

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format** only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, STANDARD ENGLISH NAME if available (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2012. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*. 7th ed. Herpetol. Circ. 39:1–92 [available from ssarbooks.com], for Mexico as it appears in Liner and Casas-Andreu 2008. *Standard Spanish, English and Scientific Names of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico*. Herpetol. Circ. 38:1–162), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data, including lat/long coordinates in **decimal degrees** and cite the map datum used), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author; curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Sabaj Pérez [ed.]. 2013. *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology: an Online Reference*, ver. 4.0, available at <http://www.asih.org/>) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief and must adhere to format used in this section; these should provide a geographic context for the new record). Close with author name(s) in bold, capital letters (give name and address in full—spell out state or province names—no abbreviations, e-mail address after each author name/address for those wishing to provide it—e-mail required for corresponding author). Please include distance from nearest previously known record (provide a citation or refer to existing vouchered material to substantiate your report). If publishing specific locality information for a rare or endangered species has the potential to jeopardize that population, please consult with the Section Editor at time of record submission. If field work and/or specimen collection occurred where permits were required, please include permit number(s) and authorizing agency in the text of the note.

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

Additionally, this geographic distribution section does not publish “observation” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens that have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality photograph (print, slide, or digital file) may substitute for a preserved specimen. Photographic vouchers *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the photographic catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, *Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986*; available from the SSAR Publications Secretary), subsequent issues of *Herpetological Review*, and other sources to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record. The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. **Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.**

For reports concerning **introduced species**, it is important to note whether a population has become established or if the report represents an isolated occurrence, such as a released captive. Additionally, it will be helpful to include any information that establishes a timeline for the introduction, such as date of first observation.

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

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Cabral, H., and A. Caballero. 2012. Geographic distribution: Paraguay, Departamento Central: *Pseudoeryx plicatilis*. Herpetol. Rev. 43:622.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA FLAVIPIPERATUM (Yellow-peppered Salamander). MÉXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF TECOLOTLÁN: Presa del Ahogado 3 km S of Quila El Grande (20.318722°N, 104.078320°W; WGS84), 1995 m elev. 13 July 2009. Iván T. Ahumada-Carrillo, Óscar F. Reyna-Bustos, and Carlos Vázquez-Ruiz. Verified by Jacobo

Reyes Velasco. UTADC 6908. New municipality record, extending the range 60 km (airline) WSW from type locality at Santa Cruz, Jalisco (Dixon 1963. Copeia 1963:99–101). The salamander was found in pine forest.

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jara, carretera a Nogales Km. 15.5, Las Agujas, Nextipac, Zapopan, Jalisco, México.

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: MADISON Co.: Pisgah National Forest, 5.4 km airline NW town of Hot Springs (35.92162°N, 82.87714°W; WGS 84). 28 October 2013. Charles R. Lawson. Verified by William M. Palmer. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM 81251). First vouchered specimen for Madison County (NCSM files and Beane et al. 2010. *Amphibians & Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia*, 2nd ed. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. 274 pp.). Collection represents the northernmost known occurrence to date in the Mountain region of North Carolina (Beane et al. 2010, *op. cit.*). Closest previous historical records in the state are from French Broad River floodplain and upland, mixed hardwood forest, Buncombe Co., 54.1 km airline SSE (NCSM 52284, 59016) (NCSM files). Young adult male (TL = 75.1 mm, SVL = 45.2 mm) collected during visual encounter surveys of coverboard arrays at French Broad River floodplain pools.

Two other specimens were found nearby but not vouchered. On 18 October 2011 a gravid female was found 0.51 km airline ENE of vouchered specimen, and on 14 March 2013 two gilled larvae were found 0.25 km airline E of vouchered specimen.

LORI A. WILLIAMS, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 177 Mountain Laurel Lane, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732, USA (e-mail: lori.williams@ncwildlife.org); **CHARLES R. LAWSON**, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, P.O. Box 289, 517 Tarhelia Heights Road, Whit-tier, North Carolina 28789, USA (e-mail: charles.lawson@ncwildlife.org); **DOROTHY C. BROWN**, 7203 Jameson Pass, Alpharetta, Georgia 30022, USA (e-mail: blackbear524@hotmail.com); **DANIELLE M. BOUCHON-NET**, 1062 Matlock Creek Road, Franklin, North Carolina 28734, USA (e-mail: daniellebouchonnet@gmail.com); **GABRIELLA DANCOURT**, 270 Hi Alta Avenue, Asheville, North Carolina 28806, USA (e-mail: dancourt@gmail.com); **JEFFREY C. BEANE**, North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, 1626 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1626, USA (e-mail: jeff.beane@naturalsciences.org).

