 231, 2.0 km W of intersection of NM Hwy 469 and NM Hwy 23; ca. 2.7 air km SW of Wheatland (34.89232°N, 103.37679°W, NAD1983; elev. 1440 m). 05 August 2011. Jessica A. Kissner. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. University of Kansas (KUDA digital images 012215–012218, and 012219 audio). First state record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico). Nearest previous record was at Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge in Muleshoe, Texas, ca. 117 km airline SE from the new locality. At 2144 h, two adult males were heard and seen calling from the base of emergent vegetation after a 0.5 mm rainfall. Air temperature was 20.9°C and humidity was 83%, with cloudy skies and an average wind speed of 5.6 mph.

Field work was conducted under permit number 3318 issued by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

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PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: HARLAN Co.: Republican City (40.089455°N, 99.213149°W; elev. 612 m). 22 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Dan Fogell. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1563. New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Frog found in flooded roadside ditch.

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RAORCHESTES PARVULUS (Karin Bubble-nest Frog). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: Sylhet District: Khadimnagar National Park (24.940556°N, 91.93889°E; WGS 84; 46 m elev.). 29 April

2011. Animesh Ghose and Abdur Rakib Bhuiyan. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.36a–1.36b). Verified by Guin Wogan, California Academy of Sciences. A new country record for Bangladesh (Kabir et al. 2009. Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh, Vol. 25. Amphibians and Reptiles. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka. 204 pp.), and previously known from Myanmar, northeastern and southeastern Thailand, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, northern Vietnam and northern Peninsular Malaysia (Inger 1999. *In* W. E. Duellman [ed.], *Patterns of Distribution of Amphibians: A Global Perspective*, pp. 445–482. John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London; Sukumaran 2003. *Hamadryad* 27:1–10).

ANIMESH GHOSE, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet 3114, Bangladesh (e-mail: animesh161971@gmail.com); **ABDUR RAKIB BHUIYAN**, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology, Sylhet-3114, Bangladesh (e-mail: a.uzzal@ymail.com).

RHINELLA MARGARITIFERA. BRAZIL: PERNAMBUCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TAMANDARÉ: Reserva Biológica de Salinho – REBIO de Salinho (8.710°S, 35.200°W; WGS 84). 23 August 2008. E. B. Ferreira Lisboa. Herpetological and Paleoherpetological Collection of the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco – UFRPE, Recife, Brazil (CHPUFRPE 677, LHC 43.33 mm. Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade permission number 19115-3). Verified by E. Maranhão dos Santos. *Rhinella margaritifera* is known from Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Venezuela, and Brazil. In Brazil it occurs in the states of Amazônia, Bahia, Ceará, Mato Grosso do Sul, and Rondônia (Bernarde and Macedo 2008. *Série Zoológica* 98[4]:454–459; Caramaschi and Pombal Jr. 2006. *Pap. Avul. Zool.* 46:251–259; Freitas and Silva 2004. *Anfíbios na Bahia: um Guia de Identificação*. Editora Politéno, Camaçari. 60 pp.; Freitas and Silva 2005. *A Herpetofauna da Mata Atlântica Nordestina*. Editora USEB, Pelotas. 161 pp.; Frost 2011. *Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference*, ver. 5.4 [8 April 2010]. Electronic database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia.index.html>; Lima et al. 2006. *Guia de Sapos da Reserva Adolpho Ducke, Amazônia Central*. Áttema Design Editorial, Manaus, 168 pp.; Santos and Silva 2009. *In* Congresso Interno de Iniciação Científica 2009. Barra do Bugres – MT. 2ª Jornada Científica da UNEMAT, 2009. vol. 1, p. 1). New state record, partially filling the gap of 546 km between the states of Ceará and Bahia; this is 423 km NW from the nearest location in Ceará and 542 km SW from the nearest location in Bahia.

ELIZARDO BATISTA FERREIRA LISBOA, **JORGE MÁRIO DE FIGUEIRÉDO JUNIOR**, **IRIS VIRGINIA CYPRIANO DE MELO**, **EDSON VICTOR EUCLIDES DE ANDRADE**, and **GERALDO JORGE BARBOSA DE MOURA**, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Paleoherpetological and Herpetological Laboratory, UFRPE, 52171-900, Recife, Brazil.

XENOPUS LAEVIS (African Clawed Frog). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: MUNICIPALITY OF ROSARITO: Bocana Cantamar (32.22969°N, 116.92132°W, WGS 84), 2 m elev. 27 March 2011. G. Ruiz-Campos and A. Andreu-Soler. Verified by Clark R. Mahrtdt. UABC 2029. First vouchered record for México and Baja California, and a 40 km WSW range extension from an undocumented observational record from Río las Palmas, Cañon el Alamo, NE El Testero (Mahrtdt et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:256–257). Even though *X. laevis* has also been reported by others to occur in México, most likely in northern Baja California (e.g., Álvarez-Romero et al.

2008. *Animales Exóticos en México: Una Amenaza para la Biodiversidad*. CONABIO, Instituto de Ecología, UNAM, SEMARNAT, México, D.F. 518 pp.; Liner 2007. *Occas. Pap. Mus. Nat. Sci., Louisiana State Univ.* 80:1–59; Tinsley and McCoid 1996. *In* R. C. Tinsley [ed.], *The Biology of Xenopus*. Symposia of the Zoological Society of London, No. 68, pp. 81–94. Clarendon Press, Oxford, England), no vouchered specimens are available. The adult frog was captured by a minnow trap in a stream lined primarily by California Tule (*Scirpus californicus*).

GORGONIO RUIZ-CAMPOS, Laboratorio de Vertebrados, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, km 103 carret. Tijuana-Ensenada, Ensenada, Baja California, México (e-mail: gruiuz@uabc.edu.mx); **JORGE H. VALDEZ-VILLAVICENCIO**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste (CIBNOR), Mar Bermejo #195 Colonia Playa Palo de Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, 23090, México (e-mail: jhvaldez@cibnor.mx).

XENOPUS PYGMAEUS (Bouchia Clawed Frog). GABON: HAUT OGOOÉ PROVINCE: Batéké Plateau National Park, Camp Ntsa (1.9816°S, 14.0011°E). 30 May 2011. B. M. Zimkus and J. G. Larson. Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ A-147875). Verified by José Rosado. Verification supported by mitochondrial data from 16S ribosomal DNA (Genbank Accession JQ302191). Species ranges from Bagandou, Etoi and Bouchia in southern Central African Republic, east to northeastern Democratic Republic Congo and Semliki in western Uganda. First confirmed country record in Gabon, extending range > 750 km SW from type locality in Bouchia, Central African Republic. Presence in Batéké Plateau National Park, southwestern Gabon suggests a distribution across border in Republic of Congo, for which there are currently no records.

BREDA M. ZIMKUS and **JOANNA G. LARSON**, Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA (e-mail: bzimkus@oeb.harvard.edu).

TESTUDINES – TURTLES

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: NEBRASKA: SHERMAN Co.: DOR on State Hwy 10 (41.066924°N, 99.082586°W; elev. 648 m.). 23 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1557. New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.).

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CHRYSEMYS DORSALIS (Southern Painted Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: CHESTER Co.: Henderson, Freed-Hardeman University (35.437317°N, 88.634083°W; WGS84). 31 August 2011. Sarah McReynolds. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19169 photographic voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 8 June 2011]. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 9 November 2011). Adult male captured in a baited hoop net.

SARAH M. McREYNOLDS (e-mail: sarah.mcreeynolds@students.fhu.edu) and **BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD**, Department of Biology, Freed-Hardeman University, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA BELLI (Western Painted Turtle). USA: NEBRASKA: PHELPS Co.: Approx. 3/4 mi. SSW Holdrege (40.429085°N, 99.379989°W; elev. 704 m). 23 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1523. New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.).

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). USA: KANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: Lincoln (39.85907°N, 93.60844°W; elev. 412 m). 11 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Curtis Schmidt. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1558. New county record. This record fills a gap in the range (Collins 2010. *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas*. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.).

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). USA: NEW MEXICO: SIERRA Co.: Elephant Butte Reservoir, ca. 9.6 air mi upstream of Elephant Butte Dam, (107.147408°N, 33.289049°W; NAD 83). 30 Sept 2011. Charles W. Painter and Levi T. Cole. Adult female (233 mm SCL; 1486 g) preserved at time of capture. Verified by Kurt Buhmann. University of New Mexico Division of Herpetology (MSB 79133). New state record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. xix + 431 pp.; Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*, 2nd ed. Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore, Maryland. xii + 827 pp.).

A male was previously captured 0.6 miles upstream on 15 June 2011 by Levi T. Cole and Luke D. Walker. That animal was photographed and released at capture site.

There is no indication these individuals represent a breeding population in New Mexico.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: OHIO: MEIGS Co.: Sutton Township, 2.5 km E of Syracuse on State Hwy 124 (38.99570°N, 81.94090°W; WGS 84). 23 May 2010. B. Folt. Verified by Scott Moody. Cincinnati Museum Center, Geier Collections and Research Center (CMC HP 7075, photo voucher). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. *Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas*. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus. iv + 81 pp.). Collected DOR.

BRIAN P. FOLT, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849-5414, USA; e-mail: brian.folt@gmail.com.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: TEXAS: GOLIAD Co.: Naval Auxiliary Landing Field Goliad near a shallow pond (28.6112°N, 97.6124°W; WGS 84). Carapace collected on 19 October 2011. F. Weaver, C. Giggelman, and N. Mitton. Verified by Travis J. Laduc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC

85064). New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press. College Station. 421 pp.). One juvenile specimen was seined at ca. 1 m depth at the same location, 19 April 2011 by C. Giggelman, A. Miller, P. Clements, and N. Mitton.

FRANKLIN J. WEAVER (e-mail: frank_weaver@fws.gov) and **CRAIG GIGGELMAN**, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Corpus Christi Ecological Services Field Office, 6300 Ocean Drive, Classroom West, Corpus Christi, Texas 78412-5837, USA.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: WISCONSIN: KENOSHA Co.: unnamed tributary of Des Plaines River on west side of Interstate 94 and north side of County Hwy C (93rd St.), T1N R21E Section 13 SE1/4 (42.545747°N, 87.955437°W; WGS84). 18 June 2009. Gary S. Casper, Thomas G. Anton. Verified by Alan Resetar. FMNH 281241. First reproductive record for the state (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, 87 pp.). A gravid adult female trapped in a baited hoop net.

