
MARCIANA CLAUDIO DA SILVA (e-mail: marciaclaudio@gmail.com), ROSA HERMINA DE OLIVEIRA, and ROBSON WALDEMAR ÁVILA, Universidade Regional do Cariri - URCA, Centro de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Coleção Herpetológica, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Campus do Pimenta, Rua Cel. Antonio Luiz, 1161, Bairro do Pimenta, CEP 63105-100, Crato, Ceará, BRAZIL; MILENE GARBIM GAIOTTI, Universidade de Brasília. Departamento de Ecologia, Laboratório de Comportamento Animal, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia, Campus Darcy Ribeiro Asa Norte, CEP 70910-900, Brasília, Distrito Federal, Brazil.

CAUDA — SALAMANDERS


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


Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

BRIAN D. HOLT (e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov) and EVAN LAWRENCE, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA.


MARTIN K. WOOD (e-mail: woodvflwfs@gmail.com) and TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization (CRESO), Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com).


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BRIAN D. HOLT (e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov) and EVAN LAWRENCE, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA.


MARTIN K. WOOD (e-mail: woodvflwfs@gmail.com) and TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization (CRESO), Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com).
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 9 March 2015] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). A single individual was found under a piece of bark near a vernal pool on McBee Island. The individual was surrounded by eggs.

MARTIN K. WOOD (e-mail: woodflwfs@gmail.com) and TED M. FAUST, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization (CRESO), Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com).

AMPHIUIA TRIDACTYLM (Three-toed Amphiuma). USA: ALABAMA: DALLAS Co.: 0.34 mi WSW of AL 14 along train tracks (32.42926°N, 86.95938°W; WGS 84). 30 June 2013. C. Davis. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM 40446). Verified by David Laurencio. New county record (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press. xi+347 pp.). Amphiuma tridactylum is assumed to occur throughout the western half of the state; however, verified records are lacking for many Alabama counties. Specimens collected with a baited funnel trap. Specimen collected under an Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources permit (#2014044694668680) issued to CKW and CWD.

CHRIS W. DAVIS, Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama 36124-4023, USA (e-mail: cdavis53@aub.edu), ROGER D. BIRKHEAD, Alabama Science In Motion, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849-5414, USA (e-mail: birkhred@auburn.edu); CHELSA K. WARD (e-mail: cward3@aub.edu) and JOHN M. AHO, Auburn University at Montgomery, Montgomery, Alabama 36124-4023, USA (e-mail: jaho@aub.edu).


LORI A. WILLIAMS, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 177 Mountain Laurel Lane, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732, USA (e-mail: lori.williams@ncwildlife.org); ALAN D. CAMERON, 1030 W. Blue Ridge Road, Flat Rock, North Carolina 28731, USA (e-mail: adcamer777@bellsouth.net); BILL McANINCH and JERRY McANINCH, P.O. Box 243, Bat Cave, North Carolina 28710, USA.

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: ALABAMA: PICKENS Co.: Coal Fire Creek at AL 17, approximately 7.15 road km S of intersection with AL 96 (33.51627°N, 87.98272°W; WGS 84). 3 March 2015. Ashley Peters and Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 917, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Three adults, two of which were in amplexus, were observed in a ditch filled with overflow from Coal Fire Creek. Previously documented locations in the state occur in Lamar County to the north (Graham et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:367–371), Tuscaloosa County to the east, and Greene County to the south (Mount 1975, op. cit.). This record fills a gap in the Fall Line Hills of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama. We thank Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

BRIAN D. HOLT (e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov), and ASHLEY PETERS, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA.


AMY KEARNS, NOAH KEARNS, and SARABETH KLUEH-MUNDY, Wildlife Science Unit, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife, 5596 East State Road 46, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, USA (e-mail: sklueh-mundy@dnr.in.gov).

ANURA — FROGS

ACRIS BLANCHARDI (Blanchard’s Cricket Frog). USA: WISCONSIN: ADAMS Co.: ca. 5 miles W of Briggsville (43.655°N, 89.688°W; WGS 84). 22 September 1929. Collector unknown. Verified by K. Tighe. National Museum of Natural History (USNM 31739). New county record that completes a gap in the species’ documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 86 pp.). Supplied coordinates have been approximated and are based on the museum specimen’s locality description. Given the age of this specimen, it is unknown if this species still resides in the general vicinity; however, this specimen provides important historical context for the distribution of this species in Wisconsin. Acris blanchardi has experienced a range contraction in the state from the 1960s to the 1980s, and is listed as endangered in Wisconsin. Currently, the nearest known Wisconsin population is ca. 20 km to the south. Because the circumstances surrounding the collection of this specimen are unknown, additional effort to re-confirm the presence of this species in Adams Co. is warranted.

ANDREW F. BADJE (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov), TARA L. BERGESON, and RORI A. PALOSKI, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, USA; JOSHUA M. KAPFER, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Upham Hall, Whitewater, Wisconsin 53190, USA (e-mail: kapferj@uwuw.edu).

CRAUGASTOR LAURASTER. NICARAGUA: RIVAS: Ometepe Island: Reserva de la Biosfera Isla Ometepe, Reserva Natural Volcán Maderas, 1.6 airline km S of Finca Magdalena on trail to summit of Volcán Maderas (11.46889°N, 85.50678°W; WGS 84), 466 m elev. 23 August 2009. Javier Sunyer, Lenín A. Obando, Sean M. Revitto, and Theodore J. Papenfuss. Verified by Vane Vredenburg (based on the sequence of the 16S mitochondrial gene compared to a known population from Finca Monimbó, Matagalpa [MVZ 264231]). First record for Rivas and southernmost record for the species, and about a 175 km range extension from its closest known locality at Selva Negra, Matagalpa (Köhler 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 208 pp.). The frog was found on leaf litter along a path surrounded by undisturbed premontane moist forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology. Tropical Science Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). The frog was caught under permit No. 006–062009 issued by Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Managua, Nicaragua.