AMBYSTOMA TALPOIDIUM (Mole Salamander). USA: NORTH CAROLINA: McDOWELL Co.: Box Creek Wilderness - Thompson Tract (35.538067°N, 81.963128°W; WGS 84; elev. ~320 m). 11 October 2013. Christopher R. Wilson. Verified by James W. Petranka. NCSM photographic voucher CRW 13-1. New county record (Jeffrey C. Beane, NC State Museum of Natural Sciences). Three paedomorphic larvae, measuring 54–57 SVL and 101–114 TL, were captured using aquatic funnel traps set in floodplain pools within a Montane Alluvial Forest (small river subtype). The property is owned by 130 of Chatham LLC, a private land conservation company.

CHRISTOPHER R. WILSON, Unique Places LLC, 9 Bradford Pl, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28791, USA; e-mail: critterfro@gmail.com.

DESMOGNATHUS FUSCUS (Northern Dusky Salamander). USA: INDIANA: FLOYD Co.: Mt. St. Francis Monastery (38.333706°N, 85.910569°W; WGS 84). 15 June 2013. Andrew Hoffman, Todd Pierson. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 171905 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, xiv + 404 pp.). Multiple adults were found under cover in a large, muddy seepage beneath the spillway of Mt. St. Francis Lake.

ANDREW HOFFMAN, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47802, USA (e-mail: ahoffman11@sycamores.indstate.edu); **MICHAEL LO-**

DATO, Evansville, Indiana 47725, USA (e-mail: mikelodato@wowway.com); **TODD PIERSON**, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA (e-mail: twpierson@gmail.com).

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Milner, Zebulon Road (33.10669°N, 84.21914°W; WGS 84). 1 November 2013. Michael J. Bender. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman, Gordon State College, Vertebrate Collections Manager (GSC-035). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This species has been documented in three (Monroe, Spalding, and Upson) of the five adjoining counties (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). A terrestrial juvenile (eft) was found crossing Zebulon Road ~0.25 km from a large pond during the day (1630 h) following approximately 16 h of intermittent gentle rain. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collections Permit (29-WJH-13-126).

MICHAEL J. BENDER (e-mail: mbender@gordonstate.edu) and **AMANDA L. J. DUFFUS**, Gordon State College, Barnesville, Georgia 30204, USA (e-mail: aduffus@gordonstate.edu).

ANURA — FROGS

ACRIS CREPITANS (Eastern Cricket Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: DYER Co.: Tigrett Wildlife Management Area at the end of Parker Rd. (35.82778°N, 89.26556°W; WGS 84). 17 August 2013. Michael C. Fulbright and James P. Flaherty. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19437, color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 18 August 2013; latest update 1 August 2013)

MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT (e-mail: mfulbright@my.apsu.edu), **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology/ Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

ECNOMIOHYLA MINERA (Guatemala Treefrog). GUATEMALA: HUEHUETENANGO: Barillas: Finca Chiblac, Montaña Los Angeles (15.87341°N, 91.24007°W; WGS 84), 1205 m elev. 20 June 2011. Erick R. López and Timothy A. Herman. Verified by David B. Wake. USAC 3362. First record for Huehuetenango and Sierra de los Cuchumatanes, extending the distribution in Guatemala ca. 133 km W from the nearest documented locality near Purulhá, Baja Verapaz (Global Biodiversity Information Facility 2012. Electronic records for occurrences of *Ecnomiohyala minera*, accessed 20 October 2012 at <http://data.gbif.org/species/2428651/>). The adult male was found at night following a heavy rainstorm on the trunk of a tree fern (ca. 1 m above ground) alongside a trail in primary cloud forest.