Red-eared Sliders are occasionally reported from urban ponds and nature centers in Madison and Milwaukee, disjunct from the known natural range, and are presumed to be released pets (Bob Hay, Wisconsin DNR, pers. comm.). This gravid female represents the first Wisconsin record from a stream system within the natural range (Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Man. 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.), and is considered a natural occurrence in an industrial corridor without public access (as is typical of release sites). Recent (post-1985) records are available from the Des Plaines River watershed in Cook (FMNH 267587, INHS 16868), DuPage (INHS 10775), and Will (FMNH 251323) counties, Illinois. A specimen was also collected in 1876 from Lake County, Illinois (FLMNH 51108). The eventual establishment of sliders in Wisconsin has been predicted, possibly abetted by ongoing climate warming (Casper 2008. *Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc.* 43[5]:73–79). Regardless of origin, sliders are now breeding in Kenosha Co., and should be added to the state herpetofaunal list.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

AGAMA GRACILIMEMBRIS (Little Ground Agama). BURKINA FASO: HAUTS-BASSINS REGION: ca. 4 km W Koumi (11.125°N, 04.479°W; WGS 84; 445 m elev.). 2 March 2004. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.473). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First record for Burkina Faso (Grandison 1968. *Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 17:67–90; Uetz and Hošek 2011. *The Reptile Database*. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011). Previously unreported west of Benin, the type locality.

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AGAMA GRACILIMEMBRIS (Little Ground Agama). MALI: SI-KASSO REGION: ca. 3 km W Zambouroula (11.605°N, 07.576°W; WGS 84; 358 m elev.). 8 January 2004. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.262). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First record for Mali and new westernmost

locality in Africa (Grandison 1968. Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. 17:67–90; Joger and Lambert 1996. J. Afr. Zool. 110:21–51; Uetz and Hošek 2011. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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ANOLIS ORTONII. BRAZIL: PERNAMBUCO: MUNICIPALITY OF ABREU E LIMA: CIMNC (Centro de Instrução Marechal Newton Calvacanti) (7.82°S, 35.101°W; WGS 84, elev. 116 m, Google Earth). 18 October 2009. M. Miranda d'Assunção. Herpetological Collection of the Paleoherpétological and Herpetological Laboratory of the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco UFRPE, Recife, Brazil (CHPUFRPE 567; adult male, LHC 34 mm and total length 86 mm). Verified by M. Trefault Urbano Rodrigues. Species known from Bolivia, Perú, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guiana, Suriname, French Guiana, Guatemala, and Brazil (Barrio-Amorós and Duellman 2009. Boletín RAP de Evaluación Ecológica, 55:137–155; Duellman 1978. Misc. Publ. Univ. Kans. Mus. Nat. Hist. 65:1–352; Alonso et al. 2001. SI/MAB Series 7, Smithsonian Institution; Dirksen and Riva 1999. Graellsia 55:199–215; Peters and Donoso-Barros 1970. U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 293, viii+297 pp.; Stuart 1955. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 91:1–31). In Brazil the species occurs in Rondônia, Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Amapá, Tocantins, Paraíba, Alagoas, and Sergipe, with a gap of nearly 300 km between the states of Paraíba and Alagoas (Vanzolini 1992. Estudos Avulsos 6[15]:41–65; Avila-Pires et al. 2009. Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi. Cienc. Nat. 4:99–118; Silva 2008. Diversidade de espécies e ecologia da comunidade de lagartos de um fragmento de Mata Atlântica no nordeste do Brasil. Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-graduação em Ciências Biológicas do Centro de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte. 90 pp.; Souza 2008. Filogeografia em lagartos [Reptilia: Squamata] no baixo Tocantins, Ilha do Marajó e sul do Amapá, Brasil. Dissertação apresentada do Programa de Pós-graduação em Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi e Universidade Federal do Pará, 53 pp.; Ribeiro-Júnior 2006. S. Am. J. Herpetol. 1[2]:131–137; Macedo et al. 2008. Biota Neotrop. 8[1]:133–139; Freire 1996. Rev. Bras. Zool. 13[4]:903–921; Moraes 2008. Diversidade beta em comunidades de lagartos em duas ecorregiões distintas na Amazônia. Dissertação apresentada ao Programa de Pós-graduação em Biologia Tropical e Recursos Naturais, 40 pp.). First state record, partially filling the gap between Paraíba and Alagoas states; the locality is 100 km S from Cabedelo, Paraíba, and 160 km N from Ibateguara, Alagoas.

MARIANA MIRANDA D'ASSUNÇÃO, DANILO SÁ BARRETO BARROS FILHO, ARMANDO DOS SANTOS ARAÚJO, and GERALDO JORGE BARBOSA DE MOURA, Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Paleoherpétological and Herpetological Laboratory, UFRPE, Rua Dom Manoel de Medeiros, Dois Irmãos - CEP: 52171-900, Recife, PE, Brazil.

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: GEORGIA: MCINTOSH Co.: Darien, GA Hwy 251, 0.6 km NW of I-95 (31.399967°N, 81.453167°W; WGS 84). 07 May 2009. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH) 50126. First county record. Adult male collected from hotel landscaping and several dozen adults observed on hotel grounds and the edges of adjacent wooded areas. Hotel manager stated that *A. sagrei* were present throughout his two-year tenure. Adult female (GMNH 50127) collected during a subsequent visit on 08 June 2009, at which time several individuals were also observed in the parking lot landscaping of a nearby outlet mall.

LIBERTY Co.: near Midway, US-84, 0.5 km NW of I-95 (31.781033°N, 81.383250°W; WGS 84). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50128. First county record. Adult female collected from vegetation bordering a parking lot; three additional adult females observed in overgrown vegetation along the parking lot edge.

BRIAN Co.: Richmond Hill, US-17, 0.2 km E I-95 (31.928017°N, 81.327933°W). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50129. First county record. Adult male collected from fencerow vegetation aside a motel parking lot. Three additional adult males and two adult females observed in a 15-minute search of the motel grounds.

CHATHAM Co.: Port Wentworth, GA Hwy 21, 0.6 km NW I-95 (32.197267°N, 81.195617°W). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50130. First county record. Adult male collected and two adult females observed in hotel landscaping. Several additional lizards, likely *A. sagrei*, heard moving within dense shrubs. All specimens collected by N. W. Turnbough and verified by A. C. Echternacht.

These records fill a distributional gap between Glynn Co. in southeast Georgia (Campbell 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27:155–157) and Jasper Co., South Carolina (Turnbough 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:361). They resulted from an attempt by the author to assess *A. sagrei* dispersal into the region via vehicular rafting (Godley et al. 1981. Herpetol. Rev. 12:84–86; Campbell 1996, *op. cit.*). An I-95 exit was selected for each county and a suitable site for searching was identified upon exiting—hotels/motels or truck stops with adequate landscaping or surrounding vegetation. *Anolis sagrei* were discovered with a single attempt for each county except Chatham, where the second attempt was successful. Such ease in finding *A. sagrei* suggests that the species was likely widespread throughout the I-95 corridor in Georgia, at least in exit areas, prior to the particularly severe winters of 2009/10 and 2010/11. Vehicular rafting appears to be the most parsimonious explanation for *A. sagrei* dispersal to all of the above sites, though transport in nursery plants may be a possibility for the hotel/motel sites.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Concurrent with or prior to the above collection efforts, the establishment of *A. sagrei* in previously reported South Carolina rest area localities (Turnbough 2006, *op. cit.*) was investigated. The Jasper Co. site was visited every year from 2006–2009, and in those years an established *A. sagrei* population spread throughout the site and became increasingly abundant. The Colleton Co. and Orangeburg Co. sites were each searched for approximately 15 minutes on 08 June 2009: three adult males and one adult female were observed in vegetation surrounding the Colleton Co. rest area facilities, and seven adult males and one adult female were observed around the Orangeburg Co. facilities. Because overwinter survival is probably the limiting factor for *A. sagrei* establishment in South Carolina, the increased abundance of *A. sagrei* at these two localities likely signified population establishment rather than higher rates of post-winter vehicular disembarkation. All of the reported South Carolina populations may have been extirpated by the unusually cold winter of 2010/11, however, as *A. sagrei* were not found in four searches of the sites by up to three observers in summer 2011 (L. Rubio-Rocha, pers. comm.). Notably, *A. carolinensis*, which was present at the Jasper Co. site and abundant at the other two sites in 2009, was still present at all three sites in summer 2011.

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CHALCIDES DELISLEI (de l'Isle Three-fingered Skink). SENEGAL: FLEUVE REGION: Bala (16.419°N, 14.926°W; WGS 84; 20 m elev.). 1 October 2003. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour

le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.2108). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First record for Senegal (Cisse and Karns 1978. Bull. IFAN 40A:144–211; Böhme 1978. Bonn. Zool. Beiträge. 29:360–417; Uetz and Hošek 2011. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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CHALCIDES OCELLATUS (Ocellated Skink). GREECE: Kyklades PREF.: NAXOS ISLAND: Plaka (37.053372°N, 25.388175°E; WGS 84; 25.3 m elev.). 25 May 2011. A. Belasen, B. Li, and J. Foufopoulos. Verified by P. Pafilis. University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Division of Reptiles and Amphibians (Digital Image Collection Numbers 968–971, photographic vouchers, one individual). New record for island of Naxos, species has relatively wide distribution on mainland Greece (Valakos et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Greece. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt, Germany, 480 pp.). Also first record from Cyclades archipelago, which has been isolated from the Greek mainland for >200,000 yrs. Several adults and juveniles observed on dry stone walls separating small fields at this south-facing site, a low elevation area characterized by sparse thermo-Mediterranean vegetation growing on granite substrate and loose sandy soils.

