

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: TIPTON Co.: Mason Malone Road (35.436139°N, 89.570527°W; WGS 84). 18 March 2014. Robert Colvin and Jake Yoes. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19574 photo voucher). First county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas> [updated 27 April 2015; accessed 22 July 2015]).

ROBERT COLVIN (e-mail: Rob.Colvin@tn.gov), and **JAKE YOES**, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region I, 200 Lowell Thomas Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, USA (e-mail: jducky1@hotmail.com).

AMBYSTOMA TEXANUM (Small-mouthed Salamander). USA: ARKANSAS: SHARP Co.: 5.4 air km W of Ash Flat (36.22245°N, 91.66907°W; WGS 84). 7 March 2014. Charles Foster. Verified by Chris Thigpen. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 32056). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). This record fills a distributional gap between surrounding counties for this species in northern Arkansas. This specimen was collected under a Scientific Collecting Permit (#020520134) issued to SET by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

CHARLES T. FOSTER (e-mail: charles.foster@smail.astate.edu) and **STANLEY E. TRAUTH**, Department of Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: straith@astate.edu).

ANEIDES AENEUS (Green Salamander). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: BUNCOMBE Co.: Private property, Rocky Broad River corridor, 3.4 km airline N town of Bat Cave (35.48°N, 82.28°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2015. Lori A. Williams, Alan D. Cameron, Bill and Jerry McAninch. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences photo voucher (Accession 13183). New county record (NCSM files; Beane et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia, 2nd ed. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 274 pp.; North Carolina Natural Heritage Program 2015. Biotics Database. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina). Record represents the northernmost known occurrence in the greater Bat Cave area and on the western side of the Hickory Nut Gorge in North Carolina (Beane et al. 2010, *op. cit.* and NCNHP, *op. cit.*). Closest previous historical records in the state are from private property, Henderson Co., 1.6 km airline S (35.47°N, 82.28°W; WGS 84). Juvenile regenerating entire tail (TL = 41.1 mm, SVL = 37.5 mm) found during visual encounter surveys of rock outcrops.

LORI A. WILLIAMS, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 177 Mountain Laurel Lane, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732, USA (e-mail: [\[liams@ncwildlife.org\]\(mailto:liams@ncwildlife.org\)\); **ALAN D. CAMERON**, 1030 W. Blue Ridge Road, Flat Rock, North Carolina 28731, USA \(e-mail: \[adcamer77@bellsouth.net\]\(mailto:adcamer77@bellsouth.net\)\); **BILL** and **JERRY McANINCH**, P.O. Box 243, Bat Cave, North Carolina 28710, USA.](mailto:lori.wil-</p>
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EURYCEA GUTTOLINEATA (Three-lined Salamander). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: 0.16 road km S of Coosa County Road 56 on Coosa County Road 55, in McCutchen Branch just east of road (33.00526°N, 86.36529°W; WGS 84), 186 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41139). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

EURYCEA SOSORUM (Barton Springs Salamander). USA: TEXAS: TRAVIS Co.: Zara Monitoring Well (State Well No. 58-50-705; 30.142235°N, 97.842087°W; WGS 84). 30 July 2015. Collected by Peter Sprouse and Barrett Clark. Verified by Andrew Gluesenkamp. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 96003 [Zara 8982; AGG 2172]). Sixth known location for the species, the first time that *E. sosorum* has been collected from a well, and the deepest water depth from which it has been documented (Chippindale 2014. Final Report: Status of newly discovered cave and spring salamanders [*Eurycea*] in southern Travis and northern Hays counties. Report prepared for TPWD. 29 pp.). After checking a bottle trap 212 times between 2010 and 2015, a juvenile *Eurycea sosorum* was collected from a 61-m deep monitoring well intersecting the Edwards Aquifer. The bottle trap was located approximately 58 m below the ground surface, at a water depth of 38 m. The external morphology and coloring of this specimen appears very similar to topotypical Barton Springs Salamanders, including a “shovel-nose,” reduced eyes, and long, slender limbs. The specimen exhibited a combination of pigment gaps and high iridophore concentration that is typical of specimens from the type locality (Chippindale et al. 1993. *Herpetologica* 49:248–259).

All other known localities are springs, except the Blowing Sink Cave site, which is a shallow (0.5 m deep) cave stream located in a passage approximately 70 m below the surface. Chippindale (2014, *op. cit.*) suggests that three sites in Travis Co. (Barton Springs, Cold Springs, and Blowing Sink Cave) and two sites in Hays Co. (Spillar Ranch Springs and Taylor Springs) represent the additional known localities of this species. USFWS Recovery Permit: TE85077A-1.

KRISTA McDERMID (e-mail: krista@zaraenvironmental.com), **PETER SPROUSE** (e-mail: peter@zaraenvironmental.com), and **JEAN KREJCA**, Zara Environmental LLC, 1707 West FM 1626, Manchaca, Texas 78652, USA (e-mail: jean@zaraenvironmental.com).

NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS (Striped Newt) USA: FLORIDA: JEFFERSON Co.: Dixie Plantation (30.635456°N, 83.678316°W, WGS 84). 3 May 2015. E. Pierson Hill and Kimberly J. Sash. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH 175785). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). We dipnetted six larvae ranging in size from approximately 2.5–3.0 cm TTL. All were found in 0.5–1 m of water near the edge of a grass-dominated ephemeral pond in fire-maintained upland pine woodlands. To verify the species identity, a single larva was taken into captivity where it was raised to metamorphosis and entered the eft stage during the week of July 27. This specimen partially fills a distributional gap between populations formerly existing in Leon and Wakulla counties and populations along the Suwannee River in northern peninsular Florida. The nearest known population (now extirpated) occurred approximately 45 km to the west in Leon Co. (FLMNH 165018). At present, this record represents one of four known extant populations within the range of the western clade of this rare and declining species.

E. PIERSON HILL, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 5300 High Bridge Rd., Quincy, Florida 32351, USA (e-mail: Pierson.Hill@MyFWC.com); **KIMBERLY J. SASH**, Tall Timbers Research Station and Land Conservancy, 13093 Henry Beadel Dr., Tallahassee, Florida, 32312, USA (e-mail: ksash@ttrs.org).

NOTOPHTHALMUS PERSTRIATUS (Striped Newt). USA: FLORIDA: VOLUSIA Co.: Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge (28.8277°N, 80.8288°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2015. Stephanie Weiss. Verified genetically by Eric Hoffman. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175884 [color photo]). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Nearest record is ca. 37.5 km SW near Chuluota, Seminole Co., from 1935 (CM 9454). Nearest record along the Atlantic Coast is 103 km NNW at Faver-Dykes State Park, St. Johns Co. Collected one larva while dipnetting an interdunal swale in scrub habitat.

KEVIN M. ENGE, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com); **STEPHANIE WEISS** and **M. REBECCA BOLT**, Ino-Medic Health Applications, Inc., Mail Code IHA-200, Kennedy Space Center, Florida 32899, USA; **BESS B. HARRIS** and **TRACI D. CASTELLÓN**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: INDIANA: JEFFERSON Co.: Big Oaks National Wildlife Refuge (38.840166°N, 85.427178°W; NAD 83). 7 May 2015. Jason Mirtl, Benjamin Walker, and Joseph Robb. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015av, photo voucher). This capture provides a new county record for Indiana (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.).

SARABETH KLUEH-MUNDY (e-mail: sklueh-mundy@dnr.IN.gov) and **JASON MIRTL**, Wildlife Science Unit, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, 5596 East State Road 46, Bloomington,

Indiana 47401, USA; **BENJAMIN WALKER** (e-mail: benjamin_walker@fws.gov) and **JOSEPH ROBB**, Big Oaks and Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge Complex, 1661 West JPG Niblo Road, Madison, Indiana 47250, USA (e-mail: joe_robb@fws.gov).

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS LOUISIANENSIS (Central Newt). USA: ARKANSAS: CLEBURNE Co.: 0.46 km SE of the intersection of Tylar Road and Center Ridge Road (35.52711°N, 91.84973°W; WGS 84), 180 m elev. 19 June 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. The University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KUDA 012449). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004 The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.; Roberts and Irwin 2012. Arkansas Herpetological Atlas 2012, Distributions of Amphibians and Reptiles. Available online at: http://www.herpsofarkansas.com/wiki/uploads/Herp/Atlas/arherpatlas2012_appendix_a.pdf). A single specimen in eft stage was found crossing the road after a brief summer storm. This record fills a distribution gap among White, Independence, Stone, Van Buren, and Faulkner counties.

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PSEUDOBANCHUS STRIATUS (Northern Dwarf Siren). USA: FLORIDA: SANTA ROSA Co.: Blackwater River (30.64837°N, 87.01146°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2015. Jason H. O'Connor. Verified by Paul Moler. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175647). New record from the Blackwater River, second confirmed county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Six individuals collected in 2002 from the Escambia River drainages expanded the known range 115 km W from the Choctawhatchee River drainage in Walton Co. (Means and Means 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33(4):316). This record is 34 km ESE from the Escambia record and partially fills the large gap between that record and the Choctawhatchee record 90 km to the east. Specimen was collected over mucky substrate, using a boat propelled push net in ~ 1.5 m of water.

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PSEUDOTRITON MONTANUS (Mud Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: HANCOCK Co.: St. Pauls Church Rd. (33.24679°N, 82.86308°W; WGS 84). 25 May 2015. S. Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU 6745–6746). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Adult and recent metamorph found under leaf litter in first-order branch draining a gum pond.

Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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ANURA — FROGS

ACRIS CREPITANS (Eastern Cricket Frog). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: 0.16 road km S of Coosa County Road 56 on Coosa County Road 55, in a wetland/pond on west side of road (33.00544°N, 86.36530°W; WGS 84), 186 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio

and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41142). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: INDIANA: NOBLE Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268266°N, 85.480650°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175751, photo voucher). New county record (www.pwrc.usgs.gov:8080/mapserver/naa/; 27 July 2015; Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). Numerous recently metamorphosed toads found near lakeshore in grass.

ANDREW HOFFMAN (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu) and **SIERRA HOFFMAN**, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803, USA (e-mail: sshepard1@sycamores.indstate.edu).

ANAXYRUS FOWLERI (Fowler's Toad). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: Coosa County Road 27 at Mitchell Lake (Hatchet Creek) boat launch, 6.0 road km N of AL 22 (32.85842°N, 86.39697°W; WGS 84), 70 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41144). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

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ANAXYRUS FOWLERI (Fowler's Toad). USA: INDIANA: TIPPECANOE Co.: Granville Sand Barrens (40.396903°N, 87.057626°W; WGS 84) 23 August 2015. Zachary Truelock. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 176029, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). A single juvenile was found hopping along the ground.

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ARTHROLEPTIS ADELPHUS (Foulassi Screeching Frog). GABON: OGOOUÉ-IVINDO PROVINCE: buffer zone of Lopé National Park, Ramba Village (00.3635°S, 11.7872°E; WGS 84), 220 m elev. 5 June 2013. J. G. Larson. Verified by D. C. Blackburn. Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ Cryo 2318). Identification was confirmed by mitochondrial data from the 16S rRNA gene (GenBank Accession KT723025). Divergence from verified *A. adelphus* sequences

was <2% (Blackburn 2008 Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 49:806–826). This is the first record of this species in the vicinity of Lopé National Park of Gabon (Christy et al. 2008. Checklist of the Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals of the National Parks of Gabon. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution). It has previously been recorded from Loango and Moukalaba-Doudou national parks. Adjacency to Lopé National Park suggests that this species is also found within park boundaries. This specimen was collected under permits from Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique, (CENAREST; AR0013/13), Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN; AE130014), and Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse (82/DGFAP).

JOANNA G. LARSON, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, 1109 Geddes Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, USA (e-mail: jglarson@umich.edu); **BREDA M. ZIMKUS**, Department of Organismic and Evolutionary Biology, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA (e-mail: bzimkus@oeb.harvard.edu).

CRAUGASTOR AUGUSTI (Barking Frog) USA: TEXAS: BREWSTER Co.: U.S. Hwy 385, 21.3 km N of Marathon (30.33476°N, 103.08096°W; WGS 84). 21 August 2014. S. Graham and C. Kelehear. Verified by Troy Hibbits. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 28, digital photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). There is a previous record for *Craugastor augusti* to the southeast from adjacent Terrell Co., Texas (SRSU-A 119; Joe Chandler Ranch near Dryden; 04-17-1964; SRSU records). However, given that Brewster Co. is larger than the state of Rhode Island, our new record represents a substantial (~ 120 km) range extension to the west for *C. augusti* in this region of Texas.

SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu); **SKYLER STEVENS**, Department of Natural Resource Management, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA; **CRYSTAL KELEHEAR**, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Apartado 0843-03092, Balboa, Ancon, Panama (e-mail: crystal.kelehear@hotmail.com).

