

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA – SALAMANDERS

AMPHIUMA MEANS (Two-toed Amphiuma). USA: VIRGINIA: DINWIDDIE Co.: Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Five Forks Battlefield, 6.4 km SW Sutherland (37.153581°N, 77.614917°W, WGS 84). 26 August 2003. J. C. Mitchell, C. T. Georgel, E. J. Latham, C. A. d'Orgeix, J. D. Jeffries, and T. Blumenshine. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH 167184). New county record. Extends the range of *Amphiuma means* into the Piedmont Physiographic Province approximately 17 km W of the Fall Line (Mitchell and Reay 1999. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Virginia. Virginia Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond, Virginia. Spec. Publ. 1. 122 pp.). Six individuals were caught with minnow traps and released in a heavily vegetated beaver pond.

Field work was supported by a contract from the National Park Service and conducted by permits from the NPS (PETE-2002-SCI-003).

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: INDIANA: DUBOIS Co.: Ferdinand State Forest: (38.25047°N, 86.74758°W; NAD 83). 22 February 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips, Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012f). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii-404 pp.). MARTIN Co.: Martin State Forest: (38.69599°N, 86.72240°W; NAD 83). 21 February 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips, Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012b). New county record. (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*).

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PSEUDOEURYCEA MAXIMA (Southern Giant Salamander). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF MALINALTEPEC: Ejido Tres Marias (17.126583°N, 98.695111°W; WGS 84), 2331 m elev. 16 June 2006. Uri Omar García-Vázquez. MZFC 23207. Ejido Tres Marias (17.125722°N, 98.698028°W; WGS 84), 2255 m elev. 16 June 2006. Uri Omar García-Vázquez and Itzel Durán-Fuentes. MZFC 23173, 23206. First records for Guerrero and new elevational expansion, extending its known distribution ca. 87.02 km (airline) NW from the type locality at 6 km S of Putla de Guerrero, Oaxaca (Parra-Olea et al. 2005. *Herpetologica* 61:145–158). The salamanders were found under fallen tree trunks in pine-oak forest.

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SIREN INTERMEDIA (Lesser Siren). USA: LOUISIANA: ACADIA PARISH: Maxie area, Long Point Gully, 0.8 mi W jct. Hwy 13 and Hwy 98 (30.3275°N, 92.4140°W; no datum available). 16 March 2012. Jeremy Puissegur. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana State University Eunice Vertebrate Collection (LSUE 3546). New parish record. This record fills the gap between Allen and Cameron parishes, as mapped by Dundee and Rossman (1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.). Single specimen recovered from a fish trap in Long Point Gully baited with dry dog food.

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ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Chickasaw Trace about 150 m N of the bridge that enters the park (35.6351079°N, 87.0695661°W; WGS 84). 19 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Michele Dillashaw. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19206). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/amatlas/>; accessed 19 March 2012). Found in the woods about 10 m from shallow stream.

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CRAUGASTOR TARAHUMARAENSIS (Tarahumara Barking Frog). MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO BACADÉHUACHI: Sierra de Bacadéhuachi, Rincón de Guadalupe, 16.5 km (by air) ENE of Bacadéhuachi, Arroyo Campo los Padres (Río Riito drainage). (29.844219°N, 108.977005°W; NAD27), 1680 m elev. 31 July 2011. George M. Ferguson, Dale Turner, Stephen E Hale, and Robert Villa. Verified by Tom Van Devender. UAZ 57337-PSV. New municipality record and northernmost locality in the state, extending the range ca. 163 km (airline) N of the vicinity of Mesa del Campanero, Municipality of Yecora (Anderson et al. 2009. Check List 5:632–672), and ca. 197 km (airline) NNW of the closest known site in Chihuahua from the vicinity of Basaseachi and Ocampo (UAZ 57338-PSV, 47237). The frog was found during early evening after a thunderstorm near a pool of water in pine-oak forest.

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Arizona 85210, USA; **ROBERT VILLA**, Tucson Herpetological Society, P.O. Box 709 Tucson, Arizona 85702, USA (e-mail: cascabel1985@gmail.com); **CHIP HEDGCOCK**, Department of Neuroscience, The University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85721, USA; **ERIK F. ENDERSON**, Drylands Institute, PMB 405 2509 North Campbell Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85719, USA (e-mail: erikenderson@msn.com).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: LOUISIANA: CALCASIEU PARISH: Moss Bluff, Woodland Hills Drive area (30.3125°N, 93.1817°W; no datum available). 14 April 2012. Avery A. Williams, Avery J. Williams, and Kirk Manuel. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Louisiana State University Eunice Vertebrate Collection (LSUE 3547). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.). Single male collected from a chorus calling from a wooded area of dense thicket and briar. This species was presumably introduced to the area (Beck and Dobbs 2008. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:105; Hardy 2004. *Southwest. Nat.* 49:263–268).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: TEXAS: BASTROP CO.: 146 Kaupo, Tahitian Village, Bastrop (30.084767°N, 97.2843167°W; WGS84; elev. 128 m). 19 June 2012. Jake Jackson, G. Lappert, M. R. J. Forstner, J. R. Dixon. Verified by Toby J. Hibbits. Texas A&M University, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 95609). New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2nd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.). An individual of this species was also detected by audio chorus survey for the first time in Bastrop County on 29 March 2012, 5 km ESE (30°03.93150N, 97°13.96386W) of the collection location above. Such chorus surveys have been conducted for Bastrop County in the area of the two locations irregularly since 1995, but annually since 2002. We consider this to be evidence of new occurrence documenting the continued expansion of this taxon outside its normal distribution in Texas. This specimen was detected during biological monitoring of recovery efforts from the Bastrop Complex Fire.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JOHNSTONEI (Caribbean frog). COLOMBIA: TOLIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF MARIQUITA: 5.250623°N, 74.916608°W (WGS 84), elev. 466 m. 6 July 2011 and 3 May 2012. C. M. Montes and M. H. Bernal. Colección Zoológica de la Universidad del Tolima, Ibagué, Tolima, Colombia (CZA-UT 1259, 1260). Frogs were found in residential areas, calling from vegetation of house gardens. Verified by M. Vejarano. This species is originally from the Lesser Antilles and known from the islands of St. Martin, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Christopher, Nevis, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Martinique, Bequia, Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Mustique, Canouan, Carriacou, and introduced on Trinidad, Jamaica, Bermuda, Dominica, Venezuela, Panama, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Guyana, coastal French Guiana, and likely on coastal Surinam (Frost 2011. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Version 5.5.

Electronic database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia>, accessed 9 May 2012; American Museum of Natural History, New York). In Colombia, it has been reported in the cities of Barranquilla (Ruiz et al. 1997. *Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc.* 20:365–415), Cali (Kaiser et al. 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:290–294), and Bucaramanga (Ortega et al. 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:269), and now a fourth known locality for this species is reported, which is between Cali and Bucaramanga (575.8 km in straight line). As in the other Colombian cities, *E. johnstonei* was introduced for people who wanted to have this species in their gardens. According to Orlando Velásquez (forest guard from Mariquita), this species was brought from Barranquilla in 1980. The straight line distance from the new record, Mariquita, to Cali is 270 km (SW), Bucaramanga 291 km (NE), and Barranquilla 625 km (N).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: FLORIDA: GILCHRIST CO.: Trenton, 250 m NNE from the intersection of SE 25th Ave. and SE 100th St. (29.594233°N, 82.763778°W; WGS84). 2 February 2010. Cody G. Godwin. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 157499). 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.). Found in a hole in a Live Oak (*Quercus virginiana*) approximately 3.6 m above ground.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS VERRUCIPES (Bigear Chirping Frog). MÉXICO: GUANAJUATO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN FELIPE: Sierra de Lobos, 25 km NE of León de los Aldama (21.318886°N, 101.556811°W; WGS84), 2514 m elev. 20 June 2010. Rubén Alonso Carbajal Marquez, José Carlos Arenas Monroy, Christoph I. Grünwald, and Jason M. Jones. Verified by John D. Lynch. Colección de Vertebrados, Colección de Zoología, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (CVCZUA 0342). First record for the state, extending the known distributional range for the species ca. 195 km (airline) NW from 3.5 km S of San Juan del Río, Querétaro (Lynch 1970. *Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Natl. Hist.* 20:1–45). The specimen was found under a rock on a rocky hillside covered by oak savanna.

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FEJERVARYA ASMATI (Bangladeshi Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DISTRICT: University of Dhaka, Curzon Hall, Botanical Gardens (23.727711°N, 90.402622°E, WGS 84; 17.4 m elev.). 4 May 2012. Collected by Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Adult male and female (MHLB-FA03 and MHLB-FA04) deposited in Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College,

Dinajpur, Bangladesh, also Kazi Zaker Hossain Zoological Museum, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Verified by Mohammad Sajid Ali Howlader. First record from Dhaka District, Bangladesh. Species described from Chittagong, Bangladesh (Howlader 2011. *Zootaxa* 2761:41–50), and also recorded from Nilphamari (Sarker 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:562). Current population < 200 km N of type locality. Adults collected on grassland. Habitat includes *Cynodon dactylon* plantations, in addition to *Cocos nucifera*, *Lawsonia inermis*, and *Eichhornia* sp.

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FEJERVARYA TERAIENSIS (Terai Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DISTRICT. Sher-e- Bangla Agriculture University Campus (23.770853°N, 90.378167°E, 13.4 m elev.; datum WGS 84). 19 June 2012. Collected by Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Two adult males (MHLB-FT01, FT02), deposited in Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh, also deposited in Kazi Zaker Hossain Zoological Museum, Department Of Zoology at University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Verified by Mohammad Sajid Ali Howlader. First record from Dhaka District, Bangladesh, and previously recorded from Chittagong (Hathazari), Cox's Bazaar (Himchari), Noakhali (Hatia Island), and Barisal (Sundargaon) southeastern Bangladesh (Rasel et al. 2007. *Bannoprani- Bangladesh Wildl. Bull.* 4:1–2). Current population < 7 km N of Dhaka and > 203 km NW of Chittagong (Hathazari), < 309 km NW of Cox's Bazaar (Himchari), < 137 km NW of Noakhali (Hatia Island), and < 377 km N of Barisal (Sundargaon). Adults collected beside paddy fields. Habitat includes *Cynodon dactylon* plantations.

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HYLA FEMORALIS (Pine Woods Treefrog). USA: VIRGINIA: DINDWIDDIE CO.: Petersburg National Battlefield (PETE), Five Forks Battlefield, 8.1 km SW Sutherland (37.14065°N, 77.62038°W, WGS 84). 10 June 2003. J. C. Mitchell, C. T. Georgel, and E. J. Latham. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH 167183). New county record; 20.4 km SSW of the nearest locality in Chesterfield Co. Extends the range of *H. femoralis* approximately 16 km W of the Fall Line into the Piedmont Physiographic Province (Mitchell and Reay 1999. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Virginia*. Virginia Dept. of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond, Virginia. Spec. Publ. 1. 122 pp.). Three individuals calling in a vernal pool in a mixed Loblolly Pine and hardwoods forest.

Field work was supported by a contract from the National Park Service and conducted by permits from the NPS (PETE-2002-SCI-003).