JAVIER SUNYER (e-mail: jsunyermaclennan@gmail.com) and LENIN A. OBANDO, Museo Herpetológico de la UNAN-León (MHUL), Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua; SEAN M. REVITTO and THEODORE J. PAPENFUS, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and Department of Integrative Biology, 3101 VLSB, University of California Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA.
**DENDROPSOPHUS MICROCEPHALUS** (Small-headed Treefrog). **NICARAGUA:** CHINANDEGA: Camarca Las Grietas, Finca San José de las Marías (12.73027°N, 86.86583°W; WGS 84), 25 m elev. 1 September 2012. Javier Sunyer and Pedrarias Dávila. Verified by Lenin A. Obando. Museo Herpetológico de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua (MHUL 163). First record for Chinandega, with the closest known locality ca. 65 km northeast at Estell (Köhler 2001. Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany, 208 pp.). The frog was calling at night on grass that emerged from a seasonal pond in a pasture carved from lowland dry forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology. Tropical Science Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). The frog was caught under permit No. 002-012012 issued by Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Managua, Nicaragua.

**JAVIER SUNYER** (e-mail: jsunyermaclennan@gmail.com) and **PE-DRARIAS DÁVILA,** Museo Herpetológico de la UNAN-León (MHUL), Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua; **LILIANA SOLANO,** Computational Evolutionary Biology, Faculty of Life Sciences, University of Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PT, United Kingdom.

**ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS** (Greenhouse Frog). **USA:** MISSISSIPPI: HINDS Co.: Jackson (32.31342°N, 90.16976°W; WGS 84). 11 June 2014. Wenhua Lu, Tom Mann, and Debora L. Mann. Verified by Robert L. Jones. Mississippi Museum of Natural Science (MMNS 10386). New county record. Introduced species previously recorded in Mississippi from a greenhouse in Ok-tibbeha Co., Starkville (about 180 km to the NE), from Harrison Co., Gulfport (about 238 km to the SE; Dinsmore 2004. Herpeton, Rev. 35:403), and Jackson Co., Ocean Springs (Jennifer Y. Lamb, pers. comm.). Five or six individuals were calling from a wooded ravine in the Belhaven residential neighborhood of Jackson. One was calling from leaf of a shrub at a height of approximately 1 m.

A survey for calling frogs was undertaken on the night of 14 June 2014. The species was heard at the collection site and 7 other locations within 1 km. An additional specimen (MMNS 10475) was collected on 29 August 2014, approximately 3 km from the Belhaven collection site; others were heard calling nearby.

The presence of the frogs in multiple locations over a distance of at least 3 km suggests that the species is established in Jackson. This represents the most northerly inland population establishment outdoors of which we are aware. The population survived a cold winter: the US National Weather Service recorded 62 days between October 2013 and April 2014 when the temperature reached 0°C or lower in Jackson (National Weather Service, Jackson MS Weather Forecast Office. http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jan/?h=climate_zone_jan_90_100_degs, updated 12 September 2014, accessed 12 September 2014). The means of introduction is not known; the Gulfport population is suspected to have arrived on nursery stock (Dinsmore 2004, op. cit.).

**DEBORA L. MANN,** Millsaps College, Jackson, Mississippi 39210, USA (e-mail: mannd@millsaps.edu); **TOM MANN,** Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Jackson, Mississippi 39202, USA (e-mail: tom.mann@mmns.state.ms.us); **WENHUA LU,** 6 Swinburne St., Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835, USA (e-mail: theconservationagency@cox.net); **NICK WINSTEAD,** Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Jackson, Mississippi 39202, USA (e-mail: nick.winstead@mmns.state.ms.us)

**DENROPSOPHUS HADDADI.** **BRAZIL:** SERGIPE: MUNICIPALITY OF AREIA BRANCA: Parque Nacional Serra de Itabaiana (PARNASI) (10.74775°S, 37.34010°W; WGS 84), 212 m elev. 2 July 2015. Jefferson O. Lima and Rony P.S. Almeida. Verified by Mirco Solé and Caio V.M. Mendes. Herpetological Collection of Laboratório de Biologia e Ecologia de Vertebrados, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Itabaiana, Sergipe, Brazil (LABEVA 1168 [SVL = 17.10 mm], 1169 [SVL = 18.42 mm], 1170 [SVL = 19.34 mm], 1171 [SVL = 17.29 mm]). Species previously known from the Atlantic Rain Forest and restingas habitat of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, and Espírito Santo states (Araújo-Neto et al. 2012. Check List 8:248–250). First state record, extends the species distribution ca. 907 km from the type locality, in Conceição da Barra in State of Espírito Santo (Bastos and Pombal 1996. Amphibia-Reptilia 17:326) and ca. 213 km S from closest locality in Maceió in State of Alagoas (Araújo-Neto et al., op. cit.). Specimen collected under an approved SISBIO/ICMBio (#36769-2).

**RONY P. S. ALMEIDA** (e-mail: rony_peterson@hotmail.com), **JEFFERSON O. LIMA** (e-mail: jeffersonbio17@hotmail.com), **ROBERTO F. J. MAT-** **TOS,** and **EDUARDO J. R. DIAS,** Laboratório de Biologia e Ecologia de Vertebrados, Departamento de Biocências, Universidade Federal de Sergipe - Campus Prof. Alberto Carvalho, Av. Vereador Olimpio Grande, s/n - CEP 49500-000 - Itabaiana – SE, Brazil (e-mail: ejrdias@hotmail.com).

**GASTROPHYNE CAROLINENSIS** (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad). **USA:** ALABAMA: TALLAPOOSA Co.: Coon Creek Forever Wild, Tract, Coon Creek Landing Road approximately 1.05 road km N of intersection with Gravel Pit Drive (32.59706°N, 85.88016°W; WGS 84). 22 May 2014. Brian D. Holt, Betsy Battistella, and Kevin Carr. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 967, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One adult observed under hardwood log upslope from floodplain at mouth of Coon Creek. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Chambers Co. to the northeast, Lee Co. to the east, and Macon Co. to the south (Mount 1975, op. cit.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Outer Piedmont section of the Piedmont ecoregion in east-central Alabama.