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DRYADOSAURA NORDESTINA (Bribe Cabeçuda). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICÍPIO DE WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES: Estação Ecológica Estadual Wenceslau Guimarães (13.600000°S, 39.716667°W, WGS 84; 800 m elev.). 16 January 2011. M. S. C. Delfino. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Federal de Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (UFBA 2974, 2975). Collected with pitfall traps in a well preserved Atlantic Forest fragment. MUNICÍPIO DE SALVADOR: Jardim Botânico (12.930000°S, 38.434722°W; WGS 84). 15 and 20 July 2010. M. S. Soeiro. (UFBA 2715, 2714). Collected with pitfall traps in a 17 ha fragment within the city of Salvador. Both verified by M. T. Rodrigues. Species previously known from Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte, Sergipe states, and north of Bahia, Brazil (Camacho and Rodrigues 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:218–219; Noronha et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:512; Rodrigues et al. 2005. Zool. J. Linn. Soc. 144:543–557). This record extends the distribution almost 200 km SW from the closest record (Mata de São João, Bahia; Camacho and Rodrigues, *op. cit.*).

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HELODERMA HORRIDUM (Mexican Beaded Lizard). MÉXICO: OAXACA. Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec. Jardín Botánico de la Universidad del Mar, km 239 on road to Sola de Vega-Puerto Escondido, ca. 6 km N of Puerto Escondido (15.916663°N, 97.076748°W; WGS84), 91 m elev. 17 June 2009. Guillermo Sanchez-de la Vega. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. Laboratory for Environmental Biology, Centennial Museum, The University of Texas at El Paso photographic voucher (G 2011.2). First municipality record that fills a gap between the closest reported localities ca. 89 km WNW in Jamiltepec and ca. 193 km ENE in Cerro

Guiengola on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Bogert and Martin del Campo 1956. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 109:1-238). The individual was found trapped in a man-made depression in a tropical deciduous forest.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: WILCOX Co.: 208 Caldwell Street, Camden, Alabama (31.992030°N, 87.292539°W; WGS84/NAD83). 3 September 2011. J. Diamond. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39743. New county record (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press. xi + 347 pp.). *H. turcicus* has been documented in many of the larger cities in Alabama but records and voucher specimens are lacking for many other portions of the state.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: GEORGIA: DEKALB Co.: 33.776392°N, 84.290554°W (WGS 84), elev. 309 m. 7 September 2011. Valerie Van Sweden. Verified by John Jensen. UTADC 6974. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Has been documented in neighboring Clayton and Fulton counties. Different age class specimens of this introduced species have been observed at this private residence in downtown Decatur since May 2011. A juvenile specimen was found under a blown down tarp on the porch of a private residence.

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LYGODACTYLUS GUTTURALIS (Chevron-throated Dwarf Gecko). GUINEA: UPPER GUINEA REGION: Kalan-Kalan (10.107°N, 08.886° W; WGS 84; 602 m elev.). 18 April 2008. J.-F. Trape. Eight specimens. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.2449-2456). Verified by Laurent Chirio. GUINEA: FOUTA DJALON REGION: Poré (11.706°N, 12.274° W, 405 m elev.). 18 March 2009. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.2541). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First records for Guinea (Böhme et al. 2009. Bonn Zool. Bull. 60:35–61).

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LYGODACTYLUS GUTTURALIS (Chevron-throated Dwarf Gecko). MALI: SIKASSO REGION: ca Laminina (11.220°N, 07.782°W; WGS 84; 370 m elev.). 15 June 2004. J.-F. Trape and I. Ineich. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar

(IRD TR.690). Verified by Laurent Chirio. Niakoni (11.187°N, 07.803°W, 378 m elev.). 16 June 2004. J.-F. Trape and I. Ineich. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.938). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First records for Mali (Joger and Lambert 1996. *J. Afr. Zool.* 110:21–51; Uetz and Hošek 2011. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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MABUYA UNIMARGINATA (Central America Mabuya). MÉXICO: ESTADO DE MÉXICO: MUNICIPALITY OF TONATICO: La Puerta de Santiago, 5 km SE of Ixtapan de la Sal (18.751111°N, 99.626389°W; NAD 27), 1456 m elev. 25 June 2005. Rodrigo Macip-Ríos, Gabriel Barrios-Quiroz, and Victor Sustaita-Rodríguez. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. CNAR 21655–21656. First record for Estado de México (Casas-Andreu and Aguilar-Miguel 2007. *In* X. Aguilar-Miguel [ed.], *Vertebrados del Estado de México*, pp. 47–81. Ciencias Naturales y Exactas, Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, México) and a range extension of 35 km NW from the closest known locality in Puente de Ixtla, Morelos (Castro-Franco and Bustos-Zagal 2003. *Acta Zool. Mex.* [n.s.] 88:123–142). The lizards were collected by hand while they were basking on an abandoned stone wall.

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MESALINA PASTEURI (Pasteur's Desert Racer). MALI: MENAKA DISTRICT: ca 60 km NW Tidermene (17.0213°N, 02.1039°E; WGS 84; 340 m elev.). 10 February 2004. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.395). Verified by Laurent Chirio. Second record for Mali, extends known range ca 250 km SW of Tin Amzi valley where frontiers of Mali, Algeria and Niger meet (Joger and Lambert 1996. *J. Afr. Zool.* 110:21–51; Sindaco and Jeremcenko 2008. *The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic*. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina. 579 pp.; Uetz and Hošek 2011. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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NOROPS CARPENTERI. HONDURAS: GRACIAS A DIOS: Bachi Kiamp (15.133333°N, 84.40°W; WGS84), 40 m elev. 16 July 2009. James R. McCranie. SMF 91746. Verified by Sebastian Lotzkat. First record for Honduras, extending range ca. 120 km NE from the closest known locality in Parque Nacional Saslaya, Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua (Sunyer and Köhler 2007. *Salamandra* 43:57–62). The lizard was active during the afternoon in secondary vegetation on a riverbank.

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PANASPIS TOGOENSIS (Togo Lidless Skink). MALI: SIKASSO REGION: ca Doussoudiana (11.1240°N, 07.7725°W; WGS 84; 341 m elev.). 15 June 2004. J.-F. Trape and I. Ineich. Four specimens. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.671–674). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First records for Mali (Joger and Lambert 1996. *J. Afr. Zool.* 110:21–51; Uetz and Hošek 2011. The Reptile Database. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: OKLAHOMA: LE FLORE Co. 1940. W. C. Hobgood. Verified by Alan Resetar. FMNH 40808 (accessed through the HerpNet2 Portal, www.herpnet2.org, 26 Sep. 2011). This specimen was originally identified as *P. cornutum*, and was only recently corrected. The record represents a geographic range extension of approximately 550 km from the nearest confirmed county record of *P. modestum* in Hall Co., Texas (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 500 pp.), excluding an unconfirmed Baylor Co. account that was considered erroneous (Axtell 1988. *Interpretive Atlas of Texas Lizards* [6]:1–18 + map. Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville).

The closest confirmed location of *P. modestum* in Oklahoma is approximately 790 km distant, in Cimarron Co. (Clarke 1983. *Bull. Oklahoma Herpetol. Soc.* 12:16). Museum records indicate that FMNH 40808 was collected in Le Flore Co., Oklahoma near Rich Mountain, Arkansas; we suggest this means the specimen was taken in Le Flore Co., Oklahoma very close to the Arkansas border adjacent to Rich Mountain, Arkansas. No additional locality information is available. There is apparently a peripheral population of *Crotalus atrox* in the Ouachita Mountains, another species with a more southwestern U.S. primary distribution (Sievert and Sievert 2011. *A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles*. Oklahoma Dept. Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City. 211 pp.). Future surveys for *P. modestum* in the area should be conducted to determine if the species persists in eastern Oklahoma.

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: OHIO: LAWRENCE Co.: Symmes Township, Wayne National Forest (38.76625°N, 82.53390°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2010. B. Folt and C. Brune. Verified by Scott Moody. Photo voucher in Cincinnati Museum Center, Geier Collections and Research Center (CMC HP 6543). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. *Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas*. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus. iv + 81 pp.).

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POLYCHRUS MARMORATUS (Green Lizard). BRAZIL: ALA-GOAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MACEIÓ: Serra da Saudinha (09.366°S, 35.750°W; SAD69). November 2005. U. Gonçalves and S.

Torquato. Setor de Zoologia, Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de História Natural, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Brazil (MUFAL 3542; collecting license IBAMA/RAN 184/05). Verified by G. Skuk. MUNICIPALITY OF CAMPO ALEGRE: Fazenda Pindoba (09.758889°S, 36.235833°W; SAD69; elev. 121 m). 17 April 2007. I. C. S. Tiburcio and others. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP 98144; collecting license IBAMA/RAN 204/06). Verified by H. Zaher. The species was previously recorded from rainforests of Guiana Francesa, Suriname, Guiana, Venezuela, Colômbia, Equador, Peru, and Brazil (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. 1–706). In Brazil the species was mentioned from Amazonas, Amapá, Maranhão, Pará, Roraima, Rondônia, Mato Grosso Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Bahia, Espírito Santo, and São Paulo (Vanzolini 1974. Pap. Avul. Zool. 18[4]:61–90; Vanzolini 1983. *In* Rhodin and Miyata [eds.], *Advances in Herpetology and Evolutionary Biology: Essays in Honor of Ernest E. Williams*, pp. 118–131. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Ávila-Pires 1995, *op. cit.*; Kawashita-Ribeiro and Ávila 2008. Check List 4[3]:362–365; Santana et al. 2008. Biotemas 21[1]:75–84; Turci and Bernarde 2008. Bioikos 22[2]:101–108; Silva-Soares et al. 2011. Check List 7[3]:290–298). First state records, the localities (Serra da Saudinha and Fazenda Pindoba) are about 214 km and 268 km south of nearest occurrences, respectively (municipality of Timbaúba, state of Pernambuco).