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HYPISOBAS CURUPI. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: MUNICIPALITY OF SERTÃO: Parque Natural Municipal de Sertão (28.045665°S, 52.214153°W, datum WGS84), 650 m elev. 14 December 2010. N.

Zanella. Verified by Paulo C. A. Garcia. Coleção de Anfíbios da Universidade de Passo Fundo, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (CAUPF 2616, 2617, collected in mixed ombrophilous forest fragment in the middle plateau region). Previously known from Misiónes, Argentina (Garcia et al. 2007. *Copeia* 2007:933–951), Paraguay (Brusqueti and Lavilla 2008. *Check List* 4[2]:145), Parque do Turvo, municipality of Derrubadas, Rio Grande do Sul (Iop et al. 2009. *Check List* 5[4]:860–862), and São Miguel do Oeste, Caxambú do Sul, Ponte Serrada and Concórdia, Santa Catarina (Lucas and Garcia 2011. *Check List* 7[1]:13–16). Extends range ca. 193 km E from Derrubadas, Rio Grande do Sul and ca. 85 km S from Concórdia, Santa Catarina, Brazil, the closest previous records.

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INGERANA TENASSERIMENSIS (Tenasserim Eastern Frog). THAILAND: CHIANG MAI PROVINCE: OM KOI DISTRICT: Mae Tuen Subdistrict, Ban Si Bare, Doi Nu La (17.572222°N, 98.352777°E; 1283 m elev.; datum WGS 84). THNHM 16981–16982. Y. Chuaynkern and S. Makchai. 15 February 2010. Verified by Michael Cota. From small stream by day, hiding under gravel. First provincial record for Chiang Mai Province, ca. 300 km N of previous nearest locality (Thong Pha Phum District, Kanchanaburi; Khonsue et al. 2006. *Amphibians of Western Thong Pha Phum*. Biodiversity Research and Training Program, Bangkok. 64 pp.). Previously known from southern and western parts of Thailand, from Kanchanaburi, Nakhon Sri Thammarat, Phuket, Ratchaburi and Trang provinces (Chan-ard et al. 2011. *The Amphibians of the Eastern Region, with a Checklist of Thailand*. National Science Museum, Pathum Thani. 160 pp.).

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LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: DAVIDSON CO.: Tennessee Amphibian Monitoring Program (TAMP) Warner Parks, Burch Reserve East Stop 1, (36.06643°N, 86.90338°W; WGS84). 21 March 2012. Kim Bailey. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19216 Audio). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/] accessed 31 December 2011).

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LITHOBATES (= RANA) SPHENOCEPHALUS UTRICULARIUS (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: KANSAS: LYON CO.: County Road 170, approximately 6.6 km E of Emporia (38.404933°N,

96.077000°W; WGS 84). 03 February 2012. Greg Sievert and Andrew W. Coleman. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 16382). New county record (Collins 2010. Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas. 312 pp.) Extends known range approximately 35 km W of the nearest known locality in Coffey Co. Specimen was crossing the road on rainy night. The south side of Road 170 is primarily agricultural, but the northern side is interspersed with lightly wooded areas with numerous small ephemeral pools. A second specimen (FHSM 163383) was also found in Lyon Co. Both specimens were collected under a State of Kansas Wildlife Collecting Permit (SC-094-2012).

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LITHOBATES SYLVATICUS (Wood Frog). USA: WISCONSIN: GREEN LAKE CO.: Princeton: White River Marsh State Wildlife Area: White River Road: ~2.7 miles NE of junction with County Road D (43.91216°N, 89.08668°W; WGS 84). 23 May 2012. Collected by Courtney H. Neumeyer and Stephanie C. Verjinski. UWSP 4231. Verified by Erik R. Wild. New county record (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Other observations were made (UWSP Herp Photos 0159–0160). Fills a gap in the center of the range of the species in Wisconsin. Specimen collected under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Permit SCP-131-WCR-C-11.

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PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: ARKANSAS: MISSISSIPPI CO.: Blytheville at Elmwood Cemetery, N. Division and W. Willow Street (35.933565°N, 89.920067°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2012. H. W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 32126). New county record. Partially fills gap in northeastern Mississippi Alluvial Plain (Bottomlands Subdivision) east of previous record in Craighead Co. (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: ILLINOIS: KANE CO.: LeRoy Oaks Forest Preserve (41.927855°N, 88.346591°W; WGS 84) 3.5 km WSW of St Charles. 3 April 2012. T. G. Anton and M. J. Ignoffo. FMNH 281687. Verified by Alan Resetar. Single adult male of a large chorus collected at edge of small pond near access road. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. 282 pp.). This species had been heard calling from several localities in east-central Kane Co., but not documented with a photo or voucher specimen. Specimen collected under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit A12.0132, with funding provided by the Forest Preserve District of Kane County.

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RHINELLA AZARAI (Azara's Granulated Toad). BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: MUNICIPALITY OF PORTO MURTINHO: Serra da Bodoquena National Park (21.214500°S, 56.766000°W; datum WGS 84). 9 September 2005. Collected by F. L. Souza, M. Uetanabaro, and P. Landgref-Filho. Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (ZUFMS AMP1188). Verified by P. Narvaes. *Rhinella azarai* exhibits a restricted geographical distribution in Argentina (Provincia Misiones), Paraguay, and Brazil (south-west of Mato Grosso do Sul state) (Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo 40[1]:1–73) associated with Chaco lowlands, with only two records outside this region (municipalities of Bela Vista and Maracajú, Mato Grosso do Sul state, Brazil; Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009, *op. cit.*). The present record extends the species distribution ca. 100 km N from municipality of Bela Vista (22.108296°S, 56.533480°W) and 170 km W from municipality of Maracajú (21.633333°S, 55.150000°W).

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TESTUDINES – TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Midland Smooth Softshell). USA: MISSOURI: LIVINGSTON Co.: approx. 1.25 mi. SSW Chillicothe (U.S. Hwy 36) on Hwy 65, in Grand River (39.755047°N, 93.559124°W; WGS 84; elev. 205 m). 12 July 1977. Brian Hubbs. Los Angeles County Museum photo voucher LACM PC 1547. Verified by Neftali Camacho. New county record (Johnson 1997. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri. Missouri Dept. of Conservation, Jefferson City, Missouri. 368 pp.; Missouri Herpetological Atlas Project. http://atlas.moherp.org/taxon/?Apalone_mutica; accessed 4 February 2012). The juvenile turtle was seen burying itself in sand at river's edge.

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: ILLINOIS: KANE CO.: 50 m S of junction of Bolz and Williams Rd., 2.6 km NW Carpentersville (42.139271°N, 88.277043°W; WGS 84). 4 August 2011. Road-killed female collected by Matthew J. Ignoffo. FMNH 282759. Verified by Alan Resetar. Photos of another live nesting female at Les Arends Forest Preserve on the Fox River taken 3 June 2011 are on file with the Forest Preserve District of Kane County. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. 282 pp.) and northernmost record for the Fox River watershed. This species is regularly observed on the Fox River, but no photos showing diagnostic characters or voucher specimens had been collected to date. Specimen salvaged under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Scientific

Collecting Permit A11.0132, with funding provided by the Forest Preserve District of Kane County.

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (*Mississippi Map Turtle*). USA: FLORIDA: GILCHRIST Co.: Santa Fe River, 525 m downstream from Rum Island (29.832739°N, 82.683775°W, WGS84; elev. 7 m). 4 May 2012. Gerald R. Johnston. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 167052). 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.). Female (straight midline carapace length = 176 mm, straight midline plastron length = 154 mm, mass = 687 g) captured by hand at 1300 h while snorkeling along southern shore of Santa Fe River. The abundance of algae on the carapace (90% of surface area) suggests this is not a recently released captive.

This is the second reported occurrence of *G. p. kohnii* in the Santa Fe River. Kail et al. (2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:389) previously reported a female 3.4 km upstream in Alachua Co. This non-indigenous turtle may be in the early phase of an introduction that requires monitoring. In northern Florida, *G. p. kohnii* is commonly sold in pet stores and may replace the Red-eared Slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) as the frequently released non-indigenous pet turtle. Given its omnivorous diet and the similarity of the Santa Fe River to its native habitat in the lower Mississippi River drainage, *G. p. kohnii* could potentially thrive in the Santa Fe River.

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KINOSTERNON SUBRUBRUM (*Eastern Mud Turtle*). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL Co.: Chapel Hill, Moss Road (35.664579°N, 86.753983°W; WGS84). 29 April 2012. Daniel Moss. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19222 color photographic voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 16 May 2012]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 22 May 2012). Adult female observed near farm pond.

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MESOCLEMMYS GIBBA (*Gibba Turtle*). BRAZIL: RONDONIA: MUNICIPALITY OF JI-PARANÁ: 10.1166°S, 61.9000°W (SAD69). Collected in Jaru Biological Reserve, in a permanent tributary of the Machado River, in a baited hoop trap. 22 January 2009. E. S. de Brito, C. Strüssmann, M. T. Pignati. Coleção Zoológica de Vertebrados do Instituto de Biociências da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, Brazil (UFMT 9849). Verified by R. A. Kawashita Ribeiro. The species occurs in northern Brazil

(states of Acre, Amazonas, Mato Grosso, Pará, and Tocantins), Colombia, Venezuela, eastern Ecuador, Peru, the Guianas, and on the island of Trinidad (Mittermeier et al. 1978. Herpetologica 34:94–100; Pavan and Dixo 2004. Humanitas 4–6:13–30; Vogt 2008. Amazon Turtles. Biblos, Lima, Peru. 104 pp.; Avila-Pires et al. 2010. Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi Cienc. Nat. 5[1]:13–112; Bernarde et al. 2011. Biota Neotrop. 11[3]:117–144; Brito et al. 2012. Check List 8[2]:294–297). It is also found in Surinam (Médem 1973. Salamandra 9:91–98). First state record. The nearest locality record to the east is about 276 km in Aripuanã, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil (Brito et al., *op. cit.*), and the nearest locality record to the southwest is about 811 km away in Cuzco Amazônico Reserve, Peru (Duellman and Sallás 1991. Occ. Pap. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 143:1–13).

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PSEUDEMYIS CONCINNA CONCINNA (*Eastern River Cooter*). USA: GEORGIA: JEFF DAVIS Co.: 14.4 km NE Hazlehurst, Altamaha River at Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area, 0.45 km S of Half Moon Landing (31.955318°N, 82.479412°W; NAD 83). 2 May 2012. Josh Parker and Dirk Stevenson. Verified by John B. Jensen and Kenneth L. Krysko. University of Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology collection (UF 166975, photo vouchers). New county record. Adult female found in Altamaha River.

MONTGOMERY Co.: 13.9 km NE Hazlehurst, Altamaha River at Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area, 0.53 km W of Half Moon Landing (31.956993°N, 82.486680°W, NAD 83). 2 May 2012. J. Parker and D. Stevenson. Verified by John B. Jensen and Kenneth L. Krysko. University of Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology collection (UF 166976, photo vouchers). New county record. Adult male found in Altamaha River.