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GASTROTHERCA PULCHRA (Marsupial Treefrog). BRAZIL: ALAGOAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MURICI: Estação Ecológica de Murici

(9.212583°S, 35.879916°W, WGS 84; 533 m elev.) 14 December 2012. B. S. Lisboa, J. V. A. Neto, and I. C. Tiburcio. Setor de Zoolo-gia, Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de História Natural, Uni-versidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió, Brazil (MUFAL 10829 and 10859 adult females; collecting license ICMBio/SISBIO #33507-1). Verified by F. A. C. Nascimento. This marsupial treefrog is known only from the Brazilian states of Bahia (Caramaschi and Rodrigues 2007. Bol. Mus. Nac. Zool., Rio de Janeiro 525:1–19; Freitas et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40: 233–234) and Pernambu-co (Santos and Santos 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:445). First state record, extends the known distribution of the species ca. 53 km S from the closest locality at Private Reserve Frei Caneca, Mu-nicipality of Jaqueira, Pernambuco state (Santos and Santos 2009, *op. cit.*) and ca. 865 km N from its type locality at Reserva Biológica de Pau Brasil, Municipality of Porto Seguro, Bahia state (Caramaschi and Rodrigues 2007, *op. cit.*). According to the In-ternational Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), *G. pulchra* is listed as “Data Deficient,” because no information on its popu-lation status is available. The presence of this species in a federal conservation unit is significant.

BARNAGLEISON SILVA LISBOA (e-mail: bslgleison@gmail.com), **MIRIAM CAMARGO GUARNIERI**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Bio-logia Animal, Centro de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, Av. Professor Nelson Chaves, s/n; Cidade Universitária, CEP 50670-420, Recife, PE, Brazil; **TAMÍ MOTT**, Instituto de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Av. Lourival Melo Mota, s/n, Tabuleiro, CEP 57072-970 Maceió, AL, Brazil.

HYALINOBATRACHIUM FLEISCHMANNI (Fleischmann's Glass Frog). EL SALVADOR: MORAZÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF ARAMBALA: RÍO Sapo Natural Protected Area (13.92896°N, 88.10161°W; WGS84), 665 m elev. 29 September 2012. Vladlen Henríquez and Emanuel Stanley Morán. Verified by William E. Duellman. KUDA 12308–12310. New record for Morazán, extending the species range ca. 25 km S of Marcala, Department of La Paz, Honduras (McCranie and Wilson 2002. The Amphibians of Honduras. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 19, Ithaca, New York. x + 625 pp.), and ca. 140 km ESE from the only other known Salvadoran locality at Cantón Mon-tenegro, Santa Ana (Köhler et al. 2006. The Amphibians and Rep-tiles of El Salvador. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. ix + 238 pp.). The frog was found, along with several calling males, near a slow-moving stream lined with shrubs and trees surrounded by pine-oak forest at the base of the Nahuaterique Mountain Range. It should be noted that we observed many other calling males in the area, located between 665–865 m elevation, along different streams, including one passing through a coffee farm.

VLADLEN HENRÍQUEZ, Colonia Bello San Juan, Calle Madrid, Pol 11. #7, San Salvador, El Salvador (e-mail: vladhen_21@hotmail.com); **ELI GREENBAUM**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, 500 W. University Ave., El Paso, Texas 79968, USA (e-mail: egreen-baum2@utep.edu).

LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: INDIANA: NEWTON CO.: Iroquois River (40.865464°N, 87.326067°W; WGS 84). 5 October 2013. John Burris, Andrew Hoffman. Verified by Kenne-th Krysko. University of Florida (UF-Herpetology 167505, 171192, and 171237 photo vouchers). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Scien-ce, Indianapolis, xiv + 404 pp.). We observed numerous frogs in rip rap below the bridge and along the vegetated river shoreline. We positively identified three adults as *Lithobates blairi* but Nor-thern Leopard Frogs (*Lithobates pipiens*) were also present.

JOHN BURRIS, 437 N Broad Street, Griffith, Indiana 46319, USA (e-mail: john.burris.jm5s@statefarm.com); **ANDREW HOFFMAN**, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47802, USA (e-mail: ahoffman11@sycamores.indstate.edu).

LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: LAKE CO.: Levee Phillipy Rd. 430 m E of Levee Rd. (36.483543°N, 89.400305°W; WGS 84). 17 August 2013. Michael C. Fulbright and James P. Flaherty. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19442). This is the first recorded specimen of *Lithobates blairi* in the state of Tennes-see (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennes-see. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center of Excellence for Field Biol-ogy, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 18 August 2013; latest update 1 August 2013) An adult male was caught with a dipnet on the road.