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SCELOPORUS TRISTICHUS (Plateau Fence Lizard). USA: WYOMING: NATRONA CO.: near Muddy Mountain Educational Center, on the southern slope of Casper Mountain in a small canyon north of County Road 505 (42.707490°N, 106.396642°W; WGS 84). 29 June 2011. K. J. Weber and K. P. Leuenberger. Verified by Adam Leache. INHS 2011o. New county record (Baxter and Stone 1985. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Wyoming*, 2nd ed. Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Cheyenne. 137 pp.).

One individual (male) was observed at this site. Subsequently an adult female was captured and observed (42.65369°N, 106.35277°W) on 27 July 2011. Four more individuals were captured near Casper, 20 km E (42.699509°N, 106.142660°W) on 30 June 2011. *S. tristichus* is known to occur in Albany, Laramie, Platte, and Converse counties where it exclusively inhabits rocky outcrops and crevices (Baxter and Stone, *op. cit.*). These observations extend the range of *S. tristichus* approximately 30 km.

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TARENTOLA PARVICARINATA (White-spotted Wall Gecko). MOROCCO: WESTERN SAHARA: Ca. 10 km NW Galtat Zemmour (25.218°N, 12.445°W; WGS 84; 465 m elev.). 1 October 2006. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.1804). Verified by Philippe Geniez. First record for Morocco (Western Sahara), extends known range ca 400 km N of Adrar mountains in Mauritania (Geniez et al. 2006. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Western Sahara*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt an Main, 228 pp.; Padial 2006. *Graellsia* 62:159–178).

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TROPIOCOLOTES TRIPOLITANUS (Tripoli Pigmy Gecko). CHAD: KANEM REGION: Ca. 4 km W of Méchiméré (13.832°N, 15.769°E; WGS 84; 285 m elev.). Two specimens collected at night on sandy area near roots of *Acacia* trees. 16 January 2003. J.-F. Trape. Institut de Recherche pour le Développement at Dakar (IRD TR.02 and TR.04). Verified by Laurent Chirio. First records for Chad (Sindaco and Jeremcenko 2008. *The Reptiles of the Western Palearctic*. Edizioni Belvedere, Latina. 579 pp.; Uetz and Hošek 2011. *The Reptile Database*. <http://www.reptile-database.org/>. Accessed December 2011).

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VARANUS DUMERILII (Dumeril's Monitor). INDONESIA: SUMATERA SELATAN PROVINCE: MUSI BANYUASIN DISTRICT: eastern lowlands of Sumatra, along border with Jambi Province (1.8186°S, 104.1206°E, Google Earth; 35 m elev.). 12 October 1995. Mark R. Bezuijen. Verified by Mark Auliya. Photographic voucher deposited in the Zoological Reference Collection of the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.159). Adult, observed at 1100 h, motionless among sedges, *Pandanus* and felled timber on swampy ground, in large tract of selectively logged lowland dipterocarp forest with numerous small creeks (tree genera including *Shorea*, *Anisoptera*, *Gonostylus*; understory 5–10 m, canopy 25–30 m). Identified on basis of dark brown-black dorsum with dull yellow transverse bands; large nuchal scales, not arranged in longitudinal rows; large, oval and keeled dorsal scales; and tail laterally compressed with strong double keel (de Rooij 1915. *The Reptiles of the Indo-Australian Archipelago*. I. Lacertilia, Chelonia, Emydosauria. E. J. Brill Ltd, Leiden. xiv + 384 pp.). Widely distributed in Southeast Asia, but with few published locality records; some specimens mistaken for *V. rudicollis* (Bennett and Lim 1995. *Malayan Nat. J.* 49:113–116; Böhme 2003. *Zool. Verh.* 341:3–43; Bennett 2004. *In* Pianka et al. [eds.]. *Varanoid Lizards of the World*, pp. 172–175. Indiana University Press, Bloomington; Cota et al. 2008. *Biawak* 2:152–158). Previously recorded from eastern Sumatra (de Rooij 1915, *op. cit.*), although the provenance of some records is unclear.

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SERPENTES — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY CO.: N of Etheridge L-vee Rd and White Clay Rd intersection on Obion River WMA (36.20054°N, 88.86903°W; NAD 83). 10 August 2011. Jeremy Dennison. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19160). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 14 April 2011; accessed 13 October 2011]).

CROCKETT CO.: 2.5 km NE of Hwy 152 on Horns Bluff Refuge. (35.851333°N, 89.091167°W; NAD 83). 23 June 2011. Robert Colvin and Jeremy Dennison. APSU 19137. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008, *op. cit.* [updated 8 November 2011; accessed 9 November 2011]).

Specimen verifications were made by A. Floyd Scott. Voucher specimens collected under the authority of the Tennessee

Wildlife Resources Agency; field work supported by State Wildlife Grant (SWG) funding under the authority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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BOIGA OCHRACEA (Tawny Cat Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.330963°N, 91.801120°E; WGS 84; ca. 50 m elev.). Road killed individual found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting Lawachara National Park. 13 July 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.156). First confirmed record for Sylhet Division. First Bangladesh record from Chittagong Hill Tracts (Khan 1982. *Wildlife of Bangladesh—A Checklist*. Dhaka University Press, Dhaka. 173 pp.). Nearest record from Chittagong University Campus (ca. 200 km S; Ahsan & Parvin 2004. *Asiatic Herpetol. Res.* 10:235).

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BOIGA SIAMENSIS (Siamese Cat Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.330963°N, 91.801120°E; WGS 84; ca. 50 m elev.). Two individuals found during day, on tea bushes (*Camellia* sp.) in Fulbari Tea Estate, adjacent to Lawachara National Park. 16 June 2011 and 17 June 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.155). First confirmed locality record from Bangladesh. Kabir et al. (2009. *Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh*, Vol. 25. Amphibians and Reptiles. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka. 204 pp.) listed Sylhet and Chittagong Division, without locality information, voucher specimen or photographs. Nearest records from Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam (ca. 349 km NE), Garo Hills, Meghalaya (ca. 201 km NW) and Sikkim (ca. 483 km NW) by Das et al. (2010. *Russian J. Herpetol.* 17:161–178), in India.

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COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). USA: KANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: State Highway 232, 1.36 rd. km S jct. Hill Creek Bridge Rd. (38.911341°N, 98.475550°W; WGS 84). 11 August 2011. Verified by C. J. Schmidt. FHSM-H 15931. New county record (Kansas Herpetofaunal Atlas. <http://webcat.fhsu.edu/ks-fauna/herps/index.asp>, accessed 6 September 2011). Adult DOR; extends the known range one county to the northeast.

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CONOPSIS LINEATA (Lined Toluca Ground Snake). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF PINOS: 2.64 km NE Pinos (22.311961°N, 101.554510°W; WGS84), 2884 m elev. 1 August 2010. Rubén Alonso Carbajal Márquez, Zaira Yaneth González Saucedo, Jason Jones, and Luis Gallegos Román. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. La Sierra University Digital Photo Collection (LSUDPC 6051). First record for the state, extending the known

distributional range of the species ca. 69 km NW from Sierra de San Miguelito, Villa de Reyes, San Luis Potosí (USNM 46427; Goyenechea and Flores-Villela 2006. *Zootaxa* 1271:1–27). The snake was found under a rock in an oak savanna.

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CROTALUS CULMINATUS (Northwestern Middle American Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN PEDRO MIXTEPEC: Jardín Botánico Puerto Escondido de la Universidad del Mar (JBPE UMAR), km 239 on Sola de Vega-Puerto Escondido Road, ca. 6 km N of Puerto Escondido (15.916947°N, 97.076694°W; WGS 84), 88 m elev. 28 January 2008. Guillermo Sanchez-de la Vega. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. Laboratorio de Colecciones Biológicas, Universidad del Mar, Campus Puerto Escondido (Rep-42). First municipality record that fills a gap between the nearest confirmed localities, ca. 216 km WNW in Copala, Guerrero (Armstrong and Murphy 1979. *Spec. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas* [5]:i–vii, 1–88) and ca. 175 km ENE between Salina Cruz and Tequisistlán on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Gadow 1908. *Through Southern México*. Whitherby and Co., London. xvi + 257 pp.). Gloyd (1940. *Spec. Publ. Chicago Acad. Sci.* [4]:i–viii, 1–270) shows a map depicting a locality further west (possibly near Puerto Angel?) to the one reported by Gadow (1940, *op. cit.*), but he failed to include it in the localities he listed for Oaxaca. The same locality was seemingly mapped by Campbell and Lamar (2004. *The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere*, Vol. II. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Ithaca, New York. xiv + 477–870 pp.). The adult female was DOR near the main entrance to JBPE UMAR. The vegetation in the area is represented primarily by tropical deciduous forest.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS ARNYI (Prairie Ring-necked Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: HARLAN Co.: approx. 1.5 mi. NNE Alma (39.85907°N, 93.60844°W; elev. 624 m). 23 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Dan Fogell. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher LACM PC 1562. New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. The

Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.).

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HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hognose Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: McNAIRY Co.: Finger, 294 Sherry Lynn Drive (35.357800°N, 88.635583°W; WGS84). 4 October 2011. Brian P. Butterfield. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19168 photographic voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 8 November 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 9 November 2011). Juvenile male found in a residential garage located in a rural subdivision within an oak-hickory forest.

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HYP SIGLENA CHLOROPHAEA DESERTICOLA (Northern Desert Nightsnake). USA: UTAH: CACHE Co.: River Trail at Stokes Nature Center, south side, Logan Canyon (41.741938°N, 111.768623°W; WGS 84). 13 August 2011. A. M. Durso, K. P. Durso, N. M. Kiriazis, L. A. Neuman-Lee. Verified by Jack W. Sites, Jr. BYU 49957. Found crossing a dirt path at 2139 h. A second specimen (BYU 49958) was found in Logan Canyon.

