

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLUM (Three-toed Amphiuma). USA: ALABAMA: MOBILE Co.: Dauphin Island, 0.6 km SSW of AL Hwy 193 and Bienville Blvd intersection (30.24942°N, 88.11550°W; WGS 84). 29 September 2018. Brian Jones. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2517; photo voucher). Adult (ca. 40 cm TL) dip-netted from a flooded, roadside ditch with dense aquatic vegetation. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). A second individual was captured the following day in a minnow trap at the same location and a small tissue sample was collected as part of a broader research project. Both specimens were photographed and released unharmed. A comprehensive query of museum holdings revealed one previously unpublished vouchered specimen collected from Gorgas Swamp, Mobile County, on Dauphin Island on 26 December 1987 by J. Pryor (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University [MCZ] A-110620). The nearest vouchered record to Dauphin Island is 139 km to the north-northeast in Washington County, Alabama (AUM 23376).

ERIC C. SOEHREN, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov); **BRIAN D. JONES**, Estuarium, Dauphin Island Sea Lab, 102 Bienville Blvd., Dauphin Island, Alabama 36528, USA (e-mail: bjones@disl.org); **ROBIN B. LLOYD JR.**, Biology Department, University of South Alabama, Mobile, Alabama 36688, USA (e-mail: rl1724@jagmail.southalabama.edu).

AQUILOEURYCEA CAFETALERA (Coffee Grove Salamander). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF LOS REYES: Ocotepéc (18.6748°N, 97.0261°W; WGS 84), 1622 m elev. 3 November 2017. R. Peralta-Hernández. Verified by Manuel Feria-Ortiz. Herpetological Collection, Museo de Zoología Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFF 3643). The salamander was found under a fallen tree trunk around 1100 h in the vicinity of Finca Santa Martha EcoSuites. First municipality record, located ca. 15.2 km SE of Zoncolco, Municipality of Rafael Delgado and 3.24 km NW of the nearest record at Reserva Del Bicentenario, in the neighboring Municipality of Zongolica (Parra-Olea et al. 2010. Zootaxa 2725:57–68; Cázares-Hernández et al. 2017. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 4:931–933). This new locality is within the modeled distributional area for this species (Aguilar-López et al. 2017. Phyllomedusa 16:211–224). The specimen was collected under a permit (FAUT 0243) issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

RAFAEL PERALTA-HERNÁNDEZ, **ANTONIO ESAÚ VALDENEGRO-BRITO**, and **URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ**, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Unidad Multidisciplinaria de Investigación Experimental

Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de Mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, 09230, Ciudad de México, México (e-mail: urigacia@gmail.com); **MIGUEL A. DE LA TORRE-LORANCA**, Instituto Lorancai; Finca Santa Martha Km 32 Carretera Federal Orizaba-Zongolica Ocotepéc, Los Reyes, Veracruz, México, C.P. 95000 (e-mail: delatorreloranca@yahoo.com.mx).

AQUILOEURYCEA CAFETALERA (Coffee Grove Salamander). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ORIZABA: Cerro de Escámela (18.87013°N, 97.08526°W; WGS 84), 1603 m elev. 20 July 2018. R. Peralta-Hernández. Verified by Manuel Feria-Ortiz. Herpetological Collection, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFF 3672). A female (47 mm SVL, 37 mm TL) was found around 1250 h under a fallen tree trunk in a coffee plantation. First municipality record that fills a distribution gap between the nearest known localities from ca. 11.6 km NE of Zoncolco, Municipality of Rafael Delgado and ca. 25.5 km SE of the Alpatláhuac area, Municipality of Alpatláhuac (Parra-Olea et al. 2010. Zootaxa 2725:57–68; Aguilar-López et al. 2017. Phyllomedusa 16:211–224). The specimen was collected under a permit (FAUT 0243) issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

RAFAEL PERALTA-HERNÁNDEZ (e-mail: phrafa4@gmail.com) and **URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ**, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Unidad Multidisciplinaria de Investigación Experimental Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de Mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, 09230, Ciudad de México, México (e-mail: urigacia@gmail.com).

EURYCEA GUTTOLINEATA (Three-lined Salamander). USA: MISSISSIPPI: SCOTT Co.: Roosevelt State Park (32.32405°N, 89.67496°W; WGS 84). 7 November 2018. Hunter Sellen, Will Selman, Gracie Bellnap, Langston Haden, Richard Murray, Emma Jochim, John Houston Robertson, Trevor Galicki, and Elizabeth White. Verified by Jennifer Lamb. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 188142). A single individual was found at 1430 h along a small stream in a hardwood bottom that included damp leaf litter and decaying logs. New county record verified by searching Mississippi Museum of Natural Science database and VertNet (vertnet.org). *Eurycea guttolineata* has been previously recorded in several adjacent counties including Jasper (Mississippi Museum of Natural Science [MMNS] 6472, 6474), Madison (MMNS 6505), Neshoba (MMNS 5942–5944), Rankin (MMNS 5966), and Smith (MMNS 5998–6000) counties. There are no records of the species from the two bordering counties of Newton and Leake. The species has been documented in more than two-thirds of the counties in Mississippi, with most records coming from the southern counties as well as the northcentral portion of the state; the species is lacking from most counties of the Mississippi Alluvial Valley (Mississippi Delta) and the Blackbelt Region in northeastern Mississippi.

HUNTER SELLEN and **WILL SELMAN**, Biology Department, Millsaps College, 1701 North State St., Jackson, Mississippi 39210, USA (e-mail: will.selman@millsaps.edu).

RHYACOTRITON KEZERI (Columbia Torrent Salamander). USA: OREGON: COLUMBIA CO.: near Mt. Pisgah Road (45.82908°N, 123.04515°W; WGS 84), 388 m elev. 10 January 2019. Matt Dagrosa. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2418–2420; photo voucher). Juvenile under talus at stream's edge during drizzle. Olson Road (46.06402°N, 123.18208°W; WGS 84), 177 m elev. 23 January 2019. Matt Dagrosa. Verified by Neftali Camacho. LACM PC 2421 (photo voucher). Adult found under rock at stream's edge during rain. Another adult was found under a log near the road in mixed conifer forest. New county record (Nussbaum et al. 1983. *Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific Northwest*. Caxton Press, Caldwell, Idaho. 336 pp.; C. Rombaugh, pers. comm.; R. B. Bury, pers. comm.). These represent the first published confirmed records of *R. kezeri* for Columbia County. The Mt. Pisgah Road record extends the published Oregon range of *R. kezeri* 12 km to the east. Previous easternmost published record in Oregon is from just west of Forest Grove in Washington County (Russell et al. 2004. *J. Wildl. Manag.* 68:403–415). Additional localities for the species exist across the spread of Columbia County up through and beyond its southeastern border (C. Rombaugh, pers. comm.).

MATT DAGROSA, 31053 Dutch Canyon Road, Scappoose, Oregon 97056, USA (e-mail: mattdagrosa@hotmail.com); **JONATHAN HAKIM**, 42 Nabilullah Road, Lucknow, India 226020 (e-mail: hakim.ndmva@gmail.com).

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: VIRGINIA: GREENE CO.: Greene County Community Park (38.27324°N, 78.42279°W; WGS 84), 185 m elev. 19 May 2018. Matthew J. Graziano and David R. Weisenbeck. Verified by David S. McLeod. North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM 100061). Found among vegetation next to an established hiking trail. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 9 Sept 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 9 Sept 2018), and VertNet (vertnet.org; 9 Sept 2018). This species is recorded in all surrounding counties and is 15.5 km NW of the nearest record, which is in Orange County (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 36690). This specimen was collected under a Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries scientific collection permit (#059179).

MATTHEW J. GRAZIANO (e-mail: graziamj@dukes.jmu.edu) and **DAVID R. WEISENBECK**, James Madison University, 951 Carrier Drive, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807, USA (e-mail: weisendr@dukes.jmu.edu).

EXERODONTA XERA (Puebla Treefrog). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTO DOMINGO TONALÁ: Boquerón de Tonalá (17.68457°N, 97.94857°W, WGS 84), 1371 m elev. 19 June 2018. Arturo Arellano-Covarrubias, Uri O. García-Vázquez, Rodrigo G. Martínez-Fuentes, Juan C. Sánchez-García, and Marysol Trujano-Ortega. Verified by Manuel Feria-Ortiz. Herpetology Collection, Museo de Zoología Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 3666–3671). First municipality record located 92.6 km SE of the nearest Oaxacan locality in the Valle de Tehuacán-Cuicatlán,

Municipality of San Pedro Jocotipac (Canseco Márquez and Gutiérrez Mayén 2010. *Anfibios y Reptiles del Valle de Tehuacán Cuicatlán*. Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, Fundación para la Reserva de la Biosfera Cuicatlán A.C., and Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Ciudad de México, México. 302 pp.). The five males and one female were captured on tree roots and fern leaves in tropical deciduous forest. The locality is also only the fourth known from Oaxaca and second from the Valle de Tehuacán-Cuicatlán (Duellman 2001. *Hylid Frogs of Middle America* [2 Vols.]. SSAR Contributions to Herpetology, Vol 18, Ithaca, New York. 1158 pp.), and extends the lower elevational limits to 1371 m (Canseco-Márquez et al. 2003. *Southwest. Nat.* 48:670–675). Collecting permit SGPA/DGVS/08034/17 issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez was authorized by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

RODRIGO GABRIEL MARTÍNEZ-FUENTES (e-mail: rodgabhesp@gmail.com), **JUAN CARLOS SÁNCHEZ-GARCÍA**, and **URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ**, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Unidad de Investigación Experimental Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, 09230, CDMX, México; **ARTURO ARELLANO-COVARRUBIAS** and **MARYSOL TRUJANO-ORTEGA**, Museo de Zoología, Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apdo. Postal 70-399, México 04510, CDMX, México.

FEJERVARYA MULTISTRATA (Paddy Frog). INDIA: MIZORAM: AIZAWL DISTRICT: Tamdil National Wetland (23.74088°N, 92.95170°E; WGS 84), 760 m elev. 5 August 2016. Elcy Lalropeki. Verified by Prudhvi Raj. Departmental Museum of Zoology, Mizoram University (MZMU 1047) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 1.154; photo voucher). Female (48.1 mm SVL) collected from artificial fish pond. First vouchered specimen from India representing the southernmost known population, though previously reported from China and Taiwan. This species is also likely to occur in Vietnam, Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar (Frost 2019. *Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference*. Version 6.0. <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/index.html>). Permission No. A.33011/2/99-CWLW/225 issued by Chief Wildlife Warden, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Government of Mizoram, India.