Extensive flooding events in May 2010 and May 2011 may have facilitated the movement of *L. blairi* across the Mississippi River. *Lithobates blairi* was first documented in Fulton Co., Ken-tucky, on 15 September 2011 (CMC 12314, Cincinnanti Museum of Natural History), and has been subsequently documented in 2012 and 2013 at sites less than a mile north of the Tennessee sta-te line. Our specimen represents the first *L. blairi* in Tennessee. It appears that *L. blairi* readily hybridizes with the established pop-ulation of *L. sphenoccephalus*. We captured 11 *L. blairi* x *L. sphenoccephalus* hybrids, and 65 *L. sphenoccephalus* while searching for *L. blairi*.

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LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog). USA: GEORGIA: COWETA CO.: Senoia (33.3181°N, 84.5935°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2013. Verified by Michael J. Bende. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 042). New county record (Jen-sen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Col-lecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: INDIANA: PUTNAM CO.: Big Walnut Creek (39.786521°N, 86.779480°W; WGS 84). 27 May 2012. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Shepard. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 171899 photo voucher); New county record (Minton 2001. Am-phibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, xiv+ 404 pp.). We found numerous adults and juve-niles under rocks along the stream.

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LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: INDIANA: PUT-NAM CO.: Big Walnut Creek (39.786521°N, 86.779480°W; WGS 84).

27 May 2012. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Shepard. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 171900 photo voucher); New county record (Minton Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, xiv + 404 pp.). We found a single small adult under a rock along the stream.

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LITHOBATES SPHENOCEPHALUS (Southern Leopard Frog) USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Barnesville, Highway 18 (33.03123°N, 84.18795°W; WGS 84). 6 June 2013. Austin Dean and Ashley Dean. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 041). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Three juveniles. Specimens collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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RHINELLA AZARAI (Azara's Granulated Toad). BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUL: MUNICIPALITY OF RIO BRILHANTE: Wetland adjacent to the Brilhante River (21.898638°S, 54.029526°W; datum WGS 84). 8 October 2013. F. I. Martins and B. F. Leonel. Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (ZUFMS AMP 03268, male SVL 49 mm, calling at 1900 h in a temporal pond). Verified by F. L. Souza. *Rhinella azarai* is known from northern Argentina, Paraguay, and southwestern Brazil, with most occurrences associated with Chaco lowlands (Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009. Arq. Zool., S. Paulo 40[1]:1–73). In Brazil there are only three reports of the species, all in municipalities of Mato Grosso do Sul state: Bela Vista, Maracajú (Narvaes and Rodrigues 2009, *op. cit.*) and Porto Murtinho (Sugai et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43[3]:441). The present record extends the species distribution ca. 120 km SE from municipality of Maracajú (21.63333°S, 55.15000°W), the nearest locality previously known, and it is the first report of *R. azarai* in the ecoregion of Alto Paraná Atlantic Forest (Di Bitetti et al. 2003. Uma Visão de Biodiversidade para a Ecorregião Florestas do Alto Paraná: Mata Atlântica. World Wildlife Fund., Washington, D.C. 152 pp.).

FERNANDO IBANEZ MARTINS (e-mail: fimquelonio@hotmail.com), **JOSÉ LUIZ MASSAO M. SUGAI** (e-mail: jlmassao@gmail.com), **BRENO FRANCO LEONEL** (e-mail: brenoleonel@gmail.com), and **SABINE BORGES DA ROCHA** (e-mail: sabineborges@hotmail.com), Programa de Pós-graduação em Biologia Animal, 79070-900, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil.

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: TENNESSEE: WASHINGTON Co.: Liberty Church Road (36.1420°N, 82.6158°W; WGS 84). Scott and Christopher Bolick. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. APSU 19450. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. [Hard copy and Internet versions, <http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas/index.html>, accessed 11 September 2013]). Two other localities within the county were also identified (ASPU 19451, 19452). All specimens found alive on roads.

SCOTT BOLICK, 379 Cassi Rd., Chuckey, Tennessee 37641, USA (e-mail: Bolickscott@yahoo.com); **CHRISTOPHER BOLICK**, Catawba College, 2300 W Innes St, Salisbury, North Carolina 28144, USA (e-mail: cwbolick@catawba.edu).