DUTTAPHRYNUS STOMATICUS (Marbled Toad). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Patiamly Village (25.060595°N, 88.440832°E; WGS 84) 25.9 m elev. 1 June 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Monirul H. Khan. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (P1180109, JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2015/0010, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.77, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Chittagong, Sylhet and Khulna Division (Hasan et al. 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh – A Field Guide. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). From grassland habitat including sandy riverine island and coastal mangroves.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: ALABAMA: MOBILE Co.: 0.85 road km S of AL 217 (Lott Rd.) on Cayton Rd. (30.79687°N, 88.24260°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2013. Raymond McConnell. Verified by Toby

J. Hibbitts. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40138–40140). New state record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). To our knowledge, this is the first report of this species in Alabama. This locality extends the species range eastward by 275 km from the nearest location in East Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Boundy and Gregory 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:113–114). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

RAYMOND McCONNELL (e-mail: raymondmcconnell@gmail.com) and **TAMARA McCONNELL**, 510 Valley Rd, Chickasaw, Alabama 36611, USA; **CRAIG GUYER** and **DAVID LAURENCIO** (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu), Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES CAMPI (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: TEXAS: COLORADO Co.: Zimmerscheidt Road at Brushy Creek (29.806490°N, 96.495880°W; WGS 84), 96 m. elev. 12 April 2015. William L. Farr. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 95466). This is the first county record for this introduced species, with previous records for two (Austin to the northeast and Fayette to the northwest) of the five adjacent counties previously documented (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 477 pp.). Numerous additional calls were heard at this locality and at several other localities in the vicinity, indicating the species is well established in northern Colorado Co. The frog was found out and moving under a bridge at 2309 h. during a light rain.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (=SYRRHOPUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES) (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: TEXAS: BELL Co.: Cedar Gap Park in Killeen (31.015196°N, 97.650884°W; WGS 84), 190.8 m elev. 13 May 2015. Ciprenio Magno-naoe, Andrew R. MacLaren, Shawn F. McCracken, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Texas A&M University, Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections (TCWC 100343, 100344). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This discovery occurs within the previously documented *E. cystignathoides* expansion between Dallas and Travis counties. We suspect expansion of this species will continue northward. Unvouchered records of *E. cystignathoides* from Bell Co. exist at the Texas Natural History Collection, but this specimen represents the first confirmed and published record of *E. cystignathoides* record from the county. The nearest (previously unreported) record is 29 km E (TNHC 84601). This species was heard during anuran call surveys at Cedar Gap Park on Stillhouse Lake. Two adult specimens (21.7 mm and 22.8 mm SUL) were collected. Both specimens were captured while calling near one another among dead trees and brush. Anuran calls were only heard on the north side of the park where rotting, flotsam logs had accumulated. HAYS Co.: Rio Vista Park and Crook Park in San Marcos

(29.880149°N, 97.933757°W; WGS 84), 176.5 m elev. 27 April 2015. Ciprenio Magno-Naoe, Andrew R. MacLaren, Shawn F. McCracken, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. TCWC 100341, 100342. New county record (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest previously documented record is ca. 22.5 km E in Caldwell Co. (TNHC 89683). The record fills the distributional gap among the surrounding counties of Travis, Caldwell, Guadalupe, and Comal. This species was initially observed on 25 April 2015 during anuran call surveys. Two adult specimens (25.5 mm and 21.5 mm SUL) were collected 27 April 2015. The first individual was captured in a concrete crevice near railroad tracks at Rio Vista Park. The second individual was captured on top of a fallen tree limb in Crook Park, 0.38 km S of Rio Vista. Numerous additional individuals were heard calling at both sites.

Specimens collected under Scientific Permit SPR-0102-191 issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: ALABAMA: MOBILE Co.: 0.48 road km SW of Foster Rd. on County Road 70, then 0.11 air miles N (30.69760°N, 88.23372°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2013. Raymond McConnell. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40142). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

RAYMOND McCONNELL (e-mail: raymondmcconnell@gmail.com) and **TAMARA McCONNELL**, 510 Valley Rd, Chickasaw, Alabama 36611, USA; **CRAIG GUYER** and **DAVID LAURENCIO** (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu), Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

FEJERVARYA PIERREI (Pierre's Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.024257°N, 88.450155°E; WGS 84), 23.7 m elev. 4 June 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Mohammad Abdul Wahed Chowdhury. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2015/0011, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.80, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Chittagong (Hathazari), Cox's Bazar (Himchari), Noakhali (Hatia Island), and Barisal (Sundargaon), SE Bangladesh (Rasel et al. 2007. Bannoprani-Bangladesh Wildl. Bull. 4:1–2). Adult male collected alongside water canal inside bamboo garden, with wet grassland, and beside a paddy field.

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FEJERVARYA TERAIENSIS (Terai Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur High School Para (25.025489°N, 88.450660°E; WGS 84), 24 m elev. 1 June 2013.

Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Mohammad Abdul Wahed Chowdhury. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2015/0012, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.78, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Chittagong (Hathazari), Cox's Bazar (Himchari), Noakhali (Hatia Island), and Barisal (Sundargaon) SE Bangladesh (Rasel et al. 2007. Bannoprani- Bangladesh Wildl. Bull. 4:1–2). Adult male collected alongside water canal, in bamboo garden, with *Cynodon dactylon*.

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GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN CO.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary (35.120374°N, 88.178330°W; WGS 84). 22 July 2015. Lee J. Barton, Joshua P. Kee, and Joshua M. Hall. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19596, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 17 August 2015]. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Hard copy and Internet versions [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/] accessed 9 September 2015). Adult was found calling from under a rock on a pond levee.

LEE J. BARTON, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: lbarton@fhu.edu); **JOSHUA P. KEE**, Austin Peay University, 601 College St., Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA; **JOSHUA M. HALL**, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA.

GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA (Western Narrow-mouthed Toad). USA: TEXAS: MIDLAND CO.: I-20 Pond in Midland (31.963610°N, 102.120764°W; WGS84). 7 November 2009. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 19–20, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

NATHAN CALEB TAYLOR, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830 USA (e-mail: ntay8638@sulross.edu); **SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830 USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).

HOPLOBATRACHUS CRASSUS (Jerdon's Bullfrog). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.024908°N, 88.445576°E; WGS 84), 21 m elev. 5 June 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Monirul H. Khan. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2015/0013, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.81, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Chittagong (Asmat et al. 2003. Univ. Rajshahi J. Zool. 22:141–143). Adult male collected along riverbank in grassland. Habitat includes wet grassland and beside paddy field, as well as *Bambusa arundinacea* plantation.

FAYSAL AHMAD (e-mail: faysal.nature@gmail.com) and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh (e-mail: shayermia@hotmail.com).

HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-voiced Treefrog). USA: TENNESSEE: CARROLL CO.: Milan Army Ammunition Plant (35.86300°N, 88.67092°W; WGS 84), 163 m elev. 10 October 2015. Steven Hromada, Mike Iacchetta, and James Flaherty. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19625, color photo). First vouchered record for Carroll Co. (Scott and Redmond. 2008 [latest update: 25 August 2015]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/, accessed 3 November 2015). Adult male caught in PVC-pipe refugium attached to side of tree along shore of small fishless pond.

STEVEN J. HROMADA (e-mail: shromada@my.apsu.edu), **MICHEAL IACCHETTA**, and **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology/Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-voiced Treefrog) USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN CO.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary (35.111954°N, 88.159158°W; WGS 84). 20 July 2015. Lee J. Barton, Brian P. Butterfield, Wyatt A. Eason, Josh P. Kee, and Eli M. Todd. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19599 audio recording). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 17 August 2015]. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Hard copy and Internet versions [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]. Accessed 9 September 2015). Call was recorded from calling frog in a tree near a small pond in an open grass field.

LEE J. BARTON (e-mail: lbarton@fhu.edu), **BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD**, and **WYATT A. EASON**, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA; **JOSHUA P. KEE**, Austin Peay University, 601 College St., Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA; **ELI M. TODD**, University of Tennessee at Martin, 554 University St., Martin, Tennessee 38237, USA.

HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-voiced Treefrog). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY CO.: West Sandy WMA on the Old Union road bed (36.301340°N, 88.170398°W; WGS 84). 11 June 2015. Lee J. Barton and Larissa L. Morningstar. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19584 audio recording). 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 [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]. Accessed 27 July 2015). Call was recorded from road bed.

LEE J. BARTON, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: lbarton@fhu.edu); **LARISSA L. MORNINGSTAR**, 620 North Avenue, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA.

HYLA CINEREA (Green Treefrog). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA CO.: 4.0 road km E of US 231 on Coosa County Road 14 (32.81283°N, 86.18506°W; WGS 84), 213 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41149). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.

edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

***HYLA CINEREA* (Green Treefrog)**. USA: TENNESSEE: CHESTER Co.: Waste Management Pond (35.450717°N, 88.609329°W; WGS 84). 30 June 2015. Lee J. Barton and Larissa L. Morningstar. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19577 audio recording). 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 [<http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/>]. Accessed 27 July 2015). Call was recorded from gravel road adjacent to waste management pond.

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***HYLA VERSICOLOR* (Eastern Gray Treefrog)**. USA: INDIANA: NOBLE Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268903°N, 85.482217°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175746, audio voucher). New county record (www.pwrc.usgs.gov:8080/mapserver/naa/; 27 July, 2015; Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). Small chorus heard to the west on the other side of the lake.

ANDREW HOFFMAN (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu) and **SIERRA HOFFMAN**, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803, USA (e-mail: sshopard1@sycamores.indstate.edu).

***HYLA VERSICOLOR/CHRYSOSCELIS* COMPLEX (Gray Treefrog)**. USA: TENNESSEE: TIPTON Co.: Ballard Slough (35.55169°N, 89.88314°W; WGS84). 5 May 2015. Rob Colvin, Jeremy Dennison, and Jake Yoes. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19578, photo voucher). First county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas> [updated 27 April 2015; accessed 22 July 2015]).

ROBERT COLVIN (e-mail: Rob.Colvin@tn.gov), **JEREMY DENNISON** (e-mail: Jeremy.Dennison@tn.gov), and **JAKE YOES**, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region I, 200 Lowell Thomas Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, USA (e-mail: jyduck1@hotmail.com).

***HYLA WRIGHTORUM* (Arizona Treefrog)**. USA: ARIZONA: COCHISE Co.: Brown Canyon Ranch (31.475322°N, 110.297749°W; WGS 84). 7 July 2015. Valerie Buxton. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015aw, photographic voucher). Updated county record (USFWS Species Assessment Form; http://ecos.fws.gov/docs/candidate/assessments/2014/r2/D03S_V02.pdf; 10 July 2015). Multiple males were observed calling from a breeding pond on 7 July 2015 and subsequent dates. These individuals belong to the Huachuca-Canelo distinct population segment. In Arizona, this species has been observed at eight of 13–16 sites within the last two decades, with the majority of these observations noted more than 10 years ago (USFWS Species Assessment Form; *op. cit.*). The current distribution is poorly understood and the species is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. This record confirms the current distribution of *H. wrightorum* in the Huachuca Mountains.

VALERIE L. BUXTON, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA (e-mail: vbuxton2@illinois.edu); **JOHN KRAFT**, US Forest Service, Hereford, Arizona 85615, USA; **JINELLE H. SPERRY**, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA.

***INCILIUS NEBULIFER* (Gulf Coast Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: JIM HOGG Co.: FM 1017 S of Hebronville (27.23623°N, 98.65029°W; WGS84) 152 m elev. 6 June 2007. Collected by Carl J. Franklin. Verified by Eric N. Smith. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA A-58124). First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

This record completes its expected distribution throughout south Texas as it has previously been documented from all surrounding counties. The location is part of the south Texas brush country, with parts of the sand sheet extending into the northern part of the county, making the vegetation highly diverse and consisting of low to mid-sized woody and mostly thorny shrubs, vines, trees, and grasses, and a mixed composition of succulent and thorn brush vegetation in areas with sandy soils.

MAYRA OYERVIDES, Department of Biology, University of Texas-Pan American, 1201 W. University Drive, Edinburg, Texas 78539, USA (e-mail: mgoyervides@broncs.utpa.edu); **CARL J. FRANKLIN**, Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center at the University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas 76019 (e-mail: franklin@uta.edu); **FREDERIC ZAIDAN III**, Department of Biology, University of Texas-Pan American, 1201 W. University Drive, Edinburg, Texas 78539, USA (e-mail: fzaidan@utpa.edu).

***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog)**. USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: Coosa County Road 27 at Mitchell Lake (Hatchet Creek) boat launch, 6.0 road km N of AL 22 (32.85842°N, 86.39697°W; WGS 84), 70 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41143). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog)**. USA: INDIANA: NOBLE Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268903°N, 85.482217°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175750, photo voucher). New county record (www.pwrc.usgs.gov:8080/mapserver/naa/, accessed 27 July 2015; Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). Large, adult female found in shallows of lake. Multiple adults heard calling from the lake that night.

ANDREW HOFFMAN (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu) and **SIERRA HOFFMAN**, Terre Haute, Indiana 47803, USA (e-mail: sshopard1@sycamores.indstate.edu).

LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: HAMILTON Co.: Residential property off of Signal Forest Drive (35.191909°N, 85.341366°W; WGS 84). 4 August 2015. Joshua R. Ennen and Noah Ennen. Verified Floyd Scott. Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19586, digital color photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Updated online version available at <http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas/index.html> [accessed 7 August 2015]). One sub-adult found under a cedar tree at a residential area dominated by oak and hickory trees.