LALBIAKZUALA (e-mail: bzachawngthu123@gmail.com) and **H. T. LALREMSANGA**, Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Tanhril 796 004, Aizawl, Mizoram, India (e-mail: htlsa@yahoo.co.in).

HYLA CINEREA (Green Treefrog). USA: GEORGIA: BARTOW CO.: along Stamp Creek within the Allatoona Wildlife Management Area in Cartersville (34.21387°N, 84.68802°W; WGS 84; quarter quadrangle: Allatoona Dam, GA_NE). 13 December 2018. Miranda Gulsby. Verified by John Jenson. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 51937; photo voucher). One adult (54 mm SUL) was captured after being found hiding under leaf litter on a walking path ca. 10 m from a spring draining into Stamp Creek, a tributary to Allatoona Lake. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This record adds to growing evidence that *H. cinerea* is expanding its range northward in Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*), filling in the gap between adjacent Cherokee (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 165421: 17 km away) and Gordan (UF 183919; Macknight and Box 2018. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:500) counties.

MIRANDA L. GULSBY, Allatoona Lake, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Mobile District, 1138 GA-20 Spur, Cartersville, Georgia 30121, USA; e-mail: miranda.gulsby@outlook.com.

HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). USA: VIRGINIA: GREENE Co.: intersection of Wood Dr and Dairy Rd, Ruckersville (38.25741°N, 78.39367°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2018. Matthew J. Graziano and David R. Weisenbeck. Verified by David S. McLeod. Macaulay Library (ML 236286; audio voucher). Several frogs were heard calling during nighttime road cruising. A small grouping of trees lined Dairy Rd with an empty field behind the trees. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 20 Nov 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 20 Nov 2018), and VertNet ([vertnet.org](https://www.virginia.edu/vertnet/); 20 Nov 2018). This species has been recorded in all surrounding counties except Madison County to the north (but see Weisenbeck and Graziano 2019, this issue), and this record is 26.5 km N of nearest specimen documented from Albemarle County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 124757).

MATTHEW J. GRAZIANO (e-mail: graziamj@dukes.jmu.edu) and **DAVID R. WEISENBECK**, James Madison University, 951 Carrier Drive, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807, USA (e-mail: weisendr@dukes.jmu.edu).

HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). USA: VIRGINIA: MADISON Co.: Seville Road, 0.7 km SW of intersection with Acorn Hills Dr (38.31111°N, 78.35213°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2018. David R. Weisenbeck and Matthew J. Graziano. Verified by David S. McLeod. Macaulay Library (ML 236286; audio voucher). One individual was heard calling on an oak tree in a residential lawn on Seville Road in Madison County. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 20 Nov 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 20 Nov 2018), and VertNet ([vertnet.org](https://www.virginia.edu/vertnet/); 20 Nov 2018). This species has been recorded in all surrounding counties except Greene County to the south (but see Graziano and Weisenbeck 2019, this issue), and this record is 33.5 km N of nearest specimen documented from Albemarle County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 124757).

DAVID R. WEISENBECK (e-mail: weisendr@dukes.jmu.edu) and **MATTHEW J. GRAZIANO**, James Madison University, 951 Carrier Drive, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807, USA (e-mail: graziamj@dukes.jmu.edu).

INCILIUS MAZATLANENSIS (Sinaloa Toad). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF ÍMURIS: Rancho El Aribabi, 21.0 km (by air) ENE of Ímuris (30.86514°N, 110.65018°W; WGS 84), 1000 m elev. 9 July 2016. James C. Rorabaugh and Leonardo Verdugo Figueroa. Verified by B. D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05341; photo voucher). Northernmost locality for this species and first record in the Río Cocospera drainage, and first in the Río Magdalena drainage since 1959 (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.) situated ca. 20.1 airline km ENE of closest record, “35 mi S of Nogales” (University of Illinois Museum of Natural History [UIMNH] 24455). The toad was a large adult (ca. 85 mm SVL) found at 2130 h in mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*) grassland vegetation near the Río Cocospera.

JAMES C. RORABAUGH, P.O. Box 31, Saint David, Arizona 85630, USA (e-mail: jrorabaugh@hotmail.com); **LEONARDO VERDUGO FIGUEROA**, Avenida Aquiles Serdán 180, Centro, 83000 Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico (e-mail: verdugo.leonardo@gmail.com).

ISTHMOHYLA RIVULARIS (American Cinchona Plantation Treefrog). COSTA RICA: ALAJUELA: SAN CARLOS: Juan Castro Blanco National Park (10.2679°N, 84.3747°W; WGS 84), 1890 m elev. 15 September 2017. R. R. Jiménez, E. Ballester, J. D. Astorga, E. Rodríguez, and G. Alvarado. Verified by Gerardo Chaves and Federico Bolaños. Zoology Museum of the University of Costa Rica (UCR 2297). This is the first published record for *I. rivularis*, a Critically Endangered species, within Juan Castro Blanco National Park (JCBNP) and extends the known range by ca. 12 km SW of the nearest verified locality at Zapote, Alfaro Ruiz, Alajuela (UCR 21106). At the time of capture of our 2017 record, we heard several males vocalizing during the night and collected a juvenile for a voucher specimen (UCR 2297) that was perched on a leaf of an arum plant (Araceae). Moreover, on 3 August 2018 we heard adult males vocalizing ca. 3.6 km SE from the 2017 record that suggest population persistence within JCBNP. All frogs were detected in slow-moving streams adjacent to areas containing montane humid forest that had been disturbed by cattle ranching and agriculture. The data presented here contribute to the increasing knowledge of a rare frog species long thought to be extinct after the amphibian declines during the late 1980s. This specimen was collected under Costa Rica Scientific Collecting Permit issued by the National System of Conservation Areas of Costa Rica (SINAC-ACAHN-PI-R-008-2016).

RANDALL R. JIMÉNEZ, Institute of Evolutionary Ecology and Conservation Genomics, University of Ulm, Albert-Einstein Allee 11, D-89069 Ulm, Germany (e-mail: randall.jimenez@uni-ulm.de); **ERICK BALLESTER**, Research Laboratory of Dangerous Animals (LIAP), Clodomiro Picado Institute, University of Costa Rica, Coronado, San José, Costa Rica (e-mail: eballester87@gmail.com); **JUAN D. ASTORGA** (e-mail: jsastorgaa@est.utn.ac.cr) and **EMMANUEL RODRÍGUEZ**, Universidad Técnica Nacional, 1902-4050 Alajuela, Costa Rica (e-mail: elrodriguezro@est.utn.ac.cr); **GILBERT ALVARADO**, Laboratory of Experimental and Comparative Pathology (LAPECOM), Biology School, University of Costa Rica, 11501-2060 San Pedro de Montes de Oca, San José, Costa Rica (e-mail: gilbert.alvarado@ucr.ac.cr).

LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: ALABAMA: MORGAN Co.: Bowers Rd, 0.57 rd km N of Curry Chapel Rd (34.51214°N, 86.69724°W; WGS 84). 10 February 2018. Nicholas W. Sharp. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2478; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Eastern Highland Rim section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 15 km to the southeast of the nearest published location in southeastern Limestone County (Holt et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:138–144). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

NICHOLAS W. SHARP, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, 21453 Harris Station Road, Tanner, Alabama 35671, USA (e-mail: nicholas.sharp@dcnr.alabama.gov); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: ARIZONA: COCHISE Co.: Coronado National Forest, Brown Canyon Ranch (31.47418°N, 110.29772°W; NAD 83), 1525 m elev. 19 August

2014. A. Hunter McCall, Cody D. Mosley, John Kraft, and Rachel Harrow. Verified by James C. Rorabaugh. Arizona State University (ASU 36388–36390). Additional specimens were collected on 26 August 2014 by Mark McCabe (ASU 36391–36393). Species identity was further confirmed by mtDNA 12S/16S sequencing by Hans-Werner Herrmann (GenBank Accession AY779251). New state record of an established population of the non-native ranid *Rana sphenocephala*, the third non-native ranid species in Arizona (Brennan and Holycross 2009. Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp). During amphibian surveys on 19 August 2014 at Brown Canyon Ranch we observed 20 juvenile and three adult *R. sphenocephala* in two ponds that are ca. 140 m apart. During subsequent surveys on 26 August 2014 we counted 27 adults and numerous juveniles. *Rana sphenocephala* is native to the eastern US (Green et al. 2013. North American Amphibians: Distribution and Diversity. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 340 pp.), and there have been at least five documented introductions outside of their native range, including central New York (Gibbs et al. 2007. The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 504 pp.), California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the Bahamas (Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer, New York, New York. 563 pp.). It is unclear when or how *R. sphenocephala* was introduced into Brown Canyon but we infer that the species had been present at the site for at least one year given the presence of egg masses and recently metamorphosed juvenile frogs. Brown Canyon Ranch is a popular recreation area near the town of Sierra Vista and there are multiple potential modes for introduction including the intentional release of frogs purchased through the pet or aquarium trade, or the scientific supply industry. All species in the genus *Rana* are considered Restricted Live Wildlife under Arizona Game and Fish Commission Rule (R12-4-406), and as such may not be possessed or imported except by special authorization. Further, Arizona Revised Statutes Title 17 (ARS §17-306) forbids the release of live wildlife within the state of Arizona without special authorization. Nonetheless, it is difficult to monitor all avenues through which live wildlife might be introduced.

AUDREY K. OWENS (e-mail: aowens@azgfd.gov), **MICHAEL J. SREDL** (e-mail: mjsredl@gmail.com), **CODY D. MOSLEY** (e-mail: cmosley@azgfd.gov), **MASON J. RYAN** (e-mail: mryan@azgfd.gov), and **SIDNEY B. RIDDLE**, Arizona Game & Fish Department, 5000 Carefree Hwy, Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA (e-mail: sidney.b.riddle@gmail.com); **JOHN P. KRAFT**, U.S. Forest Service, Coronado National Forest, Sierra Vista Ranger District, 4070 S. Avenida Saracino, Hereford, Arizona 85615, USA (e-mail: jpkraft@fs.fed.us); **A. HUNTER MCCALL**, 1 Knoll Road, North Tamborine, Queensland, Australia 4272 (e-mail: ahmccall@gmail.com).