TATTNALL Co.: 13.0 km SW Glennville, Big Hammock Wildlife Management Area, County Rte. 441, 0.29 km S of Watermelon Creek (31.846497°N, 82.016726°W, NAD 83). 25 March 2011. D. Stevenson. Verified by John B. Jensen and Kenneth L. Krysko. (UF 166978, photo voucher). Hatchling found alive-on-road. A second specimen (UF 166977 photo vouchers) was also found in Tattnall Co.

TELEFAIR Co.: 3.4 km SW Lumber City, Ocmulgee River at McRae Landing Road (31.903882°N, 82.699379°W, NAD 83). 3 July 2011. D. Stevenson. Verified by John B. Jensen and Lance D. McBrayer. Georgia Southern University Herpetology collection (GSU 24476, photo vouchers). New county record. Adult female found in Ocmulgee River.

The mainstem of the Altamaha River originates in the middle Coastal Plain of Georgia at the confluence of the Oconee River and the Ocmulgee River, which are Piedmont drainages. A major Atlantic Coastal Plain waterway and a slow-moving alluvial stream, the Altamaha River flows undammed 219 km from its

origin to the coast, where it empties into the Atlantic Ocean at Darien, Georgia. Despite recognition as an international bioreserve, the Altamaha River's herpetofauna has never been systematically inventoried. With respect to Georgia drainages, recent species accounts for the stream-inhabiting *Pseudemys concinna* have included the Coastal Plain portion of the Savannah, Ogeechee, and Ochoopee Rivers (the latter an Altamaha River tributary) within the distribution of *P. c. concinna*, but have either not mapped the Altamaha River as within the suspected/putative range (Ward and Jackson 2008. In A. J. G. Rhodin et al. [eds.], Conservation Biology of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises: A Compilation Project of the IUCN/SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group. Chelonian Research Monographs No. 5, Chelonian Research Foundation), or have mapped but a single record for the Altamaha River proper (Williamson and Moulis 1994. Distribution of Amphibians and Reptiles in Georgia, Vol. 2, Locality Data, Savannah Science Museum, Savannah, Georgia; Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp. [specimen (Auburn University Museum 2185) from McIntosh Co., Georgia, 1.6 km upstream of Fort Barrington]).

Our *P. c. concinna* records herein supplement a recently published record for the lower Oconee River (Laurens Co., Georgia; Jensen et al. [2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:250–255]) and include records from the lower Ocmulgee River and from the upper and middle sections of the Altamaha River mainstem. These records confirm the contemporary presence of *P. c. concinna* in the Coastal Plain section of the Altamaha River proper. Additionally, over the last eight years DJS has commonly observed moderate numbers of basking *P. c. cf. concinna* (of all size classes) scattered along the lower Ocmulgee River and the entire mainstem of the Altamaha River as far south as Fort Barrington, McIntosh Co., Georgia.

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PSEUDEMYNS NELSONI (Florida Red-bellied Cooter). USA: FLORIDA: LEON CO.: Lake Leon, Tom Brown Park, Tallahassee (30.4420°N, 84.2140°W, WGS84). 26 February 2011 and subsequent dates (below). Dale R. Jackson and Ghislaine C. Guyot. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History, photographic voucher UF 167181. Lake Leon is a locally popular recreational site where wildlife, especially aquatic turtles, is readily observed within a few meters from a boardwalk that traverses the lake's shallow western end. The 1.76-ha eutrophic pond is an impoundment of a small stream that continues 1.15 km below the dam to the moderately large (767 ha) Lake Lafayette, a shallow lake-marsh-swamp basin. The natural emydid fauna of this and other area lakes consists of *Trachemys s. scripta*, *Pseudemys floridana*, and occasionally *Deirochelys reticularia*.

On 26 February 2011, we observed a small male (ca. 200 mm CL) *P. nelsoni* (UF 167181) with developed secondary sex characters (elongated foreclaws, enlarged tail) basking and subsequently feeding within a mixed group of turtles that included multiple *Apalone ferox*, *T. s. scripta*, and *T. s. elegans*. On 15–18 March and 14–16 September 2011, this foraging group also included a presumably immature female *P. nelsoni* (ca. 230 mm,

vs. 280 mm for small mature females: Jackson 2006. In P. A. Meylan [ed.], Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles, pp. 313–324. Chelonian Research Monographs 3) as well as one each of *P. c. concinna*, *P. f. floridana*, and *Chrysemys picta bellii*. The *P. nelsoni*, *P. concinna*, *T. s. elegans*, and *C. picta* clearly represent released animals stemming from the pet trade. Both *P. nelsoni* were still present 21 April 2012 following a winter pond restoration project that removed tons of dredged sediment. Because the pond minimally supports at least one pair of *P. nelsoni*, and turtles potentially can access Lake Lafayette and the adjacent St. Marks River system simply by traveling downstream, it is important to record this occurrence.

Long regarded with uncertainty, the validity of *P. nelsoni*'s patchy occurrence in the Florida Panhandle has been confirmed (Jackson 2006, *ibid.*). However, there remains an undocumented, ca. 200-km gap that encompasses most of the area between the Suwannee and Apalachicola rivers (eastern Panhandle). Previous reports and purported specimens from within this gap all are vague or problematic. USNM 95765 (Lake Iamonia, Leon Co.) was based on incorrect association of a shell of *P. nelsoni* with a skull of *P. floridana* (Jackson 2006, *ibid.*); Pritchard's 1980 (Chelonologica 1:113–123) statement that the species is common in Leon Co. between Tallahassee and St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge to the south (Wakulla Co.) was not specimen-based but stemmed from an anecdotal report almost certainly based on misidentification; and the single remaining specimen (CRI-1455, formerly PCHP-1140, the record sized specimen described in Pritchard 1980, *ibid.*; identity confirmed by us from photographs provided courtesy of Tim Walsh), though purportedly collected in 1979 west of Tallahassee, Leon Co., is of unauthenticated origin and hence suspect. The Lake Leon record provides solid evidence of the occurrence, based on presumably released animals, of *P. nelsoni* within this multi-county area.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: INDIANA: PIKE CO.: Patoka Township: 38.37329°N, 87.30590°W; NAD 83). 1 June 2009. Lindsey Landowski. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012c). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.).

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TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY CO.: Chickasaw Trace County Park on Santa Fe Pike at approximately trail mile 5 (35.6705604°N, 87.0894145°W; WGS 84). 15 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Colleen Conway. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ19204). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 15 March 2012). On a small hill between two trails.

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TERRAPENE CAROLINA TRIUNGUIS (Three-toed Box Turtle). USA: ARKANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: 7.8 km ESE Star City; AR State Hwy 293 (33.908656°N, 91.771477°W; WGS 84). 28 April 2012. M.B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 32145). AOR. First county record filling a distributional gap between surrounding Jefferson, Arkansas, Desha, and Drew counties (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421pp.).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS BIPORCATUS (Neotropical Green Anole). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPALITY OF BACALAR: Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agrícolas y Pecuarias, Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar (SESFB), Zona 4 (18.784647°N, 88.485381°W; WGS 84), 37 m elev. 3 May 1993. Josué Barbosa-Heredia. Verified by J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez. Herpetological collection of the Museum of Wildlife “Juan Nava Solorio” of SESFB, Quintana Roo (SESFH-109). New municipality record and second for the state, extending the known range ca. 61 km SW from the only previous state record, 17 km SE of Andrés Quintana Roo (Calderón-Mandujano and Mora-Tembre 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:295–296). The adult male specimen was found in a seasonal forest.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: TEXAS: ARANSAS Co.: Rockport, Harbor Oaks (28.07855°N, 97.06405°W; WGS 84) and Rockport Country Club (28.08003°N, 97.05°W; WGS 84) neighborhoods. 8 April 2012. Aaron R. Reed. Verified by Adam Cohen. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 85234, 85235). New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*, 2nd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.).

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ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA (Six-lined Racerunner). USA: ALABAMA: GENEVA Co.: Geneva State Forest Headquarters (31.11743°N, 86.16480°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2012. J. Newman, T.

Robbins, and S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM AHAP-D 505 (digital photograph file). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, Alabama. 171 pp.).

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CNEMIDOPHORUS JALAPENSIS (Whiptail Lizard). BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: MUNICIPALITY OF PORTO MURTINHO: MS-467 road (22.147389°S, 57.547472°W; datum WGS84) and close to BR-267 road (21.723861°S, 57.447972°W; datum WGS84). 25 March 2011. F. L. Souza and M. Uetanabaro. *Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (ZUFMS REP 2166, 1320)*. Verified by G. R. Colli. *Cnemidophorus jalapensis* is a recently described species known only from the Jalapão region (northern Cerrado), Tocantins state (Colli et al. 2009. *Herpetologica* 65[3]:311–327; Recoder et al. 2011. *Biota Neotrop.* 11[1]:263–282). This is the first species record outside the Jalapão region and extends its distribution ca. 1700 km southwest (10.3°S, 46.95°W; Colli et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). Both collected specimens were associated with Chaco phytophysiology, with sandy and rocky soil, similar to the open cerrados of the type locality (Recoder et al. 2011, *op. cit.*).

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COLOBOSAURA MODESTA. BRAZIL: CEARÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF BARBALHA: Floresta Nacional do Araripe (7.424°S, 39.296°W, WGS84; elev. 944 m). 2 August 2011. S. L. S. Muniz. Paleoherpetological and Herpetological Collection of the Laboratory of Herpetology and Paleoherpetology of the Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco - UFRPE, Recife, Brazil (CHPUFRPE 955, 956). Verified by E. M. X. Freire. The species was known in the states of Minas Gerais (Morro da Garça: 18.542°S, 44.595°W, WGS84; type locality), Bahia, São Paulo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Maranhão, Pará, and Ceará. Previous records from Ceará were from the northwestern (Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2003. *In* Leal et al. [eds.], *Ecologia e Conservação da Caatinga*, pp. 463–505. Editora Universitária, Recife, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco) and western (Borges-Nojosa and Cascon 2005. *In* Araújo et al. [eds.], *Suporte as Estratégias Regionais de Conservação*, pp. 245–260. Ministério do Meio Ambiente. Editora Eduardo Freire, Brasília) parts of the state. New municipality record, increasing the known geographic distribution about 310 km E of Crateús city (Borges-Nojosa and Cascon, *op. cit.*), the nearest locality known.

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CORYTOPHANES CRISTATUS (Smooth-headed Helmeted Basilisk). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPALITY OF BACALAR: Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agrícolas y Pecuarias, Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar (SESBF), Zona 4 (18.802164°N, 88.489692°W; WGS 84), 30 m elev. 24 June 1988. Juan Nava-Solorio. Verified by J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez. Herpetological Collection of the Museum of Wildlife "Juan Nava Solorio" of SESBF, Quintana Roo (SESBF-H-126). This record extends the known range ca. 296 km S of Reserva El Eden and closes the depicted gap between the northern and southern populations on the Yucatán Peninsula (Lee 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatán Peninsula*. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. xii + 500 pp.). The lizard was found in a seasonal forest.

We thank J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez, Jorge Ramírez-Silva for assistance, and the staff of Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar for logistics supporting the project Mantenimiento de la Infraestructura de Investigación en la Colección de Fauna Silvestre de San Felipe Bacalar (652154A-SINCOPT).