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

**BRIAN D. HOLT,** Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA (e-mail: brian.holt@dcr.alabama.gov); **BETSY BATTISTELLA,** 331 Funchess Hall, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA; **KEVIN CARR,** 2313 Windsor Ave, Montgomery, Alabama 36107, USA.

We thank SISBIO/Brazil for the permit for collection of biological material (#32401).

ELCIOMAR ARAÚJO DE OLIVEIRA, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia – INPA, Programa de Pós-graduação em Genética, Conservação e Biologia Evolutiva – GCEB, Av. André Araújo, 2.936 - Petrópolis - CEP 69067-375 – Manaus - AM, Brazil (e-mail: elciomar.atrixtus@gmail.com); EMIL JOSÉ HERNÁNDEZ-RUZ, Programa de Pós-graduação em Biodiversidade e Conservação, Universidade Federal do Pará, Campus de Altamira, Rua Coronel José Porfírio, 2515, CEP 68372-040, Altamira, PA – Brasil (e-mail: emilhj@yahoo.com); JOYCE CELERINO DE CARVALHO, Laboratório de Zoología, Faculdade de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal do Pará, Campus de Altamira, Rua Coronel José Porfírio, 2515, CEP 68372-040, Altamira, PA – Brasil (e-mail: Joyce.celerino@gmail.com).


Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

BRIAN D. HOLT (e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov) and EVAN LAWRENCE, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36110, USA.

**HYLA CINEREA** (Green Treefrog). USA: ARKANSAS: VAN BUREN CO.: Highway 92, 13.4 km NE of Bee Branch (35.50183°N, 92.27854°W; WGS 84), 190 m elev. 25 May 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 21417, photographic voucher). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). A single adult specimen was found sitting in the middle of the road during a light rain storm. This specimen extends the range 25.81 km W of the nearest known record in Cleburne Co., Arkansas.

THOMAS J. BELFORD, 37 White Oak Circle, Searcy, Arkansas 72143, USA, e-mail: thomasbelfordinira@yahoo.com.


JON M. DAVENPORT (e-mail: jdavenport@semo.edu) and DUSTIN S. SIEGEL, Department of Biology, Southeast Missouri State University, One University Plaza MS6200, Cape Girardeau, Missouri 63701, USA (e-mail: dsiegel@semo.edu).


ANDREW HOFFMAN (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu) and SIERRA HOFFMAN Terre Haute, Indiana 47803, USA (e-mail: ssherdal1@sycamores.indstate.edu).


OSWALDO HERNÁNDEZ-GALLEGOS (e-mail: ohg@uaemex.mx), ANA ESTHELA LÓPEZ-MORENO, AILED PÉREZ-PÉREZ, ORLANDO SUÁREZ-RODRÍGUEZ, and GABRIEL SUÁREZ-VARÓN, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Instituto Literario 100, Toluca Centro, Estado de México, México, C.P. 50000.


ELI GREENBAUM (e-mail: egreenbaum2@utep.edu) and DANIEL F. HUGHES, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, 500 W. University Ave., El Paso, Texas 79912, USA; CHIFUNDERA KUSAMBA, Laboratoire d’Herpétologie, Département de Biologie, Centre de Recherche en Sciences Naturelles, Libreville, République Démocratique du Congo; FRANCK M. MASUDI, Université de Kisangani, Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité (DEBRT), B.P. 12013 Kisangani, République Démocratique du Congo.

Several individuals heard calling for a stretch of approximately 3.21 km along the south side of roadway. A second location was discovered on 11 March 2015 (AUM AHAP-C 53, audio recording) approximately 18.62 air km S of the first location. Individuals were calling east and west of this site for a stretch of approximately 1.21 km. The nearest previously documented location occurs in Winston Co., Mississippi. These records extend the previously accepted range of *L. aureolatus* to the southeast into the Blackland Prairie of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

This species appears to be in decline throughout much of its range (Dodd 2013. Frogs of the United States and Canada. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 982 pp.) and is expected to receive Priority 1 status for the state (Mark Bailey, *in litt.*). Priority 1 status is defined as taxa critically imperiled and at risk of extinction/extirpation because of extreme rarity, restricted distribution, decreasing population trend/population viability problems, and specialized habitat needs/habitat vulnerability due to natural/human-caused factors (Mirarchi 2004. Alabama Wildlife. Volume 1. A Checklist of Vertebrates and Selected Invertebrates: Aquatic Mollusks, Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. 209 pp.).

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio and Mark Bailey for verifying the identification. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

**BRIAN D. HOL T**, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA; e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov.


**JOHN G. PALIS**, P.O. Box 387, Jonesboro, Illinois 62952, USA; e-mail: jpalis@yahoo.com.

**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS** (American Bullfrog). USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: AL 116, approximately 4.84 road km E of AL 17 (32.81076°N, 88.26282°W; WGS 84). 10 March 2015. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 959, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One adult observed at the edge of a roadside ditch. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Greene Co. to the east and Choctaw Co. to the south (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). This record fills a gap in the Blackland Prairie of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

**BRIAN D. HOL T**, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA, e-mail: brian.holt@dcnr.alabama.gov.


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


**BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD** (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu), **LEE J. BARTON, EL TODD**, and **KYLE ROBERTSON**, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA.