These two records confirm the presence of *H. chlorophaea* in Cache Co. (Cox and Tanner 1995. Snakes of Utah. Bean Life Science Museum, Provo, Utah. 92 pp.), where it had not been recorded until recently (Mulcahy 2008. Mol. Phylog. Evol. 46:1095–1115), and expands the range of known localities within the county (B. Sutter, Utah Natural Heritage Database, pers. comm.). In October 2005, a single voucher specimen (CAS 235907) was collected in River Heights by a grade school student. Anecdotal reports exist for additional River Heights records (J. A. MacMahon, pers. comm.). Together, these three specimens fill a gap between the nearest records, from ca. 67 mi (airline) S at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake Co., Utah (CAS 30925, 30926) and ca. 81 mi (airline) NE at ~ 1 mi SE of Pocatello, Bannock Co., Idaho (Linder and Fichter 1977. Amphibians and Reptiles of Idaho. Idaho State Univ. Press, Pocatello. 78 pp.).

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LAMPROPELTIS ALTERNA (Gray-banded Kingsnake). MEXICO: NUEVO LEON: MUNICIPALITY OF MINA: 58.7 air km SW of Sabinas Hidalgo along Mex. Hwy 53 (26.24959°N, 100.69002°W; WGS84), 785 m elev. 7 October 2007. Michael S. Price, Christopher R. Harrison, and David Lazcano. Verified by Robert W. Bryson. UANL 6986. New municipality record that fills in a distributional gap between Monclova, Coahuila (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Coahuila, México. UNAM, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México and CONABIO, México, D.F. xii + 550 pp.) and Monterrey, Nuevo Leon (Lazcano-Villarreal et al. 2010. Serpientes de Nuevo Leon. UANL, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, México. 502 pp.). The snake was found in the Sierra Pedernales at the entrance of a large crevice in an east-facing rock outcrop surrounded by typical xeric Chihuahuan Desert scrub vegetation.

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sanangelotexas.us); **CHRISTOPHER R. HARRISON**, Biology Department, Northwest Vista College, San Antonio, Texas 78251, USA (e-mail: crharrison@satx.rr.com); **DAVID LAZCANO**, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Apartado, Postal - 513, San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León, C.P. 66450, México (e-mail: dlazcanov@hotmail.com).

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). MEXICO: GUANAJUATO: MUNICIPALITY OF TARIMORO: 3.5 km NNW of La Moncada (20.316241°N, 100.811616°W; WGS84), 1763 m elev. 20 August 2011. José Carlos Arenas Monroy. Verified by Robert Hansen. UTA-DC 6973. First record for the municipality, third record for the State of Guanajuato, and it bridges about a 153 km (airline) gap SSW between the northern population, ca. 153 km (airline) SSW from 12.5 km SE Mineral El Realito, Victoria, Guanajuato (Campos-Rodríguez et al. 2010. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 81:203–204), and southern populations, ca. 33 km (airline) NNW from Acámbaro, Guanajuato (Williams 1988. Systematics and Natural History of the American Milk Snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum*. 2nd ed., revised. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. x + 176 pp.). The specimen was found under a plastic pool cover near a pond in an agriculture field.

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MICRURUS DISTANS (West Mexican Coral Snake). MEXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITAL DEL ORO: 8 km E Mezquital del Oro by road Malacate-Moyahua (21.267383°N, 103.313492°W; WGS 84), 1525 m elev. 3 October 2010. Octavio Vázquez-Huizar and Iván T. Ahumada-Carrillo. Verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. UTADC 6967–6968. First state record, extending the range ca. 55 km (airline) N from Río Grande de Santiago drainage, Jalisco (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere, Vol. I. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. 476 pp.). The snake was found AOR in tropical deciduous forest.

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NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER FLAVIGASTER (Yellow-bellied Watersnake). USA: TENNESSEE: CROCKETT Co.: 2.7 km NE of Hwy 152 on Horns Bluff Refuge (35.8575°N, 89.0877°W; NAD 83). 23 June 2011. Robert Colvin and Jeremy Dennison. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19138). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 8 November 2011; accessed 9 November 2011]).

Voucher specimen collected under the authority of the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency; field work supported by State Wildlife Grant (SWG) funding under the authority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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NERODIA SIPEDON SIPEDON (Common Watersnake). USA: KANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: Lincoln (39.02889°N, 98.151527°W; elev. 412 m). 11 May 2011. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Curtis Schmidt. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher (LACM PC 1559). New county record fills a gap in the range (Collins 2010. Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.). Snake observed dead, caught in fishing net on log.

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OLIGODON CYCLURUS (Cantor's Kukri Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.331524°N, 91.818104°E; WGS 84; ca. 32 m elev.). One live individual found at ca. 0700 h in Fulbari village, outside Lawachara National Park. Another individual, a road kill, found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting the Park. 22 July 2011 and 24 October 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.158). First confirmed record for Sylhet Division. Nearest populations in Bangladesh from Lalmonirhat District (ca. 338 km to NW; David et al. 2011. Zootaxa 2799:1–14), and unconfirmed sightings from Sherpur District (ca. 182 km to NW; M. Khan, pers. comm.).

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Green Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: WILSON Co.: Cedars of Lebanon State Forest on Cedar Forest Rd. approximately 1.45 km E of McCrary Rd. (36.08027°N, 86.404722°W; WGS 84). 30 September 2011. Tom Blanchard. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19163). Found dead on gravel road in cedar-predominated forest. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 30 September 2011).

TOM BLANCHARD, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Tennessee at Martin, Martin Tennessee, 38238, USA; e-mail: tblanch@utm.edu.

RHABDOPHIS HIMALAYANUS (Himalayan Keelback). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.330963°N, 91.801120°E; WGS 84; ca. 50 m asl.). Three roadkilled individuals were also found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting Lawachara National Park. 8 July 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.154). First confirmed locality record from Bangladesh. Khan (2008. Protected Areas of Bangladesh- A Guide to Wildlife. Nishorgo Program, Bangladesh Forest Department, Dhaka, Bangladesh. 304 pp.) mentioned of a record in northwest Bangladesh, but without locality information, voucher specimen or photographs. Nearest populations recorded from Assam, Meghalaya, northern Bengal and Sikkim, in India (Ahmed et al. 2009. Amphibians and Reptiles of Northeast India. A Photographic Guide. Aaranyak, Guwhati. 168 pp.) Four live individuals found in mixed plantation forest.

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RHADINAE FLAVILATA (Pine Woods Littersnake). USA: GEORGIA: CAMDEN Co.: Cumberland Island (30.8153°N, 81.46956°W; WGS 84) 31 May 2011. C. Ruckdeschel. Verified by C. K. Dodd and K. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (photo voucher UF 165513). New island record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Single adult in damp area.

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RHADINAE LAUREATA (Crowned Graceful Brownsnake). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE BOCOYNA: near km 86 on Hwy 25 N of Creel (27.789694°N, 107.651972°W; NAD27), 2355 m elev. 12 July 2008. Robert W. Bryson, Jr. and Mike Torocco. UAZ 57331-PSV. Municipio de Guadalupe y Calvo, approximately 1 km N of Baborigame (26.425975°N, 107.268522°W; NAD27), 1800 m elev. 10 October 2008. Ricardo Ramírez-Chaparro and Jesús Enrique-Fuentes. UAZ 57321-PSV. Both specimens verified by Irene Goyenechea and Charles W. Myers. The two localities are separated by ca. 154 km and are the first records for Chihuahua, representing range extensions of 360 km northwest and 312 km northwest, respectively, from the closest recognized records at Laguna del Progreso, Durango (UMMZ 113625–113627; Myers 1974. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 153:1–262); UAZ 57331-PSV is also the northernmost record for this species in Mexico. Both snakes were found in pine-oak woodlands on the Sierra Madre Occidental.

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SINOMICRURUS MACCLELLANDI (MacClelland's Coral Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.333016°N, 91.800096°E; WGS 84; ca. 43 m elev.). Two road-killed individuals found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting Lawachara National Park. 17 October 2011 and 26 October 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.157). First confirmed locality record from Bangladesh. Kabir et al. (2009. Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh, Vol. 25. Amphibians and Reptiles. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka. 204 pp.) mentioned its presence in forested areas of Sylhet and Chittagong Division, but with no locality information, voucher specimens, or photographs. Nearest populations recorded from Assam, India (Ahmed et al. 2009. Amphibians and Reptiles of Northeast India. A Photographic Guide. Aaranyak, Guwhati. 168 pp.).

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Brownsnake). USA: GEORGIA: TELFAIR Co.: 14.5 km SW Lumber City, Orianne Indigo Snake Preserve

(31.844090°N, 82.796237°W; NAD 83) October 2011. J. Parker, T. Warfel, and M. Ishimatsu. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. UF 165899. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Adult under debris in Ocmulgee River floodplain.

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STORERIA DEKAYI DEKAYI (Northern Brownsnake). USA: OHIO: HAMILTON Co.: Delhi Township: (39.113290°N, 84.695231°W; WGS 84). 12 October 2011. Paul J. Krusling. Verified by Jeffrey G. Davis. Cincinnati Museum Center Herpetology Collection (CMC 12330). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contrib. No. 10, Columbus).

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STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SEARCY Co.: vic. Mull, off AR St. Hwy. 14, ca. 2 km S on Ramblewood Trail by private residence (36.056722°N, 92.604324°W; WGS 84). 4 November 2011. M. B. Connor. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 31892). First county record filling a distributional gap among surrounding Stone, Marion, and Newton counties (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: ARKANSAS: BAXTER Co.: On Baxter Co. Rd. 36, at a point 2.4 km W St. Hwy 201 (36.48333°N, 92.35334°W; WGS 84). 3 November 2011. S. E. Trauth. Verified by Benjamin A. Wheeler. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 31893). DOR. First county record filling a distributional gap among surrounding Marion, IZARD, and FULTON counties (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: INDIANA: WASHINGTON Co.: Jackson-Washington State Forest: 38.70164°N, 86.01019°W (NAD 83). 7 June 2011. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History

Survey (INHS 2011p). New county record. (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.).

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THAMNOPHIS PROXIMUS PROXIMUS (Orange-striped Ribbonsnake). USA: KANSAS: NESS Co.: approximately 3 mi. S of Ness City (38.40628°N, 99.89524°W; elev. 676 m) 1 May 2010. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Chad Whitney. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County photo voucher (LACM PC 1561). New county record (Collins 2010. Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.).