UPERODON GLOBULOSUS (Indian Balloon Frog). BANGLADESH: KHULNA DIVISION: MEHERPUR DISTRICT: Amjhupi Village (23.75146°N, 88.68623°E; WGS 84), 22 m elev. 2 September 2017. Md. Shalauddin, Md. Rasel Mia, and Md. Sabit Hasan. Verified by M. Monirul H. Khan. Zoology Museum, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (JnU/Zoo/M/Amp/Pho/2019/0001; photo voucher). This juvenile individual is the first record for Khulna Division and Meherpur District, south-west Bangladesh. Previously recorded from Dhaka Division, including Dhaka, Gazipur, Tangail districts (Mahony et al. 2009. Hamadryad 34:80–94), Mymensingh Division, including Madhupur forest (Khan 2004. Cobra 57:1–31), Rangpur Division,

including Nilphamari, Dinajpur and Panchagarh districts (Sarker et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:301–302), and Chittagong Division, including Bandarban (Reza and Perry 2015. Conserv. Biol. 4:100–108) and Rangamati districts (Shihan and Kabir 2015. Zoo's. Print 30:21), and Rajshahi Division, including Natore District (Rahman et al. 2018. CheckList 14:277–280) in Bangladesh. Nearest population ca. 80 km N in Natore District. Habitat includes grazing fields, mostly covered with *Cynodon dactylon* plantations.

MD. SHALAUDDIN (e-mail: jnumdshalauddin@gmail.com), **SABIT HASAN**, and **MD. RASEL MIA**, Department of Zoology, Jagannath University, 4th Floor, Science Building, 9–10, Chittaranjan Avenue, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). USA: SOUTH DAKOTA: CORSON CO.: Grand River at US Hwy 12 crossing (45.66391°N, 100.64077°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2018. South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks employees. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 111805 [DRD 5060]). Adult female (190 mm carapace length, 130 mm plastron length, 469.8 g) found dead along the river shoreline near US Hwy 12 bridge crossing. New county record filling a gap in the known distribution of this species in northern South Dakota, where it has been previously documented from adjacent Dewey County, South Dakota (TNHC 103520; Austin et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:817–820) and Emmons County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966. The Amphibians and Reptiles of North Dakota. University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota. vii + 104 pp.). *Apalone mutica* is predicted to occur in free-flowing segments of the Missouri River and several of its larger tributaries in South Dakota (Bandas and Higgins 2004. A Field Guide to South Dakota Turtles. SDCES EC 919. South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota. 36 pp.; Kiesow 2006. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks, Pierre, South Dakota. viii + 178 pp.) and into southern North Dakota (Johnson 2015. Reptiles and Amphibians of North Dakota. North Dakota Game and Fish Department, Bismarck, North Dakota. 57 pp.). Ballinger et al. (2000. Trans. Nebraska Acad. Sci 26:29–46) included a specimen from Corson County but lacking specific locality information; however, this specimen has not been located from an extensive search through over 13,000 museum records (see Davis et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:394–406). The closest known specimen to this individual is from ca. 56.7 km to the north from “Missouri River, 6 mi S of the mouth of Beaver Creek”, Emmons County, North Dakota (Department of Biology, University of North Dakota [UND] nr-131-79; Wheeler and Wheeler 1966, *op. cit.*). Bandas and Higgins (2004, *op. cit.*) speculated that the Oahe Dam may be a barrier for the movement of individuals up the Missouri River based on the lack of individuals detected during surveys from 2002–2003 (see Bandas 2003. M.S. Thesis, South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota. xiv + 106 pp.). Although the damming of the Missouri River and the creation of Lake Oahe have likely reduced habitat quantity and quality, recent surveys along Lake Oahe have identified numerous individual *A. mutica* which confirms that this species still occurs in this area, particularly where tributaries flow into the reservoir (Austin et al. 2017, *op. cit.*; DRD, unpubl. data). This specimen was collected under a South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collecting Permit (2018_#38) issued to DRD.

JILLIAN K. FARKAS, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069, USA (e-mail: jillian.farkas14@gmail.com); **DREW R. DAVIS**, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu).

EMYDOIDEA BLANDINGII (Blanding's Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: DODGE Co.: T11N R15E, precise locality withheld due to conservation. 6 August 2018. Jack Bartholmai. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP913a-g; photo vouchers). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). A single adult was observed basking within an emergent marsh/wet meadow wetland complex. The nearest species' occurrence that has been vetted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Inventory Program is ca. 27 km to the west in Columbia County. The nearest museum voucher is ca. 35 km to the south in Jefferson County (MPM VZP339).

JACK BARTHOLMAI, N7229 Hickory Spring Rd, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin 53916, USA (e-mail: jack@bartholmai.com); **ANDREW F. BADJE**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 Eagle Dr, Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov).

GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: DUNN Co.: T30N R12W, precise locality withheld due to conservation. 24 May 2018. Arlene Schuler. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP912; photo voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). One adult was observed crossing a paved road adjacent to a trout stream in northern Dunn County. Though not previously published, three additional wood turtle occurrences within Dunn County (3 km southwest, 15 km south, and 23 km northwest) have been vetted from 1981–2015 in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Inventory Program. This evidence suggests the species is more widespread than formerly believed in the northern regions of Dunn County. Despite growing knowledge of distribution here, little is known regarding the relative abundance levels in these populations.

ARLENE SCHULER, Wisconsin, USA (e-mail: schulerar@outlook.com); **ANDREW F. BADJE**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 Eagle Dr, Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov).

GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: LANGLADE Co.: T30N R12E, precise locality withheld due to conservation concerns. 4 June 2018. Chris Arrowood and April Arrowood. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP914; photo voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). One adult was observed under a rosebush in a rural residential lot in southern Langlade County. Aquatic habitat nearby consists of a spring-fed pond and small stream. Despite an absence of published Wood Turtle records, Langlade County has occurrences that have been vetted in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Inventory

Program. The closest of which are ca. 20 km northwest and 24 km northeast of this record. The nearest vouchered record is ca. 35 km southeast in Menominee County (MPM RA1856). Although there is mounting evidence of a wider distribution in Langlade County, recent Wood Turtle surveys in the county suggest known populations are in decline (WDNR, unpubl. data).

CHRISTOPHER ARROWOOD (e-mail: carrowood@co.langlade.wi.us) and **APRIL ARROWOOD**, W7558 Highway 47, Antigo, Wisconsin 54409, USA; **ANDREW F. BADJE**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 Eagle Dr, Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov).

GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Common Map Turtle). USA: VIRGINIA: SMYTH Co.: Eight localities along North Fork of the Holston River: 1) just south of VA Rte 42 at Rich Valley High School [now Rich Valley Elementary School] (ca. 36.9276°N, 81.6284°W; WGS 84). 15 July 1978. Craig R. Ciola and John M. Condit. Verified by Grant Terrell. Museum of Biodiversity, The Ohio State University (OSUM 2287). 2) River frontage at jct of Hwy 91 and Hwy 633 (36.91240°N, 81.71093°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 185978; photo voucher). 3) [Nutty Bottom Rd. crossing east of] "McCready" (36.9049°N, 81.7326°W; WGS 84). 2 May 1992. Joseph C. Mitchell and Herp Society Group. Verified by Stephen Rogers. Carnegie Museum (CM 155606). 4) Hwy 91 river frontage in McCready (36.90304°N, 81.73556°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185979 (photo voucher). 5) Hwy 91 crossing E of Saltville (36.89090°N, 81.74939°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185980 (photo voucher). 6) Boat ramp on River Rd in Saltville (36.89355°N, 81.75651°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185981 (photo voucher). 7) Government Plant Rd (36.89201°N, 81.75814°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185982 (photo voucher). 8) Allison Gap Rd crossing N of Saltville (36.88797°N, 81.76754°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185983 (photo voucher). Two localities along Middle Fork of the Holston River: 1) Hwy 91 crossing E of Seven Mile Ford (36.80725°N, 81.62202°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185984 (photo voucher). 2) Chilhowie Town Park in Chilhowie (36.79718°N, 81.67933°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. UF 185985 (photo voucher).

All UF photo vouchers are of basking individuals photographed with an 83' Nikon CoolPix camera and were verified by Grover J. Brown. New county record (Mitchell 1994. The Reptiles of Virginia. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. 352 pp.; Lindeman 2013. The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Distribution, and Conservation. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 460 pp.). These records extend the range of *Graptemys geographica* in the North Fork of the Holston ca. 102 river km upstream of a specimen captured in the vicinity of the border between Scott and Washington counties, Virginia (CM 60494). They also extend its range in the Middle Fork of the Holston ca. 22 river km upstream of a specimen captured near Glade Spring (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 15995). The Smyth County localities reported here range in elevation from 522–604 m; the only higher elevation locality for *G. geographica* is on the Clinch River in adjacent Tazewell County, at 680 m elev. (UF 186714; Mitchell 1994, *op. cit.*). These elevations exceed those of any known localities for the other 13 species in the genus *Graptemys* as well, with the next highest locality being for *G. pseudogeographica* in Morton County, North Dakota, at 493 m elev. (LeClere et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 40:246–247; Lindeman 2013, *op. cit.*).

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA (e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu); **JOSEPH C. MITCHELL**, Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: dr.joe.mitchell@gmail.com).

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (Mississippi Map Turtle). USA: MISSOURI: SHANNON Co.: Jacks Fork River (tributary to the Current River), near Alley Spring (37.14875°N, 91.44361°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2017. Jeffrey E. Dawson. Verified by Jeffrey T. Briggler and Richard E. Daniel. University of Missouri–Columbia (UMC 3527P; photo voucher). One adult male photographed basking on a partially submerged log. First documentation of this species in the Jacks Fork River and new county record (Daniel and Edmond 2018. Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2017. <http://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas17.pdf>; 8 Nov 2018). The nearest known record is from the Current River, ca. 150 river km downstream (ca. 80 straight-line km to the southeast) in Ripley County, Missouri (Daniel et al. 2010. Missouri Herpetol. Assoc. Newsl. 23:6–8).

JEFFREY E. DAWSON, Charles H. Hoessle Herpetarium, Saint Louis Zoo, 1 Government Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, USA; e-mail: jdawson@stlzo.org.

MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: MISSISSIPPI: ADAMS Co.: Fairchild's Creek at Annas Bottom Road bridge crossing (31.72548°N, 91.31365°W; WGS 84). 31 March 2018. Walter Hinson. A large male (55.9 cm SCL, 45.09 kg) was captured on rod and reel from the Annas Bottom bridge. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 187949; photo voucher). The closest known record is from Copiah County, Mississippi (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 96008), ca. 112 km E from this locality.