**LITHOBATES FORRERI** (Forrer’s Leopard Frog). MÉXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF HERMOSILLO: 21 km NE of Hermosillo (29.20267°N, 110.78407°W; WGS 84), 258 m elev. 27 August 2014. J. H. Valdez-Villavicencio and A. Peralta-García. Verified by James C. Rorabaugh. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5284, 5285, photo vouchers). First municipality record and the northernmost record for the species in Sonora, extending the range ca. 126 airline km N from the closest known locality, 16 km NE of Guaymas (UIMNH 32067, 32068). The frog was found active between 1930 h and 2100 h near a cattle pond along with five other individuals.

**JORGE H. VALDEZ-VILLAVICENCIO** (e-mail: jhvaldez@yahoo.com.mx) and **ANNY PERALTA-GARCÍA**, Conservación de Fauna del Noroeste, A.C. Ampliación Centenario, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México. C.P. 23205; **BRADFORD D. HOLLINGSWORTH**, Department of Herpetology, San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California 92112-1390, USA (e-mail: bhollingsworth@sdnhm.org).


MARITES B. SANGUILA, Father Saturnino Ursio University, Butuan City, Philippines (e-mail: tessa.b.sangunia@gmail.com); NIKKI DYANNE C. REALUBIT, University of the Philippines Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines (e-mail: dyannerealubit@gmail.com); MAE L. DIEMOS (e-mail: maediemos@gmail.com); ANTONIO LORENZO II (e-mail: tonylorenzo08@yahoo.com); LOUISE ABIGAIL DE LAYOLA, University of Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: abigail.delayola@gmail.com); JOSEPH BROWN, Herpetology Department, San Diego Zoo, San Diego, California 92101, USA (e-mail: jbrown@sandiegozoo.org); KERRY A. COBB, Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas, 1345 Jayhawk Blvd, Lawrence, Kansas 66045, USA (e-mail: kerryck@ku.edu); PHILIP BERGMANN (e-mail: pbergmann@clarku.edu); GEN MORINAGA, Department of Biology, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610, USA (e-mail: gmorinaga@clarku.edu); ELYSE FREITAS (e-mail: efreitas@ou.edu); NICHOLAS A. HURON (e-mail: nahunron@ou.edu), JESSA L. WATTERS, Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Ave., Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA (e-mail: jwatters@ou.edu).

PSEUDACRIS BRACHYPHONA (Mountain Chorus Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: MORGAN CO.: Hangover Ridge, 10.3 km N of Wartburg (36.1978°N, 84.5953°W; WGS 84). 28 May 2013. Ted M. Faust. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19478, color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott. 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [http://www.apsu.edu/amtafas/accessed 9 March 2015] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). A single individual was found on top of Hangover Ridge in a puddle along a dirt road. The individual was found at 1340 h on a clear cool day. We also heard a second individual calling nearby but were unable to locate it for visual identification.

TED M. FAUST (e-mail: tfaust21@gmail.com) and MARTIN K. WOOD, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization (CRESO), Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: wood@flwfs@gmail.com).


RUBÉN A. CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Instituto Politécnico Nacional No. 195, Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita Sur, C. P. 23096, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (e-mail: redman031@hotmail.com); JORGE A. BAÑUELOS-ALAMILLO, Unidad Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Edificio de Biología Campus II Ave. Preparatoria S/N Col. Agronómica, C.P. 98066, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México (e-mail: jalberto.ba@gmail.com); ERIC A. RIVAS-MERCADO, GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ, and MARCO A. DOMÍNGUEZ-DE LA RIVA, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México.


CODY D GOWIN (e-mail: codydg@uwyo.edu), JONATHN D. MAYS, and KEVIN M. ENGE, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

2013.2. http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/55980/0; Frost 2014. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/). First state record, extending its occurrence beyond the Mantiqueira Ridge by at least 160 km SE from the nearest locality in Minas Gerais (Municipality of Afenas), representing the nearest occurrence to the Atlantic Ocean in an area formerly considered part of the Floresta Atlântica domain, but that is now climatically more similar to Cerrado domains because of deforestation. Specimens were collected under a permit (#45308-2) from Sistema de Autorização e Informação em Biodiversidade - SISBIO.

JONAS PEDERASSI, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista – CEP 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: jonaspederassi@yahoo.com.br); MAURO SÉRGIO CRUZ SOUZA LIMA, Universidade Federal do Piauí, Campus Amilcar Ferreira Sobral, BR 443, Km 3.5 – CEP 64800-000, Floriano, PI, Brazil (e-mail: slmauro@ufpi.edu.br); CARLOS ALBERTO DOS SANTOS SOUZA, Centro Universitário de Barra Mansa, Rua Vereador Pinho de Carvalho, 267 – CEP 27.330-550, Barra Mansa, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: seteurus@yahoo.com.br).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHELONIA MYDAS (Green Sea Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: VERMILION PARISH: salt marsh bayou approximately 8.5 km S of Louisiana State Highway 82, near the eastern end of Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge (29.591119°N, 93.559816°W; WGS 84). 5 May 2015. William Selman, William Strong, Jordan Donini, and Willis Sylvest. Verified by Jeff Boundy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175627, photo voucher). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.; Selman et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:89). This is the second inland record for C. mydas in southwestern Louisiana. The individual was located approximately 130 km E of the Cameron Parish record from 2013 (UF 170048). Similar to the Cameron Parish record and others recently reported (St. Bernard Parish: UF 171444; Terrebonne Parish: UF171449; Selman et al. 2014, op. cit.), this juvenile individual (~30 cm midline carapace length [MCL]) was live-captured in a fyke net while sampling for Malaclemys terrapin (Diamondback Terrapin) under similar environmental conditions (water depth = 1.82 m, bayou width = 22.6 m, salinity = 22.5 ppt, water temperature = 23.7°C). All recent inland records have been juveniles (~30 cm MCL) and have been captured in brackish-salt marshes between late April and mid-May.

WILL SELMAN (e-mail: wselman@wlf.la.gov) and WILLIAM STRONG, Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 5476 Grand Chenier Hwy, Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643, USA; JORDAN DONINI, Department of Biological Sciences, Southeastern Louisiana University, 808 North Pine Street, Hammond, Louisiana 70402, USA; WILLIS SYLVEST, Harold and Pearl Dripps Department of Agricultural Sciences, McNeese State University, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609, USA.