JOSHUA R. ENNEN, Tennessee Aquarium Conservation Institute, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402, USA; e-mail: jre@tnaqua.org.

LITHOBATES SYLVATICUS (Wood Frog). USA: ARKANSAS: CARROLL Co.: Ninestone land trust, 1.5 km NW Metalton (36.8445°N, 94.0858333°W; WGS 84). 13 June 2015. J. C. Neal. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 33361, photo voucher). Juvenile observed hopping across a trail at the edge of a glade. First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). Fills a distributional hiatus among adjacent Boone, Newton, Madison, and Benton counties.

MATTHEW B. CONNIOR, Life Sciences, Northwest Arkansas Community College, One College Drive, Bentonville, Arkansas 72712 USA (e-mail: mconnior@nwacc.edu); **JOSEPH C. NEAL**, 145 E. Cleburn Street, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701, USA.

OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Cuban Treefrog). USA: ALABAMA: LEE Co.: 0.10 road km NW of Ingleside Dr. on Kinsley Ct. (32.58252°N, 85.45724°W; WGS 84). 12 November 2012. Charles H. Ray. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40229). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). To our knowledge, this is just the second documented record for *Osteopilus septentrionalis* in the state of Alabama, the first being an individual found in Mobile County in 2007 (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF 151411]). Our record is an adult female frog found on the inner vertical face of a fiberglass stepladder at a residence in Auburn, Alabama. The residence had received plantings from a nursery in the previous months. While undoubtedly an isolated occurrence, it adds to growing evidence of this species' ability to survive interstate transport. Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu), **SCOTT GOETZ**, **CRAIG GUYER**, and **CHARLES H. RAY**, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: 0.32 road km N of AL 22 on Coosa County Road 27 (32.81702°N, 86.38043°W; WGS 84), 174 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41146). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

PSEUDACRIS FERIARUM (Upland Chorus Frog). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: 0.16 road km S of Coosa County Road 56 on Coosa County Road 55, in a tire rut on east side of road (33.00506°N, 86.36552°W; WGS 84), 186 m elev. 28 April 2015. David Laurencio and Christina M. Holbrook. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41136). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). Specimen collected under General Scientific Collecting Permit No. 8309, issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries Division.

DAVID LAURENCIO, Auburn University Museum of Natural History, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: norops@auburn.edu); **CHRISTINA M. HOLBROOK**, Department of Biological Sciences, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn University, Alabama 36849, USA.

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: INDIANA: JACKSON Co.: east of Medora on Highway 235 (38.818851°N, 86.120517°W; NAD 83). 15 July 2015. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH 285200, 285201). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.) Two individuals were found dead on the road.

ORANGE Co.: near Millersburg on Highway 56 (38.557306°N, 86.312802°W; NAD 83). 15 July 2015. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015au, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). Recently metamorphosed individuals found in the road and along the roadside.

WASHINGTON Co.: Livonia Community Park (38.557951°N, 86.279225°W; NAD 83). 15 July 2015. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. INHS 2015at, photo voucher. New county record (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). Recently metamorphosed individuals found in the grass near a temporary pool.

SARABETH KLU EH-MUNDY and **JASON MIRTL**, Wildlife Science Unit, Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Fish and Wildlife, 5596 East State Road 46, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, USA (e-mail: sklueh-mundy@dnr.in.gov).

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). USA: TEXAS: HALL Co.: Hwy 70, 27.4 km S of Clarendon (34.69332°N, 100.89625°W; WGS 84), 665 m elev. 14 July 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KUDA 12450). First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). A single adult was found sitting off the shoulder of the road early morning. Fills a distribution gap among Brisco, Motley, Cottle, Childress, Collingsworth, and Donley counties.

GLENN J. MANNING, School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, University of Arkansas, Monticello, 397 University Dr., PO Box 3480, Monticello, Arkansas 71656, USA (e-mail: manning@uamont.edu); **THOMAS J. BELFORD**, 37 White Oak Cir, Searcy, Arkansas 72143, USA (e-mail: thomasbelfordiniraq@yahoo.com); **BRAD BIRCHFIELD**, 11050 Cain Road, Mountainburg, Arkansas 72946, USA (e-mail: mulebrother@gmail.com); **JEREMY R. SLOAN**, 330 Deerwood Drive, Greenwood, Arkansas 72936, USA (e-mail: jeremy@jeremysloan.us); **JAMES U. VAN DYKE**, School of Science & Health, University of Western Sydney, Building M15, HWK, Locked Bag 1797 Penrith, NSW, 2751, Australia (e-mail: j.Vandyke@uws.edu.au).

ZAKERANA ASMATI (Bangladeshi Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.025489°N, 88.450660°E; WGS 84), 24 m elev. 11 August 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Mohammad Abdul Wahed Chowdhury. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2015/0014, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.79, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Described from Chittagong, Bangladesh (Howlader 2011. *Zootaxa* 2761:41–50). Adult female collected alongside water canal, in bamboo garden, near grasslands and paddy fields.

FAYSAL AHMAD (e-mail: faysal.nature@gmail.com) and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh (e-mail: shayermia@hotmail.com).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: FLORIDA: ESCAMBIA Co.: Perdido River (30.655631°N, 87.397761°W; WGS84). 27 March 2002. Dale R. Jackson and Robert N. Walker. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175780, 4 photographic vouchers; specimen alive in captivity, 2015). New drainage record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta., Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.; Moler 2006. *In* Meylan [ed.], *Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles*. Chelon. Res. Monogr. 3. 376 pp.; Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). The undocumented listing of this species in the Perdido River by Jackson (2005. *In* Meshaka and Babbitt [eds.], *Amphibians and Reptiles: Status and Conservation in Florida*. Kreiger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 317 pp.) was based on this record. This small blackwater river, which flows 80 straight-line km southward to Perdido Bay on the Gulf of Mexico, is situated between the Escambia River and Mobile Bay drainages (both known to support the species) and forms the southernmost portion of the Alabama-Florida state border for much of its length. One of two small adult males observed basking at river's edge in stretch from 2 miles S of Barrineau Park downstream to County Road 184; most of this stretch on the Florida side was subsequently protected as the Perdido River Water Management Area following the survey in which this population was discovered.

A second, older specimen, in the Auburn University Museum of Natural History, is available from the Alabama side of the river, ca. 19.5 straight-line km downstream of UF 175780's capture site. AUM 25123, an adult male, was collected by G. Baldwin on 17 August 1976, 1.0 mile S of US 90, Baldwin Co. (georeferenced

as 30.50752°N, 87.44736°W). We thank David Laurencio for providing data for the Alabama specimen.

DALE R. JACKSON, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University, 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, USA (e-mail: drjackson@admin.fsu.edu); **ROBERT N. WALKER**, 1430 North Randolph Circle, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, USA; **GHISLAINE C. GUYOT**, 2311 Bourgogne Drive, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, USA.

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell Turtle) USA: GEORGIA: LUMPKIN Co.: Yahooola Creek below the Lake Zwerner Dam (34.543635°N, 83.970744°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2014. Grover J. Brown. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173910). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Adult male observed basking at the base of the dam at Lake Zwerner.

GROVER J. BROWN III, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA; e-mail: GroverJBrown@gmail.com.

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: INDIANA: HOWARD Co.: Taylor Township, US-31 crossing east fork of Little Wildcat Creek (40.405319°N, 86.110298°W; WGS 84). 3 June 2015. Michael S. Finkler. Verified by Robert Brodman. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015as, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians & Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. 404 pp.). Fills gap in distribution in north-central Indiana. Known from one of six adjacent counties. Two adult females found on northwest side of highway.

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APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: TENNESSEE: Tipton Co.: Ballard Slough (35.53963°N, 89.88513°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2015. Robert Colvin, Jeremy Dennison, and Jake Yoes. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19579, photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*, Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 25 May 2015; accessed 22 July 2015]).

ROBERT COLVIN (e-mail: Rob.Colvin@tn.gov), **JEREMY DENNISON** (e-mail: Jeremy.Dennison@tn.gov), and **JAKE YOES**, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region I, 200 Lowell Thomas Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, USA (e-mail: jyduck1@hotmail.com).

APALONE SPINIFERA GUADALUPENSIS (Guadalupe Spiny Softshell). USA: TEXAS: GUADALUPE Co.: Private property at the end of Old Seguin Road (29.79193611°N, 97.93446111°W; WGS 84), 186 m elev. 6 June 2015. Shashwat Sirsi, Ivana Mali, Andrea Villamizar-Gomez, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. University of Texas at Arlington, Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTADC-8529-8531, photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This record fills a distributional gap within the surrounding counties of Bexar, Hays, Comal, Caldwell, Wilson, and Gonzales counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*) This adult female (SCL: 345 mm; W: 3902 g) was encountered alive about 0.23 km NE off the N end of Old Seguin Road and was captured by hand. Specimen (MF37532) was secured under a Scientific Permit for

Research (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

SHASHWAT SIRSI (e-mail: s_s477@txstate.edu), **IVANA MALI, ANDREA VILLAMIZAR-GOMEZ**, and **MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER**, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: INDIANA: TIPPECANOE Co.: Wabash River (40.382976°N, 87.082825°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2015. Zachary Truelock. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 176028, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). A single juvenile was found submerged in the riverbed.

ZACH TRUELOCK, Purdue University, 580 McCutcheon Hall, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA; e-mail: ztrueloc@purdue.edu.

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: DYER Co.: Willow Lake, Moss Island WMA (35.966587°N, 89.593333°W; WGS 84). 12 June 2015. Robert Colvin and Jeremy Dennison. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19580, photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*, Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 28 July 2014; accessed 22 July 2015]).

ROBERT COLVIN (e-mail: Rob.Colvin@tn.gov), and **JEREMY DENNISON**, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region I, 200 Lowell Thomas Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, USA (e-mail: Jeremy.Dennison@tn.gov).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). USA: TEXAS: CALDWELL Co.: Approximately 3 miles E of junction US 183 and FM 20 (29.876393°N, 97.619747°W; WGS 84). 8 Oct 2012. Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 100347). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). The species was previously reported in all surrounding counties: Bastrop, Travis, Hays, Comal, Gonzales, Guadalupe, and Fayette (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*), with the nearest record being ~31.9 km SW in Guadalupe Co. (UTADC 8532–8535). One specimen (Carapace Length: 287 mm) found dead on the road. Specimen (MF37547) was secured under a Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

ANJANA PARANDHAMAN, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA (e-mail: a_p233@txstate.edu); **IVANA MALI**, Department of Biology, Eastern New Mexico University, 1500 S Ave K Station 33, Portales, New Mexico 88130, USA; **MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER**, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: LUMPKIN Co.: Dahlonga, Cavender Creek Road & Rock House Road, 0.1 mi SW (34.558935°N, 83.928445°W; WGS84). 10 July 2014. Grover J. Brown. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173911). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Subadult female found foraging in the shallows of a small pond.

GROVER J. BROWN III, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA; e-mail: GroverJBrown@gmail.com.

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: INDIANA: TIPPECANOE Co.: Celery Bog (40.454519°N, 86.936141°W; WGS 84) 28 April 2015. Zachary Truelock. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 176031, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). A single adult was observed and photographed basking on a log. Numerous others were seen but not photographed.

ZACH TRUELOCK, Purdue University, 580 McCutcheon Hall, West Lafayette, Indiana 47907, USA; e-mail: ztrueloc@purdue.edu.

GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: VERNON Co.: Township of Whitestown (43.7°N, 90.6°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2009. Ben Johnston. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015a, photo voucher). New county record that completes a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). An individual Wood Turtle was encountered and photographed by Ben Johnston in the Kickapoo Valley Reserve within a dry-mesic forest and approximately 12 m upland from the Kickapoo River corridor. Adjacent habitat includes non-forested emergent wetlands, floodplain forests, fallow upland fields, and agricultural fields. The only published mention of this species in Vernon Co. (Pope 1930. *Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci. Arts Lett.* 25:273–284) was based on a specimen collected by W. R. Spellum in 1928 along the Bad Axe River (Milwaukee Public Museum, MPM 2291, currently listed as “presumed missing”). Our current report supplements six additional unvouchered observations that have been reported intermittently to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Inventory database from 1977 through 2011 for Vernon Co.

BEN JOHNSTON, Kickapoo Valley Reserve, S3661 State Road 131, La Farge, Wisconsin 54639, USA (e-mail: ben.johnston@wisconsin.gov); **ANDREW F. BADJE** and **RICHARD A. STAFFEN**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources-Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 S. Webster St., PO Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7921, USA.

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE Co.: Little Buffalo River in Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.380142°N 87.513106°W; NAD 83). 13 July 2015. Brian T. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19609, color photograph). First record for county (Scott and Redmond 2008, latest update: 25 May 2015. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> (accessed 10 September 2015). An adult found alive in stream.

BRIAN T. MILLER (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu) and **MARSHALL S. BAUGHMAN**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.

GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: OKLAHOMA: ALFALFA Co.: Salt Fork of the Arkansas River, Great Salt Plains State Park (36.746963°N, 98.1337888°W; WGS 84). 7 October 2013. Gregory A. Geller and Deborah A. Geller. Verified by Peter V. Lindeman. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF

176019, 176020; photo vouchers). New county and tributary record (Lindeman 2013. *The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Distribution, and Conservation*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman. 460 pp.). Several male and female turtles observed basking on rocks downstream of Great Salt Plains Lake spillways. As the salinity of the lake water is reported to be approximately one-quarter that of the ocean (Hedglen 2009. Great Salt Plains State Park and National Wildlife Refuge, *Encyclopedia of Oklahoma History and Culture*; www.okhistory.org [accessed September 03, 2015]), future dietary and physiological studies of this population may prove of interest.

I thank Peter V. Lindeman for alerting me to the significance of these observations and Kenneth L. Krysko for processing the vouchers.

GREGORY A. GELLER, E7503 County Highway C, North Freedom, Wisconsin 53951, USA; e-mail: ggeller54@gmail.com.

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (Mississippi Map Turtle). USA: TEXAS: BRAZORIA Co.: Freeport, Brazos River (tidal) approximately 10 river km upstream from mouth. (28.964739°N, 95.374234°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2015. Stephen Curtis and Rachel Byrne. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8570–8574, photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Hatchling-sized (SCL = 37 mm) individual captured by hand from piling near a boat ramp. This area of the Brazos River is tidally influenced, and salinities of >10 ppt have been recorded at the site. Capture was following a high water flow event (flow = 24,100 cfs; USGS gauge 08116650) which may have displaced the animal to capture location. Salinity at time of capture was 2 ppt. This specimen increases range approximately 134 km (straight line distance) SE from Mill Creek, a Brazos River tributary, in Austin Co., Texas (VertNet database search, <http://www.vertnet.org>) and 80 km SW from another recent report in Fort Bend Co., Texas (Alleman et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:565). Specimen collected under TPWD Scientific Research Permit SPR-0504-383.

BRYAN J. ALLEMAN (e-mail: balleman@alumni.lsu.edu), **RACHEL E. BYRNE**, **STEPHEN G. CURTIS**, **MANDI L. GORDON**, **GEORGE J. GUILLEN**, Environmental Institute of Houston and University of Houston - Clear Lake, Houston, Texas 77058, USA.

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (Mississippi Map Turtle). USA: TEXAS: FORT BEND Co.: approximately 4 km NW of Rosenberg, Brazos River. (29.591457°N, 95.829300°W; WGS 84). 17–18 May 2015. Michael Lane and Jordan Muegge. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 100348). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Hatchling-sized specimen captured by hand. Captured during high water event in small creeks directly off main stem of the Brazos River. Multiple individuals observed and captured during event in small creeks on same reach of river. Observations include basking adults. Specimen extends range approximately 55 km SE from Mill Creek in Austin Co., Texas (VertNet database search, <http://www.vertnet.org>), and approximately 80 km NW of recent Brazoria Co., Texas individual (Alleman et al. 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:565). Fills county gap between Austin

Co. and Brazoria Co. within Brazos River watershed. Specimen collected under TPWD Scientific Research Permit SPR-0504-383.

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: DYER Co.: Willow Lake, Moss Island WMA (35.948530°N, 89.580649°W; WGS 84). 12 June 2015. Robert Colvin and Jeremy Dennison. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19581, photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*, Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 10 March 2014; accessed 22 July 2015]).

ROBERT COLVIN (e-mail: Rob.Colvin@tn.gov), and **JEREMY DENNISON**, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Region I, 200 Lowell Thomas Drive, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, USA (e-mail: Jeremy.Dennison@tn.gov).

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (Northern False Map Turtle). USA: MISSOURI: ATCHISON Co.: Slough in Missouri River floodplain (40.404842°N, 95.636146°W; WGS 84), 272 m elev. 10 September 2014. Brian Hubbs. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1860). New county record (Johnson 2000. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri*. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City, Missouri. 400 pp.; Edmond and Daniel 2015. *Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project*. <<http://atlas.moherp.org/>> Accessed 12 November 2015). Turtle observed basking on log.

BRIAN HUBBS, P.O. BX 26407, Tempe, Arizona 85285, USA; e-mail: tricolorbrian@hotmail.com.

KINOSTERNON SUBRUBRUM (Mississippi Mud Turtle). USA: OKLAHOMA: OKLAHOMA Co.: NE 50th St. and N Bartell Rd (35.52229°N, 97.43267°W; WGS 84), 368 m elev. 12 May 2015. Cameron D. Siler, Brendan B. Heitz, Alyssa M. Anwar, Elizabeth Gorgone-Barbosa, Michelle L. Penrod, Colin Whitsett, Elyse S. Freitas. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44358–44360). New county record (Sievert and Sievert 2011. *A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles*. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 211 pp.). The nearest known vouchered specimens are from ca. 38.0 km to the south in Cleveland Co., Oklahoma (OMNH 38292, 40060–40069). These specimens fill a gap in the known distribution of this species in south-central Oklahoma. One juvenile (78.6 mm carapace length; 73.7 mm plastron length; 98.6 g), and two adult males (107.35 mm and 100.5 mm carapace length; 91.9 mm and 84.0 mm plastron length; 260.2 g and 201.7 g) were collected in a flooded grassy depression just southeast of the intersection between NE 50th St and N Bartell Rd. in Oklahoma City. Specimens collected under an Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collecting Permit (#6147) issued to CDS.

BRENDAN B. HEITZ (e-mail: flipthrow94@gmail.com), **ELYSE S. FREITAS** (e-mail: efreitas@ou.edu), **ALYSSA M. ANWAR** (e-mail: alyssa.anwar@ou.edu), **ELIZABETH G. GORGONE-BARBOSA** (e-mail: elizabethgorgone@gmail.com), **MICHELLE L. PENROD** (e-mail: Michelle.L.Penrod-1@ou.edu), **COLLIN WHITSETT** (e-mail: collinwhitsett@gmail.com), and **CAMERON D. SILER**, Herpetology Collections, Sam Noble Oklahoma

Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Avenue, Norman, Oklahoma, 73072-7029, USA (e-mail: camsiler@ou.edu).

MACROCHELYS APALACHICOLAE (Apalachicola Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: FLORIDA: HOLMES Co.: Choctawhatchee River (30.86580°N, 85.88469°W; WGS 84). 13 May 2014. E. Pierson Hill. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175399, color photo). First record for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Immature basking on shaded willow trunk.

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MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: DECATUR Co.: Beech River (35.81743°N, 88.22875°W; WGS 84). 24 June 2015. Andrew Pirtle. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19572, photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee, Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://www.apsu.edu/reptatlas> [updated 9 January 2015; accessed 22 July 2015]).

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PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA (River Cooter) USA: GEORGIA: LUMPKIN Co.: Tahoe Run, 0.42 mi NW State Road 400, Dahlonega (34.469541°N, 83.975266°W; WGS 84). 26 May 2014. Grover J. Brown. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173864). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). A hatchling was found basking along the riverbank.

WHITE Co.: Sautee Nacoochee, State Road 75, 0.09 mi N State Road 17, Helen (34.686503°N, 83.710564°W; WGS 84). 26 June 2014. Grover J. Brown and Theresa S. M. Stratmann. UF 173912. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). Adult female found nesting in a field along State Road 17. Both specimens verified by Kenneth L. Krysko.

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STERNOTHERUS CARINATUS (Razor-backed Musk Turtle). USA: ARKANSAS: CRAIGHEAD Co.: Jonesboro, Craighead Lake (35.77894°N, 90.70923°W; WGS84). 10 July 2015. John D. Konvalina. Verified by Michael V. Plummer. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 33368, photo voucher). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. The University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). An adult female (carapace length: 10.3 cm, plastron length: 7.0 cm, carapace width: 7.8 cm, plastron width: 6.3 cm) was captured using a hoop trap baited with fish. This is the first record for this species in northern Arkansas (above the 35°N parallel). The closest previously cataloged specimen was 165.4 km SW in Prairie Co. This specimen was captured and released during a population survey of Craighead Lake. Scientific Collecting Permit (#012320151) issued to SET by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

JOHN D. KONVALINA (e-mail: john.konvalin@smail.astate.edu), **CHRISTOPHER S. THIGPEN** (e-mail: christopher.thigpen@smail.astate.edu), and **STANLEY E. TRAUTH** Department of Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: strauth@astate.edu).

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: LUMPKIN Co.: Tahoe Run, 0.42 mi NW State Road 400, Dahlonega (34.469541°N, 83.975266°W; WGS 84). 21 June 2014. Grover J. Brown. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173866). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Adult female found foraging along a riverbank.

WHITE Co.: Sautee Nacoochee, State Road 75, 0.72 mi S State Road 17, Helen (34.675052°N, 83.713761°W; WGS84). 26 June 2014. Grover J. Brown and Theresa S. M. Stratmann. UF 173913. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). Adult male found struck on State Road 17. The turtle was taken to the Chattahoochee Nature Center for treatment and later released in the same area. Both specimens verified by Kenneth L. Krysko.

GROVER J. BROWN III, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA; e-mail: GroverJBrown@gmail.com.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: BEAUREGARD PARISH: 5 km N, 1.75 km W of the intersection of Highways 171 and 110 (30.650919°N, 93.213395°W; WGS 84). 21 July 2014. Grant J. Gregory. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana Museum of Natural History (LSUMZ 99076). First parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

BEAU B. GREGORY, Coastal and Nongame Resources Division, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 1213 North Lakeshore Drive, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70601, USA; e-mail: bgregory@wlf.la.gov.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: MONTOUR Co.: Montour Preserve (41.096794°N, 76.663693°W; WGS 84), ca. 170 m elev. 21 June 2015. Sean M. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175782, photo voucher). New county record (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.; www.paherpsurvey.org, accessed 21 June 2015). This record extends the range of *S. odoratus* within eastern Pennsylvania by ca. 25 km NE from the nearest previous record for this species in Northumberland Co. (CM 113393). Individual encountered basking along the shoreline of a small pond.

SEAN M. HARTZELL (e-mail: smh14844@huskies.bloomu.edu) and **AMBER L. PITT**, Department of Biological and Allied Health Sciences, Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania 17815, USA (e-mail: apitt@bloomu.edu).

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE Co.: Highway 240 (35.398939°N 87.382581°W, NAD 83), ca. 05. km NE of Buffalo River crossing. 13 July 2015. Brian T. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19608, color photograph). First record for county, which decreases the size of the conspicuous hiatus in records reported for central Tennessee by Scott and Redmond (2008, latest update: 25 May 2015. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee.

Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 13 July 2015]). An adult found alive on road.

BRIAN T. MILLER (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu) and **NICHOLAS A. GONDER**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA.

TERRAPENE CAROLINA CAROLINA (Woodland Box Turtle). USA: INDIANA: HOWARD Co.: Kokomo, 3601–3699 Briarwick Dr. (40.443491°N, 86.140760°W; WGS 84). 15 June 2014. Aiden E. Stewart. Verified by Alan Resetar. Illinois Natural History Survey photo voucher (INHS 2015ar). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians & Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. 404 pp.). Fills gap in distribution in north-central Indiana. Known from three of six adjacent counties.

AIDEN E. STEWART, **JENNIFER SCHOOLCRAFT**, and **MICHAEL S. FINKLER**, School of Sciences, Indiana University Kokomo, PO Box 9003, Kokomo, Indiana 46904-9003, USA (e-mail: mfinkler@iuk.edu).

TERRAPENE CAROLINA CAROLINA (Woodland Box Turtle). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: CLARION Co.: Intersection of State Road 478 and Freeman Road (41.168766°N, 79.657650°W; WGS 84). 27 May 2015. Elisabeth T. Regester. Verified by Walter Meshaka. Clarion University Vertebrate Collections and Museum (CUP AP500). Adult male. New county record extending range southeast from Venango Co., northeast from Butler Co., and north from Armstrong Co. (Hulse et al. 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. xii + 419 pp.; Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey: www.paherpsurvey.org, accessed 27 May 2015).

ELISABETH T. REGESTER and **LAUREL T. REGESTER**, 725 Whitehall Road, Emlenton, Pennsylvania 16373, USA; **KURT J. REGESTER**, Department of Biology, Clarion University, Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214, USA (e-mail: kregester@clarion.edu).

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider) USA: GEORGIA: LUMPKIN Co.: Lake Zwerner, US 19 & Lake Zwerner, 0.61 mi NE, Dahlonega (34.550928°N, 83.963037°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2014. Grover Brown. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173914). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Adult female was seen basking on a log in Yahoola Creek. Both *T. s. scripta* and *T. s. elegans* were seen at this location, so it is not known if one species was in fact native to the area, or whether both were introduced.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-Eared Slider) USA: TENNESSEE: CARROL Co.: Hwy 70 (35.844766°N, 88.573212°W; WGS 84). 30 May 2015. Lee J. Barton. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19557, color photo). First record for Carrol Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 25 May 2015]. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 27 July 2015). Adult was found dead on the highway and photographed.