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EREMIAS INTERMEDIA (Medial Racerunner). IRAN: SEMNAN PROVINCE: 73 km SE of Delbar Field Station, near Ahmad Aabad village, Touran Biosphere Reserve (35.776771°N, 56.638698°E), 966 m elev. 28 April 2012. Kamran Kamali. Aria Herpetological Studies Institute (ARIA0200, 0201: two adult males). Verified by Omid Mozaffari. Collected at 1100 h in sandy area with halophilic vegetation. Nearest reported localities along Iran-Afghan-Turkmen border, 800 km E of previously published locality (Anderson 1999. *The Lizards of Iran*. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Ithaca, New York. vii + 442 pp.). First record from Touran Biosphere Reserve as well as Semnan Province.

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Asian House Gecko). THAILAND: PHUKET PROVINCE: Ko Hay (Hay Island, also referred to as Coral Island; ca. 7.7333°N, 98.2667°E). 30 March 2012. O. S. G. Pauwels. Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute, Bangkok (QSMI 1308). Verified by L. Chanhome. Adult male (SVL 49 mm, tail L 49 mm, partly regenerated; 33 preanofemoral pores in a continuous series). Found active by day on boulders at edge between open secondary forest and beach, ca. 3 m elev., on northeasternmost part of island, along Banana Beach, 9 km off southeast coast of Phuket Island. First record for Ko Hay. Species previously recorded from nearby island of Phuket (Grossmann and Tillack 2001. *Sauria* 23:21–34). We thank Lawan Chanhome (QSMI) for working facilities.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: GEORGIA: DOUGHERTY CO.: 31.58472°N, 84.19737°W (WGS 84), elev. 62 m. 28 March 2012. Stephen C. Mitchell. Verified by John Jensen. UTADC 7492–7493. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.); previously documented in neighboring Baker Co. *Hemidactylus turcicus* is a non-native species that appears to be expanding its range in the state, although it seems to be restricted to urban areas. Multiple specimens were observed at ~2200 h on the side of a private residence, photographed, and left *in situ*.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: MATAGORDA CO.: Two specimens (male and juvenile female) captured at the Clive Runnells Family Mad Island Marsh Preserve (28.645328°N, 96.103178°W; WGS 84). 28 April 2012. James R. Dixon. Verified by Toby Hibbits. Specimens deposited in the Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection (TCWC 95597, 95598) at Texas A&M University – College Station. New county record (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. 2nd ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). The species was previously recorded in all surrounding counties: Jackson, Wharton, Brazoria, and Fort Bend (Dixon 2000, *op. cit.*).

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PHRYNOSOMA HERNANDESI HERNANDESI (Greater Short-horned Lizard). USA: OREGON: MALHEUR CO.: Oregon Canyon Mountains, 0.4 km S of Mud Spring, upper Whitehorse Creek drainage (42.236442°N, 118.047632°W, NAD 83; elev. 2054 m). 15 September 2011. A. St. John. Verified by Jens Vindum. California Academy of Sciences (CAS 249834). First vouchered specimen for this species in Oregon (Stebbins 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.; St. John 2002. *Reptiles of the Northwest*. Lone Pine Publishing, Renton, Washington. 272 pp.) Specimen was found basking on a dirt spur road along a SW slope below rimrocks. Habitat of sandy-pebbly soil with a mixed association of dense sagebrush, bitterbrush, rabbitbrush, bunchgrass, and patches of mountain mahogany.

Previously known in Oregon Canyon Mountains from casual observations during the late 1990s (D. Calvin); uncatalogued photographs taken during 2004 in Oregon Canyon Mountains and adjoining Trout Creek Mountains and Blue Mountain Pass (C. Tait); and genetic sampling verification in Trout Creek Mountains during 2009 (A. Ambos and T. Jezkova).

Nearest documented records are from the Santa Rosa Range, Nevada, 75 km to the SE (41.69°N, 117.51°W; NAD 83, Nevada Dept. of Wildlife).

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Chickasaw Trace County Park on Santa Fe Pike at approximately trail mile 4.5 (35.66944°N, 87.09111°W; WGS84). 28 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Colleen Conway. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19214). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 07 February 2012]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 28 March 2012). Found under a fallen log in wooded region of the park.

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PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS (Great Plains Skink). USA: MISSOURI: BUCHANAN Co: Close to the junction of Commonwealth Drive and Commons Drive, near State Hwy A (39.71909°N, 94.79218°W; WGS 84). 27 August 2011. Voucher photo placed in University of Kansas Herpetology Collection (KUDA 012253). Verified by Mark S. Mills. New county record (Johnson 2000. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Missouri, 2nd ed. Missouri Department of Conservation, Jefferson City. 400 pp.). Partially fills gap in distribution in northwest Missouri. The adult male specimen was captured in a lumber yard and currently resides at MWSU.

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SCELOPORUS LUNDELLI (Lundell's Spiny Lizard). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPALITY OF BACALAR: Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agrícolas y Pecuarias, Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar (SESFB), Zona 4, cuadrante 1 (18.782442°N, 88.504444°W; WGS 84), 32 m elev. 18 June 1983. Juan Nava-Solorio. Verified by J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez. Herpetological collection of the Museum of Wildlife "Juan Nava Solorio" of SESFB, Quintana Roo (SESFB-H-025). New municipality record, and third isolated locality for the state, extending its range ca. 249 km S and ca. 41 km W, respectively, from its closest known populations at Nuevo Xcan Village, Quintana Roo (Lee 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatán Peninsula. Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, New York. xii + 500 pp.) and Bahía de Chetumal (Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. Herpetol. Rev. 34:393–395). This record further closes the gap between the northern and southern populations on the Yucatán Peninsula. The lizard was found in tropical deciduous forest.

We thank J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez and Jorge Ramírez-Silva for assistance, and the staff of Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar for logistics support as part of project Mantenimiento de la Infraestructura de Investigación en la Colección de Fauna Silvestre de San Felipe Bacalar (652154A-SINCOPT).

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SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Chickasaw Trace, 5 m N of the entrance bridge (35.6684040°N, 87.0806313°W; WGS 84). 20 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Michele Dillashaw. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19209). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 01 November 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 21 March 2012). Found in wooded area next to a branch of the Duck River.

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STROBILURUS TORQUATUS (Amazon Lava Lizard). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF MATA DE SÃO JOÃO: Fazenda Nossa Senhora da Paz (12.46194444°S, 38.23361111°W, WGS 84; elev. 93 m). 01 May 2011. M. S. Tinôco and others. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHECOA 002609; survey license SISBIO N° 23355-1; SVL = 69.6 mm, TL = 62.1 mm, HL = 16.7 mm). The species was previously recorded from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro and Minas Gerais (Jackson 1978. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo 30[1]:1–79; Rodrigues et al. 1989. Rev. Brasil. Genet. 12[4]:747–759); however, in Bahia it was only recorded from the southern portion of the state, concerning Baixo Sul extension (Rodrigues et al. 1989, *op. cit.*). Two lizards were sighted resting on a trunk in an Atlantic rainforest fragment, only one lizard was captured. Range extension, filling the distributional gap in northeastern Brazil. The known records from Bahia state are from the municipalities of Itabuna and Ilhéus in southern Bahia and the nearest northern record is in the municipality of São Miguel dos Campos in Alagoas state. Our record is located approximately 500 km NNE from Itabuna and Ilhéus and around 450 km SW from São Miguel dos Campos.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). USA: FLORIDA: BAY Co.: 0.63 km E of Hwy 79 and Gumlock Cemetery Road intersection in Pine Log State Forest (30.39001°N, 85.86674°W;

WGS84). 31 December 2006. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History photo voucher (UF 167074). New county record. Fills a distributional gap in the Florida panhandle (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Project Agreement 08013, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Juvenile was captured in a funnel trap on the perimeter of an ephemeral wetland during drift fence studies by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

We thank Fred Robinette and Bethany Harvey for assistance in locating GIS data.

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CARPHOPHIS AMOENUS (Eastern Wormsnake). USA: GEORGIA: WHITFIELD Co.: Dalton State College Trail (34.77635°N, 85.00620°W; WGS 84). 21 April 2012. C. Manis, D. DesRochers, and J. K. Adams. Dalton State College Museum of Natural History (DSC Digital Collection-R001). Verified by John Jensen. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. The University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). One adult male captured during Dalton State College campus bioblitz survey.

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CARPHOPHIS AMOENUS (Eastern Wormsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL Co.: Henry Horton State Park along Hickory Ridge Trail, 11 m NNE of the Black Walnut information post (35.5932502°N, 86.7073202°W; WSG 84). 31 March 2012. Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19218). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 31 March 2012). Snake's head had been crushed.

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CARPHOPHIS VERMIS (Western Worm Snake). USA: ARKANSAS: HOWARD Co.: 4.0 km NW of Athens off St. Hwy. 246 (34.334294°N, 94.015288°W; WGS 84). 9 May 2012. H. W. Robison. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Herpetological Museum (ASUMZ 32155). New county record partially filling distributional gap among Hempstead and Polk counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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CLONOPHIS KIRTLANDII (Kirtland's Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY Co.: TN Hwy 69 at Terrapin Creek (Obion River

drainage) just south of the TN/KY border (36.4986°N, 88.4900°W; NAD 84). 15 May 2009. Dave F. Frymire. Verified by Chris Gienger. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 18970). Female (225 mm total length) found dead on a paved road after dark. Another specimen (subadult) was found in the same area on 2 June 2006 and released at the capture site. The specimen in the APSU Museum of Zoology represents the first specimen-vouchered record of the species from Tennessee (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [latest update 16 May 2012; accessed 29 May 2012]). Extends the range southward down the Terrapin Creek drainage into Henry Co., Tennessee. The nearest published locality for the species is in neighboring Graves Co., Kentucky, where the first specimen from the Jackson Purchase was found in 1997 (Shupe and Zimmerman 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:53).

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL Co.: side yard of 1300 Chunn Road, Lewisburg 37091 (35.6465110°N, 86.7733246°W; WSG 84). 21 March 2012. Michael Williams and Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19212). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 07 February 2012]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 21 March 2012). Found among fallen logs and old leaves.

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COLUBER FLAGELLUM FLAGELLUM (Eastern Coachwhip). USA: FLORIDA: OSCEOLA Co.: northeast of Road 11 in the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (27.9936°N, 81.0663°W, WGS84). 5 December 2007. Ashleigh Blackford and Christina Hannon. Florida Museum of Natural History photographic voucher (UF 155696). Verified by Kevin M. Enge. New county record (Ashton and Ashton 1988. Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida. Part One: The Snakes. Windward Publ., Miami, Florida. 176 pp.). Juvenile captured under a cover board in scrub habitat.

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CONIOPHANES MICHOCANENSIS (Michoacán Black-Striped Snake). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF ZIHUATANEJO: 7 km NE of Vallecitos (17.9432°N, 101.2802°W; WGS84), 800 m. elev. 27 July 2008. William H. Mertz and Jackson Shedd. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6909. First record for Guerrero, and only the second known sample of the species; the other being known 160 km E at El Farito, Michoacán, the type locality (Flores-Villela and Smith 2009. Herpetologica 65:404–412). The snake was found in tropical deciduous forest.