No vehicle-induced shell damage; flesh consumed prior to collection.

MADALINE M. COCHRANE (e-mail: coch081@umn.edu) and RON A. MOEN. Natural Resources Research Institute, University of Minnesota-Duluth, 5013 Miller Trunk Highway, Duluth, Minnesota 55811, USA; DONALD J. BROWN, Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA.


ANDREA VILLAMIZAR-GOMEZ (e-mail: a_v118@txstate.edu), IVANA MALI, SHASHWAT SIRSI, and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTER, Department of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

MESOCLEMYS HELIOSTEMMA (Amazon Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAI: right margin of Jutai River, at the Jutai River Extractive Reserve (3.270745°S, 67.324521°W; WGS 84). 20 May 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (HERPETO 0717). Specimen collected in tropical upland forest by hand. MUNICIPALITY OF MARAA: Juá Grande stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.463195°S, 64.846692°W; WGS 84). 16 February 2014. I. V. Deben and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. HERPETO 0718. Specimen collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap. Originally, the distribution of M. heliostemma was restricted to a small area between the north of Ecuador and Peru and the southern end of Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001. Rev. Biol. Trop. 49:715–764). In 2012, based on a revision of few museum specimens, the species occurrence was confirmed in some parts of Brazil, on the edge of the Amazon rainforest, in the states of Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Acre (Molina et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3575:63–77). For both new records, the previously known closest record is in Rio Bará, Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001, op. cit.), which is 391 kilometers NW from the specimen collected in Marã and 475 kilometers NE from the specimen collected in Jutai. Based on these two new records, the distribution of M. heliostemma is extended to the central Amazon region, filling a gap of around 1,800,000 km² with no previous records. Mesoclemmys heliostemma is an inhabitant of temporary pools of upland forest situated near the headwaters of Amazon streams, and the nocturnal habits of the species hampers its collection. These specimens were collected under licences (SISBIO 43620-1 and SISBIO 40358-4) approved by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.
MESOCLEMYS RANICEPS (Black-lined Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF ITACUÁ: left margin of Itacuá River (3.988056°S, 67.826666°W; WGS 84). 14 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0716). Specimen collected with a trammel net. Mesoclemmys raniceps is expected to occur in the Amazon basin (Bour and Zaher 2005. Pap. Avul. Zool. 45:295–311), including in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Brazil. However, most of the records for the Brazilian Amazon are sparse and old, and some identification problems with the records make it difficult to determine the exact distribution of this species (Iverson 1992. A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.). In Brazil, the species occurs in the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Acre, Pará, and Mato Grosso (Iverson 1992, op. cit.). This new record confirms the presence of this species in poorly known areas of central Amazon, covering a gap of 500 km between the two previously documented records. The previous records nearest to the new record are located 253 km NE, in the region of the mouth of the Juruá River, and 257 km SW, in the city of Tabatinga (Iverson 1992, op. cit.). Specimen collected under permits (SISBIO 43620-1) granted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

THAÍS Q. MORCATTY, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Caixa Postal 38, CEP 69553-225, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil; e-mail: tatamorcatty@yahoo.com.br


BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu), LEE J. BARTON, and T. J. BIVINS, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA.


Pseudemys c. floridana is assumed to occur primarily in the southern tier of counties of the state encompassing the Southern Pine Hills and Dougherty Plain physiographic regions (Mount 1996, op cit.). This specimen extends the range of P. c. floridana northward into the Black Prairie physiographic region across the Chunneguee Hills and Southern Red Hills ca. 105 km from the nearest verified specimen (AUM 8963) collected in Coffee Co., Alabama. Because nearby Cowikee Creek is part of the Chattahoochee drainage it might serve as a natural corridor connecting populations to the south.

It should be noted that there were problematic specimens found in the AUM collection. Several specimens (AUM 9443, 9450, 10102) are identified as P. c. floridana from Calhoun Co., Alabama, and were examined by RDB on 3 June 2015. They appear to be P. c. floridana (lacking distinctive “C” marking on 2nd caudal); however, this county is far outside of the known range for the species. This would be approximately 260 km N of the known range and located in the Coosa Valley or Weisner Ridge physiographic provinces. Additional specimens (AUM 9462, AUM 10103) collected by the same collector in the same year and county clearly align with P. c. concinna (clearly have the distinctive “C” markings on the 2nd caudal). Additionally, specific locality information and the exact collection date are not recorded, making the validity of these specimens suspect. Specimen collected under and Alabama State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources permit (#2014063841468680) issued to RDB.

Thanks to S. Graham for reviewing this note and D. Laurencio and M. Bailey for verifying known localities.

ROGER D. BIRKHEAD, COSAM Outreach, Alabama Science in Motion, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849-5414, USA (e-mail: birkhrd@auburn.edu); CHELSEA K. WARD, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University Montgomery, P.O. Box 244023, Montgomery, Alabama 36124-4023, USA.

PSEUDEMYX SOWANNIENSIS (Suwannee Cooter). USA: FLORIDA: PASCO CO.: Pithlachascotee River (28.23648°N, 82.69871°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2015. Timothy J. Walsh and George L. Heinrich. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175737, photographic voucher). New county record and new river record (Heinrich et al. 2015. J. N. Am. Herpetol. 1:53–59). This record is within an ~79 km distributional gap between the Weeki Wachee and Alafia rivers. The juvenile turtle was basking on a tree branch protruding from the water. Two other P. suwanniensis (subadult and adult) were also observed basking on logs within the upper 2.4 km of the Pithlachascotee River, but we were unable to photograph them.

TIMOTHY J. WALSH, Bruce Museum, 1 Museum Drive, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830-7157, USA (e-mail: twalsh@brucemuseum.org);

GEORGE L. HEINRICH, Heinrich Ecological Services, 1213 Alhambra Way St., Petersburg, Florida 33705-4620, USA (e-mail: george@heinricheco-logicalservices.com).