LEE J. BARTON, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA; e-mail: lbarton@fhu.edu.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). USA: CALIFORNIA: LOS ANGELES Co.: Los Angeles (34.07801°N, 118.33476°W; WGS 84). 1 October 2013. Two adult males and two adult females collected in an urban neighborhood along the 300 block of N. June St. Gregory B. Pauly. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 184412–184415). New county record and second state record. An additional 19 specimens were collected 1 August 2014 (LACM 185160–185178) and included a recent hatchling, adult females, and adult males. Additional juveniles and adults were observed but not captured on both days. All individuals were observed in an area with maximum extent of 315 m along a north-south axis and 300 m along an east-west axis. This area covers ca. 65,600 m² centered roughly on the intersection of N. June Street and Oakwood Avenue in the Hancock Park neighborhood of Central Los Angeles. Interviews with area residents indicated the anoles had been there since at least 2001. This is the first report of an established *A. carolinensis* population in the county, although a single escaped pet anole was previously found in the county (LACM 131565). The first state record of anoles is of an established population in San Diego Co. where they are found in Balboa Park, in and around the San Diego Zoo (Jones and Lovich 2009. *In* Jones and Lovich [eds.], *Lizards of the American Southwest*, pp. 50–52. Rio Nuevo Publishers, Tucson, Arizona).

Specimens were collected under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit No. SC4307.

GREGORY B. PAULY, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, Los Angeles, California 90007, USA (e-mail: gpauly@nhm.org); **DAVID B. BORTHWICK**, 325 Binscarth Road, Los Osos, California 93402, USA.

ASPIDOSCELIS MOTAGUAE (Giant Whiptail). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE Co.: Summerland Key, 594 West Shore Drive, Summerland Key (24.6528°N, 81.441°W; WGS 84). 7 August 2015. Kenneth L. Krysko, Claudia A. MacKenzie-Krysko, and Harrison W. Butchart. Verified by Matthew T. Fedler. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175793). First record from the Florida Keys and a new county record (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Extends range ca. 132 km SW of the nearest known record and population in Miami-Dade Co. (UF-Herpetology 141595). The population on Summerland Key was first detected in 2014. At least 15 individuals of all size classes were observed.

KEVIN M. ENGE (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com) and **JONATHAN D. MAYS**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Wil-lison Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA; **KENNETH L. KRYSKO**, **CLAUDIA A. MacKENZIE-KRYSKO**, and **HARRISON W. BUTCHART**, Florida Museum of Natural History, Division of Herpetology, 1659 Museum Road, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA; **SCOTT COMPTON**, 596 West Shore Drive, Summerland Key, Florida 33042, USA.

ASPIDOSCELIS NEOMEXICANA (New Mexico Whiptail). USA: ARIZONA: NAVAJO Co.: Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO) west of Rainbow Forest Museum (34.815480°N, 109.867766°W; NAD 83). 22 August 2010. David N. Velk. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History (UAZ 57584-PSV, digital photo voucher). Two additional digital photo voucher specimens (UAZ 57581-PSV, 57582-PSV) were found in the park in 2011. One digital photo voucher specimen (UAZ 57583-PSV) in 2011 and one collected specimen (UAZ 57573) in 2013 were found ca. 1 km outside of the

south park entrance near US Highway 180. All verified by George Bradley. New county record (Persons and Wright 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:207–209; Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.).

This species was previously known from only one location in Arizona, ca. 26 km N in PEFO in neighboring Apache Co. Intensive pitfall trapping and visual encounter survey efforts have been conducted throughout PEFO for over 15 years (Drost et al. 2001. *In* Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Conference of Research on the Colorado Plateau, pp. 83–102. U.S. Geological Survey Report Series USGSFRESC/COPL/2001/24; Persons and Nowak. 2006. Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles in Southern Colorado Plateau National Parks, 186 pp. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2006-1132), suggesting that the species has only recently become established in the southern portion of the park. All specimens were found in sandy shrubland floodplains within plains grassland habitat. Fieldwork was supported by the National Park Service. Permits were issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (SP602226 CLS) and Northern Arizona University (IACUC 09-004).

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ASPIDOSCELIS TESSELATA (Common Checkered Whiptail). USA: COLORADO: BENT CO.: Setchfield State Wildlife Area (37.7557°N, 103.255°W; NAD 83). 14 August 2010. Daniel J. Martin. Verified as *A. tessellata* pattern class D by Harry L. Taylor. University of Colorado Museum (UCM AC-187, photo voucher). First confirmed record for this species in Bent Co. (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. University Press of Colorado, Niwot. 484 pp.; The Global Biodiversity Information Facility: GBIF Backbone Taxonomy 2013-07-01, <http://www.gbif.org/species/2472276>, accessed 1 Nov. 2014). Nearest known records from adjacent counties include: Otero (15 km), Las Animas (21 km), Baca (69 km); no records are reported for Prowers or Kiowa counties. An adult *A. tessellata* was found actively foraging at 0927 h in the sun near a juniper (*Juniperus* sp.). General habitat was juniper and short-grass prairie on top of a small mesa (approximately 1350 m elev.). There was a previous unconfirmed report of *A. tessellata* from Bent Co., “7.5 mi. NE Higbee” (Smith et al. 1965. Summary of the Distribution of the Herpetofauna of Colorado. Univ. Colorado Studies, Series in Biology 15:1–52).

This observation was made opportunistically during a survey for horned lizards (*Phrynosoma* spp.) funded by a Horned Lizard Conservation Society research grant.

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CRYPTOBLEPHARUS CF. SCHLEGELIANUS (Timor North Coast Snake-eyed Skink). TIMOR-LESTE: LAUTÉM DISTRICT: JACO Island (8.43°S, 127.32°E; WGS 84). 14 August 2015. Tom Martin and Barnabas Harrison. Verified by Andrew Kathriner and Sven Mecke. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Herpetological Image Collection (USNM-HI 2846a–d, photo voucher). Easternmost record for Timor-Leste, and first record from Jaco, a 10 km², low-lying uninhabited island, 750 m E of mainland Timor-Leste’s easternmost point (O’Shea et al. 2012. Asian Herpetol. Res. 3:114–126).

Cryptoblepharus schlegelianus (Mertens 1928) described based on SFM 15604, received in 1854 from the collection in Gießen, Germany (Mertens 1928. Zool. Anz. 78:82–89), listed as collected on Timor. However, our research show that material in Gießen was most likely collected by Salomon Müller on Pulau Semau, a small island off SW coast of Timor, near the port at Kupang (see Kaiser et al. 2011. Zookeys 109:19–86). As the point of origin for specimen shipments from the region, material was often erroneously labeled as having been collected on Timor. The species *C. schlegelianus* has only been reliably reported from coastal habitats on Semau (Brongersma 1942. Zool. Meded. Leiden. 24:125–152). A similar species has been collected at Tasi Tolu and Cristo Rei, both Dili District, and Com, Lautém District (O’Shea et al. 2015. Asian Herpetol. Res. 6:73–131), all Timor-Leste. Although similar to *C. schlegelianus*, these specimens exhibit differences in their pattern, scalation, and ecology (see O’Shea et al. 2015. *op. cit.*; HK unpubl. data), and we refer to them conservatively as *C. cf. schlegelianus*. Specimens observed on Jaco belong to this eastern, Timor Island population. Whereas *C. schlegelianus* was observed and collected in sandy beach environments on Semau, *C. cf. schlegelianus* has heretofore not been observed on sand, but only along rocky shores and on man-made concrete jetties. They have been observed in the splash-zone on rocks or nearby flotsam (Horner 2007. The Beagle, Suppl. 3:21–198).

On Jaco, TM and BH observed four specimens of *C. cf. schlegelianus* foraging along rocky shore (an unnumbered habitat photograph associated with USNM-HL 2846 in USNM database), in keeping with behavior and habitat choice of populations recorded at other locations in Timor-Leste and in contrast to those on Semau. Species appears to occur in populous aggregations unlike two other species on Timor-Leste, *C. leschenaulti* and *Cryptoblepharus* sp. ‘Bakhita,’ which have only been sighted singly or in pairs (O’Shea et al. 2015. *op. cit.*).

THOMAS MARTIN, Centre for Environmental and Marine Sciences, University of Hull, Scarborough Campus, Filey Road, Scarborough YO11 3AZ, United Kingdom (e-mail: tom_martin_2010@yahoo.co.uk); **BARNABAS HARRISON**, 5 Shackleton Court, 2 Maritime Quay, Isle of Dogs, London E14 3QF, United Kingdom (e-mail: barnabas.harrison@gmail.com); **HINRICH KAISER**, Department of Biology, Victor Valley College, 18422 Bear Valley Road, Victorville, California 92395, USA, and Department of Vertebrate Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20013, USA (e-mail: hinrich.kaiser@vvc.edu); **MARK O’SHEA**, Faculty of Science and Engineering, University of Wolverhampton, Wulfruna Street, Wolverhampton WV1 1LY, United Kingdom; and West Midland Safari Park, Bewdley, Worcestershire DY12 1LF, United Kingdom (e-mail: oshea@markoshea.info).

EUTROPIS MACULARIA (Bronze Grass Skink). BANGLADESH: KHULNA DIVISION: MEHERPUR DISTRICT: Amjhupi (23.450661°N, 88.411260°E; WGS 84), 22 m elev. 12 June 2015. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Shayer Mahmood Ibney Alam. Zoology Museum,

Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0005, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore, ZRC (IMG) 2.256. First record for Meherpur District. Previously reported from Rangamati District, Bandarban District under Chittagong Division, Sylhet Division and Dhaka Division (Mahony et al. 2009. *Hamadryad* 34:80–94). Found in litter of bamboo garden, besides paddy field.

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GAMBELIA WISLIZENII (Long-nosed Leopard Lizard). USA: ARIZONA: NAVAJO Co.: Petrified Forest National Park (PEFO), Stagecoach parcel (35.046254°N, 109.889643°W; NAD 83). 5 and 7 September 2012. Iain D. Emmons, Erika M. Nowak, and Robert Bowker. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History (UAZ 57501-PSV, 57502-PSV, 57503-PSV; digital photo vouchers). First records for the species in PEFO (Brennan and Holycross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.).

Although there are records for the species on the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau including a sighting 8 km W of the park boundary, these specimens represent the first records for the species in PEFO. The park has been intensively surveyed for over 15 years (Drost et al. 2001. *In Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Conference of Research on the Colorado Plateau*, pp. 83–102. U.S. Geological Survey Report Series USGSFRES/COPL/2001/24; Persons and Nowak 2006. *Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles in Southern Colorado Plateau National Parks*, 186 pp. U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 2006-1132). Two individuals were juveniles and one was a subadult, in open and flat sandy shrubland habitat near a floodplain.

We thank PEFO staff for logistical support. Fieldwork was funded by the National Park Service. Permits were issued by the Arizona Game and Fish Department (SP710162 CLS) and Northern Arizona University (IACUC 09-004).

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: MUNICIPALITY OF ENSENADA: Villa Jesus Maria, Taqueria Cassandra restaurant (28.28782°N, 113.99930°W; WGS 84), 29 m elev. 14 March 2015. L. E. Kabes, C. R. Mahrtdt, J. H. Valdez-Villavicencio, and M. A. Stepek. Verified by Bradford D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH_HerpPC_05303, photo voucher). First state and northernmost record for this introduced species, extending its known distribution 198 airline km northwest from Santa Rosalia, Municipality of Mulegé, Baja California Sur (Luja et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:240). Adult male found active in the shade at 1050 h on the exterior wall of the restaurant building.

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HEMIDACTYLUS GARNOTII (Indo-Pacific House Gecko). USA: CALIFORNIA: LOS ANGELES Co.: Torrance (33.86230°N, 118.31284°W; WGS 84). 18 and 20 April 2013. Gregory B. Pauly and Glen Yoshida. Verified by Aaron Bauer. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 183818, 183819). Additional specimens were collected 11 May 2013 (LACM 183877) and 28 September 2013 (LACM 184388–184389). New county and state record. Searches of this urban neighborhood suggest that the geckos are largely confined to a single house lot with gecko activity observed on the house and the cinder block walls around the lot. Geckos have been observed at this location since 2011, including adults, juveniles, and hatched and unhatched eggs. More than 20 observations of *H. garnotii* from this location have been submitted to the Reptiles and Amphibians of Southern California (RASCals) citizen science project (<http://www.inaturalist.org/projects/rascals>) by one of us (GSY). Geckos have been observed active at this location during all months of the year, including at air temperatures as low as 12.8°C in January (iNaturalist 533905). Further, recent hatchlings have been observed throughout the year including 14 and 26 December 2013 (iNaturalist 481438 and 487834, respectively) and 6 March 2014 (iNaturalist 555869). These observations demonstrate that eggs can successfully incubate and hatch even during the winter months, at least during the unusually warm 2013–2014 Southern California winter.