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CORALLUS HORTULANUS (Amazon Tree Boa). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF LAURO DE FREITAS: 12.88449167°S, 38.329575°W, WGS 84; elev. 25 m). 15 September 2011. P. Amorin. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHECOA 002801; survey license SISBIO N° 23355-1; female, SVL = 1140 mm, TL = 310 mm, HL = 35.6 mm, 280 g). The species occurs in Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago, Guianas, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. In Brazil it is distributed in Acre, Amazonia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Alagoas, and Ceará (Argôlo 2004. *As Serpentes dos Cacaueiros do Sudeste da Bahia*. Editus, Ilhéus, Bahia. 260 pp.; Bernarde and Machado 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41[1]:89; Bernarde et al. 2011. *Biota Neotrop.* 11[3]; Henderson 1997. *Carib. J. Sci.* 33[3-4]:198–221; Martins and Molina 2008. *In* Machado [ed.], *Livro Vermelho da Fauna Brasileira Ameaçada de Extinção*, pp. 327–334. Ministério do Meio Ambiente/Fundação Biodiversitas, v.2, Brasília/Belo Horizonte; Salles and Silva-Soares 2010. *Biotemas* 23[2]:135–144; Silva et al. 2006. *In* Moura [ed.], *A Mata Atlântica em Alagoas*, pp. 65–76. Ed. Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió). First record for Lauro de Freitas, filling the gap between Ituberá, southern Bahia (152 km SW) and Coruripe in Alagoas (400 km NE).

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DRYMARCHON MELANURUS (Central American Indigo Snake). MEXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITAL DEL ORO: 4 km W Malacate (21.146556°N, 103.393083°W; WGS 84), 1630 m elev. 25 March 2011. Iván T. Ahumada-Carrillo. UTADC 6963, 6964. Río Mezquital, Mezquital del Oro (21.214483°N, 103.363990°W; WGS 84), 1200 m elev. 31 July 2011. Iván T. Ahumada-Carrillo and Octavio Vázquez-Huizar. UTADC 6965. El Malacate (21.147224°N, 103.426136°W; WGS 84), 1375 m elev. 31 July 2011. Iván T. Ahumada-Carrillo and Octavio Vázquez-Huizar. UTADC 6966. All verified by Jacobo Reyes-Velasco. First records for Zacatecas that bridge a distributional gap between western populations, ca. 12 km NE from Río Grande de Santiago River, Jalisco (McCrane 1980. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 267:1–4), and eastern populations, ca. 105 km from Calvillo, Aguascalientes (Vázquez Díaz

and Quintero Díaz 2005. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes*. CONABIO/CIEMA. 318 pp.). All snakes were found in tropical deciduous forest.

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FARANCIA ABACURA REINWARDTII (Western Mudsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY CO.: Hwy 69 where it traverses the wetland along Terrapin Creek (Obion River drainage) just south of the TN/KY border (36.5008°N, 88.4892°W; NAD 84). 12 May 2011. Dave F. Frymire. Verified by Chris Gienger. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19131). Found near death on a paved road at ca. 2100 h in an area adjacent to a wetland dominated by Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*). HENRY CO.: Red Top Hill Road at Blood River Bridge (36.4732°N, 88.1956°W). 1 June 2011. Heather Moore. APSU 19238. Other specimens have been observed dead and alive in the immediate area. These records extend the range in Tennessee ca. 64 km E from the nearest record in Obion Co. and represent the first records for Henry Co.; also, the Blood River record is the first report of the species from the Tennessee River Drainage in Tennessee (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 16 May 2012]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 23 May 2012].

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LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). USA: ALABAMA: CRENSHAW CO.: U.S. Hwy 29 (31.48897°N, 86.37473°W; WGS 84). 10 June 2012. J. Newman and S. Graham. Verified by Craig Guyer. AUM 39870. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 171 pp.). Found dead on road. Mount (*op. cit.*) illustrated a putative hybrid zone between *L. getula* and *L. g. holbrookii* (i.e., *L. nigra sensu* Pyron and Burbrink 2009. *Zootaxa* 2241:22–32) in Crenshaw Co., however this specimen shows no morphological evidence of hybridization.

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL CO.: 1360 Mooresville Road, Culleoka (35.547448°N, 87.017658°W; WGS 84). 21 March 2012. Michael Williams and Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19211). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 25 July 2011]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 21 March 2012). Found in an overgrown field 300 m from Duck River.

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: Chickasaw Trace at about trail mile 7.1 (35.6693083°N, 87.0808592°W; WGS 84). 04 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Colleen Conway. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19220). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 04 March 2012). Found in a wooded area along Knob Creek.

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM SYSPILA (Red Milksnake). USA: ARKANSAS: NEWTON Co.: 0.5 km NE of Fallsville off St. Hwy. 16 (35.789595°N, 93.459631°W, WGS 84). 28 April 2012. C. T. McAllister. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (photographic voucher ASUMZ 32125). New county record partially filling gap in northcentral Ozarks among Searcy (Connior 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:380) and Washington counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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MYRIOPHOLIS NARIROSTRIS (Serpent-ver de Peters). GUINEA: forest gallery of Dakakoura (10.884°N, 13.608°W; 440 m elev.). 23 February 2011. Laurent Chirio (MNHN 2012–0215). Verified by Jean-François Trape. First record for Guinea, and westernmost record for Africa. Not included in herpetofauna of Guinea (Böhme et al. 2011. Bonn Zool. Bull. 60:67–71). *Myriopholis narirostris* was confused for a long time with *M. boueti*, which appears to be a different species (Adalsteinsson et al. 2009. Zootaxa 2244:1–50). All the other localities mentioned for *M. narirostris* in West Africa appear to refer to *M. albiventer*, *M. boueti*, and *M. rouxestevae* (Trape and Mané 2006. Guide des serpents d'Afrique occidentale - savane et désert. I.R.D. Editions, Paris. 226 pp.). Westernmost locality known for *M. narirostris* is in Aledjo, Togo (Trape, pers. com.). Extends range in Sudan Savanna, 1650 km WNW from this westernmost locality. Vegetation of coastal region of northwest Guinea is characterized by mosaic of savannas and forest galleries.

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NERODIA FASCIATA (Southern Watersnake). USA: TEXAS: HAYS Co.: A. E. Wood Fish Hatchery (29.86609°N, 97.92969°W; WGS 84). 17 May 2012. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 85171). New county record along the western edge of this species' known range in Texas (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M

University Press, College Station. 421 pp.). This specimen was collected from the edge of an earthen retention pond at night. Voucher specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0511-126) to DRD.

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OPHEODRYS VERNALIS (Smooth Greensnake). USA: ILLINOIS: KANE Co.: Fox River Shores Forest Preserve, 9 km NW Carpentersville (42.127590°N, 88.286300°W; WGS 84). 8 May 2009. T. G. Anton and W. H. Graser. (FMNH 277114). Verified by Alan Resetar. Adult male collected under tin sheet in sedge meadow. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois. 282 pp.). Fills gap among Cook, Du Page and De Kalb counties. This snake has been reported from several widely separated localities in Kane Co., but had not been documented with photos or specimens. Specimen collected under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit A09.0132, with funding provided by the Forest Preserve District of Kane County.

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PANTHEROPHIS ALLEGHANIENSIS (Eastern Ratsnake). USA: GEORGIA: HALL Co.: Elachee Nature Center (34.245842°N, 83.832004°W; WGS 84). 16 October 2011. Daniel Thompson. Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50155 photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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

PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Ratsnake). USA: TEXAS: FAYETTE Co.: TX Hwy 95, 2.57 rd. km S jct. TX FM 2237 (29.80004°N, 97.20096°W; WGS 84). 18 June 2012. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections, TNHC 85172. A second specimen (TNHC 85173) was also found on the same day. These two specimens represent new county records along the eastern edge of this species' known range in Texas (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Specimens collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0511-126) to DRD.

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PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS MUGITUS (Florida Pinesnake). USA: FLORIDA: OSCEOLA Co.: Captured at intersection of Road 9 and Road 10 in the Three Lakes Wildlife Management Area (27.8437°N, 81.1533°W; WGS84). 26 March 2012. Emily Rushton and Cliff Rushton. Florida Museum of Natural History photographic voucher (UF 166579). Verified by Kevin M. Enge. New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and

Reptiles in Florida. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.).

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REGINA SEPTEMVITATTA (Queensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: boat ramp at Chickasaw Trace (35.6627842°N, 87.0934791°W; WSG 84). 04 April 2012. Nicole Foster and Colleen Conway. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19219). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 08 November 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 04 April 2012).

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RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). THAILAND: PHUKET PROVINCE: Ko Hay (Hay Island, also referred to as Coral Island; ca. 7.7333°N, 98.2667°E). 30 March 2012. O. S. G. Pauwels. Queen Saovabha Memorial Institute, Bangkok (QSMI 1307). Verified by L. Chanhome (QSMI). Found by day under stone in leaf litter in open secondary forest, ca. 7 m elev., in northeasternmost part of island, above Banana Beach, 9 km off southeast coast of Phuket Island. First record for Ko Hay. Species previously recorded from nearby island of Phuket (Grossmann and Tillack 2001. *Sauria* 23:21–34). We thank Lawan Chanhome (QSMI) for working facilities.

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SCAPHIODONTOPHIS ANNULATUS (Guatemalan Neckband Snake). MÉXICO: QUINTANA ROO: MUNICIPALITY OF BACALAR: Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Forestales Agrícolas y Pecuarias, Sitio Experimental San Felipe Bacalar (SESEFB), Zona 2, Módulo (18.758472°N, 88.349064°W; WGS 84), 11 m elev. 10 May 1991. Juan Nava-Solorio. Verified by J. Rogelio Cedeño-Vázquez. Herpetological collection of the Museum of Wildlife "Juan Nava Solorio" of SESEFB, Quintana Roo (SESEFB-H-113). New municipality record, extending its known range in the state ca. 60 km NE from the closest known locality at the Kohulich Archeological Site (Cedeño-Vázquez et al. 2003. *Herpetol. Rev.* 34:393–395), and closes the gap between the northern and southern populations on the Yucatán Peninsula.

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: INDIANA: PIKE Co.: Pike State Forest (38.35704°N, 87.15107°W; NAD 83). 26 March 2009. Michael J. Lodato. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012d). New county record for Indiana (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii + 404 pp.).

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THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). USA: MINNESOTA: MOWER Co.: private residence 2.95 km SW of Rose Creek, Minnesota (43.591131°N, 92.863899°W; WGS 84). 7 April 2012. Private landowner hit specimen while mowing lawn, photographic record was deposited in the James Ford Bell Museum (JFBM P448). Verified by Kenneth H. Kozak and Christopher E. Smith. First vouchered specimen for Mower Co., Minnesota (Oldfield and Moriarty 1994. *Amphibians & Reptiles Native to Minnesota*. Univ. Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 237 pp.). Oldfield and Moriarty (*op. cit.*) list no museum record for this species in Mower Co. but do plot its occurrence with a symbol representing sighting or literature records.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MARSHALL Co.: front yard of 1151 Crigger Road in Lewisburg, Tennessee (35.4051707°N, 89.9459573°W; WSG 84). 21 March 2012. Michael Williams and Nicole Foster. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19210). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 26 July 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 21 March 2012).