ATTALA Co.: Big Black River, ca. 2.2 river km downstream to 1 river km upstream of Highway 14 bridge crossing (32.95432°N, 89.89218°W; WGS 84). 17–19 September 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 197950 (photo voucher). Eight juveniles were captured using baited hoop nets, ranging from 15.6–30 cm SCL and 0.6–5.59 kg. Four additional individuals (1 juvenile, 2 females, and 1 male) were captured directly across the river in Holmes County (UF 227953; see below). The closest known record is from Leake County, Mississippi (UF 179462), ca. 38 km SE from this locality.

HANCOCK Co.: Pearl River, ca. 11 river km upstream of Napoleon Landing (30.38627°N, 89.67066°W; WGS 84). 26–28 August 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 207951 (photo voucher). Thirteen individuals (6 juveniles [20.6–26.8 cm SCL, 1.8–4.2 kg], 3 females [33.8–45.1 cm SCL, 8.75–21.23 kg], 5 subadult/adult males [36.5–50.0 cm SCL, 11.91–31.73 kg]) were captured using baited hoop nets. Jourdan River, ca. 8.6 river km upstream of Highway 603 (30.40375°N, 89.48769°W; WGS 84). 9–11 September 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 217952 (photo voucher). Seven individuals (3 juveniles [13.6–27.4 cm SCL, 0.63–4.35 kg], 3 females [40.0–43.1 cm SCL, 15.09–18.41 kg], 1 male [47.5 cm SCL, 24.73 kg]) were captured using baited hoop nets. These observations represent the first records in the Jourdan River of Mississippi, a single river system draining directly into the Gulf of Mexico. The closest known record is from Stone County, Mississippi (UF 185553), ca. 68.5 and 59 km NE, respectively, from these two localities.

HOLMES Co.: Big Black River, ca. 2.2 river km downstream to 1 river km upstream of Highway 14 bridge crossing (32.95956°N, 89.89148°W; WGS 84). 17–19 September 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 227953 (photo voucher). One juvenile (24.1 cm SCL, 3.05 kg), two females (34.3–39 cm SCL, 8.9–13.73 kg), and one

male (50.3 cm SCL, 29.64 kg) were captured in baited hoop nets. Eight juveniles were captured directly across the river in Attala County (UF 197950; see above). The closest known record is from Leake County, Mississippi (UF 179462), ca. 38 km SE from this locality.

LAWRENCE Co.: Pearl River, ca. 6.1 river km upstream of Attwood Water Park (31.58300°N, 90.08911°W; WGS 84). 17–18 July 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 237954 (photo voucher). Five juveniles were captured in baited hoop nets ca. 4.0–6.1 river km upstream of Attwood Water Park. Juveniles ranged in size from 14.8–28.9 cm SCL and weighed 0.725–5.75 kg. The closest known record is from Copiah County, Mississippi (CM 94933), ca. 33 km N from this locality.

MADISON Co.: Ross Barnett Reservoir, ca. 9.5 river km downstream of Ratliff Ferry Trading Post (32.55623°N, 89.90334°W; WGS 84). 26 May 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 247955 (photo voucher). A single juvenile (17.8 cm SCL, 1.3 kg) was hand captured atop a submerged log, ca. 0.3 meters below the water surface. It is believed that the juvenile was approaching the surface to breathe. Eight additional individuals (4 juveniles, 1 female, 3 males) were captured across the reservoir in Rankin County. Pearl River, ca. 3.6 river km upstream of Coal Bluff Park (32.60819°N, 89.76839°W; WGS 84). 16–18 June 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 257956 (photo voucher). One subadult male (34.3 cm SCL, 11.18 kg) and 3 juveniles (19.6–22.6 cm SCL, 1.88–2.5 kg) were captured using baited hoop nets. Three additional juveniles were captured across the river in Scott County (see below). The closest known record is from Rankin County, Mississippi (MMNS 4203), ca. 32.2 and 45.7 km SW, respectively, from these two localities.

NESHOBA Co.: Pearl River, ca. 1 river km upstream of Highway 15 bridge crossing (32.84560°N, 89.08942°W; WGS 84). 16 May 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 267957 (photo voucher). One hatchling (4.1 cm SCL, ca. 25 g) was hand captured in shallow water, ca. 15–20 cm deep and 50 cm from shore. The hatchling was buried in mud among numerous cypress knees, ca. one meter from a baited 90 cm hoop net set in water 1–1.2 m deep. Two additional individuals (male: 37.4 cm SCL, 15.32 kg; juvenile: 30 cm SCL, 6.58 kg) were captured in baited hoop nets ca. 500 river m upstream of the bridge crossing. The closest known record is from Leake County, Mississippi (UF 179462), ca. 57.7 km W from this locality.

PEARL RIVER Co.: Pearl River, ca. 300 m downstream from the Highway 26/10 bridge crossing (30.78902°N, 89.82188°W; WGS 84). 22–23 August 2018. L. Pearson, G. Berry, and K. Bohl. UF 277958 (photo voucher). Eight juveniles (14.2–23.9 cm SCL, 0.68–3.15 kg) were captured using baited hoop nets, 0.3–4.1 river km downstream of the bridge crossing. Pearl River, ca. 10.3 river km upstream of Walkiah Bluff Water Park (30.60961°N, 89.82214°W; WGS 84). 30–31 August 2018. L. Pearson, G. Berry, and K. Bohl. UF 287959 (photo voucher). Five juveniles (13.2–19.8 cm SCL, 0.7–1.7 kg) were captured using baited hoop nets, 7.9–10.3 river km upstream of Walkiah Bluff Water Park. The sixth juvenile (8.6 cm SCL, 175 g) is the smallest *M. temminckii* captured in our surveys, and among the smallest reported captured in a baited 120 cm diameter hoop net. The closest known record is from Marion County, Mississippi (UF 171239), ca. 54.9 and 75.4 km, respectively, N from this locality.

PIKE Co.: Bogue Chitto River, ca. 2.7 river km upstream of Highway 98 bridge crossing (31.18730°N, 90.29191°W; WGS 84). 22–24 July 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 297960 (photo voucher). Four juveniles (14.9–33.6 cm SCL, 0.7–7.9 kg), three

males (43.2–50.6 cm SCL, 16.91–27.82 kg), and one female (38.4 cm SCL, 15 kg) were captured within 2.7 river km upstream of Highway 98 bridge crossing using baited hoop nets. The closest known record is from Walthall County, Mississippi (UF 181062), ca. 9.5 km SE from this locality.

SCOTT Co.: ca. 3.6 river km upstream of Coal Bluff Park (32.60759°N, 89.76659°W; WGS 84). 16–18 June 2018. L. Pearson and G. Berry. UF 182541 (photo voucher). Three juveniles (19.3–30.8 cm SCL, 1.75–6.87 kg) were captured using baited hoop nets. One juvenile photographed. The closest known record is from Leake County, Mississippi (UF 179462), ca. 11 km NE from this locality.

New county records. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Alligator Snapping Turtles have not been reported from Adams, Attala, Hancock, Holmes, Lawrence, Madison, Neshoba, Pearl River, Pike, or Scott counties in *Herpetological Review* records from 1967–2019, MMNS collection records, Mississippi Natural Heritage database, nor in museum records on VertNet (www.vertnet.org).

LUKE PEARSON (e-mail: luka.pearson@usm.edu) and **GABRIELLE BERRY**, School of Biological, Environmental, and Earth Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive #5018, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA (e-mail: gabrielle.berry@usm.edu); **KEVIN BOHL**, University of St. Augustine for Health Sciences, 1 University Blvd, St. Augustine, Florida 32086, USA (e-mail: k.bohl@usa.edu).

MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: TEXAS: MONTGOMERY Co.: Spring Creek (30.10162°N, 95.71476°W; WGS 84). 1 April 2019. Eric Munsch. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9271; photo voucher). A dead adult female *Macrochelys temminckii* was found floating by property owners along Spring Creek in Montgomery County, Texas, ca. 8 km W of the City of Tomball. This observation constitutes a 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.), filling a gap between Harris and Walker counties. The next nearest known observation is within Harris County, ca. 21 km to the southeast (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collection, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 103149; Mayborn Museum Complex, Strecker Museum, Baylor University [SMBU] R 11196). This species is documented in adjacent Harris County to the north and east but not to the counties to the west (Waller, Fort Bend) and south (Galveston, Brazoria, and Chambers; Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). New county records for this species are important as this species is of conservation concern throughout its range including Texas, where the species is listed as state imperiled. Continued research in the region of Texas is needed as it is the southwestern range limit of the species. The specimen was collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Permit SPR-0212-109 that allows for salvage of the species state wide.

ERIC C. MUNSCHER (e-mail: emunsch@swca.com) and **ARRON TUGGLE**, SWCA Environmental Consultants, 10245 West Little York Rd, Suite 600, Houston, Texas 77040, USA; **CHRIS DRAKE**, Estancia Electric Company, 2611 Radcliff Dr, Sugarland, Texas 77498, USA; **ANDREW WALDE** and **VALERIA GLADKAYA**, Turtle Survival Alliance, 1030 Jenkins Rd, Suite D, Charleston, South Carolina 29407, USA.

PSEUDEMYX TEXANA (Texas River Cooter). USA: TEXAS: PALO PINTO Co.: Possum Kingdom Lake (ca. 32.944°N, 98.4181°W; WGS 84). 6 April 1967. Fran Calvert. Biodiversity Collections,

University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 94059). This is a *Pseudemys texana* specimen that had been previously misidentified in the collection catalog as *Graptemys geographica* (T. LaDuc, pers. comm.). Brazos River at FM 4, ca. 7 mi N of Palo Pinto (ca. 32.8633°N, 98.3023°W; WGS 84). 29 June 1989. R. C. Murray. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 68620). Brazos River, Hwy 180 crossing W of Mineral Springs (32.79795°N, 98.18622°W; WGS 84). 19 August 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. Verified by Carl Franklin. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 185776; photo voucher). Ioni Creek, eastern crossing of Hwy 180 W of Palo Pinto (32.73552°N, 98.47867°W; WGS 84). 19 August 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. Verified by Carl Franklin. UF 185777 (photo voucher). Palo Pinto Creek, eastern crossing of Hwy 129, S of Brazos (32.65908°N, 98.12255°W; WGS 84). 19 August 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. Verified by Carl Franklin. UF 185778 (photo voucher).

STEPHENS Co.: Clear Fork of the Brazos, Hwy 183 crossing NW of Breckenridge (32.92737°N, 99.00967°W and 32.92742°N, 99.01066°W; WGS 84). 19 August 2018. Peter V. Lindeman. Verified by Carl Franklin. UF 185779, 185780 (photo vouchers).