ORANGE Co.: Lake Forest (33.64177°N, 117.70660°W; WGS 84). 13–15 June 2013. Gregory B. Pauly and Robert Worrell. Verified by Aaron Bauer. LACM 184194–184196. New county and second state record. On 15 June 2013, an additional specimen was collected ca. 65 m ENE of the first collection site on an adjacent street (LACM 184197; 33.64183°N, 117.70590°W; WGS 84), and another *H. garnotii* was observed but not captured ca. 104 m NE of the first collection site on a low brick wall adjacent to vegetation (33.64213°N, 117.70557°W; WGS 84). All *H. garnotii* in this urban neighborhood were adults found on houses or on walls in front and backyards, often with overhanging or adjacent vegetation. In total, *H. garnotii* in Lake Forest were observed in an area spanning eight house lots (ca. 125 m) on two adjacent streets. Adult and juvenile geckos have been observed at this locality by one of us (RW) since 2009. A second Orange Co. population was documented 19 July 2014 by Anthony C. Huntley. A juvenile and adult female were collected in a neighborhood in the City of Orange (LACM 185970–185971; 33.79788°N, 117.79728°W; WGS 84). Both of the 2013 new county records resulted from observations first submitted as photo vouchers to the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM) Lost Lizards of Los Angeles citizen science project which has been expanded into the RASCals project mentioned above.

Specimens were collected under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit #SC4307.

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HEMIDACTYLUS PLATYURUS (Flat-tailed House Gecko). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Patiamly (25.060595°N, 88.440832°E; WGS 84), 26 m elev. 2 May 2014. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Reza Khan. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/

Rep/Pho/2015/0006, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.255, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Rangamati District, Bandarban District, and Cox's Bazar District under Chittagong Division (Mahony et al. 2009. *Hamadryad* 34:80–94). Adult collected from garden.

FAYSAL AHMAD (e-mail: faysal.nature@gmail.com), **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM** (e-mail: shayermia@hotmail.com), and **TANIA KHONDAKAR**, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh (e-mail: tania.tuli@yahoo.com).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: KERR CO.: Mo Ranch, Hwy 1340 (30.06116°N, 99.47339°W; WGS 84), 607 m elev. 16 April 2015. Biodiversity Collections (formerly Texas Natural History Collections), The University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 95463). Individual collected on wall of Wynne Lodge at 2201 h (21°C). MENARD CO.: Menard, Hwy 83 (E. Ellis St.) and FM 2092 (San Saba Ave.) (30.91719°N, 99.78625°W; WGS 84), 575 m elev. 18 April 2015. TNHC 95465. Individual collected on wall of a store front at 2300 h (16°C). REAL CO.: Leakey, on Hwy 83 (Market St.) near intersection with Live Oak Circle (29.73309°N, 99.76110°W; WGS 84), 493 m elev. 16 April 2015. TNHC 95462. Individual collected on wall of a restaurant at 2109 h (22°C). These records partially fill a gap in the known distribution (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Collections were made by William Farr and Limei Farr under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Hunting License (#792960031568). All specimens were verified by Travis J. LaDuc.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean House Gecko). USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE CO.: Junction of Interstate 10 and U.S. Hwy 83 (30.507283°N, 99.776233°W; WGS 84), 520 m elev. 22 July 2012. Matthias Helb and Travis J. LaDuc. Verified by Kelsey Hornung. Biodiversity Collections (formerly Texas Natural History Collections), University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 85381). Junction at Interstate 10 and U.S. Hwy 377 (30.506583°N, 99.775717°W), 519 m elev. 31 August 1988. John Rawlins. Verified by Jose Padiál. Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM 125790). These two specimens are new county records (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.), and fill in the known distribution of this non-native species as it continues to expand its range in Texas.

We thank Greg Pauly for pointing out the significance of these two specimens. TNHC specimen collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Scientific Collecting Permit SPR-1092-917.

MATTHIAS HELB, Franziskanergymnasium Kreuzburg, Niederwaldstraße 1, 63538 Großkrotzenburg, Germany (e-mail: matthias@helb.de); **JOHN E. RAWLINS**, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, 4400 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213, USA (e-mail: RawlinsJ@carnegiemnh.org); **TRAVIS J. LADUC**, Biodiversity Collections, Department of Integrative Biology, The University of Texas at Austin, 10100 Burnet Rd, PRC 176-R4000, Austin, Texas 78758-4445, USA (e-mail: travieso@austin.utexas.edu).

HOLBROOKIA MACULATA PERSPICUA (Prairie Earless Lizard). USA: TEXAS: BRISCO CO.: Specimen was found 0.26 km NW of the Upper Canyon Trailhead, Caprock Canyons State Park

(34.44922°N, 101.08283°W; WGS 84) 760 m elev. 13 July 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 021417). First county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). A single adult specimen was found sitting beside the trail mid day. Fills a distribution gap among Swisher, Floyd, Hall, Armstrong, and Donley counties.

GLENN J. MANNING, School of Mathematical and Natural Sciences, University of Arkansas, Monticello, 397 University Dr., PO Box 3480, Monticello, Arkansas 71656, USA (e-mail: manning@uamont.edu); **THOMAS J. BELFORD**, 37 White Oak Cir, Searcy, Arkansas 72143, USA (e-mail: thomasbelfordniraq@yahoo.com); **BRAD BIRCHFIELD**, 11050 Cain Road, Mountainburg, Arkansas 72946, USA (e-mail: mulebrother@gmail.com); **JEREMY R. SLOAN**, 330 Deerwood Drive, Greenwood, Arkansas 72936, USA (e-mail: jeremy@jeremysloan.us); **JAMES U. VAN DYKE**, School of Science & Health, University of Western Sydney, Building M15, HWK, Locked Bag 1797 Penrith, NSW, 2751, Australia (e-mail: j.Vandyke@uws.edu.au).

OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS ATTENUATUS (Western Slender Glass Lizard). USA: KANSAS: LYON CO.: County Road C (38.504413°N, 96.317920°W; WGS 84). 27 October 2013. Andrew Coleman and Greg Sievert. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History (FHSM 16759). New county record (Collins 2010. *Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas*. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.). Fills a gap in the known range of this species in eastern Kansas. A single adult male was found DOR following a night of heavy rain. This species is commonly observed in western Lyon Co. at the nearby Ross Natural History Reservation (a 60-ha plot of mixed prairie/woodland), but no specimens have been collected until now.

Collected under a State of Kansas Wildlife Collecting Permit (SC-078-2013).

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PHELSUMA GRANDIS (Madagascar Day Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE CO.: Cudjoe Key, 23024 Wahoo Lane (24.6602°N, 81.4746°W; WGS 84). 27 July 2015. Angie Martinez. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 175808, color photo). New island record and the tenth known island inhabited in the Florida Keys, where the species has been independently introduced (Krysko et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:569). At least four individuals have been observed in the area.

ANGIE MARTINEZ, 23033 Wahoo Lane, Cudjoe Key, Florida 33042, USA; **KEVIN M. ENGE** (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com) and **JONATHAN D. MAYS**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

PLESTIODON GILBERTI (Gilbert Skink). USA: CALIFORNIA: YOLO CO.: ca. 16 km by air SE Davis (38.468252°N, 121.583287°W; WGS 84), 7 m elev. 23 March 2014. Brian Hubbs and Brian Hinds. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1725, photo voucher). New county record (Rodgers and Fitch 1947. *Univ. California Publ. Zool.* 48[4]:169–220; Richmond and Jockusch 2007. *Proc. Roy. Soc. Lond. B* 274:1701–1708). Notably, this report places *Plestiodon*

gilberti west of the Sacramento River and north of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, two significant hydrological impediments to dispersal in respect to known Sierra Nevada populations to the east and coastal populations to the south. Several lizards were observed under cover boards.

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PODARCIS SICULUS (Italian Wall Lizard). USA: NEW YORK: WESTCHESTER Co.: Hastings-on-Hudson (40.994542°N, 73.878746°W; WGS 84). 29 August 2015. Ben A. Goldfarb, Max R. Lambert, and Colin M. Donihue. Verified by Richard D. Durtsche. Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History (YPM HERR.019476). New state record (Gibbs et al. 2007. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State*. Oxford University Press, New York. 504 pp.). This represents a northern expansion of the distribution for this exotic species in New York State; the species is known from New York City (Gossweiler 1975. *Copeia* 1975:584–585; Burke and Ner 2005. *Northeast. Nat.* 12:349–360). Multiple individuals were seen on the same date on multiple properties within a 3500-m² area incorporating three houses, a church, and a small strip mall. Specimen collection was authorized under Yale University IA-CUC protocol number 2015-10681.

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VARANUS SALVATOR (Common Water Monitor). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULVIBAZAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (25.8907694°N, 88.8502083°E; WGS 84), 50 m elev. 16 June 2014. A. Ghose, E. Arambul, J. Hakim, E. Trageser, S. Trageser, A. Wiscovitz, S. C. Rahman, L. Gilding, M. Jackson, D. Lambert. Verified by M. Monirul H. Khan. Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.226a–c, photo voucher). New record for Moulvibazar District, 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 occurrence in northeastern Bangladesh, but without voucher photographs or specimens; other records are from Dhaka, Barisal and Chittagong Division. Specimen collected dead on rail track (SVL: 69 cm, TL: 86 cm).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). USA: GEORGIA: GLASCOCK Co.: Found in small gum swamp along Sandhill Rd. (33.25511°N, 82.724383°W; WGS 84). 25 May 2015. S. Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 5, digital photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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AHAETULLA PULVERULENTA (Brown Vine Snake). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.040324°N, 88.442922°E; WGS 84), 23 m elev. 16 August 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0007, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.257, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Sundarbans of Bangladesh as a first country record (Denzau and Denzau 2010. *Herpetol. Notes* 3:271–272). Adult collected in lower canopy of *Acacia* forest.

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AMASTRIDIDIUM SAPPERI. MEXICO: QUERÉTARO: MUNICIPIO ARROYO SECO: Valle de Jalpan, Hwy 69 at Puente El Sabino (21.472715°N, 99.641983°W; WGS 84), 640 m elev. 27 July 2005. Robert W. Hansen and Dan Vermilya. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8561, photo voucher). First municipality record and second for Querétaro, extending the range 70 km WNW of La Cueva, Hidalgo (Lara-Tufiño et al. 2014. *Revista Mexicana de Biodiversidad* 85:654–657) and 55 km WNW of a specimen in Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates (CUMV 10386), from 2.8 miles (4.5 km) W of El Madroño, Querétaro (Calzada-Arciniega and Toscano Flores 2014. *Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc.* 50:42–43). We take this opportunity to clarify collection data associated with CUMV 10386 (collected 29 July 1973), given that there are two locality references with the specimen. According to the collector (W. J. Mautz, *in litt.*), the locality noted above is accurate and corresponds approximately to 21.275653°N, 99.154326°W, 1635 m elev., which exceeds the published elevational maximum of 1600 m (Lara-Tufiño et al. 2014, *op. cit.*). We follow Lara-Tufiño et al. (2014, *op. cit.*) and Lemos-Espinal and Smith (2015. *Check List* 11[art. 1642]:1–11) in regarding the northern populations as belonging to *A. sapperi*. The snake reported here was found on the road at 2120 h in thornscrub.

We thank William Mautz for examining his field notes from 1973.

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BOA CONSTRICTOR (*Boa Constrictor*). USA: PUERTO RICO: MUNICIPALITY OF CABO ROJO: Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge (17.978958°N, 67.170910°W; NAD 83). 10 November 2014. O. A. Diaz-Marrero. Verified by S. M. Boback. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM Herp Image 2838a, b; photo vouchers). First municipality record for this exotic species; all previous reports were restricted to the Municipality of Mayaguez, located ca. 25 km north of Cabo Rojo National Wildlife Refuge. Reynolds et al. (2013. *Biol. Invasions* 15:953–959) concluded that *Boa Constrictor* introductions into Puerto Rico were likely related to the pet trade and that they genetically matched snakes belonging to the South American clade (*B. constrictor*), instead of *B. imperator*, the Mesoamerican species (Hynková et al. 2009. *Zool. Sci.* 26:623–631). It also represents the first report of this species from a protected area in Puerto Rico.

An interesting feature relates to why the snake was detected in the first place. It was a direct result of USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services personnel tracking a radio-collared Mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) as part of a rabies study. The collar was broadcasting a mortality signal that was tracked to the fairly large gravid female *B. constrictor*, which was captured, sacrificed, and later underwent a necropsy that revealed a fully digested mongoose and its functional intact radio collar.

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CHRYSOPELEA ORNATA (*Ornate Flying Snake*). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.024012°N, 88.445153°E; WGS 84), 25 m elev. 12 August 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0008, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.258, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, northwestern Bangladesh. Previously reported from Khulna, Chittagong and Sylhet Divisions (Hasan et al. 2014. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide*. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). Adult collected in mid-canopy of *Mangifera* tree in human modified ecosystem; habitat includes primary forest, bush, and scattered forest close to human settlement.

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (*North American Racer*). USA: ARKANSAS: FRANKLIN Co.: off St. Hwy. 23 at White Oak (35.552646°N, 93.861238°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2015. C. T. McAllister and H. W.

Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33367). New county record completely filling a hiatus in northwest Arkansas among previous records for adjacent Crawford, Johnson, Logan, and Sebastian counties (Trauth et al. (2004. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This female, found DOR, contained 14 oviductal eggs.