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THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS SAURITUS (Common Ribbonsnake). USA: ALABAMA: SUMTER Co.: Near a wet seep on a Selma Chalk exposure (32.98652°N, 88.21576°W; WGS84/NAD83). 18 October 2011. R. Birkhead. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39703. New county record. *T. s. sauritus* is assumed to occur statewide, however verified records are lacking for some counties (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. xi + 347 pp.).

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TROPIDOCLONION LINEATUM (Lined Snake). USA: WISCONSIN: IOWA Co.: specific locality information withheld due to the sensitive nature of the site. C. Raimond and J. M. Lorch. Verified by Joshua Kapfer and Rori Paloski. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2011m photo voucher). New state record. Extends the known range of this species by approximately 95 km (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, 668 pp.; INHS 21335 from Jo Daviess Co., Illinois). Two adults were observed on a dry prairie remnant on 4 September 2011; an additional adult (based on differences in belly pattern) was located on 10 September 2011. The site lies within an historic prairie complex (Curtis 1959. The Vegetation of Wisconsin: An Ordination of Plant Communities. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. 640 pp.) that is now a mixture of pastureland, active agricultural fields, and scattered prairie remnants. The main range of *Tropidoclonion lineatum* extends from southeastern South Dakota south to the Gulf Coast of Texas, but there are isolated populations in northern and central Illinois, southeastern Iowa, east-central Missouri, eastern Colorado, and New Mexico (Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit.*). The nearest known population to the Wisconsin site occurs in southern Jo Daviess Co., Illinois (Bowen 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:413). It is unclear whether the Wisconsin animals represent a population disjunct from that of northwest Illinois or whether the secretive habits of this semi-fossorial snake are responsible for the paucity of records. Habitat similar to that found at the newly discovered site is present throughout large portions of Grant, Green, Lafayette, and Iowa counties, Wisconsin, and the species might be more widely distributed in the state than this one record indicates.

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VIRGINIA STRIATULA (Rough Earthsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SEVIER Co.: 5.1 km E of King off Co. Rd. 342 (34.144665°N, 94.238405°W; WGS 84). H. W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetological Museum (ASUMZ 31903). New county record filling a distributional hiatus in extreme southwestern Arkansas near previous record in Miller Co. (Trauth et al. 2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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VIRGINIA VALERIAE (Smooth Earthsnake). USA: OHIO: GALLIA Co.: Greenfield Township, Dry Ridge Road (Township Hwy 596) in the Wayne National Forest (38.78122°N, 82.54766°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2010. B. Folt and C. Brune. Verified by Scott Moody. Cincinnati Museum Center, Geier Collections and Research Center (CMC HP 6550 photo voucher). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. *Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas*. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus. iv + 81 pp.).

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New Distributional Records from the Lesser Sundas, Indonesia

The Lesser Sunda islands stretch from 114.43° to 127.37°E and lie between latitudes of 8 and 10°S. The islands are primarily volcanic in origin, and currently experience a tropical seasonally wet-dry climate which in general becomes increasingly xeric towards the east, and correspondingly, supports vegetation communities ranging from rainforest to grasslands. The associated herpetofauna is also greatly influenced by altitude and isolation, in addition to being an area of integration between faunas of Asian and Australopapuan origins, the much-discussed zone of Wallacea. Consideration of this zone, and biodiversity of the Lesser Sundas otherwise, has been intrinsically hampered by incomplete zoogeographical knowledge. Of the islands, the two best known are Komodo and Bali, with studies of 17 months (Auffenberg 1980) and nine months (McKay 2006), respectively. Both studies increased the known faunal content considerably, 25% in the case of Bali. Information for the rest of the archipelago is comparatively thinner, despite the efforts of various researchers over the course of the last one hundred years. Recent publications, de Lang's (2011) synthesis of the snakes and the results of the Western Australian Museum/Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense expeditions conducted during 1987–1993 (e.g., How et al. 1996a, 1996b; 1998; How and Kitchener 1997), provide the most modern overview of the herpetofauna, and supported by Merten's works during early to mid-1900s (e.g., Mertens 1927a; 1927b; 1928; 1957), other species-specific or taxonomic snippets (e.g., Das 1993; Iskandar et al. 1996; Wüster 1996), and the baseline data of seminal publications, such as de Rooij (1915; 1917), Boulenger (1897) and van Kampen (1923), this forms the body of our herpeto-zoogeographical knowledge for the Lesser Sundas.

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From 2007 to 2011, we visited the Lesser Sundas, one of us was resident on Bali (RL), and in combination spent approximately 50 months on Bali, four months on Lombok, one month on Sumbawa, and one month on Flores. For islands other than Bali, field work was conducted mainly between October and March, the hottest and wettest time, employing searches on foot or from vehicle, and at a few locations (e.g., Sape, Sumbawa) the aid of local snake handlers. Locations were recorded with GPS in the datum WGS84; digital photographs as vouchers were lodged in the collection of the Museum of the Northern Territory, Australia (NTM). Here, we present the resulting new distributional records, again clearly demonstrating that the herpetofaunal composition of these islands remains incomplete, even those as well known as Bali. The use of traps, which in this case was not available to us, would undoubtedly yield further interesting results. In terms of conservation, viewing these islands as more biodiverse than we realize evinces the value of utilizing widespread societal change (i.e., changing attitudes and practices towards preserving natural ecosystems, vegetation or organisms), as equal in importance to the scattering of formally protected areas in Indonesia.

ANURA — FROGS

DUTTAPHRYNUS MELANOSTICTUS (Asian Eyebrow-ridge Toad). SUMBAWA: Sekongkang (8.9653°S, 116.7526°E). 10 Feb 2010. Dompu (8.5356°S, 118.4671°E). 13 Feb 2010. NTM 05113Dmel. Sape (8.5744°S, 119.0082°E). 14 Feb 2011. Common and often breeding. In the Lesser Sundas, known from Bali, Lombok and Timor (McKay 2007). Notably, not yet recorded from Komodo or Flores.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

CYRTODACTYLUS DARMANDVILLEI (D'Armandville's Forest Gecko). LOMBOK: Kuta (8.9069°S, 116.3067°E). 14 Oct 2007. NTM 1007CryoSpX. Common in rock outcrops. Previously known from Sumbawa and islands further east (Mertens 1930). First record for Lombok.



FIG. 1. *Lepidodactylus intermedius*, Flores, Lesser Sunda islands. First published photograph of a living example.



FIG. 2. *Typhlops schmutzi*, Sumbawa, Lesser Sunda islands. First published photograph of a living specimen.

HEMIDACTYLUS GARNOTII (Fox Gecko). FLORES: Ruteng (8.6160°S, 120.4640°E). 18 Jan 2011. NTM 04343Hgar. Common on unlit walls in town. A widespread species, known from Lombok (Mertens 1927b), but apparently the first record from the eastern Lesser Sundas.

LEPIDODACTYLUS INTERMEDIUS (Komodo Mourning Gecko). FLORES: Reo (8.3071°S, 120.4997°E). 20 Jan 2011. NTM 04493Lint. One adult on mango tree in suburban situation (Fig. 1). Ota et al. (2000) distinguish preserved specimens of this species from preserved *L. lombocensis* by the extent of interdigital webbing and dorsal pattern. Examination of the dorsum of live specimens of both species (see also below) shows them to be highly similar. First record from the Flores mainland, otherwise known from the smaller islands of Komodo and Rinca (Auffenberg 1980).

LEPIDODACTYLUS LOMBOCENSIS (Lombok Mourning Gecko). BALI: Ubud (8.5096°S, 115.2619°E). 10 June 2010. NTM 02089Llom. One adult found climbing a divider outside a hotel room. Previously known from Lombok (Ota et al. 2000).

CRYPTOBLEPHARUS RENSHI (Blue-tailed Snake-eyed Skink). FLORES: Labuan Bajo (8.4861°S, 119.8789°E). 10 Jan 2011. NTM 04175Cren. Pulau Seraya Kecil (8.4129°S, 119.8698°E). 3 March 2011. A common arboreal lizard. Auffenberg (1980) believed this taxon to exist on Flores on the basis of a personal sighting, although no specimens or records existed, and here, we confirm its presence on Flores. The species has a disjunct distribution occurring in the Kangean islands north of Java, parts of Bali, Komodo, Rinca, Longo, and Sumba.

EMOIA ATROCOSTATA ATROCOSTATA (Mangrove Skink). BALI: Gilimanuk (8.1757°S, 114.4408°E). 16 Nov 2007. NTM 1107EatroA. One adult in mangrove dominated by *Rhizophora* sp. LOMBOK: Gili Sulat (8.3230°S, 116.7107°E). 26 Jan 2010. One adult in mangrove dominated by *Rhizophora* sp. Kuta (8.9069°S, 116.3067°E). 3 Feb 2010. One adult on a beach with conglomerate boulders. SUMBAWA: Karumbu (8.7041°S, 118.8090°E). 16 Feb 2011. Three adults inhabiting small rocks on mudflat. Although ranging widely in Indonesia (Brown 1991), occurrence of populations is patchy, and these are the first specific records for these islands.

EMOIA KITCHENERI (Kitchener's Emoia). FLORES: Aimere (8.8380°S, 120.8531°E). 26 Jan 2011. NTM 04462Ekit. One adult climbing low on a banana plant in riparian situation. First record for Flores, previously only the type series from the vicinity of Ngallu, Sumba were known (How et al. 1998).

EMOIA SIMILIS (Dunn's Emoia). FLORES: Labuan Bajo (8.4861°S, 119.8789°E). 9 Jan 2011. NTM 04148Esim. One adult in savannah. How et al. (1998) mention *Emoia similis* from the opposite end of Flores (Larantuka) have colouration sufficiently different from the type to warrant taxonomic investigation. Brown (1991) includes Flores in the species' distribution without further details. Here, we confirm its presence on western Flores, from a specimen which agreed closely in appearance with the typical form known from neighboring Komodo and Rinca (Auffenberg 1980).

LAMPROLEPIS SMARAGDINA (Emerald Tree Skink). SUMBAWA: Pantai Lakey (8.8039°S, 118.3836°E). 28 Feb 2011. NTM 05102Lsma. Common in monsoon forest and on coconut palms of foreshore. Known previously from Lombok and Flores (Mertens 1930); notably, still unknown from Komodo (Auffenberg 1980).