I used an 83' Nikon CoolPix camera to photograph all specimens from 2018 while they were swimming at the surface. Records for these adjacent counties fill a gap in the range of *Pseudemys texana* in the upper Brazos River drainage bounded by Parker County to the east, Shackelford County to the west, and Jack, Young, and Throckmorton counties to the north (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.). Two earlier editions of Dixon's checklist (1987, 2000) had listed *P. texana* as recorded in Palo Pinto County, but the record was dropped from the third edition. It was most likely based on TCWC 68620. The specimen is present in the TCWC collection and has not been reclassified, thus the reason for its omission in the third edition is not known (T. Hibbitts, pers. comm.).

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Common Box Turtle). USA: ALABAMA: DALE Co.: near intersection of Holman Bridge Rd and AL Hwy 85 (31.29272°N, 85.72502°W; WGS 84). 22 August 2018. Roderick Petersen Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM 43805). Adult male found DOR. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). *Terrapene carolina* occurs statewide but verified specimens are lacking for a few counties. This record fills a distributional gap in southeast Alabama between the counties of Barbour, Coffee, Geneva, Henry, Houston and Pike. In addition to Guyer et al. (2015. *Turtles of Alabama*. University of Alabama Press, CITY, STATE. 304 pp.), Graham et al. (2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:367–371), Folt et al. (2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:591–594), Holt et al. (2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:138–144), the *Zoological Record* database and AUM holdings were searched 30 August 2018. A search of VertNet on the same date yielded an unpublished specimen from 1959 (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 115258). This specimen was collected under Alabama Scientific Collecting Permit (#2019032649068680) issued to RDB.

RODERICK PETERSEN, 400 Turtle Back Trail, Enterprise, Alabama 36330, USA (e-mail: roderick.petersen@gmail.com); **ROGER D. BIRKHEAD**,

COSAM Outreach, Alabama Science In Motion, Auburn University, Alabama 36849-5414, USA (e-mail: birkhrd@auburn.edu).

TERRAPENE CAROLINA CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: VIRGINIA: GREENE CO.: Taylor Mountain Rd, 1 km N of intersection with Rock Island Dr (38.37826°N, 78.47181°W; WGS 84), 570 m elev. 29 May 2018. David R. Weisenbeck and Matthew J. Graziano. Verified by David S. McLeod. North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM 100062). Male box turtle was found crossing the gravel road and showed signs of respiratory infection including ocular edema and nasal discharge. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 9 Sept 2018), USGS BISON (bison.usgs.gov; 9 Sept 2018), and VertNet (vertnet.org; 9 Sept 2018). This species is recorded in all surrounding counties and is 12.5 km southwest of the nearest record, which is in Page County (NCSM 69398). This specimen was collected under a Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries scientific collection permit (#059179).

DAVID R. WEISENBECK (e-mail: weisendr@dukes.jmu.edu) and MATTHEW J. GRAZIANO, James Madison University, 951 Carrier Drive, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807, USA (e-mail: graziamj@dukes.jmu.edu).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ABRONIA CUETZPALI (Sierra de Miahuatlán Alligator Lizard). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN MATEO RÍO HONDO: dirt road from San Mateo Río Hondo to El Campanario (16.135823°N, 96.437722°W; WGS 84), 2365 m elev. 14 April 2018. Beat Schätti. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R-9226, 9227; photo vouchers). The adult specimen was found at 1000 h crawling across a path below a steep slope in pine-oak forest; it was photographed and then released. First record for the municipality, highest elevation reported for the species, and a ca. 8 km range extension northeast from the closest known record (type locality) near San Miguel Suchixtepec, located ca. 2 km west of the Río Molino (Campbell et al. 2016. *J. Herpetol.* 50:149–156). Previously, *A. cuetzpali* was only known from the type series (three specimens) collected between 1711 and 2150 m elevation, including a paratype in the University of Colorado, Museum of Natural History Collection (UCM 41057) with a vague origin in “the Río Molino drainage” near the type locality. I thank Jonathan A. Campbell for verifying the identification and additional information.

BEAT SCHÄTTI, Apartado postal 9, San Pedro Pochutla, Oaxaca 70900, México; e-mail: beatschaetti@hotmail.com.

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: GEORGIA: BULLOCH CO.: private property ca. 0.5 km SW of intersection of US 301 and Old Register Rd (32.42269°N, 81.79583°W; WGS 84). 17 June 2018. Albert K. Chung, Matthew W. Levensosky, Hannah E. Cohen, Brianna E. Hall, Scott C. Meyer, José A. Sanchez-Ruiz, and Jessica C. Watts. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26314). One adult male was collected after being observed on a holly shrub extending its dewlap in a courtship display directed towards an adult female conspecific that was not collected. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). An adult male (GSU 26315) and gravid adult female (GSU 26316) were collected from this same location on 4 July 2018,

that also housed an adult male Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*). Brown Anoles have not been observed in neighboring counties with the closest record ca. 84.75 km southeast of this locality in Chatham County, Georgia (<http://vertnet.org>; 6 Aug 2018). These observations demonstrate the presence of one of the northernmost breeding populations of Brown Anoles in the Georgia Coastal Plain and may be indicative of a continued northern range expansion along the Atlantic coastal plain. Additionally, these observations may precede a change in local Green Anole habitat use due to the presence of these introduced competitors (Stuart et al. 2014. *Science* 346:463–466).

ALBERT K. CHUNG (e-mail: ac10578@georgiasouthern.edu), MATTHEW W. LEVENDOSKY, HANNAH E. COHEN, BRIANNA E. HALL, SCOTT C. MEYER, JOSÉ A. SANCHEZ-RUIZ, and JESSICA C. WATTS, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8042-1, Statesboro, Georgia 30460, USA.

APHANIOTIS ORNATA (Ornate Shrub Lizard). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: KAPIT DISTRICT: Upper Batang Balo (1.959771°N, 114.717633°E; WGS 84), 420 m elev. 15 March 2018. Yong Min Pui. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. Universiti Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS 9504) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.384a–b; photo vouchers). Adult male (with rostral “horn”) found asleep on leaves of a sapling, ca. 1 m above ground, along a logging track of a logged-over forest. First record from Sarawak. *Aphaniotis ornata* is endemic to Borneo (Ota and Hikida 2000. *Curr. Herpetol.* 19:11–14; Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia*. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 376 pp.), with isolated records from Brunei Darussalam (Brunei Museum [BM] 1992.262: Bukit Pangar, 8 km E Tutong Town, Tutong District; Das 2007. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Brunei*. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd. Kota Kinabalu. 200 pp.); Sabah State of East Malaysia (Gunung Kinabalu Park, Kota Belud District; Smith 1931. *Bull. Raffles Mus.* 5:3–32, based on ZRC 2.959; Sabah Parks Zoological Museum [SP] 06388; Universiti Malaysia Sabah Zoological Museum [UMS] 02289); Danum Valley Field Centre, Lahad Datu District (Tan 1993. Checklist of Lizards of Sabah. Sabah Parks Trustees, Kota Kinabalu. 18 pp.), based on Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH) 230188, 246196–246198; Deramakot, Kinabatangan District (Tan 1993, *op. cit.*, based on FMNH 76261), Tawau Hills Park, Tawau District (Tan 1993, *op. cit.*, based on FMNH 248059, 248060, 248960–248964; SP 6283, 6359, 6780; Universiti Malaysia Sarawak Zoological Museum, UNIMAS 8308, 8350, 8351); Taman Bukit, Tawau District (SP 06572); Sungei Kallang, Tenom District (UMS 949); Marak Parak, Kota Marudu District (Tan 1993, *op. cit.*, based on FMNH 239741, 239742; UMS uncatalogued); Serinsim, Kota Marudu District (UMS 02101); Sandakan Bay, Sandakan District (van Lidth de Jeude 1893. *Notes Leyden Mus.* 15:250–257, based on *Naturalis*, the Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum Leiden [RMNH] 4334, holotype of *Japalura ornata*), as well as Indonesia’s Kalimantan Timur Province (Long Blu, in earlier literature, as “Long Bloéoe,” on the upper reaches of Sungei Mahakam, Kalimantan Timur Propinsi (van Lidth de Jeude 1905. *Notes Leyden Mus.* 25:191); and Berau, Kalimantan Timur Propinsi (Museum Zoologicum Bogoriensis [MZB] 2625). The current record represents an extension of ca. 280 km SW of the Brunei record, ca. 141 km W of the Long Blu record, and ca. 304 km W of the Berau record. We are grateful to the Sarawak Forest Department for research permit NCCD.907.4.4(Jld.11)–68, and Kelvin K. P. Lim for verification of the species identity and for digital image voucher numbers for the specimen.

INDRANEIL DAS (e-mail: idas@unimas.my) and **YONG MIN PUI**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: pui8783ibec@gmail.com); **STEFANT. HERTWIG**, Natural History Museum Bern, Vertebrate Animals Department, Bernastrasse 15, 3005 Bern, Switzerland (e-mail: stefan.hertwig@nmbe.ch).

ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA (Six-lined Racerunner). USA: GEORGIA: BRANTLEY Co.: 0.8 km S of CR 77 and 0.2 km E of Tyler Field Rd (31.07132°N, 81.96174°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2015. Lance Paden. Verified by John Jensen. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26322; photo voucher). An adult was observed running along a temporary gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) silt fence pen around a 4.7 ha Longleaf Pine (*Pinus palustris*) stand. Surrounding habitat was Loblolly Pine (*Pinus taeda*) plantation stands with dense understories primarily composed of Saw Palmetto (*Serenoa repens*) making the Longleaf Pine stand the most suitable habitat in the immediate area. This observation represents a new county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.); to our knowledge the nearest geographic record for the species is ca. 18 km southwest near the town of Racepond in Charlton County, Georgia (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology [UMMZ] 81155).

LANCE PADEN (e-mail: lpaden@uga.edu), **DARREN FRASER** (e-mail: darren.fraser25@uga.edu), and **KIMBERLY M. ANDREWS**, Odum School of Ecology, University of Georgia Marine Extension, 715 Bay Street, Brunswick, Georgia 31520, USA (e-mail: kma77@uga.edu).