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CONIOPHANES IMPERIALIS (*Regal Black-striped Snake*). MÉXICO: MÉXICO: MUNICIPIO DE TONATICO: El Zapote (18.783028°N, 99.626722°W; WGS 84), 1662 m elev. 20 October 2014. Carlos A. Rangel-Patiño, Oswaldo Hernández-Gallegos, María de Lourdes Ruiz-Gómez, and Juan M. Carmen-Cristobal. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. Colección Fotográfica de Herpetología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Toluca, México (CFH 9–10, photo vouchers). First record for the state of Mexico (Aguilar-Miguel et al. 2009. *Ciencia ergo sum* 16:171–180), situated 239 km NE of the nearest reported locality at Cuetzalan del Progreso, Puebla (Canseco-Márquez and M. Gutiérrez-Mayén 2006. *In* Ramirez-Bautista et al. [eds.], *Inventarios Herpetofaunísticos de México, Avances en el Conocimiento de su Biodiversidad*, pp. 180–196. Sociedad Herpetologica Mexicana, Mexico, D.F.). The snake was found beneath a rock near the edge of an agricultural field, in an area originally covered by tropical deciduous forest.

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CROTALUS VIRIDIS (*Prairie Rattlesnake*). USA: TEXAS: GAINES Co.: Found on property 4.8 km W of Co. line, just S of Hwy 180 (32.696902°N, 102.257978°W; WGS 84). 15 May 2007. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbits. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 25, digital photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

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ERYX CONICUS (*Common Sand Boa*). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Nazipur (25.025479°N, 88.450051°E; WGS 84), 23 m elev. 26 October 2013. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0009, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.259a–b, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Dhaka Division (Hasan et al. 2014. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide*. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). Juvenile collected beside riverbank, within human modified ecosystem.

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FARANCIA ABACURA (Red-bellied Mudsnae). USA: GEORGIA: HANCOCK Co.: Found DOR along Sandersville Hwy, State Rt. 15 (33.23709°N, 82.91086°W; WGS 84). 25 May 2015. Sean Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 3–4, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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FORDONIA LEUCOBALIA (Crab-eating Snake). BANGLADESH: KHULNA DIVISION: BAGERHAT DISTRICT: Sundarbans Reserve Forest, Tambulunia Forest Station (22.21178°N, 89.69746°E; WGS 84). 17 July 2015. Jon Hakim. Verified by S. M. A. Rashid. Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.252a–b, photo voucher). First confirmed record from Sundarbans Reserve Forest, a ca. 6000-km² tract of mangrove forest, as well as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located in southwestern Bangladesh. Nearest recorded population ca. 245 km SE, from Sonadia Island, Cox's Bazaar (Rahman et al. 2014. Herpetol. J. 24:123–128). Its range has been described as throughout coastal Bangladesh (Hasan et al. 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.), but with no voucher cited. Specimen encountered during night survey on mud bank at ca. 0105 h.

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HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). USA: GEORGIA: GLASCOCK Co.: Beall Springs Rd. near intersection with School Circle Dr. (33.24530°N, 82.60656°W; WGS 84). 26 May 2015. S. Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 6–7, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Found DOR. Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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HYP SIGLENA JANI (Chihuahuan Nightsnake). USA: TEXAS: GAINES Co.: Found on property E of CR 141, 0.8 km N of Hwy 180 (32.709153°N, 102.289853°W; WGS 84). 17 May 2015. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D

26–27, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPALITY OF CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua city (28.654772°N, 106.088592°W; WGS 84), 1440 m elev. 7 May 2015. Fidel González-Quiñones. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH_Herp-PC_05274–05276, photo vouchers). New state record, with the closest known locality being ca. 477 airline km W in Hermosillo, Sonora (Quijada-Mascareñas and Anderson 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:490). This exotic snake was found in the gardens of the Philosophy and Letters Faculty building, Universidad Autónoma de Chihuahua.

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LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER CALLIGASTER (Prairie Kingsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: SEVIER Co.: 12.8 km NNE of Lockesburg off US 70 at Co. Rd. 333 (34.052344°N, 94.17323°W; WGS 84). 5 September 2015. C. T. McAllister. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33378). New county record partially filling a hiatus in far southwestern Arkansas among previous records for the adjacent counties of Howard and Polk (Trauth et al. (2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

Specimen collected DOR under Scientific Collecting Permit (31120151) issued to CTM by Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

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LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Prairie Kingsnake). USA: TEXAS: GUADALUPE Co.: Green Valley Road approximately 2.0 km W of the intersection of Green Valley Road and FM 1044 (29.64334°N, 98.15457°W; WGS 84). 13 June 2015. Romey L. Swanson and Erin Y. Swanson. Verified by Travis LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collection (TNHC 96347). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 447 pp.). This individual was collected DOR and measured 528.0 mm SVL and 43.7 g. This record fills a distributional gap in the Post Oak Savannah ecoregion adjacent to Bexar Co. to the west and Comal, Hays, and Caldwell counties to the north and northeast. Habitat adjacent to the road was comprised of active agriculture fields. We previously found another individual alive on 4 May 2015 approximately 2.2 km N within Comal

Co. at the intersection of Morningside Drive and Ron Road in New Braunfels, Texas (29.66345°N, 98.15495°W; WGS 84).

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LAMPROPELTIS GETULA SPLENDIDA × **HOLBROOKI** (**Desert/ Speckled Kingsnake intergrade**). USA: TEXAS: HALL Co.: 23.4 km S of Clarendon, on Hwy 70 (34.73060°N, 100.89854°W; WGS 84), 694 m elev. 11 July 2015. Brad Birchfield. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12452). First county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). A single juvenile specimen was found crossing the road after dusk. Fills a distribution gap among Brisco, Motley, Cottle, and Childress counties.

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LAMPROPELTIS RUTHVENI (**Ruthven's Kingsnake**). MEXICO: GUANAJUATO: MUNICIPIO CORONEO: ca. 6.3 km by air SE of Coroneo (20.1687827418°N, 100.41871356°W; WGS 84), 2222 m elev. August 2007. Ronald Savage. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8583, photo voucher). MUNICIPIO ACÁMBARO: Sierra de los Agustinos, comunidad San Luis de Los Agustinos (20.19255°N, 100.69271°W), 2235 m elev. 16 June 2011. Oscar Alejandro Morales. UTADC 8581, photo voucher. MUNICIPIO YURIRIA: Cerro de los Amoles, Comunidad Cerécuaro (20.07490°N, 101.35326°W), 2224 m elev. 14 May 2015. Raúl Hernández Arciga. UTADC 8582, photo voucher. All the above records reported herein were verified by Carl Franklin and represent first records for Guanajuato and their respective municipalities (Garstka 1982. *Breviora* 466:1–35; Lohrberg 1991. *Sauria*, Berlin 13:27–30). *Lampropeltis ruthveni* is endemic to central Mexico and was presumed to occur in southern Guanajuato based on records from the bordering states of Jalisco, Michoacán, and Querétaro. Range maps (www.sierraherps.com/distribution; accessed 14 June 2015) have anticipated its occurrence all across the east–west extent of the Transverse Volcanic Axis, including at the eastern margin of the species' range in Hidalgo, where it was recently confirmed (Roth-Monzón et al. 2011. *Southwest. Nat.* 56:430–431).

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM SYSPILA (**Red Milksnake**). USA: TENNESSEE: TIPTON Co.: Leigh Chapel Road (35.592064°N, 89.667890°W; WGS 84). 16 April 2015. John David and Robert Colvin. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19582, photo voucher). First 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 28 July 2014; accessed 22 July 2015]).

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LYCODON TRAVANCORICUS (**Travancore Wolf Snake**). INDIA: GUJARAT: DANG DISTRICT: Vansda National Park (20.7540722°N, 73.4874361°E; WGS 84), 129 m elev. 3 October 2015. Maitry Jani and Milan Sojitra. Verified by S. R. Ganesh. Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.254a–b, photo voucher). New state record and new northernmost limit of snake (Whitaker and Captain 2004. *Snakes of India*, The Field Guide. Draco Books, Chennai. 479 pp.). Nearest published locality is ca. 195 km SW in Matheran, Maharashtra (Whitaker and Captain 2004, *op. cit.*).

Documentation made during Gujarat Butterfly and Moth Meet, organized by Serenity Library in south Dang division, Vansda National Park. Thanks to K. Patel, S. Singhal, U. Zala, and Y. Dabholkar for participating in documentation and to the Department of Zoology, Maharaja Sayajirao University for support to MJ.

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MICRURUS TENER (**Texas Coralsnake**). USA: TEXAS: STARR Co.: 1357 FM 2686 (26.704281°N, 98.651436°W; WGS84). 15 August 2015. Mayra Oyervides and Frederic Zaidan III. Verified by Andrew Gluesenkamp. University of Texas–Pan American vertebrate museum (08151, photo voucher). First vouchered county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.) Dixon (2013, *op. cit.*) notes the presence of the species in Starr Co. but extensive searches using online databases such as GBIF.org, Vert-Net.org, and literature failed to produce records of any vouchered specimens. One adult individual was found at 2355 h on FM 2686 moving across the road. The specimen was photographed *in situ*. The location is part of the south Texas brush country, characterized by frequent droughts and mostly low to mid-size thorny and woody shrubs, trees, and vines.

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NINIA ATRATA (**Hallowell's Coffee Snake**). COLOMBIA: GUAVIARE: San José del Guaviare, vereda La María, embalse La María, Caño Arenales (2.529217°N, 72.692036°W; Bogotá WGS 84), 206 m elev. 5 October 2013. Martha L. Calderón and Guido F. Medina-Rangel. Verified by Martha L. Calderón. Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá (ICN 12510–12512). This snake is known from eastern Panama to the Pacific lowlands of Ecuador, reaching northern Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago, from sea level up to 1600 m elev. (McCranie and Wilson 1995. *J. Herpetol.* 29:224–232; Köhler 2008. *Reptiles of Central America*, 2nd ed. Herpeton, Offenbach. 400 pp.; Meza-Joya 2015. *Check List* 11:1584). In Colombia, is

known from the west (transandean) and the foothills of the Cordillera Oriental, in addition to a record in Leticia, Amazon department (Angarita-Sierra 2009. Pap. Avul. Zool. 49:277–288; Meza-Joya 2015, *op. cit.*). Although the snake is widely distributed to the west of the Eastern Cordillera and in the foothills east of it, until now there were no records in the Guyana Shield of Colombia. This is the first record for the Guyana region in Colombia, and extends species range ca. 140 km SW from the nearest known Colombian locality (Angarita-Sierra 2009, *op. cit.*). Permits were issued by Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del Norte y Oriente Amazónico-CDA (Resolución No. DSGV-112, 25 October 2012).

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NINIA DIADEMATA (Ringneck Coffee Snake). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF TENANGO DE DORIA: El Damo (20.3332844°N, 98.2119598°W; WGS 84), 1537 m elev. 14 March 2015. Cristian Raúl Olvera-Olvera. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Colección Herpetológica Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Pachuca (CH-CIB 31). First verified locality record within the municipality, extending the known range in the state ca. 7.86 km S from the nearest record in the municipality of San Bartolo Tutotepec (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2014. Los Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México: Diversidad, Biogeografía y Conservación. Sociedad Herpetológica Mexicana, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México. xi + 387 pp.). Ramírez-Bautista et al. (2014, *op. cit.*) did not a specific locality within the municipality of Tenango de Doria, but did depict an individual from that municipality in Foto 214. The snake reported here, along with eight others of the same species, were found in a pasture under a rock on a cattle ranch.

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: ARKANSAS: LEE Co.: Lone Point Campground at Bear Creek Lake off County Rd. 223, St. Francis National Forest (34.715334°N, 90.695649°W; WGS 84). 6 July 2008. T. Wilcoxon. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33369, photo voucher). New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This record partially fills a hiatus in eastern Arkansas (Crowley's Ridge) among previous records for adjacent Phillips and St. Francis counties.

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: TIPTON Co.: Ballard Slough (35.55195°N, 89.88204°W; WGS 84). 5 May 2015. Robert Colvin, Jeremy Dennison, and Jake Yoes.

Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19583 photo voucher). First 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 28 July 2014; accessed 22 July 2015]).

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PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: LOUDON Co.: 35.720863°N, 84.2491712°W (WGS 84), 263 m elev. 6 June 2015. Barbara Grove. Verified by John Jensen. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AHAP-D 1072, photo voucher). This observation represents a new county record, although the species is known from surrounding counties (Scott and Redmond 2008 <updated 25 May 2015>. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 12 June 2015). This adult snake was found dead in garden netting.

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PANTHEROPHIS OBSOLETUS (Western Ratsnake). USA: IOWA: WINNESHIEK Co.: Cliffs along Upper Iowa River (43.4317°N, 91.9363°W; WGS 84). 21 June 2015. Mathew Terronez. Verified by Benjamin Lowe. Photographic record deposited in the James Ford Bell Museum (JFBM P503) as well as on HerpMapper.org (HM 59209; www.herpMapper.org/record/59209). Kayaker observed pair of adult ratsnakes along cliff directly below a cliff swallow community. LeClere (2013. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa. ECO Herpetological Publishing & Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 350 pp.) lists a pre-1950 record for this species in Winneshiek Co. To the best of our knowledge this observation represents an updated county record for *P. obsoletus* in Winneshiek Co., Iowa. We thank Mathew Terronez for reporting his observation to HerpMapper.org.