LYGOSOMA BOWRINGII (Bowring's Supple Skink). FLORES: Labuan Bajo (8.4861°S, 119.8789°E). 9 Jan 2011. NTM 04167Lbow. Reo (8.3071°S, 120.4997°E). 21 Jan 2011. Adults taken in monsoon forest. First records for Flores. Previously known from Lombok (Mertens 1927b), Nusa Penida (McKay 2006), and areas further west.

SPHENOMORPHUS SCHLEGELI (Schlegel's Forest Skink). FLORES: Labuan Bajo (8.4861°S, 119.8789°E). 12 Jan 2011. NTM 04245Ssc. Near Reo (8.3071°S, 120.4997°E). 23 Jan 2011. Adults taken in monsoon forest. First records for Flores, previously considered endemic to Komodo and Rinca (Auffenberg 1980).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

TYPHLOPS SCHMUTZI (Reverend Schmutz's Blind Snake). SUMBAWA: Sumi (8.6035°S, 119.0155°E). 15 Feb 2011. NTM 04931Tsch. One adult taken in a deep leaf litter bed at the base of a limestone outcrop in closely vegetated situation (Fig. 2). Previously known from Komodo and Flores (Auffenberg 1980), this is the first record for Sumbawa.

BOIGA DENDROPHILA DENDROPHILA (Mangrove Snake). BALI: Silakarang (8.5944°S, 115.2564°E). 18 Sep 2010 and 20 Sep 2010. NTM 3RL. One dead animal found floating in a stream, and two adults photographed sitting together in a coconut palm, ca. 20 m above ground. Previously known from Java, and further west.

CALLIOPHIS INTESTINALIS INTESTINALIS (Asian Coral Snake). BALI: Mas (8.5428°S, 115.2761°E). 23 Jan 2011. NTM 1 RL/NTM 4 RL. One specimen discovered during excavation work for a pool. Previously known from Java and further west.

DABOIA SIAMENSIS (Eastern Russell's Viper). SUMBAWA: Sumi (8.6035°S, 119.0155°E). 18 Feb 2011. NTM 04958Dsi. One adult in savannah. Ca. 15 km N of Bima (8.4145°S, 118.7730°E). 21 Feb 2011. Roadkill adult from highly transformed open shrubland. Sape (8.5744°S, 119.0082°E), without exact locality. Two adults collected in the vicinity by local snake handler. First records from Sumbawa; other Lesser Sunda populations occur sporadically eastwards to Lombok (de Lang 2011).

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New Distributional Records for Reptiles from Tennessee, USA

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The geographic distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Tennessee has been well documented by Scott and Redmond (2002), and is regularly updated via online atlas (Scott and Redmond 2008). However, the southeastern region of Tennessee has not received the necessary attention or sampling effort to adequately document the presence of many common species. The following records will assist in filling these data gaps. All turtles were collected during a survey of riverine turtle populations in Marion and Hamilton counties, Tennessee. Other specimens were collected during biological field surveys in the aforementioned counties. Identification and distribution of species followed Powell et al. (1998) and Conant and Collins (1998), respectively. All specimens represent new county records. GPS datum is WGS 84. All county records were supported by Scott and Redmond (2008). All specimens were deposited in the University of

Tennessee at Chattanooga Natural History Museum Reptile Collection (UTC-R). Nomenclature follows Crother (2008). All specimens were independently verified by Timothy Gaudin (UTC) and Rico Walder (formerly of the Tennessee Aquarium).

TESTUDINES – TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). MARION Co.: Tennessee River Gorge, near Pryor Island (35.0714944°N, 85.5278806°W). Specimen captured in a 3-ft diameter hoop net trap baited with sardines and soybean oil. 14 August 2004. Thomas P. Wilson, Christopher B. Manis, Stefan L. Moss, Robert M. Minton. UTC-R Digital Collection 4658.

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). MARION Co.: Tennessee River Gorge, in a 3 x 5-ft basking-style trap (35.0899833°N, 85.401125°W). 14 July 2000. Christopher B. Manis. UTC-R Digital Collection 4659.

STERNOTHERUS MINOR PELTIFER (Stripe-necked Musk Turtle). MARION Co.: Tennessee River Gorge, in a 3-ft diameter hoop net-style trap (35.0900889°N, 85.3967583°W). 12 July 2000. Christopher B. Manis. UTC-R 4660.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Stinkpot). MARION Co.: Tennessee River Gorge, in a 3-ft diameter hoop net-style trap (35.0883278°N, 85.391°W). 13 June 2000. Christopher B. Manis. UTC-R 4569.

SQUAMATA – LIZARDS

OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard). HAMILTON Co.: Walden Ridge (35.1999639°N, 85.3282083°W). Adult specimen found dead in an open meadow. September 2008. Evan Collins. UTC-R 4662.

PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). HAMILTON Co.: 0.3 miles S of Morrison Springs and Mountain Creek Road intersection. Specimen found in garden of residence (35.1223583°N, 85.3130611°W). 06 June 2009. Thomas P. Wilson and Tabitha M. Wilson. UTC-R 4663. MARION Co.: 2.6 mi. W on US-41 from the Marion Co. line (35.0196444°N, 85.4585722°W). 22 July 1997. UTC-R 40. Timothy Gaudin.

SQUAMATA – SNAKES

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). MARION Co.: Tennessee River Gorge, crossing the Tennessee River, near Pot Point (35.0891417°N, 85.3899667°W). First county record. 2 August 2007. Thomas P. Wilson, Christopher B. Manis, Stefan L. Moss, Robert M. Minton. UTC-R Digital Collection 4664.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). HAMILTON Co.: Stuart Heights neighborhood at 3100 Lockwood Drive at intersection (35.1025417°N, 85.2850389°W). First county record. 11 July 1999. UTC-R 45. Timothy Gaudin.

REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). MARION Co.: Found dead on road (35.0899639°N, 85.3996833°W). First county record. 01 April 2008. UTC-R 4666. Jennifer Grubb, Jill Harrison-Whitaker, and Thomas P. Wilson.

STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). MARION Co.: Terrestrial area associated with Mullins Cove (35.0687306°N, 35.0687306°W). 24 November 1971. UTC-R 14. John Shadwick.

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). HAMILTON Co.: Found dead on Mountain Creek Road (35.148325°N, 85.297925°W). 24 April 2010. UTC-R 4665. Thomas P. Wilson and Tabitha M. Wilson. MARION Co.: Terrestrial area associated with Mullins Cove (35.0664389°N, 85.4762°W). 04 September 1971. UTC-R 35. Kent Tapper, Georgia Tapper, and Carrol Tapper.

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Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Records for Louisiana – II

The following distributional records for Louisiana amphibians and reptiles have accumulated since an earlier list of records (Boundy 2004), and are based on Dundee and Rossman (1989) and subsequent sources. Many of the new records are the result of specimens collected for the Natural Science Museum at Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LSUMZ), whereas others were detected in a survey of the collection of the Louisiana State University at Shreveport Natural Science Museum (LSUS). Identifications of specimens at LSUS were verified by Laurence Hardy and/or Amanda Lewis. Specimens at LSUMZ were verified by Eric Rittmeier or Douglas Rossman. All specimens represent parish records unless otherwise noted. Geographic coordinates are based on NAD83 datum.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA TALPOIDEUM (Mole Salamander). WEBSTER PARISH: 3.4 km E, 0.8 km of N Doyline (32.5392°N, 93.3691°W). 3 February 1994. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 8597–8600. A second specimen, LSUS 8601, was collected in this parish. WINN PARISH: Kisatchie National Forest, Winn Ranger District, compartment 22 (approximately 32.10°N, 92.87°W). 30 April 2005. E. S. Walsh. LSUS 8977.

AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLUM (Three-toed Amphiuma). CLAIRBORNE PARISH: Corney Lake (approximately 32.91°N, 92.74°W). 1 April 1989. K. Lutsch and D. Wyrick. LSUS 7587–7588.

DESMOGNATHUS CONANTI (Spotted Dusky Salamander). DESOTO PARISH: 18.4 km SE of Mansfield, Sec 7 at Cane Branch (31.9479°N, 93.6319°W). 28 February 1981. Joe Hollenberg. LSUS 7956.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS (= BUFO) TERRESTRIS (Southern Toad). EAST FELICIANA PARISH: Gilead Road, 10.9–12.2 km S of LA 10 (approximately 30.81°N, 90.86°W). 14 May 2004. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 87975. A second specimen, LSUMZ 87977, was collected in this parish.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH: Hawthorne Drive at Buttercup Drive, Baton Rouge (30.3796°N, 91.0723°W). 16 July 2007. John D. McVay. LSUMZ 90427. Castle Kirk Drive, Baton Rouge (30.3752°N, 91.1217°W). 27 September 2007. Patti Faulkner. LSUMZ 90640. This exotic species has been established at the latter site for at least three years (P. Faulkner, pers. comm.).

GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). WEST CARROLL PARISH: Big Colewa Wildlife Management

Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boundy and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93800.

HYLA CINEREA (Green Treefrog). LA SALLE PARISH: N end of Dewey Wills Wildlife Management Area (31.5124°N, 92.0372°W). 9 May 2007. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 90290.

LITHOBATES (= RANA) CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog). RED RIVER PARISH: Bayou Pierre, East side of Bayou Pierre Bridge (32.1921°N, 93.5545°W). 22 September 2004. Malcolm McCallum and E. S. Walsh. LSUS 8863.

LITHOBATES (= RANA) CLAMITANS (Green Frog). WEST CARROLL PARISH: Big Colewa Wildlife Management Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boundy and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93798, 93799.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA (Chicken Turtle). DESOTO PARISH: 0.4 km S, 5.6 km E of Longstreet (32.0932°N, 93.8904°W). 14 April 1972. Marilyn Brumley. LSUS 8146.

MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). DESOTO PARISH: Toledo Bend, near Ace's Camp outside Logansport (approximately 31.91°N, 93.91°W). No date or collector. LSUS 8425. LIVINGSTON PARISH: right descending bank of Natalbany River at LA 1048 (30.4820°N, 90.5568°W). 29 October 2004. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 88083.

STERNOTHERUS CARINATUS (Razor-backed Musk Turtle). BOSSIER PARISH: 0.4 km S, 0.8 km W of Magenta (32.3719°N, 93.5966°W). 7 February 1994. C. Cormier. LSUS 6224–6227. A more recent specimen, LSUS 8799, was collected in this parish. EAST FELICIANA PARISH: lake just E of LA 63, 0.8 km N of LA 37 (30.7360°N, 90.8547°W). 13 August 2005. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 88909–88912.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). WINN PARISH: LA 501, 2.4 km S of Brewton's Mill (32.0992°N, 92.8408°W). 10 June 1999. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 8427.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). CAMERON PARISH: Peveto Beach, Johnsons Bayou (29.7490°N, 93.6583°W). 15 November 2003. Steven W. Cardiff and Donna L. Dittman. LSUMZ 87671–87674.

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). ST. TAMMANY PARISH: US 190 in town of Covington (approximately 30.46°N, 90.09°W). September 1998. Tom Lorenz. LSUMZ 80085.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). LIVINGSTON PARISH: Jordan Drive, Denham Springs (30.5027°N, 90.9326°W). 8 July 2007. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90415. PLAQUEMINES PARISH: Headquarters of Pass A Loutre Wildlife Management Area (29.1259°N, 89.2069°W). 23 October 2007. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90684.

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Extends range to structure at mouth of the Mississippi River. SABINE PARISH: 600 m N of intersection of LA 6 and Marthaville Rd, Many (31.5781°N, 93.4768°W). 5 September 2009. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93442. SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH: 1.1 km N of jct of US 61 and LA 54, Garyville (30.0900°N, 90.6258°W). 18 March 2009. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 92793. One of two found between boards at hunters' camp in swamp.

PLESTIODON ANTHRACINUS (Coal Skink). BIENVILLE PARISH: 4.5 km W, 9.3 km N of Lucky (32.3401°N, 93.0276°W). 30 May 2007. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90391. 3.2 km W, 1.0 km S of Lucky (32.2488°N, 93.0383°W). 18 April 2008. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90968.

PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). WEST CARROLL PARISH: Big Colewa Wildlife Management Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boundy and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93801.

PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). ASCENSION PARISH: Bluff Swamp, directly E of Bayou Braud (30.2996°N, 91.0180°W). 17 March 1999. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 80891. BIENVILLE PARISH: 4.5 km W, 9.3 km N of Lucky (32.3401°N, 93.0276°W). 1 August 2007. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 90439. A more recent specimen, LSUMZ 90982, was collected at this location. LA SALLE PARISH: Nature Trail area, N end of Dewey Wills Wildlife Management Area (31.5089°N, 92.0365°W). 30 March 2007. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 90022.

PLESTIODON SEPTENTRIONALIS (Prairie Skink). LINCOLN PARISH: 0.8 km W of Hico (32.7436°N, 92.7261°W). 15 September 1950. L. W. Herren. LSUMZ 24334.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS (Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake). TANGIPAHOA PARISH: no further data. 24 March 1982. G. Slade. LSUMZ 80833.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). LINCOLN PARISH: Choudrant (32.352°N, 92.507°W). 5 June 1973. A. Brad McPherson. LSUS 8793.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). SABINE PARISH: 8.0 km SW of Negreet near Toledo Bend Lake (31.3950°N, 93.6154°W). 22 March 1969. Don J. Arceneaux. LSUMZ 82459.

FARANCIA ABACURA (Red-bellied Mudsucker). WINN PARISH: LA 126, 1.9 km W of Brewton's Mill (32.1214°N, 92.8507°W). 30 June 1999. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 7333, 7399.

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). RED RIVER PARISH: 6.4 km E of Coushatta (32.0055°N, 93.2859°W). 30 April 1973. Len Barker. LSUMZ 88331.

LAMPROPELTIS HOLBROOKI (Speckled Kingsnake). RED RIVER PARISH: Bayou Pierre Wildlife Management Area around silos (32.1964°N, 93.5555°W). 20 May 2004. E. S. Walsh. LSUS 8796. WEST CARROLL PARISH: Big Colewa Wildlife Management Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boundy and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93803.

MICRURUS TENER (Texas Coralsnake). CLAIBORNE PARISH: Athens: R7W, T19N, Sec. 3 (32.647°N, 93.026°W). 20 September 1992. Aaron Callaway. LSUS 8044. VERMILION PARISH: Vermilion River at Abbeville (29.980°N, 92.133°W). November 1973. C. Gremillion. LSUMZ 82116.

NERODIA FASCIATA (Southern Watersnake). WINN PARISH: junction of PR-506 and LA 1233, section 3 between compartments 25 and 26 (32.1271°N, 92.8945°W). 20 May 1999. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 7351, 7382.

PANTHEROPHIS OBSOLETUS (Texas Ratsnake). CLAIBORNE PARISH: LA 519 just N of I-20 (32.5913°N, 92.9236°W). 26 May 1994. Michael L. Matthews. LSUS 8054.

PANTHEROPHIS SPILOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). IBERVILLE PARISH: Pecan Drive, 5.6 km airline N of St. Gabriel (30.3089°N, 91.1014°W). 7 May 1993. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 56499. A more recent specimen, LSUMZ 89189, was collected in this parish.

SISTRURUS MILIARIUS (Pygmy Rattlesnake). BOSSIER PARISH: 9.6 km E via LA 2, 1.4 km S of Plain Dealing (32.8964°N, 93.6021°W). 8 September 1973. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 2446.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). POINTE COUPEE PARISH: Little Alabama Bayou at LA 975 (30.5120°N, 91.7185°W). 19 February 2009. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 92229.

THAMNOPHIS PROXIMUS (Western Ribbonsnake). BIENVILLE PARISH: 1.9 km by air E of Kepler Lake bridge (32.3353°N, 93.1125°W). 8 October 2007. Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90645. Jackson Bienville Wildlife Management Area (approximately 32.4°N, 92.8°W). 6 November 2004. E. S. Walsh and Victor Bogosian. LSUS 8888. WEBSTER PARISH: Bayou Dorcheat, 16 km N of Minden (approximately 32.72°N, 93.35°W). November 1985. A. Brad McPherson. LSUS 6897.

VIRGINIA STRIATULA (Rough Earthsnake). SABINE PARISH: 4.8 km E of Fisher on East Fisher Road (31.5006°N, 93.4121°W). 22 March 1973. Larry Cox. LSUMZ 88416.

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DUNDEE, H. A., AND D. A. ROSSMAN. 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge. xi + 300 pp.

New County Records for the Rolling Plains of North Texas

The rolling plains region of north-central Texas is part of the Kansan biotic province (Blair 1949; Werler and Dixon 2000). This region has been poorly sampled for reptiles and amphibians (Dixon 2000; Werler and Dixon 2000). Here, new records are reported from surveys of this region. County records were determined by examination of Dixon (2000) and issues of *Herpetological Review* published since Dixon (2000). All voucher specimens and photographs are deposited at the Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC), Texas Memorial Museum. Travis J. LaDuc verified all specimens. Lat/long data were obtained via a handheld GPS using the WGS84 datum. All collections were made under Scientific Collecting Permit SPR-0305-036, issued by Texas Parks and Wildlife.

ANURA — FROGS

BUFO DEBILIS (Green Toad). MOTLEY Co.: Double Helix Ranch, ca. 6.4 air km NW of Dumont (33.85157°N, 100.55209°W). 22 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67360. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA (Western Narrow-mouthed Toad). MOTLEY Co.: Double Helix Ranch, ca. 5.8 air km NW of Dumont (33.84026°N, 100.53489°W). 21 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67402. Previously reported from Floyd and Cottle counties, which are to the west and east of Motley Co., respectively.

PSEUDACRIS CLARKII (Spotted Chorus Frog). KING Co.: Roadside ditch along U.S. Rt. 83, 0.8 km N of FM 193 (34.78110°N, 100.33865°W). 30 May 2007. Collected by G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67421–67423. These males were observed calling in a chorus of numerous *Gastrophryne olivacea* and one *Anaxyrus debilis*. Previously reported from Stonewall and Knox counties, which are to the south and east of King Co., respectively.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PHRYNOSOMA CORNUTUM (Texas Horned Lizard). FOARD Co.: Co. Rd. 361, 9.6 km SW of FM 263 (33.84260°N, 99.90765°W). 22 June 2007. Observed by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 84400 (photo voucher). This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). COTTLE Co.: DOR, U.S. Rt. 83, 0.5 km N of FM 3256 (34.12302°N, 100.29845°W). 29 May

2007. Collected by G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67574. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). FOARD Co.: DOR, U.S. Hwy 70, 3.5 km E of Cottle/Foard Co. line (34.07560°N, 100.01220°W). 22 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67575. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). FOARD Co.: DOR, U.S. Hwy 70, 3.2 km W of Crowell (33.98934°N, 99.76497°W). 22 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67578. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). MOTLEY Co.: Double Helix Ranch, ca. 5.8 air km NW Dumont (33.84026°N, 100.53489°W). 21 June 2007. Observed by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 84401 (photo voucher). This species is largely unrecorded from the rolling plains region of north Texas.

PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Ratsnake). DICKENS Co.: FM 193, 4.2 km W of Dickens/King Co. line (33.78112°N, 100.56343°W). 29 May 2007. Collected by G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67563. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

SONORA SEMIANNULATA (Western Groundsnake). MOTLEY Co.: Double Helix Ranch, ca. 6.4 air km NW Dumont (33.85157°N, 100.55209°W). 29 May 2007. Collected by G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67583. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

THAMNOPHIS PROXIMUS (Western Ribbonsnake). STONEWALL Co.: DOR, U.S. Rt. 83, 13.1 km N of U.S. Rt. 380 (33.29410°N, 100.24737°W). 23 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67587. Previously reported from Fisher, Jones, and Haskell counties, which are to the south and east of Stonewall Co.

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