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: TENNESSEE: MAURY Co.: creek off of Chickasaw Trace at about mile 6.8 (35.6714714°N, 87.0820265°W; WSG 84). 19 March 2012. Nicole Foster and Michele Dillashaw. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU19205). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 26 July 2011]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>; accessed 19 March 2012). Shallow creek in wooded area.

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New Distributional Records for the Herpetofauna of Mexico

Although distributional studies on the herpetofauna of Mexico have received much attention in recent years (reflected in Wilson and Johnson 2010), the actual number of amphibian and reptile species living in many geographic areas remains poorly known. Herein, we report on new records and significant range extensions of amphibians and reptiles in several states of Mexico.

During the years 2005 through 2010, we conducted herpetological surveys in the Mexican states of Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco, Michoacán, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, and Veracruz. From those surveys, a total of 12 species are documented for the first time in several of those states, and significant range extensions are reported for five other species. We also discuss the validity of a single previous record of *Pituophis lineaticollis* in Jalisco. Voucher photographs of the specimens were placed in the Digital Collection, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC). Coordinates and elevations of localities were taken with a GPS device using map datum WGS84. Common names are those proposed by Liner and Casas-Andreu (2008).

ANURA — FROGS

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NIVICOLIMAE (Nevado de Colima Chirping Frog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF QUITUPAN: 21 km SE of Mazamitla, on road to Manuel M. Dieguez (19.74352°N, 102.92755°W), 2180 m. elev. 13 July 2010. C. I. Grünwald, I. Ahumada-Carillo, and J. Reyes-Velasco. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6933. Only the third known locality for the species, first for the east side of Nevado de Colima, and a range extension of 75 km W from the other side of Nevado de Colima (Dixon and Webb 1966); the other reported locality is from near Autlán, Jalisco (Lynch 1970). The frog was found in pine-oak forest.

PLECTROHYLA BISTINCTA (Mexican Fringe-limbed Treefrog). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN SEBASTIAN: 8.3 km S of La Estancia, Mascota – Puerto Vallarta Hwy (20.71023°N, 104.88474°W), 1580 m. elev. 5 July 2010. C. I. Grünwald and J. M. Jones. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. UTADC 6839, 6840. The records fill a distribution gap of 330 km between Santa Teresa, Nayarit, and 25 km SE of Autlán, Jalisco (Duellman 2001). The frogs were found at night on a road passing through pine forest.

PTYCHOHYLA LEONHARDSHULTZEI (Shultze's Mountain Stream Frog). GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECPAN DE GALEANA: 5.7 km W La Laguna, on road to San Luis (17.5106°N, 100.777°W), 1700 m. elev. 8 September 2009. J. Reyes-Velasco and C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. UTADC 6250. First municipality record, extending its range 53 km NW from the closest known locality, 1.6 km SW of San Andres de la Cruz, Guerrero (Duellman 2001). It is likely that this species occurs in the Sierra Coalcomán in southern Michoacán. Several of these frogs were found calling from low shrubs on humid nights in pine forest.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

COLEONYX ELEGANS (Elegant Banded Gecko). MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF CHINICUILA: road from Aquila to Coalcomán, 30 km SW of Coalcomán (18.692670°N, 103.333941°W), 1360 m elev. 9

July 2005. J. M. Jones and C. I. Grünwald. UTADC 6936. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. First record for the state, extending the range 70 km NE of the closest known localities at Hacienda Paso del Río, Colima and 420 km NW of 4–5 miles (6.4–8 km) N of Acapulco, Guerrero (Klauber 1945). The lizard was found in an ecotone between oak and tropical deciduous forests.

GERRHONOTUS LIOCEPHALUS (Texas Alligator Lizard). MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF AQUILA: 1.9 km E of Maruata (18.270758°N, 103.331923°W), 45 m elev. 10 November 2010. J. M. Jones, C. I. Grünwald, and L. Roman. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. UTADC 6935. New municipality record, second for the state, and first for the Pacific coastal region. Closest localities are from ca. 330 km NE at Zitácuaro, Michoacán (Alvarado-Díaz and Sanchez-Beltran 2008), and from 120 km NW from the vicinity of Colima, Colima (Good 1994). The locality coordinates reported by Alvarado-Díaz and Sánchez-Beltrán (2008) are probably in error, as they place the record in the state of México, not Michoacán. The lizard was found DOR in tropical deciduous forest.

PHRYNOSOMA ORBICULARE (Mountain Horned Lizard). NAYARIT: MUNICIPALITY OF EL NAYAR: Sierra del Nayar, 2 km WNW Linda Vista, 13 km SW Santa Teresa (22.4001°N, 104.844°W), 2148 m elev. 30 August 2008. C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. UTADC 6845. First record for Nayarit, and range extension from the closest known localities, 125 km SE at Bolaños, Jalisco, and 120 km NE at Rancho Las Margaritas, Durango (Montanucci 1981). The lizard was found basking during the morning on a rocky hillside in pine-oak forest.

XANTUSIA SANCHEZI (Sanchez's Night Lizard). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITIC: Sierra de Los Huicholes, 7 km W La Taberna (22.2339°N, 103.846°W), 2226 m elev. 5 October 2008. C. I. Grünwald and J. M. Jones. Verified by Oscar Flores-Villela. UTADC 3711. New municipality record, extending its range 124 km NW from the closest known record near the type locality at Moyahua, Zacatecas (Bezy et al. 1999). The lizard was found under a rock on a hillside in pine-oak forest.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CROTALUS AQUILUS (Queretaran Dusky Rattlesnake). VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF HUAYACOCOTLA: La Selva (20.5769°N, 98.5176°W), 1950 m elev. 11 September 2010. C. I. Grünwald and J. M. Jones. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. UTADC 6910. First confirmed record for Veracruz (Campbell and Lamar 2004), with the closest known locality being from 3 km W at Carpinteros, Hidalgo, based on a specimen misidentified as *C. triseriatus* by Camarillo and Casas-Andreu (1998). Several authors have mentioned the possibility that this species occurs in Veracruz, but until now, these suggestions have not been confirmed. A specimen deposited in the collection at the University of Illinois Museum of Natural History (UIMNH 60804) was catalogued as *C. triseriatus aquilus* from Cofre de Perote, Veracruz, but that specimen is in fact a *C. triseriatus triseriatus*.

CROTALUS PRICEI (Twin-spotted Rattlesnake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF MEZQUITIC: Sierra de Los Huicholes, 4 km NE Bajío de Los Amoles (22.093°N, 103.876°W), 2823 m elev. 1 November 2008. C. I. Grünwald and J. M. Jones. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. UTADC 3703, 3704. New state record, filling about a 270 km distributional gap between Rancho Las Margaritas, Durango (140 km NW; Armstrong and Murphy 1979) and Sierra Fría, Aguascalientes (130 km E; Klauber 1972). The snakes were found basking during the morning on a rocky hillside in pine-oak forest. SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF REAL DE CATORCE: Sierra Real de Catorce, hills above Real de Catorce (23.69°N, 100.87°W), 2950 m elev. 16 April 2010. J. M. Jones, J. T. Fisher, and M. S. Price. UTADC 6841. New state record, filling a ca. 270 km distributional gap between the closest known localities at Sierra Fría, Aguascalientes (240 km SW; Klauber 1972) and Miquihuana, Tamaulipas (110 km E; Gloyd 1940). The snake was found basking during the morning in an open field surrounded by desert thornscrub.

CROTALUS PUSILLUS (Tancitaran Dusky Rattlesnake). COLIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF COMALA: 3.5 km ENE of La Yerbabuena on Volcán de Colima (19.48°N, 103.65°W), 1850 m elev. 23 August 2008. C. Forbes and N. Varley. Verified by Robert W. Bryson, Jr. UTADC 6837, 6838. First record for the state (Campbell and Lamar 2004). The closest known localities are from 14.4 and 20.9 km W of Atenquique, Jalisco, on Nevado de Colima (Armstrong and Murphy 1976). The snakes were found in cloud forest.

HYP SIGLENA JANI (Texas Night Snake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF OJUELOS: Vaquerías (21.790982°N, 101.658222°W), 2451 m elev. 27 August 2007. C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Daniel G. Mulcahy. UTADC 6934. First record for the state, with the closest known localities being from the city of San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí, city of Guanajuato, Guanajuato, and Tupátaro, Michoacán (Tanner 1944). The snake was found in semidesert grassland.

MICRURUS BROWNI (Brown's Coral Snake). MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF AQUILA: 27 km S Maruata on Hwy 200 (18.2302°N, 103.2°W), 227 m elev. 10 September 2009. J. Reyes-Velasco and C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6429. First record for the state, and a range extension of 380 km NW of the closest known locality at Acapulco, Guerrero (Roze 1967). The snake was found DOR in tropical deciduous forest.

MICRURUS PROXIMANS (Nayarit Coral Snake). JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF CASIMIRO CASTILLO: 11 km WSW from Puerto Los Masos on Hwy 80 (19.6815°N, 104.423°W), 736 m elev. 29 July 2007. J. Reyes-Velasco. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6918. First verified published record for the state, and a 130 km range extension SE of the closest known locality, an unpublished record (LACM 125380), from Boca de Tomatlán, Jalisco. The species was reported from Jalisco by Campbell and Lamar (2004) because of reference to a paper by Ponce-Campos and Smith, cited as "in press" but in fact was never published. The snake was found in an ecotone between oak and tropical deciduous forests. COLIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF MINATTLÁN: Agua Fría (19.3012°N, 104.0670°W), 783 m elev. 10 July 2008. C. I. Grünwald. UTADC 6917. 3.7 km W of Rastrojitos (19.4152°N, 104.012°W), 1108 m elev. 6 March 2010. J. Reyes-Velasco and I. Orozco-Corona. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6836. First record for the state, extending the distribution of the species 50 km SE from closest known locality near the Casimiro Castillo, Jalisco record reported above.

PITUOPHIS LINEATICOLLIS (Middle American Gopher Snake). JALISCO. Ponce-Campos and Ustach (2004) reported on a specimen of *P. lineaticollis* supposedly caught by J. A. Campbell, W. W. Lamar, and D. M. Hillis (UTA R 25959) on 21 June 1983 near Tapalpa, Jalisco; it was the first record for the state at that time. The closest locality for *P. lineaticollis* to Tapalpa was said to be about 150 km NE at Dos Aguas, Michoacán. We recently had the opportunity to examine the information accompanying that particular snake, which mentioned only that the specimen died in captivity in 1989. There was no reference to the collector or to the locality where it was found. Because the Tapalpa record cannot be verified by any information accompanying the specimen, there is no substantiated evidence that it actually came from that region. Therefore, *P. lineaticollis* should be removed from the known herpetofauna of Jalisco until additional records become available.