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PANTHEROPHIS SPILOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). USA: INDIANA: TIPPECANOE Co.: Ross Hills Park (40.40454°N, 87.072579°W; WGS 84) 2 September 2015. Zachary Truelock. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 176030, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.). An adult was observed crawling along the forest floor.

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PORTHIDIUM LANSBERGII (Lansberg's Hognosed Pitviper). COLOMBIA: HUILA: Gigante, vereda Matambo, Finca La Ensilada (2.37515833°N, 75.637275°W; Bogotá WGS 84), 985 m elev. 8 November 2014. Y. R. López Perilla. Verified by G. Cárdenas-Arévalo. Colección de Reptiles, Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá (ICN 12533). Finca La Aenea (2.3478278°N, 75.631322°W; Bogotá WGS 84), 889 m

elev. 10 October 2014. Guido F. Medina-Rangel. Verified by G. Cárdenas-Arévalo. ICN 12534. This species is known from central and eastern Panama, northern Colombia, and Venezuela, from sea level to 1000 m elev. (www.reptile-database.org; 8 Sept 2015); it was not recorded in the Biogeographic Chocó region, and records from Ecuador are *Porthidium arcossae* (Campbell and Lamar 2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere, Vol. I. Comstock/Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 503 pp.). This snake is found in arid and semiarid plains in Colombia, from northern Chocó and Antioquia, coastal Caribbean lowlands, and from Río Magdalena valley, up to Honda, Tolima (Nicéforo-Maria 1930. *Revista de la Sociedad Colombiana de Ciencias Naturales* 19:96–104; Campbell and Lamar 2004, *op. cit.*). This record extends the range ca. 325 km S from the nearest known locality around Honda, Tolima department, Colombia (Nicéforo-Maria 1930, *op. cit.*; Campbell and Lamar 2004, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under research permits from Autoridad Nacional de Licencias Ambientales –ANLA (Resolución No. 0899, 15 May 2009).

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REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary (35.115051°N, 88.149375°W; WGS 84). 21 July 2015. Lee J. Barton, Larissa L. Morningstar, and Joshua M. Hall. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19598, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 25 May 2015]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 9 September 2015). Individual was captured in a clear, shallow stream with a loose gravel bottom with some scattered larger rocks. This individual was preparing to shed as determined by opaque eye coloration.

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RENA DISSECTUS (New Mexico Threadsnake). USA: TEXAS: GAINES Co.: 4.8 km W of Co. line, just S of Hwy 180 (32.696117°N, 102.258704°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2013. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 17–18, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

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RHABDOPHIS SUBMINIATUS (Red-necked Keelback Snake). BANGLADESH: RAJSHAHI DIVISION: NAOGAON DISTRICT: Altadeghee National Park (20.111401°N, 88.515201°E; WGS 84), 32 m elev. 19 April 2014. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0010, photo voucher; adult

specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.260, photo voucher). First record for Naogaon District, NW Bangladesh. Previously reported from Bandarban District, Cox's Bazar District under Chittagong Division and Maulvibazar District under Sylhet Division (Mahony et al. 2009. *Hamadryad* 34:80–94), and Sylhet and Chittagong Divisions (Hasan et al. 2014. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Bangladesh—A Field Guide*. Arannayk Foundation, Dhaka. 191 pp.). Adult collected in *Shorea robusta* forest: a habitat including grasslands, marshes, and paddy fields.

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RHADINAEA FLAVILATA (Pine Woods Littersnake). USA: FLORIDA: OKALOOSA Co.: Destin, Bambi Dr and Cobbs Point Rd (30.414877°N, 86.486520°W; WGS 84). 20 August 2015. A. C. Hillman, K. C. Jones, and A. N. Dugan. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 172559). First record for county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). Extends the range roughly 12.63 km from the closest known specimens (KU 220921, 222307, 222308) from Walton Co. A single juvenile *Rhadinaea flavilata* was found under a stack of floor tiles during a waste cleanup. It may have been injured prior to discovery, as it died shortly after capture.

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SIBON DIMIDIATUS (Slender Snail Sucker). EL SALVADOR: SANTA ANA: MUNICIPIO DE METAPÁN: Cantón El Limo, Área Natural Privada El Limo (14.408242°N, 89.39887°W; WGS 84), 1195 m elev. 20 August 2015. Emanuel S. Morán. Verified by James R. McCranie. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 012454–012456, photo vouchers). First record for El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of El Salvador*. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. 238 pp.), extending the range ca. 75 km SW of the nearest records in western Honduras (McCranie 2011. *The Snakes of Honduras: Systematics, Distribution, and Conservation*. SSAR Contributions to Herpetology, Volume 26, Ithaca, New York. 714 pp.). The snake was found near Mármol Creek at 2220 h in a tree within a mixed secondary semi-deciduous submontane forest.

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SISTRURUS TERGEMINUS EDWARDSII (Desert Massasauga). USA: ARIZONA: GRAHAM Co.: San Carlos Apache Reservation,

Ash Flat, Indian Route 8, 2.3 km E jct with Indian Route 19 (33.291772°N, 109.904512°W; WGS 84). AOR. 2 June 2015. James Beauchamp and Ben Calvert. Verified by Andrew T. Holycross. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History (UJAZ 57630-PSV). We first observed *Sistrurus tergeminus edwardsii* on Ash Flat in early July 2001, and since that time we have observed 8–9 additional individuals crossing Indian Route 8 between its intersections with Indian Routes 19 and 11 (between 33.301226°N, 109.926970°W and 33.271778°N, 109.852959°W) on Ash Flat. Most of these have been DOR, only two were encountered during daylight, and all were observed during the period May–September.

These observations extend the known distribution of the species 78 km NW of an historical record (CA 12996) obtained by D. B. Carver in 1944 from “21 miles east of Safford” at 1006 m elevation at the northern limit of the San Simon Valley (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.). Our record is also a new elevational maximum for *S. t. edwardsii* (1548 m is the maximum elevation for the section of road noted above) (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.). Perhaps most significantly, of the several historical populations of *S. t. edwardsii* recorded in Arizona, only one was demonstrably extant prior to our discovery. The number, duration, and recency of our observations demonstrate that Arizona has a second, and previously undocumented, viable population of *S. t. edwardsii*. The Ash Flat population is ca. 200 km NNW of what was previously presumed to be the last population of the species in Arizona.

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STORERIA DEKAYI WRIGHTORUM (Midland Brownsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary (35.123942°N, 88.172383°W; WGS 84). 22 July 2015. Lee J. Barton, Joshua M. Hall, and Joshua P. Kee. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19597, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 25 May 2015]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, accessed 9 September 2015). Juvenile was captured in grass near the water's edge of Horse Creek.

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SONORA SEMIANNULATA (Western Groundsnake). USA: OKLAHOMA: PUSHMATAHA Co.: Pushmataha Wildlife Management Area (34.50549°N, 95.40022°W; WGS 84), 321 m elev. 26 May 2015. Nicholas A. Huron, Aaron D. Geheber, Elyse D. Ellsworth. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44198). New county record (Sievert and Sievert 2011. A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 211 pp.). The nearest known vouchered specimens are from ca. 53.3 km to the S in Choctaw Co., Oklahoma (OMNH 26935, 26960, 27057, 27058). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Oklahoma. One adult male (212.0 mm SVL; 47.0 mm tail length; 7.7 g) collected at the Pushmataha Wildlife Management Area underneath a slab-like rock, atypical to the surrounding area, roughly 3 m from a small,

well-vegetated pond containing a circle of pine trees and smaller deciduous trees. Specimen collected under an Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collecting Permit (#6105) issued to NAH.

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: GEORGIA: JOHNSON Co.: Bartow–Dublin Rd. (32.76693°N, 82.69469°W; WGS 84). 27 May 2015. S. Graham. Verified by John B. Jensen. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 8-9, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Found under leaf litter on edge of swamp. Funding for this collection trip was provided by a grant from the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

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TANTILLA NIGRICEPS (Plains Black-headed Snake). USA: TEXAS: GAINES Co.: 4.8 km W of Co. line, just S of Hwy 180 (32.694232°N, 102.257752°W; WGS 84). 12 May 2012. N. Taylor. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Sul Ross State University (SRSU-D 21–24, digital photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.).

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THAMNOPHIS EQUUS MEGALOPS (Brown Gartersnake). USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Beal Lake Conservation Area, Havasu National Wildlife Refuge (34.776895°N, 114.53217°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2015. Michael B. Lester. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona (UJAZ 57631-PSV, photo voucher). Considered extirpated from the Colorado River, this is the first sighting of *T. equus* along the main stem of the Colorado River in over a century (USFWS 2014. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Threatened Status for the Northern Mexican Gartersnake and Narrow-Headed Gartersnake; Final Rule. Federal Register 79:38677–38746). Nearest known specimen is from Clark Co., Nevada near Fort Mohave, Mohave County, Arizona recorded in 1911 (de Queiroz and Smith 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27[3]:155). In 2012, a population was discovered along the Bill Williams River, near Swanssea, Arizona (Cotten et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44[1]:111), approximately 90 km SE of the current sighting.

Snake was found moving slowly between habitat restoration areas (*Prosopis pubescens*, *Salix exigua*, *Pluchea sericea*, *Tamarix* sp.), approximately 75–100 m from water. Most of tail missing due to injury. Also seemed to have recently eaten, as it was found with a swollen abdomen.

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THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS (Eastern Ribbonsnake). USA: MICHIGAN: WEXFORD Co.: 3.5 km N of Mesick (44.435373°N, 85.694218°W; WGS 84), 252 m elev. 24 June 2015. John G. Phillips. Verified by Kirsten E. Nicholson. Central Michigan University Museum of Cultural and Natural History (MCNH 2015.010, photo voucher). New county record (Holman 2012. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Michigan: A Quaternary and Recent Faunal Adventure*. Wayne State University Press, Detroit, Michigan. 528 pp.; Michigan Herpetological Atlas 2015. Available at: <http://miherpatlas.org>, accessed 12 November 2015). This specimen fills a gap in the distribution, as *T. sauritus* has been recorded from all surrounding counties. Snake was found swimming across the Manistee River (approx. 30 m wide at that sections).

Special thanks to Angela Reidel at MCNH for accessioning this record. Field support was provided by M. Phillips, G. McPheeters, and M. Phillips.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: Coosa Wildlife Management Area, Cahaba & Columbiana Forever Wild Tracts, 5.0 km NNW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 29 intersection (Kellys Crossroads) (32.87081°N, 86.36947°W; WGS 84). 19 May 2015. E. Soehren, J. Trent, and T. Rush. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 1106, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Adult encountered actively moving over ground within mature, montane *Pinus palustris* (Longleaf Pine) forest. This record fills in gap among Chilton, Elmore, and Tallapoosa counties (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet) and literature review (Zoological Record).

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TRIMORPHODON VILKINSONII (Texas Lyresnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: HIDALGO Co.: Alamo Hueco Mts., 43.24 air mi SE of Animas (31.45969°N, 108.34794°W; WGS 84), 5738 ft (1749 m) elev. 15 September 2011. J. M. Garza and J. T. Fisher. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections (formerly Texas Natural History Collections), The University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 95461, photo voucher). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Extends edge of known range southwest by approximately 50 air miles.

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TRIMORPHODON VILKINSONII (Texas Lyresnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: LUNA Co.: Carrizalillo Hills, ca. 27.6 km by air W of

Columbus (31.809650°N, 107.931483°W; WGS 84), 1481 m elev. 20 June 2015. Kyle Vargas and Justin Garza. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC-8558). First record for the Carrizalillo Hills, and the third specimen from Luna Co. (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.; VertNet, www.vertnet.org, accessed 2 July 2015). Gravid adult female, observed basking at 1047 h in a rock crevice on a southwest-facing slope. Observations made under New Mexico Department of Game and Fish license 1711508.

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TROPIDOCOLONIA LINEATUM LINEATUM (Northern Lined Snake). USA: TEXAS: ARMSTRONG Co.: 21.70 km S of Claude, on Highway 207 (34.91485°N, 101.36138°W; WGS 84), 1030 m elev. 12 July 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 012453). First county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Extends range 42 km from nearest known record in Randal Co.

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XENOCHROPHIS CERASOGASTER (Painted Keelback Snake). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DIVISION: DHAKA DISTRICT: Arakul, South Keraniganje (23.293512°N, 90.252137°E; WGS 84), 7 m elev. 31 December 2014. Faysal Ahmad. Verified by Stephen Mahony. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka (JnU/Zoo/M/Rep/Pho/2015/0011, photo voucher; adult specimen unnumbered); Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.261, photo voucher). First record for Dhaka District. Previously reported from Patuakhali District in Barisal Division (Sourav and Purkayastha 2011. Check List 7:352–353) as first country record. Adult female collected in mud at pond with *Eichhornia crassipes*.

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