GERRHONOTUS OPHIURUS. MEXICO: NUEVO LEON: MUNICIPALITY OF LINARES: Nuevo León state road 57 at Las Crucitas, 20 km SW from center of Linares (24.75346°N, 99.73042°W; WGS 84), 569 m elev. 4 October 1987. David Lazcano. Verified by Javier Banda-Leal. Herpetology Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, San Nicolás de los Garza (UANL 3877). Specimen found DOR in submontane scrubland transitioning to oak forest less than 50 m from a mountain stream passing through Linares Iturbide-Galeana canyon. Ejido Moras (Altamira), 22.5 km NW from center of Linares (24.92078°N, 99.78152°W; WGS 84), 548 m elev. 3 October 2018. Adelaida de los Reyes. Verified by Javier Banda-Leal. UANL 8359. Specimen killed in a school classroom because of the mistaken assumption that it was a venomous snake, in an area with rural housing and farmland surrounded by submontane scrubland 130 m from a stream. First published records for Nuevo León (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2014. Los Anfíbios y Reptiles de Hidalgo, México: Diversidad, Biogeografía y Conservación. Soc. Herpetol. Mexicana, A.C., México, 387 pp.), and a range extensions of 127 km NW and 145 km NW, respectively, from the nearest record for this species in Calamaco Canyon, Municipality of Victoria, Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas (Terán-Juárez et al. 2016. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 3:42–113), which had been the northwesternmost point of the species' distribution in Mexico. Fieldwork was supported in part by collecting permit Number Oficio N° SGPA/DGVS/011905/17 issued to DL.

MANUEL NEVAREZ DE LOS REYES (e-mail: digitostigma@gmail.com) and **DAVID LAZCANO**, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 157, San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León, C.P. 66450, Mexico (e-mail: imantodes52@hotmail.com); **LARRY DAVID WILSON**, Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras; 16010 SW 207th Avenue, Miami, Florida 33187-1056, USA (e-mail: bufodoc@aol.com).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: DALE Co.: private residence off Sunny Acres Road, 0.07 rd km E of Phillips Drive (31.39125°N, 85.66913°W; WGS 84). 31 July 2018. Dallas Rua and Amanda Rua. Verified by David Lauerencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2512; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Hilly Gulf Coastal Plain section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 33 km to the northwest of the nearest published location in Dothan, Houston County (Holt et al. 2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:138–144). Numerous observations have been documented for this species in Alabama since 2009 (Soehren et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:286) as its range extends northward. A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

DALLAS RUA (e-mail: dallasrua@gmail.com) and **AMANDA RUA**, 411 Sunny Acres Road, Ozark, Alabama 36360, USA (e-mail: ruacolubrids@gmail.com); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: GEORGIA: BULLOCH Co.: 308 Meadowlark Circle, Statesboro GA (32.43312°N, 81.74395°W; WGS 84), 66.75 m elev. 16 September 2016. Stephen P. Vives. Verified by L. D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 25578). Adult male (51 mm SVL) found several days after an individual moved from a student apartment adjacent to the university into a private residence. Georgia Southern University Statesboro Campus, Carroll Building (32.42430°N, 81.78471°W; WGS 84), 67 m elev. 9 September 2018. M. Jared Wood. Verified by L. D. McBrayer. GSU 26319. Juvenile (29 mm SVL) captured on exterior door of western entrance of building. Georgia Southern University Statesboro Campus, College of Education Building (32.42236°N, 81.78833°W; WGS 84), 61 m elev. 2 October 2018. Lacey D. Huffling. Verified by L. D. McBrayer. GSU 26320. Juvenile (30 mm SVL) captured in room 2156. Georgia Southern University Campus, Carroll Building (32.42438°N, 81.78467°W; WGS 84), 68 m elev. 17 January 2019. M. Jared Wood. Verified by L.D. McBrayer. GSU 26318. Adult male (41 mm SVL) captured in fire escape stairwell. Specimens listed in order of discovery between 2016 and 2019. To our knowledge, these are the first vouchered records of *H. turcicus* in the county. In addition to these verified records, toe and footprints of an adult sized house gecko have also been observed in dew on the windows of the Biological Sciences building on the Georgia Southern University campus (32.42047°N, 81.79043°W; WGS 84). Reports, including unvouchered photos, have also been made from various apartments near the university, including Southern Cove Apartments (32.41909°N, 81.77563°W; WGS 84). Collectively, these reports indicate that there is an established population of *H. turcicus* in Statesboro, Georgia. This introduced species has an extensive range in the southern half of the United States, including Georgia (Campbell 2008. *In* Jensen et al. [eds.], The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, pp. 290–291. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia). Records from 1983–2019 show *H. turcicus* in twenty-four Georgia counties (including this entry for Bulloch), extending from southern to northwestern portions of the state. Counties include: Bibb (Butler et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:455; Duffus and Dean 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:92), Bryan (Stevenson et

al. 2014. *Herpetol. Rev.* 45:103), Chatham (Frick 1997. *Herpetol. Rev.* 28:50; Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Clarke (Jensen et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:253), Coffee (Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Dekalb (with reference also to Clayton and Fulton counties; Hill 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:102), Dougherty (Hill 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 43:445), Evans (Jensen et al. 2011, *op. cit.*), Glynn (Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Jeff Davis (Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Lowndes (Bechtel 1983. *Herpetol. Rev.* 14:27–28; Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), McIntosh (Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Muscogee (McClure and Steen 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:512), Oconee (Thesing and Clause 2018. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:82), Richmond (Mills 1990. *Herpetol. Rev.* 21:40; Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), Seminole (Birkhead 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:453), Telfair (Jensen et al. 2011, *op. cit.*), Thomas (Campbell 2008, *op. cit.*), and Tift (Butler et al. 2012, *op. cit.*). Specimens GSU 25578, 26318, 26319 are ca. 32 km north-northwest of the nearest vouchered locality in Evans County (Jensen et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). All specimens were collected under an approved IACUC protocol from Georgia Southern University (#115012) and under Georgia DNR permits (#8926, #1000545737).

M. JARED WOOD, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8051, Statesboro, Georgia 30460, USA (e-mail: mwood@georgiasouthern.edu); **LACEY D. HUFFLING**, Department of Middle Grades and Secondary Education, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8134, Statesboro, Georgia 30460, USA (e-mail: lhuffling@georgiasouthern.edu); **LANCE D. McBRAYER** (e-mail: lancemcbrayer@georgiasouthern.edu) and **STEPHEN P. VIVES**, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8042-1, Statesboro, Georgia 30460, USA (e-mail: svives@georgiasouthern.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: INDIANA: WAYNE CO.: Richmond, Richmond Baking Company, 520 North 6th Street (39.83547°N, 84.89414°W; WGS 84). 21 January 2007. Robert Quigg and John B. Iverson. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 165669). Subadult collected on drums of baking flour recently shipped from Louisiana and likely introduced on shipping pallets. This represents the first record of the introduction of this species to Indiana (Kraus 2009. *Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis*. Springer Verlag. 563 pp.). Additional individuals could not be located, and hence the species cannot yet be considered established at this locality despite a regular opportunity for introduction. Specimen collected under an Indiana Scientific Purposes License (#06-0021) issued to JBI.

JOHN B. IVERSON, Department of Biology, Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana 47374, USA; e-mail: johnie@earlham.edu.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: LOUISIANA: IBERVILLE PARISH: Unincorporated area near White Castle, ca. 5.52 km SW of White Castle city limits (30.11082°N, 91.20033°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2016. Bryan Alleman. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9254–9256; photo voucher). Male and female found mating. Parish record update (Boundy and Carr 2017. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 386 pp.). There were no previous geographic records for Iberville Parish despite multiple neighboring parishes (Ascension, East Baton Rouge, and West Baton Rouge) having records. This record expands the range west, from above mentioned parishes, to a parish bordered by and/or containing the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. Vouchered specimens include photographs taken months apart from 2016–2018. Additional photographs collected in August 2017 (UTADC

9257) and March 2018 (UTADC 9260) may indicate long-term (ca. 7 mo) and over-winter survival for an individual adult based on tail shape and markings. Individuals have been observed in multiple other locales near this site within the Parish including Bayou Sorrel and Plaquemine for many years (BJA, pers. obs.).

BRYAN J. ALLEMAN, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70808, USA, e-mail: balleman@wlf.la.gov.

SCOLOPORUS COWLESI (Southwestern Fence Lizard). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE CANANEA: 5.4 km NE of Cananea (31.01915°N, 110.24468°W; WGS 84), 1508 m elev. 24 August 2016. James C. Rorabaugh and Thomas R. Van Devender. Verified by B. D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05343; photo voucher). Southernmost locality in the species range in Sonora, first municipality record, and apparently the second record for Sonora (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico*. ECO Herpetol. Publ. Distrib., Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.). The only other record for Sonora is listed as *Sceloporus undulatus* (University of Arizona, Museum of Natural History [UAZ] 365545), but tentatively reidentified by JCR as *S. cowlesi*. Its locality is from “6 mi S of Naco along dirt road to Cananea Rd,” which is in the Municipality of Naco ca. 37.4 km NE of the Municipality of Cananea specimen. *Sceloporus cowlesi* is commonly encountered to the north in the San Pedro River and Sulphur Springs valleys of adjacent Arizona (Brennan and Holycross 2006. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.) and has likely been overlooked in the valleys of northeastern Sonora. The Municipality of Cananea specimen was found in disturbed plains grassland vegetation. A second adult of this species was found nearby under a board but eluded being photographed.

JAMES C. RORABAUGH, P.O. Box 31, Saint David, Arizona 85630, USA (e-mail: jrorabaugh@hotmail.com); **THOMAS R. VAN DEVENDER**, Greater-Good, 6262 N. Swan Road Suite 150, Tucson, Arizona 85718, USA (e-mail: yecora4@comcast.net); **GUILLERMO MOLINA PADILLA**, Avenida Juárez número 14, Cananea, Sonora, México, Código Postal 84620 (e-mail: guimopa@hotmail.com).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: ALABAMA: MORGAN CO.: private residence off Curry Chapel Rd, 0.34 road km W of Dewey Day Rd (34.50804°N, 86.70667°W; WGS 84). 25 March 2018. Nicholas W. Sharp. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2482; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Little Mountain section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 40 km to the north of the nearest published location in north Blount County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

NICHOLAS W. SHARP, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, 21453 Harris Station Road, Tanner, Alabama 35671, USA (e-mail: nicholas.sharp@dcnr.alabama.gov); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

CROTALUS ATROX (Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF OJUELOS: 5 airline km NE of Gachupines (21.79547°N, 101.52773°W; WGS 84), 2262 m elev. 23 September 2017. Ivan Villalobos-Juárez and Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Irene Goyenechea. Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 107; photo voucher). First state record for the species, extending its geographical distribution ca. 82 airline km SE of the nearest locality at Tepezalá, Aguascalientes (Quintero-Díaz and Carbajal-Márquez 2017. *Herpetol. Notes* 10:251–253). The rattlesnake was found in semidesert grassland surrounded by agricultural fields. We thank Irene Goyenechea for providing the photo voucher number.