TANTILLA CEBORUCA. COLIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF CUAHUTÉMOC: 10 km by air NW of Queseria, on Volcán de Colima (19.4564°N, 103.6444°W), 1700 m elev. 24 November 2004. A. Hermosillo-Lopez, J. Reyes-Velasco, and C. I. Grünwald. Verified by Eric N. Smith. UTADC 6931, 6932. First record for the state, extending the known distribution of the species 200 km SE from the only known locality on Volcán Ceboruco, Nayarit (Canseco-Marquez et al. 2007). The snake was found in oak forest.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

KINOSTERNON OAXACAE (Oaxaca Mud Turtle). GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF JUCHITÁN: 2.7 km NE of Juchitán on Hwy 200 (16.6395°N, 98.6011°W), 170 m elev. 28 August 2009. J. Reyes-Velasco, C.I. Grünwald, and C. Rodriguez. Verified by John B. Iverson. UTADC 6248. First record for the state, extending the range 47 km W from the closest known locality at Cacahuatpec, Oaxaca (Iverson 1986). The turtle was found during the morning crossing a road surrounded by tropical deciduous forest.

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New County Records of Amphibians and Reptiles in Georgia, USA

The publication of *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia* (Jensen et al. 2008) has encouraged many herpetologists and naturalists in Georgia to submit verifiable records of county-undocumented herpetofauna to the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and a variety of regional natural history museums. Herein, we report 88 new county records collected by, or provided to, us. Unless otherwise noted the GPS datum referenced is WGS 84. All records were corroborated using Jensen et. al. 2008. All records were verified by Lance D. McBrayer (GSU) or Kenneth L. Krysko (UF) except as otherwise noted.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). TELFAIR CO.: State Hwy 117 at Lampkin Branch, 3.7 km SE Jacksonville (31.799975°N, 82.943231°W). 18 April 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 18984.

AMPHIUMA MEANS (Two-toed Amphiuma). JEFFERSON CO.: 1.8 km W Wadley (32.866880°N, 82.423912°W). 14 February 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24849. Adult under log in seepage-fed stream.

EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-lined Salamander). MONTGOMERY CO.: 6.0 km WNW Normantown (32.317319°N, 82.431436°W) 18 November 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24851.

EURYCEA GUTTOLINEATA (Three-lined Salamander). PUTNAM CO.: Oconee WMA at State Hwy 16 and Wallace Dam Rd. NE (33.33996°N, 83.15679°W). 31 March 2012. D. Stevenson and C. Camp. UF 166611.

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HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). WILKINSON Co.: Clear Creek Church, 0.15 mi NW State Hwy 18 and Cedar Creek Road (32.81441°N, 83.32525°W) 24 December 2011. C. Camp. UF 164365.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). JEFF DAVIS Co.: Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area at State Hwy 221 (31.965610°N, 82.482357°W). 28 February 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 18986.

PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS (Northern Slimy Salamander). LAMAR Co.: St. George's Episcopal School, 103 Birch Street, Milner (33.11747°N, 84.19838°W). 29 March 2010. T. Muise. UF 157430.

PLETHODON GROBMANI (Southeastern Slimy Salamander). ECHOLS Co.: 16.2 km SW Fargo (30.603047°N, 82.708070°W). 23 December 2011. D. Stevenson and K. Briggs. GSU 24855.

PSEUDOTRITON RUBER (Red Salamander). WHEELER Co.: Little Ocmulgee State Park, 3.1 km NNE McRae (32.095575°N, 82.895263°W). 7 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24858. Adult under log in bay swamp seepage area.

SIREN LACERTINA (Greater Siren). BRANTLEY Co.: Basin Lake, 9.5 km NW Waynesville (31.279691°N, 81.871341°W). 8 July 2010. J. Bryan. GSU 18988. From oxbow lake on the east side of Satilla River.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS TERRESTRIS (Southern Toad). PIERCE Co.: 9.8 km ESE Patterson (31.360627°N, 82.040587°W). 21 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24850.

HYLA CINEREA (Green Treefrog). CHEROKEE Co.: 219 Jeffrey Drive, Woodstock (34.164634°N, 84.446162°W). 13 September 2010. V. Deloach. UF 165421. MITCHELL Co.: Private residence at 5009 State Hwy 97, Camilla (31.2075°N, 84.3135°W). 30 April 2012. H. Butler. UF 166970.

HYLA GRATIOSA (Barking Treefrog). ELBERT Co.: 0.71 km NW of jct. Chastain Road and River Road (33.99162°N, 82.76158°W). 25 June 2011. R. McCarthy. UF 165502. WAYNE Co.: Madray Springs Road just SW of jct. with Dent Road, S of Madray Springs (31.71750°N, 81.98694°W). 16 May 2009. G. Greer. UF 161250.

LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). MUSCOGEE Co.: 0.55 km W jct. Chattahoochee Riverwalk and S Lumpkin Road (32.4028°N, 84.9613°W). 26 April 2012. H. Butler. UF 166997.

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). JEFFERSON Co.: 5895 U.S. Hwy 221 N (33.28777°N, 82.38232°W). 22 January 2012. H. Butler. UF 166459.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). COWETA Co.: Line Creek at State Hwy 16 (33.25667°N, 84.49739°W). 13 July 2011. J. Jensen. UF 165535. FAYETTE Co.: Line Creek at State Hwy 85 (33.319204°N, 84.52237°W). 13 July 2011. J. Jensen. UF 165536. GORDON Co.: Oostanula River at Reeves Station Road SW (34.45115°N, 85.02849°W) 9 August 2011. J. Jensen and K. Sorensen. UF 165653. HEARD Co.: Chattahoochee River near Franklin (33.29083°N,

85.0986°W; NAD 83). 31 May 2012. J. Jensen and G. Greer. UF 167178.

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Common Snapping Turtle). LAMAR Co.: Community House Road 0.27 km E Leverette Road (32.993428°N, 84.105045°W). 2 May 2012. C. Muise. UF 166980. PAULDING Co.: Silver Comet Trail ~100 m S of crossing with Willow Springs Road (33.933333°N, 84.909722°W). 6 June 2009. G. Greer. UF 161278. WARREN Co.: State Hwy 12 1.58 km W of Camak Road (33.42292°N, 82.60606°W; NAD 83). 14 March 2012. J. Jensen and C. Camp. UF 166570.

DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA (Chicken Turtle). TURNER Co.: State Hwy 107, 16.4 km ENE Ashburn (31.720526°N, 83.480243°W). 24 February 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 18991.

KINOSTERNON BAURII (Striped Mud Turtle). TELFAIR Co.: State Hwy 117 at McRae Landing Road, 3.2 km SW Lumber City (31.908739°N, 82.702435°W). 16 April 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 18992. TOOMBS Co.: State Hwy 1 at Altamaha River, 10.1 km SE Cedar Crossing (31.945504°N, 82.354663°W). 25 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24868.

KINOSTERNON SUBRUBRUM (Eastern Mud Turtle). JASPER Co.: Charlie Elliott Wildlife Center (33.46281°N, 83.73348°W). 1 June 2012. J. Jensen. UF 167175. TATTNALL Co.: State Hwy 196 (Baxter Durrence Road) at CR 313, 8.8 km SW Glennville (31.881028°N, 81.995218°W). 26 September 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24475.

PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA CONCINNA (Eastern River Cooter). COWETA/SPALDING Cos.: Line Creek (which forms the border between these two counties) at State Hwy 16 (33.256649°N, 84.497273°W). 21 July 2011. J. Jensen. Verified by Sean Graham. AHAP-D 318. GRADY Co.: Ochlockonee River, 1 km E State Hwy 93 (30.79530°N, 84.15196°W). 16 May 1997. J. Jensen and M. Frick. UF 166460. HEARD Co.: Chattahoochee River near Franklin (33.29083°N, 85.0986°W; NAD 83). 31 May 2012. J. Jensen and G. Greer. UF 167176.

PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA FLORIDANA (Florida Cooter). CANDLER Co.: State Hwy 129, 7.0 km S Metter, and 0.6 km S of Canoochee River bridge crossing (32.333241°N, 82.062463°W). 6 March 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 18994. JEFF DAVIS Co.: Union Springs Church Road, 0.4 km NNE Snipesville (31.764765°N, 82.750594°W). 13 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24859. TURNER Co.: 17.6 km E Ashburn (31.704733°N, 83.465215°W). 24 February 2011. D. Stevenson and W. Taylor. GSU 18995.

STERNOTHERUS MINOR (Loggerhead Musk Turtle). APPLING Co.: Altamaha River at Falling Rocks boat landing, 18.3 km NNW Baxley (31.941324°N, 82.374909°W). 26 June 2011. D. Stevenson and M. Wallace. GSU 24852. BROOKS Co.: Withlacoochee River at Clyattville-Nankin Road, 7.8 km WSW Clyattville (30.674589°N, 83.394334°W). 18 April 2012. D. Stevenson. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. UF 166884. JEFF DAVIS Co.: Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area at State Hwy 221 (31.956723°N, 82.479082°W). 3 July 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24853.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Common Musk Turtle). TOOMBS Co.: State Hwy 1 at Altamaha River, 10.1 km SE Cedar Crossing (31.945504°N, 82.354663°W). 25 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24867.

TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). JEFF DAVIS CO.: 8.4 km WNW Hazlehurst (31.881520°N, 82.681194°W). 13 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24860.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). HEARD CO.: Chattahoochee River near Franklin (33.29083°N, 85.0986°W; NAD 83). 31 May 2012. J. Jensen and G. Greer. UF 167177. MUSCOGEE CO.: 0.55 km W jct. Chattahoochee Riverwalk and S. Lumpkin Road (32.4028°N, 84.9613°W). 26 April 2012. H. Butler. UF 166996. PIERCE CO.: 5.0 km NE Offerman (31.442451°N, 82.074991°W). 21 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24861.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). CHATHAM CO.: 8 Jamaica Run Drive, Whitmarsh Island (32.01414°N, 81.01701°W). 5 May 2012. R. Groves. UF 167045. Multiple individuals of this non-native species were observed.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). BIBB CO.: 2720 Riverside Drive, Macon (32.876067°N, 83.665652°W; NAD 83). 24 March 2012. K. Stohlgren and E. Schlimm. UF 166825. Found on wall in parking lot of Holiday Inn Express. TIFT CO.: 714 E. 44th Street, Tifton (31.487180°N, 83.496511°W). 25 March 2011. C. Barger. UF 165870.

OPHISAURUS VENTRALIS (Eastern Glass Lizard). SCREVEN CO.: 4145 Buttermilk Road, Sylvania (32.821735°N, 81.722428°W). 3 April 2012. G. Lanier. UF 166803.

PLESTIODON INEXPECTATUS (Southeastern Five-lined Skink). MITCHELL CO.: 0.95 km SE jct. State Hwy 65 and Old Thomasville Road (31.207320°N, 84.313376°W). 26 March 2012. H. Butler. UF 166591.

PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). PEACH CO.: 15 Greer Road, Fort Valley (32.599814°N, 83.911775°W). 14 April 2012. B. Bond. UF 166906.

SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). MITCHELL CO.: 0.74 km SW jct. Pipeline Road and Richards Lane (31.213696°N, 84.315368°W). 27 March 2010. H. Butler. UF 166496.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS (Cottonmouth). PIERCE CO.: State Hwy 121/15 2.3 km SE Blackshear (31.291794°N, 82.224631°W). 12 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24862. WARREN CO.: Rocky Comfort Creek, 0.43 km SE CR 75 (33.31401°N, 82.64934°W). 31 March 2012. A. Higdon. UF 166878.

CEMOPHORA COCCINEA (Scarlet Snake). APPLING CO.: Morris Landing Road 17.5 km NNE Baxley (31.924819°N, 82.281841°W). 26 June 2011. M. Wallace and D. Stevenson. GSU 24854.

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). TALBOT CO.: 0.55 km NW jct. State Hwy 41 and Lucile Drive (32.54724°N, 84.57292°W). 11 April 2009. D. Olive. UF 165273.

COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). MITCHELL CO.: 0.24 km SE jct. of Evergreen Road and Flats Road (31.196583°N, 84.283626°W). 19 May 2010. H. Butler. UF 166497.

CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS (Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake). TALBOT CO.: 0.55 km NW jct. State Hwy 41 and Lucile Drive (32.54724°N, 84.57292°W). 10 October 2008. D. Olive. UF 165272.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). LANIER CO.: State Hwy 221 at Grand Bay Creek, 6.7 km NW Naylor (30.951006°N, 83.127624°W). 23 December 2011. D. Stevenson and K. Briggs. GSU 24863. PIERCE CO.: Riggins Road at State Hwy 121/15, 7.3 km SSE Blackshear (31.251025°N, 82.198686°W). 12 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24864. TALBOT CO.: 1.48 km E jct. State Hwy 355 and Tree Farm Road (32.54520°N, 84.58547°W). 2 March 2012. D. Olive. UF 166536.

FARANCIA ERYTROGRAMMA (Rainbow Snake). WHEELER CO.: 13.0 km NE Lumber City (31.979278°N, 82.554633°W). 25 April 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24480.

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). HANCOCK CO.: State Hwy 15, 0.3 km N jct. with State Hwy 22 (33.314442°N, 82.968872°W; NAD 83). 17 October 2011. K. Stohlgren. UF 166824. JEFF DAVIS CO.: Check Station Road, Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area, 13.9 km NE Hazlehurst (31.951999°N, 82.478673°W). 8 May 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24481. PIERCE CO.: 11.4 km W Blackshear (31.297081°N, 82.360755°W). 21 March 2012. D. Stevenson. GSU 24856. TALBOT CO.: Old Mauk Road 0.1 km NW CR 128, Almo Plantation (32.583542°N, 84.453669°W). 3 April 2012. M. Elmore and P. Howard. UF 166814. TURNER CO.: 17.6 km E Ashburn (31.704733°N, 83.465215°W). 24 February 2011. D. Stevenson and W. Taylor. GSU 18997.

HETERODON SIMUS (Southern Hog-nosed Snake). TALBOT CO.: 0.55 km NW jct. State Hwy 41 and Lucile Drive (32.54724°N, 84.57292°W). March 2008. D. Olive. UF 165215.

LAMPROPELTIS ELAPSOIDES (Scarlet Kingsnake). BLECKLEY CO.: Magnolia Road at Shellstone Creek, Ocmulgee Wildlife Management Area, 11.8 km NW Cochran (32.452995°N, 83.451994°W). 29 November 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24865. PULASKI CO.: 3.4 km NW jct. Coley Road and Upper River Road, Ocmulgee Wildlife Management Area (32.36968°N, 83.48926°W). 10 May 2012. J. Sylvest. UF 167090.

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake). LUMPKIN CO.: State Hwy 19, 0.5 km N of Olympic Drive, N of Dahlonega (34.58176°N, 83.97047°W). 30 March 2012. D. Stevenson and C. Camp. UF 166612. UPSON CO.: On bank of Flint River (32.823888°N, 84.407777°W). 31 May 2009. G. Greer. UF 161272.

NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER (Plain-bellied Watersnake). JEFF DAVIS CO.: Bullard Creek Wildlife Management Area at State Hwy 135, 8.7 km S Uvalda (31.956736°N, 82.516942°W). 25 March 2012. D. Stevenson. UF 166815. PEACH CO.: 15 Greer Road, Fort Valley (32.599814°N, 83.911775°W). 13 April 2012. B. Bond. UF 166901.

NERODIA SIPEDON (Northern Watersnake). TALBOT CO.: Flint River (32.851111°N, 84.468611°W). 31 May 2009. G. Greer. UF 161264.

NERODIA TAXISPILOTA (Brown Watersnake). MONTGOMERY CO.: State Hwy 221 at the Altamaha River (31.958062°N, 82.516793°W). 8 May 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24483. WHEELER CO.: 13.0 km NE

Lumber City (31.979278°N, 82.554633°W). 27 April 2011. D. Stevenson. GSU 24482.

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). OCONEE CO.: 1341 Ashland Drive, Statham (33.90332°N, 83.58516°W). 13 July 2011. A. Yellin. UF 165532. TATTNALL CO.: Mac Phillips Road, 13.0 km SW Glennville (31.846338°N, 82.016486°W). 8 October 2011. D. Stevenson and B. Willis-Stevenson. GSU 24484.

PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS (Pinesnake). IRWIN CO.: Lentile Tract (31.49841°N, 83.37635°W; WGS 84). 24 March 2011. K. Mainor. UF 165275. PIERCE CO.: 11.4 km W Blackshear (31.297081°N, 82.360755°W). 8 March 2012. D. Stevenson and M. Wallace, Sr. GSU 24857. One of two individuals found in xeric sandhills on the east side of the Satilla River.

REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queen Snake). JASPER CO.: White Oak Creek ~100 m downstream of State Hwy 212 E (33.29836°N, 83.66247°W). 29 March 2012. J. Jensen. UF 166580. TALBOT CO.: Flint River near State Hwy 36 bridge (32.838055°N, 84.422777°W). 31 May 2009. G. Greer. UF 161270.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). MITCHELL CO.: State Hwy 97, 0.21 km NE Sassafras Tea Road (31.201647°N, 84.326957°W). 10 September 2011. H. Butler. UF 166514. TALBOT

CO.: 0.55 km NW jct. State Hwy 41 and Lucile Drive (32.54724°N, 84.57292°W). 11 April 2009. D. Olive. UF 165274.

TANTILLA CORONATA (Southeastern Crowned Snake). TALBOT CO.: Entrance to Brown Sand Company, Wittichen Plant (32.572222°N, 84.441944°W). 25 May 2009. G. Greer. UF 161255.

THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS (Eastern Ribbonsnake). JASPER CO.: John Tillman Road at Falling Creek (33.195919°N, 83.691385°W). 31 March 2011. J. Jensen. UF 165422. MITCHELL CO.: Flats Road 0.05 km N Wiregrass Road (31.179128°N, 84.286300°W). 10 September 2011. H. Butler. UF 166513.

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gatersnake). COLUMBIA CO.: 6686 Wrightsboro Road, Harlem (33.49057°N, 82.39546°W). 17 March 2012. H. Butler. UF 166807.

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New County Records for Amphibians and Reptiles in Tennessee

Here we report new county records for amphibian and reptile species across the state of Tennessee, USA. Despite having a diverse herpetofauna and an active herpetological community there are several regions, such as the Ridge and Valley and the Southeastern Plain and Hills ecoregions, that lack reports of many common and widespread species (Niemiller and Reynolds 2011; Redmond et al. 1990; Redmond and Scott 1996; Scott and Redmond 2008). These records contribute to the documented distributions for 15 species in the state.

All specimens reported herein were found opportunistically by visual encounter surveys and road cruising. All specimens were photographed on site and immediately released. Photographic vouchers were deposited into the Austin Peay State University (APSU) David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology. All records were verified by A. Floyd Scott. Geographic coordinates are in decimal degrees, datum WGS 84.

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CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

NOTOPHTHALAMUS VIRIDESCENS LOUISIANENSIS (Central Newt). MCNAIRY CO.: adult found under a log in a mature forest in Big Hill Pond State Park ca 0.25 km S of Big Hill Pond Lake (35.04033°N, 88.73370°W). 24 April 2011. APSU 19177.

PSEUDOTRITON RUBER RUBER (Northern Red Salamander). GRAINGER CO.: recent metamorph, with gill remnants present, found on Lea Lake Road ca 1.36 km NNW of junction with Rutledge Pike (36.18416°N, 83.69471°W), at night in heavy rain. 27 April 2011. APSU 19173.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS AMERICANUS (Eastern American Toad). GRAINGER CO.: adult found on Lea Lake Road ca. 0.22 km NW of junction with Rutledge Pike (36.17751°N, 83.68544°W), at night in heavy rain. 27 April 2011. APSU 19172.

PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). GRAINGER CO.: adult found on Lea Lake Road ca 2.71 km NNW of junction with Rutledge Pike (36.19483°N, 83.69282°W), at night in heavy rain. 27 April 2011. APSU 19171.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS CAROLINENSIS (Northern Green Anole). McNAIRY Co.: adult male found basking on a fallen pine log adjacent to an active railroad track in Big Hill Pond State Park, ca. 0.40 km W of Big Hill Pond (35.03530°N, 88.73091°W). 24 April 2011. APSU 19175.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR CONSTRICTOR (Northern Black Racer). UNION Co.: adult found basking on a sidewalk in a rural subdivision ca. 0.20 km N of Satterfield Road (36.18091°N, 83.86079°W). 20 April 2011. APSU 19178.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS EDWARDSII (Northern Ring-necked Snake). UNION Co.: adult found dead on road ca. 0.20 km N of Satterfield Road (36.18065°N, 83.86060°W). 19 April 2011. APSU 19121.

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). UNION Co.: adult found dead on Satterfield Road ca. 0.08 km NW of junction with Graves Road (36.18039°N, 83.87147°W). 20 July 2011. APSU 19181.

PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). UNION Co.: adult found dead on Ailor Gap Road (State Highway 144), ca. 0.01 km SSW of junction with Bull Run Road (36.20024°N, 83.82998°W). 07 May 2011. APSU 19180.

PANTHEROPHIS SPILOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). UNION Co.: adult female found dead with eggs on Satterfield Road ca. 0.30 km E of junction with Graves Road (36.17990°N, 83.86718°W). 07 July 2011. APSU 19179.

STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). UNION Co.: adult found dead on Satterfield Road ca. 0.38 km SE of junction

with Maynardville Highway (State Highway 33) (36.18843°N, 83.88692°W). 01 August 2011. APSU 19182.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Northern Red-Bellied Snake). McNAIRY Co.: Big Hill Pond State Park just S of Big Hill Lake (35.04598°N, 88.73254°W). 24 April 2011. APSU 19176.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). UNION Co.: adult found dead on Ailor Gap Road (State Highway 144), ca. 0.28 km S of junction with Bull Run Road (36.19816°N, 83.82989°W). 08 May 2011. APSU 19183.

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). McNAIRY Co.: adult found attempting to cross railroad tracks just S of Big Hill Pond in Big Hill Pond State Park (35.03418°N, 88.72602°W). 24 April 2011. APSU 19174.

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