JAMES F. MEAD, ALFRED J. MEAD, and DENNIS PARMLEY, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia 31061, USA (e-mail: al.mead@gcsu.edu).
**TERRAPENE CAROLINA** (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: Pickens Co.: Talking Rock, Highway 515 ca. 1.5 km N of junction with Carnes Mill Road. (34.514780°N, 84.517121°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2015. James T. Greenway. Verified by James F. Koukl. Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler photo voucher (15-GA-0001). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). *Terrapene carolina* is assumed to have a statewide distribution; however, there are no verified records for Pickens Co. Empty shell with evidence of traffic damage found on highway.

**JAMES T. GREENWAY**, 405 Harrison Sluder Road, Ellijay, Georgia 30540, USA; **JOHN S. PLACYK, JR.**, Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler, 3900 University Blvd., Tyler, Texas 75799, USA (e-mail: jplacyk@uttyler.edu).

**TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS** (Red-eared Slider). USA: ARIZONA: Cochise Co.: pond next to San Pedro River (31.541872°N, 110.133448°W; WGS 84), 1238 m elev. 26 February 2012. Brian Hubbs. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1795, photo voucher). Turtles observed basking and floating in pond at 1229 h. **GILA CO.**: pond in Payson (34.232132°N, 111.346465°W; WGS 84), 1475 m elev. 31 May 2014. 1306 h. Brian Hubbs. LACM PC 1796, photo voucher. All verified by Neftali Camacho. New county records (Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. 150 pp.). These records fill gaps in the range (Stebbins 2003. Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 560 pp.). **BRIAN HUBBS**, P.O. Box 26407, Tempe, Arizona 85285, USA; e-mail: tricolorbrian@hotmail.com.

**SQUAMATA — LIZARDS**

**COLEODACTYLUS MERIDIALIS** (Meridian Gecko). BRAZIL: PIAÚI: MUNICIPALITY OF ALTOS: Ouro Verde farm (4.965287°S, 42.413062°W; WGS 84). 30 December 2013. Franciêle P. Marango. Verified by E. M. X. Freire. Coleção de Herpetologia do Museu de Fauna da Caatinga, Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga – Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco (UNIVASF), Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil (MFCJ 3551). Species previously known for seven northeastern Brazilian states: Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará (Ribeiro et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:23–27). First record extending the distribution ca. 215 km SW from the nearest population at Ubaíara municipality (Ceará State), 410 km NW from Exu municipality (Pernambuco State), and 515 km N from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State). Adult individual was found in leaf litter in a forest fragment of the Brazilian Savanna from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State). Adult individual was found in leaf litter in a forest fragment of the Brazilian Savanna from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State).

**JAMEST. GREENWAY** and **JOHN S. PLACYK, JR.**, Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler, 3900 University Blvd., Tyler, Texas 75799, USA (e-mail: jplacyk@uttyler.edu).

**HELDERMA HORRIDUM** (Mexican Beaded Lizard). MÉXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEJUQUILLA EL ALTO: 8 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.605762°N, 103.955985°W; WGS 84), 1740 m elev. 10 October 2014. Jorge A. Băñuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5258, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known location being ca. 23 airline km NW from the dirt road between San Juan Capistrano and San Rafael de las Tablas, Zacatecas (Ávila-Villegas 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:218). The lizard was found foraging during the day in tropical deciduous forest.

**JORGE A. BĂÑUELOS-ALAMILLO**, Unidad Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Edificio de Biología Campus II Ave. Preparatoria S/N Col. Agronómica, C.P. 98066, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México (e-mail: j.alberto.baj@gmail.com); **RUBÉN A. CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Instituto Politécnico Nacional No. 195, Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita Sur, C.P. 23096, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (e-mail: redman031@hotmail.com); **GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ**, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes C.P. 20131, México; **GABRIELA MORENO-OCHOA**, Unidad Académica de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia “Francisco García Salinas”, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Carretera panamericana Zacatecas-Fresnillo, km 31.5, Calera de Victor Ro-sales, C.P. 98500 Zacatecas, México.


The nearest vouchered records are in Pima Co. ~52 km NNE in the vicinity of Green Valley and adjacent slopes of the Santa Rita Mountains (many records) and ~51 km NW in the Altar Valley (UAZ 46221). We are aware of no nearby records in Sonora, México (J. C. Rorabaugh, pers. comm.). *Heloderma suspectum* is a species ordinarily found in arid habitats of southeastern Arizona, including semidesert grassland and Sonoran desert scrub, but this site is in more mesic Madrean evergreen woodland (Brown 1994. Biotic Communities: Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah. 346 pp.). That *H. suspectum* has never been found in this area is somewhat surprising given the popularity of these mountains among both amateur and professional herpetologists. However, *Gopherus morafkai* (Sonoran Desert Tortoise) has also recently been documented from the Pajarito Mountains (Babb et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:623) suggesting the possibility of relatively recent elevational shifts among some Sonoran Desert species.

G. Bradley provided UAZ data for southeastern Arizona *Heloderma*; additional locality data for Arizona and Sonora were accessed 31 December 2014 through HerpNET2 (http://www.herpnet.org).

**THOMAS R. JONES** (e-mail: tjones@azgfd.gov) and **ROSS J. TIMMONS** (e-mail: rtmmons@azgfd.gov), Arizona Game and Fish Department, 5000 W. Carefree Hwy., Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA.

KENT R. BEAMAN, Section of Herpetology, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90007, USA (e-mail:heloderma@roadrunner.com); BARRETT J. SCURLOCK, Desert Biological Consulting (e-mail: barrettscurlock@gmail.com); JEFFREY E. LOVICH, U.S. Geological Survey, Southwest Biological Science Center, 2255 N. Gemini Dr., MS-9394, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001, USA (e-mail: jeffery_lovich@usgs.gov); LARA A. KOBELT, Bureau of Land Management, Needles Field Office, 1303 S. Hwy 95, Needles, California 92363, USA (e-mail: lkbelt@blm.gov).