IVAN VILLALOBOS-JUÁREZ (e-mail: lepidushunter@gmail.com) and **JESÚS SIGALA-RODRÍGUEZ**, Colección Zoológica. Departamento de Biología. Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, C.P. 20131, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, México (e-mail: jjsigala@gmail.com).

CROTALUS INTERMEDIUS: (Mexican Small-headed Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ACAJETE: La Joya (19.61864°N, 97.023286°W; WGS 84), 2169 m elev. 14 October 2017. A. Perea-Pérez, R. Peralta-Hernández, and O. Corona-Garduño. Verified by Manuel Fera-Ortiz. Herpetological Collection, Museo de Zoología Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 3581). First municipality record, representing a range extension of 8.2 km NE from closest published locality in the vicinity of Bosque de las Lajas, Municipality of Las Vigas de Ramírez (López-Vidal et al. 2008. Computerization of the Terrestrial Vertebrate Collections of the National School of Biological Sciences, México, Ins. Pol. Nacional, CONABIO. 41 pp.). The gravid female was found in grass near railroad tracks within a pine forest. The specimen was collected under a permit (FAUT 0243) issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

ÁNDRES PEREA-PÉREZ, RAFAEL PERALTA-HERNÁNDEZ, OSVALDO CORONA-GARDUÑO, and URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Unidad Multidisciplinaria de Investigación Experimental Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de Mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, 09230, Ciudad de México, México (e-mail: urigarcia@gmail.com).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE Co.: near Mill Pond Road, Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.39349°N, 87.50712°W; NAD 83). 6 June 2018. Brady Inman. Verified by C. M. Gienger. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19877; photo voucher). An adult was found underneath a log adjacent to the Little Buffalo River. Redmond and Scott (2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tntreptileatlas/>; 6 June 2016) indicate that this species probably occurs statewide, but that records are lacking for most of the south-central counties in the state. This new county record decreases the size of the hiatus of distributional records in this region and extends the known distribution ca. 24 km southwest from existing records in eastern Lewis County (APSU 19648, 19649; Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

BRADY INMAN (e-mail: bji2d@mtmail.mtsu.edu) and **BRIAN T. MILLER**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu).

HEBIUS VENNINGI (Chin Hills Keelback). INDIA: MIZORAM: AIZAWL DISTRICT: Hmuifang Community Reserved Forest (23.45130°N, 92.75836°E; WGS 84), 1147 m elev. 23 March 2016. Lalbiakzuala. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Departmental Museum of Zoology, Mizoram University (MZMU 1092) and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.403; photo voucher). First record for Mizoram State. In India, this species has been previously reported from Meghalaya (Gayen 2002. *Hamadryad* 26:375) and Arunachal Pradesh (Captain and Bhatt 2001. *Hamadryad* 26:354–358), and extralimitally from Bangladesh (Reza 2010. *Hamadryad* 35:64–72), northern Myanmar (Smith 1943. *The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Sub-Region. Reptilia and Amphibia. Volume III- Serpentes.* Taylor and Francis, London. xii + 583 pp.; 1 map) and China (Kou 1985. *Acta Herpetol. Sinica* n.s. 4:160–161). Permission No. A.33011/2/99-CWLW/225 issued by Chief Wildlife Warden, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Mizoram, India.

LALBIAKZUALA (e-mail: bzachawngthu123@gmail.com) and **H. T. LALREMSANGA**, Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Tanhril 796 004, Aizawl, Mizoram, India (e-mail: htlrsa@yahoo.co.in).

INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). USA: MASSACHUSETTS: BERKSHIRE Co.: Cheshire, Whitney's Farm Market & Garden Center, 1775 South State Rd. (42.520307°N, 73.189595°W), 300 m elev. 14 May 2008. Verified by Tom Tynning. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (Herpetological Observation 44). A student reporting recently imported plants from Florida discovered this snake and presented it to Tom Tynning (Berkshire Community College). It survived less than an hour and was not preserved. A search the next day failed to provide any further specimens. This represents the second known record in the state and is 172 km W of the Boston locality (Wallach et al. 1991. *Herpetol. Rev.* 22:68).

VAN WALLACH, 4 Potter Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA; e-mail serpentes1@comcast.net.

INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). USA: MASSACHUSETTS: MIDDLESEX Co.: Watertown; 14 Mount Auburn St (42.36562°N, 71.18622°W; WGS 84), near sea level. 18 October 2018. Sarah Jacobs. Verified by Tom French. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ R-195218). Neonate (71 mm TL) with 338 total middorsal scales and 192 vertebrae collected at 1715 h from a carpeted basement of Thomson Safaris. This represents the third known locality in the state. The first locality (Wallach et al. 1991. *Herpetol. Rev.* 22:68; Jones et al. 1995. *Herpetol. Rev.* 26:210–211) originated from Boston's North End, which is located 15 km due east from Watertown. The two localities are separated by the Charles River, insuring that they represent separate populations. This species is currently known from 13 states in the USA (Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas and Virginia).

VAN WALLACH, 4 Potter Park, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, USA (e-mail serpentes1@comcast.net); **JOE MARTINEZ**, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, 26 Oxford St., Cambridge, Massachusetts 02162, USA (e-mail jmartinez@oeb.harvard.edu).

LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Yellow-bellied Kingsnake). USA: ALABAMA: CHEROKEE Co.: AL Hwy 273, 3.45 rd km S of AL Hwy 35 (34.33750°N, 85.62952°W; WGS 84). 27 August 2018. Zachary

Veal. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2508; photo voucher). Individual found AOR. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Limestone/Dolomite Valleys and Low Rolling Hills section of the Ridge and Valley ecoregion and lies ca. 45 km to the north of the nearest published location in north Calhoun County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

ZACHARY VEAL, 1113 Tupelo Pike, Scottsboro, Alabama 35768, USA (e-mail: zacharyveal112289@gmail.com); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

LAMPROPELTIS ELAPSOIDES (Scarlet Kingsnake). USA: ALABAMA: ELMORE Co.: private residence off Trillium Court, 0.29 rd km S of Otter Track Rd (32.53806°N, 86.18750°W; WGS 84). 25 April 2016. Kelly Murphy. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2483; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Fall Line Hills section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 32.71 km to the west of the nearest published location in southern Tallapoosa County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

KELLY MURPHY (e-mail: kelly.murphy@dcnr.alabama.gov) and **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

LAMPROPELTIS NIGRA (Eastern Black Kingsnake). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA Co.: AL 9, 0.9 rd km S of the intersection of CR 97 (32.92679°N, 86.06640°W; WGS 84). 22 August 2018. R. D. Birkhead. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 43806). Dead adult female found on the shoulder of the road. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). *Lampropeltis nigra* is assumed to occur in the northern and western portions of the state but verified specimens are lacking for many counties. This record fills a distributional gap in east central Alabama between the counties of Chilton, Clay, Elmore, Shelby, Talladega and Tallapoosa. In addition to Mount (1975, *op. cit.*), Graham et al. (2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:367–371), Folt et al. (2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:591–594), Holt et al. (2017. Herpetol. Rev. 48:138–144), the *Zoological Record* database and AUM holdings were searched 30 August 2018. This specimen was collected under Alabama Scientific Collecting Permit (#2019032649068680) issued to RDB.

ROGER D. BIRKHEAD, COSAM Outreach, Alabama Science In Motion, Auburn University, Alabama 36849-5414, USA; e-mail: birkhrd@auburn.edu.

LEPTODEIRA URIBEI (Uribe's Cat-eyed Snake). MEXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF ATOYAC DE ÁLVAREZ: San Andrés de la Cruz (17.26010°N, 100.36330°W; WGS 84), 655 m elev. 3 October 2018. Cristhian Pino-Ocampo. Verified by Carl J. Franklin.

Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9224; photo voucher). First municipality record and third confirmed locality within Guerrero, extending its previously known geographic range in that state 134.5 airline km SW of a locality 30.9 km SW of Vallecitos de Zaragoza on Mexico Hwy134, Municipality of Zihuatanejo (Mertz et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:114–115), and 240 airline km NW of Rio Grande, Municipality of Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo, Oaxaca (Mata-Silva et al. 2017. Mesoam. Herpetol. 4:472–473). Additionally, the locality documented herein is the highest elevational record known for this species by 71 m (Ramirez-Bautista and Smith 1992. Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 28:83–98). The snake was found dead around 1400 h in a tropical deciduous forest.

ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ-ARROYO, Laboratorio Integral de Fauna Silvestre, Facultad de Ciencias Químico-Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, C.P. 39087, Av. Lázaro Cárdenas S/N, La Haciendita, Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Guerrero (e-mail: EnriqueVazquezArroyo@hotmail.com); **RICARDO PALACIOS-AGUILAR**, Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera,” Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. A.P. 70399, 04510, Coyoacán, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: ricardopalaciosaguilar@gmail.com); **CRISTHIAN PINO-OCAMPO**, Carretera Nacional Atoyac-El Paraíso, Col. Centro S/N, San Andrés de la Cruz, Atoyac de Álvarez, Guerrero; **RUFINO SANTOS-BIBIANO**, Laboratorio de Herpetología II, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, A.P. 70515, 04510 Coyoacán, Ciudad de México, México (e-mail: rufino.santos@yahoo.com.mx).

MANOLEPIS PUTNAMI (Thin-scaled Snake). MEXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECPAN DE GALEANA: between El Verde and Pusumiche (17.29863°N, 100.60501°W; WGS 84), 125 m elev. 7 May 2016. Fernando Sebastian Palacios-Resendiz and Fernando Palacios-Hernández. Verified by Ricardo Palacios-Aguilar. Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera,” Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, Mexico, D.F. (MZFC 32972, 32973). Juvenile found in the afternoon beneath leaf litter in tropical deciduous forest (MZFC 32972) and an adult found DOR (MZFC 32973). First municipality record bridging published records between 2.5 km SE of El Ciruelo, located 100.6 airline km to the northwest (Saldaña-de la Riva and Pérez-Ramos 1987. Herpetofauna del Estado de Guerrero, México. Tesis de Licenciatura. Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM. México. 389 pp.) and Acahuizotla, located 121.9 airline km to the northeast (Davis and Dixon 1959. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 72:79–92). Fieldwork was conducted under a collecting permit issued to O. Flores-Villela by SEMARNAT (FAUT- 0015).

SEBASTIAN PALACIOS-RESENDIZ, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. A.P. 70-399, México D.F., CP 04510, México (e-mail: palares001@gmail.com); **FERNANDO PALACIOS-HERNÁNDEZ**, Departamento de Supervisión, Unidad Preparatoria No. 1, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, Avenida Juárez No. 38, Colonia Centro, CP 39030, Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México.

MICRURUS DISTANS (West Mexican Coralsnake). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF SAHUARIPA: Arroyo Babisal, Northern Jaguar Reserve, 44.5 km NNE Sahuaripa (29.44271°N, 109.13542°W; WGS 84), 514 m elev. 9 October 2012. Megan Southern, Rick Williams, and Daniela Gutiérrez-García. Verified by B. D. Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05342; photo voucher). Northernmost locality for this species, extending its range 26.8 km NNW of the closest known locality, 17.5 km NNW of Sahuaripa (Rorabaugh et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:110). The adult snake was observed at ca. 1700 h on the surface next to a

stream flowing through rocky foothills thornscrub vegetation. Similar vegetation and terrain extends northward for about 120 km, and northwesterly for almost 200 km (Brown and Lowe 1980. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, GTR, RM-78), suggesting this species' range could extend even farther north.

MEGAN SOUTHERN, Northern Jaguar Project, 2114 West Grant Road Suite 121, Tucson, Arizona 85745, USA (e-mail: information@northernjaguarproject.org); **RICK WILLIAMS**, 2114 West Grant Road Suite 121, Tucson, Arizona 85745, USA (e-mail: rhwphoto@hotmail.com); **DANIELA GUTIÉRREZ-GARCIA**, Callejón Zacatecas 2018, Col. Orizaba, Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico (e-mail: beluga128@gmail.com); **JAMES C. RORABAUGH**, P.O. Box 31, Saint David, Arizona 85630, USA (e-mail: jrorabaugh@hotmail.com).

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: WASHINGTON Co.: Highridge Road, ca. 150 m N of the entrance to Buffalo Mountain Park in Johnson City (36.28391°N, 82.34984°W; WGS 84), 595 m elev. 24 May 2018. Lance D. Jessee. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19913; photo voucher). This individual was found DOR. The east side of the road was forested and the west side was pasture at this location. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tmreptileatlas/>; accessed 22 Feb 2019). This record extends the distribution in Tennessee ca. 35 km northeast from the closest known locality in neighboring Greene County (Scott and Redmond 2008, *op. cit.*).

LANCE D. JESSEE, The Nature Center at Steele Creek Park, 80 Lakeshore Drive, Bristol, Tennessee 37620, USA; e-mail: ljsee@bristoltn.org.

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: TEXAS: BREWSTER Co.: US Hwy 90, 35.7 km E of jct with US Hwy 385 (30.21757°N, 103.01172°W; WGS 83). 2 October 2009. Gary Keasler and Craig Trumbower. Verified by Dennis J. Miller. Sul Ross State University (SRSU 6762). Adult male collected DOR. First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.), extending the reported range ca. 50 km W from the vicinity of Sanderson, Terrell County, Texas (Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes. University of Texas Press, Austin. 437 pp.). Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0307-844) issued to Steven G. Platt.

GERARD T. SALMON, Southwestern Center for Herpetological Research, PO Box 131262, Spring, Texas 77393, USA (e-mail: gerardtsalmon@gmail.com); **SEAN P. GRAHAM**, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Science, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).

OPHIOPHAGUS HANNAH (King Cobra). PHILIPPINES: SAMAR ISLAND: EASTERN SAMAR PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF TAFT: Barangay San Rafael (11.82722°N, 125.28596°E; WGS 84), 200 m elev. 9 August 2018. Donato Fernandez, Mark Herr, and Jeff Weinell. Verified by Luke J. Welton. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 012172; photo voucher). DOR juvenile on Taft-Paranas Road at point where it traverses mountainous karst terrain within Samar Island Natural Park. First record from Samar Island (Leviton et al. 2018. Proc. California Acad. Sci. 64:399–568). Fills distribution gap between records from Luzon (to the north) and Leyte islands (to the south), respectively.

DONATO C. FERNANDEZ, Barangay San Isidro, Municipality of MacArthur, Leyte, Philippines; **MARK W. HERR** (e-mail: mwherr@gmail.com),

JEFFREY L. WEINELL, and **RAFE M. BROWN**, Division of Herpetology, University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute, 1345 Jayhawk Blvd., Lawrence, Kansas 66045, USA.

PAREAS MARGARITOPHORUS (White-spotted Slug-eating Snake). INDIA: MIZORAM: LUNGLEI DISTRICT: South Vanlaiphai (22.80351°N, 92.99543°E; WGS 84), 1231 m elev. 5 October 2016. Samuel Lallianzela. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Departmental Museum of Zoology (MZMU 916), Mizoram University and Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.404; photo voucher). Female (365 mm total length, 55 mm tail length) dead on road. First record from India though previously reported from southern China (Smith 1945. The Fauna of British India, Ceylon and Burma, Including the Whole of the Indo-Chinese Sub-Region. Reptilia and Amphibia. Volume III- Serpentes. Taylor and Francis, London. 117 pp.), northern Thailand (Hauser 2017. Trop. Nat. Hist. 17:25–52), Malaysia (Tweedie 1953. The Snakes of Malaya. Government Printing Office, Singapore. 139 pp.), southern Thailand (Taylor 1965. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 45: 609–1079), Singapore (Baker and Lim 2008. Wild Animals of Singapore. A Photographic Guide to Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians and Freshwater Fishes. Draco Publishing, Singapore. 180 pp.). The record from northern Thailand represents the nearest record, located ca. 719 km SE from current one in India. Permission No. A.33011/2/99-CWLW/225 issued by Chief Wildlife Warden, Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department, Govt. of Mizoram, India.

LALBIAKZUALA (e-mail: bzachawngthu123@gmail.com) and **H. T. LALREMSANGA**, Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Tanhril 796 004, Aizawl, Mizoram, India (e-mail: hlrs@yahoo.co.in).

STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: ALABAMA: MORGAN Co.: private residence off Curry Chapel Rd, 0.34 rd km W of Dewey Day Rd (34.50795°N, 86.70611°W; WGS 84). 9 March 2018. Nicholas W. Sharp. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2480; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Little Mountain section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 50 km to the northwest of the nearest published location in central Blount County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

NICHOLAS W. SHARP, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, 21453 Harris Station Road, Tanner, Alabama 35671, USA (e-mail: nicholas.sharp@dcnr.alabama.gov); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: ALABAMA: MORGAN Co.: private residence off Curry Chapel Rd, 0.34 rd km W of Dewey Day Rd (34.50795°N, 86.70611°W; WGS 84). 8 July 2018. Nicholas W. Sharp. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2509; photo voucher). Individual found under coverboard. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Little

Mountain section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 23 km to the southwest of the nearest published location in south Madison County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

NICHOLAS W. SHARP, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries, 21453 Harris Station Road, Tanner, Alabama 35671, USA (e-mail: nicholas.sharp@dcnr.alabama.gov); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

TANTILLITA BREVISSIMA (Speckled Dwarf Short-tailed Snake). MEXICO: CHIAPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF OCOZOCOAUTLA DE ESPINOSA: Reserva de la Biosfera Selva El Ocote, Sima de las Cotorras (16.80793°N, 93.47463°W; WGS 84), 861 m elev. 11 April 2017. Pedro E. Nahuat-Cervera. Verified by Larry David Wilson. The University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections, Herpetology Observations (UTEP Obs. Herp 139; photo voucher). First municipality record, first from the Gulf versant of Chiapas, and third from Mexico for this species, and extends the known range ca. 85.5 airline km NNE of the closest known record on the Pacific lowlands at Tonalá, Chiapas (Wilson 1988. *Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rep.* 455:1–2; Heimes 2016. *Herpetofauna Mexicana Vol. 1, Snakes of Mexico*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 572 pp.). The snake was found active at 1230 h on a footpath located about 30 m down inside the 140-m-deep karstic limestone sinkhole called Sima de las Cotorras (“Sinkhole of the Parrots”). The general vegetation formation in the area was tropical deciduous forest (Johnson et al. 2010. *In* Wilson et al. [eds.], *Conservation of Mesoamerican Amphibians and Reptiles*, pp. 322–369. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. We thank Vicente Mata-Silva for providing the UTEP photo voucher number, and Larry David Wilson for verifying the snake’s identification and for comments on an earlier draft of this note.

PEDRO E. NAHUAT-CERVERA, Campus de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Km. 15.5 Carr. Mérida-Xmatkuil, C.P. 97315, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico (e-mail: pedro.nahuat4@

gmail.com); **JAVIER A. ORTIZ-MEDINA**, Campus de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán, Km. 15.5 Carr. Mérida-Xmatkuil, C.P. 97315, Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico, and Unidad de Manejo para la Conservación de la Vida Silvestre Tsáab Kaan, Km. 2.8 Carr. Baca-Dzemul, C.P. 97450, Baca, Yucatán, Mexico (e-mail: ortizmedina.ja@gmail.com).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: ALABAMA: MADISON Co.: private residence off CR 69, 0.10 rd km N of Ryland Pike (34.77090°N, 86.43014°W; WGS 84). 12 September 2018. D. Kirk Edwards. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2511; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Eastern Highland Rim section of the Interior Plateau ecoregion and lies ca. 34 km to the northwest of the nearest published location in Jackson County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet yielded three unpublished records (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] HERP 207198, 207275, 207199). No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

D. KIRK EDWARDS, 3130 Maysville Road, Huntsville, Alabama 35811, USA (e-mail: kedwards6604@gmail.com); **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@dcnr.alabama.gov).

ERRATUM

Our record in *Herpetological Review* (2018. 49:69) reports the incorrect county in the title for the presence of *Anaxyrus americanus* in Illinois. We here correctly ascribe the newly vouchered specimen (Illinois Natural History Survey [INHS] 29780) to Jasper County, Illinois, as described in the text and recorded by the Illinois Natural History Survey. We apologize for erroneously attributing the record to Lawrence County, Illinois.

CHRISTINA Y. FENG (christina.feng@illinois.gov) and **TERRY L. ESKER**, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Prairie Ridge State Natural Area, 4295 N 1000th St, Newton, Illinois 62448, USA (e-mail: terry.esker@illinois.gov).