JAVIER SUNYER, Museo Herpetológico de la UNAN-León (MHUL), Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua (e-mail: jsunyer-maclennan@gmail.com); TODD W. PIERSON, Environmental Health Science, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA; MITFONL E. UBE-DA-OLIVAS, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-Managua, Managua, Nicaragua; THEODORE J. PAPENFUS, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and Department of Integrative Biology, 3101 VLSB, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA.

OPHISAIURUS ATTENUATUS ATTENUATUS (Western Slender Glass Lizard). USA: TEXAS: JIM Hogg CO.: Balluarte Ranch Road (27.18972088°N, 98.58506918°W; WGS 84). 16 May 2015. Mayra Oyervides and (Trey) James D. Petty, III. Verified by Frederic Zaidan, III. University of Texas-Pan American Vertebrate Museum (UTPA 051501, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Extends the currently known distribution 12.45 km E of the Brooks Co. line. On 16 May 2015 at 2019 h one individual was found basking on the north side of Balluarte Ranch Road (a dirt road). This specimen was a subadult and had a partially regenerated tail. Heading east on the same road, we found a second adult specimen at 2033 h and 3.32 km from the first adult. The location is part of the south Texas sand sheet, a unique habitat consisting of mostly sandy soils, with grasslands containing low shrubs, including a number of endemic species of the families Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Hydrophyllaceae, and Malvaceae. This population of *O. a. attenuatus* is presumed to be abundant, but seldom encountered. It is currently listed on the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department’s species of greatest conservation need.

MAYRA OYERVIDES, Department of Biology, University of Texas Pan-American, 1201 W. University Drive, Edinburg, Texas 78539, USA (e-mail: mayraoyervides@hotmail.com); (TREY) JAMES D. PETTY III, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Alamo, Texas 78516, USA (e-mail: james_petty@fws.gov).

PLESTIODON CALICEPHALUS (Mountain Skink). MÉXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEJUQUILLA EL ALCÉ: 6 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.610586°N, 103.957425°W; WGS 84), 1718 m elev. 19 July 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Rubén A. Carbal-Márquez, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5264, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 159 airline km NW from Mesquital del Oro, Zacatecas (Taylor 1935, op. cit.). The skink was found basking on oak forest ground litter. Both specimens verified by Bradford Hollingsworth.

JORGE A. BAÑUELOS-ALAMILLO, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Edificio de Biología Campus II Ave. Preparatoria S/N Col. Agronómica, C.P. 98066, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México (e-mail: j.alberto.ba@gmail.com); RUBÉN A. CARBAL-MÁRQUEZ, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Instituto Politécnico Nacional No. 195, Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita Sur, C. P. 23096, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (e-mail: redman031@hotmail.com); ERIC A. RIVAS-MERCADO, GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ, and MARCO A. DOMÍNGUEZ-DE LA RIVA, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CEMOPHORA COCCINEA (Scarletsnake). USA: ALABAMA: BALDWIN CO.: Bon Secour National Wildlife Refuge, AL 180 approximately 14.66 road km W of AL 59 (30.24612°N, 87.83372°W; WGS 84). 24 October 2013. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio, Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 968, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). A single individual observed under pile of scrap lumber in power line right-of-way. The nearest previously published locations in the state occur in Washington Co. to the northwest and Mobile Co. to the west (Mount 1975, op. cit.). A query of museum holdings on VertNet (VertNet.org) produced two unpublished records (UF 113794, 113795). Both were collected by Paul E. Moler on 5 June 1979 with no other collection information provided. This record fills a gap in the Gulf Barrier Islands and Coastal Marshes.
section of the Southern Coastal Plain ecoregion in southwestern Alabama.

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

**BRIAN D. HOLT**, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA; e-mail: brian.holt@dcr.alabama.gov.


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


**TED M. FAUST** (e-mail: tmfaust21@gmail.com) and **MARTIN K. WOOD**, Clinch River Environmental Studies Organization (CRESO), Clinton, Tennessee 37716, USA (e-mail: woodvflwfs@gmail.com).

**CROTALUS BASILISCUS** (Mexican West Coast Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF VALPARAISO: 11 airline km SW of Valparaiso (22.691875°N, 103.634363°W; WGS 84), 1870 m elev. 20 July 2014. Rubén A. Carbalaj-Márquez, Jorge A. Bahuelos-Alamillo, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5260–5262, photo vouchers). First record for the municipality and only the second for Zacatecas, with the closest known locality being ca. 85 airline km SW from the border between Jalisco and Nayarit (McCrane 1981. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 283:1–2). The previously known single locality in Zacatecas is ca. 170 airline km SSE from 2.25 km S of Santa Rosa, Moyahua de Estrada, Zacatecas (Ahumada-Carrillo et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:397–398). This record also confirms the presence of this species in the Municipality of Valparaiso. Previously, McCrane (1981, op. cit.) noted that a badly-damaged DOR specimen found nearby from 18 km NE of Huejuaquilla el Alto, Jalisco, could not be assigned with confidence to this species. Our specimen was found DOR in tropical deciduous forest.

**RUBÉN A. CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Instituto Politécnico Nacional No. 195, Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita Sur, C.P. 23096, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (e-mail: redman031@hotmail.com); **JORGE A. BAÑUELOS-ALAMILLO**, Unidad Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas, Edificio de Biología Campus II Ave. Preparatoria S/N Col. Agronómica, C.P. 98066, Zacatecas, Zacatecas, México (e-mail: jhalberto.ba@gmail.com); **ERIC A. RIVAS-MERCADO**, GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ, and **MARCO A. DOMÍNGUEZ-DE LA RIVA**, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México.

**DIPSAS TEMPORALIS** (Temporal Snail-eater). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: SANTA FE DISTRICT: Guayabito River (8.54719°N, 81.02581°W; WGS 84), 633 m elev. 25 July 2014. E. E. Flores. Verified by Andreas Hertz. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (MVUP 2144). This record is located 125 km W of Campana Hill (KU 110293) and 11 km E of Mariposa Hill, located within Santa Fe National Park (Lotzkat et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:520–523) that helps bridge a distributional gap in Panama’s Central Cordillera. The snake was captured at 1915 h near the ground on branches of a shrub (Heliconia sp.) in a rainforest. This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-114-13) provided by the Panamanian National Authority for the Environment (ANAM).

**ERIC ENRIQUE FLORES**, Friends of Santa Fe National Park & Panama Wildlife Conservation, Apartado 0923-00126, Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: sailax1@gmail.com); **JOELBIN DE LA CRUZ**, Herbios-Group Panama, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: Joelbin-18@hotmail.com); **BERNARDO PEÑA** (e-mail: bernapd1990@gmail.com), **VAYRON DE GRACIA** (e-mail: vayrondv_13grx@hotmail.com), **ILIANA CISNEROS** (e-mail: ilianacisneros08@yahoo.es), and **JOSUE ORTEGA** (e-mail: josueortega26@yahoo.es), University of Panama, School of Biology, Canto Del Llano, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama.


**THOMAS J. BELFORD**, 37 White Oak Cir, Searcy, Arkansas 72143, USA; e-mail: thosmbelfordinaq@yahoo.com.


**JONATHAN D. MAYS**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA; e-mail: jonathan.mays@myfwc.com.

ALEXANDRE C. ASCENSO (e-mail: emurinus@hotmail.com) and AL-EXANDRE F. R. MISSASSI, Departamento de Zoologia, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Avenida Perimetral, 1901, 66077-830, Belém, Pará, Brazil (e-mail: alexandre.missassi@gmail.com).

**NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER** (Plain-bellied Watersnake). USA: ARKANSAS: CLEBURNE CO.: 1.41 km W of Big Creek Natural Area off of Heritage Road (35.50611°N, 91.84705°W; WGS 84), 161 m elev. 2 June 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12448, photograph voucher). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). A single adult specimen was found foraging at noon in a small Ozark stream. This specimen fills a New county record (Mount 1975, Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One individual observed crossing road after recent rain. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Tuscaloosa Co. to the northeast, Perry Co. to the east, and Washington Co. to the south (Mount 1975, op. cit.; VertNet). This record fills a gap in the Blackland Prairie of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

Thanks to Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

BRIAN D. HOLT, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, State Lands Division, Natural Heritage Section, 64 N Union Street, Suite 464, Montgomery, Alabama 36130, USA; e-mail: brian.holt@dcr.alabama.gov.


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BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD, Department of Biology, Freed-Hardeman University, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu); VALERIE K. BUTTERFIELD and JOSEPH B. BUTTERFIELD, 294 Sherry Lynn Drive, Finger, Tennessee 38334, USA.

The snake was found under a rock next to a road in a coffee plan
tation. The specimen was found foraging at night in tropical deciduous forest.

TRIMORPHODON PAUCIMACULATUS (Sinaloan Lyresnake). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF VALPARAISO: El Zapote (22.534313°N, 104.025634°W; WGS 84), 1100 m elev. 7 September 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5259, photo voucher). First record for Zacatecas, with the closest known locality being ca. 162.8 airline km SW from 10.2 miles E of San Blas, Nayarit (Hensley and Lan
Mes. First record for that habitat type on Cuba (Domínguez et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3681:136–146). The blindsnake was found under a limestone rock in a dry semideciduous hardwood coastal forest, which is a new record for that habitat type on Cuba (Domínguez et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3681:136–146).

MANUEL ITURRIAGA, División de Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Carretera de Varona km 3½, Capdevila, Boyeros, AP 8029, CP 10800, La Habana, Cuba; e-mail: manueliturriaga@ecologia.cu.


BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD, Department of Biology, Freed-Hardeman University, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA (e-mail: butterfield@fhu.edu); JOSEPH B. BUTTERFIELD, 294 Sherry Lynn Drive, Fingers, Tennessee 38334, USA.

vinc and southwestern most record on Cuba, with the nearest known record being 254 km NE at La Vigía, Sierra del Crista, Hol
guín Province (Rodríguez-Schettino et al. 2013. Smithsonian. Herpetol. Info. Serv. 144:1–92). The blindsnake was found under a

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (MCNR 3294–3296). Threeida koppesi is known from Mato Grosso do Sul (Parnaíba and Terenos), Goiás (Mineiros), São Paulo (Mogi-Guaçu, Bro
pas, Ipirapina, and Pirassununga) and Tocantins (Palmas) states (Passos et al. 2006. Amphibia-Reptilia 27:347–357; Pinto and Fer
nandes 2012. Copeia 2012:37–48). First state record, increases the species known distribution ca. 624 km airline NE of Mogi
Guaçu, and ca. 1100 km E of Mineiros, and is the closest record to the littoral zone. Permis

RENA'TO FI'LOGONIO, Århus University, Zoophysiology, Institute of Bioscience, C. F. Møllers Alle 3, 8000 Århus C, Århus, Denmark (e-mail: renatofilogonio@gmail.com); MARCO AN'TÓNIO SCHET'TINO CANELAS, Herpeto Consultoria Ambiental LTDA, Rua Caraça 539, Serra, 30220-260, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

TROPIDOPHIS FUSCUS (Western Lyresnake). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF VA'PARAISO: El Zapote (22.534313°N, 104.025634°W; WGS 84), 1100 m elev. 7 September 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5259, photo voucher). First record for Zacatecas, with the closest known locality being ca. 162.8 airline km SW from 10.2 miles E of San Blas, Nayarit (Hensley and Lan
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