ZAKERANA PIERREI (Pierre's Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DISTRICT: New Adarsha Para, Rangpur City (25.738652°N, 89.25375°E, WGS 84; 34 m elev.). 7 August 2013. Hassan-Al-Razi. Verified by Mohammad Sajid Ali Howlader. Museum of Zoology Laboratory, Jagannath University, Bangladesh (MZJLB-FP01). Adult collected beside a small water body, including *Cynodon dactylon* and *Enhydra fluviatilis* plantations. Previously recorded from Nilphamari District (Sarker and Howlader 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42[4]:562), and Chittagong (Hathazari), Cox's Bazar (Himchari), Noakhali (Hatia Island), and Barisal (Sundargaon), southeast Bangladesh (Rasel et al. 2007. Bannoprani- Bangladesh Wildl. Bull. 4:1–2). Present population found near New Adarsha Para, Rangpur City, Adarsha High School, > 50 km E from Nilphamari District and > 448 km NW of Chittagong (Hathazari), < 565 km NW of Cox's Bazaar (Himchari), < 490 km NW of Noakhali (Hatia Island), and < 356 km NW for Barisal (Sundargaon).

HASSAN-AL-RAZI (e-mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com), and **MD. MOMIN MEHEDI SELIM** (e-mail: selim2801@yahoo.com), Department of Zoology Jagannath University, Dhaka and Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. E-23, Floor-5A, Road-02, Block-D, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh.

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). USA: NEBRASKA: BOYD Co.: Mile 869.4 of the Missouri River (42.93563°N, 98.45551°W; WGS 84). 18 September 2012. Ryan J. Munes. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 86195). New county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Previous records exist to the east in Knox Co. and to the west in Keya Paha Co. Hatchling found dead on sandbar in river. Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission Scientific and Educational Permit (# 293) to Drew R. Davis.

RYAN J. MUNES (e-mail: rjmunes@gmail.com) and **DREW R. DAVIS**, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, South Dakota 57069, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@usd.edu).

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell) USA: GEORGIA: FAYETTE Co.: Peachtree City (33.3972°N, 84.5628°W; WGS 84). 25 June 2013. Tiffany Ward. Verified by Michael J. Bender. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 047). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Adult turtle from Huddleson Pond. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: INDIANA: FRANKLIN Co.: Whitewater River (39.378934°N, 84.973001°W; WGS 84).

27 July 2011. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Shepard. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF-Herpetology 171910 photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. xvi + 404 pp.). A single juvenile was photographed swimming through the shallows. Numerous adults were observed along the river throughout the day.

PUTNAM Co.: Big Walnut Creek (39.785007°N, 86.778656°W; WGS 84). 27 May 2012. Andrew Hoffman, Sierra Shepard. UF-Herpetology 171898 photo voucher. New county record (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). A large adult female buried in a very small, but deep patch of sand, below a small riffle, in the shallows of a stream. All records verified by Kenneth Krysko.

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CHELONIA MYDAS (Green Sea Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: CAMERON PARISH: Salt marsh 100 m S of Louisiana Hwy 82 and 1 km E of Texas-Louisiana border (29.76746°N, 93.88262°W; WGS84). 25 April 2013, 1300 h. Will Selman and Ryan King. Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology Department (UF 170048, photo voucher). First verified record from southwestern Louisiana (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge and London. 300 pp.; HerpNet collections database, www.herpnet2.org, accessed 28 October 2013). A putative skeletal record of *C. mydas* from Cameron Parish exists in the LSU-Shreveport collection (LSUS 8456) from a dead individual that washed onto the beach from offshore. However, based upon the skeletal material available, the specimen cannot be verified to species (J. Boundy, pers. comm.). Juvenile (27.3 cm midline carapace length [MCL]; 2700 g) captured in a salt marsh.

ST. BERNARD PARISH: Salt marsh on the fringe of Eloi Bay approximately 23.3 km ESE of Hopedale, Louisiana (29.78886°N, 89.41930°W; WGS84). 15 May 2013. Dane Cassady and Amy Magro. UF Herpetology 171444 (photo voucher). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman, *op. cit.*; HerpNet collections database, www.herpnet2.org, accessed 28 October 2013). This record fills the distributional gap that existed between an Orleans Parish specimen (near New Orleans, USNM 55569) and a Plaquemines Parish specimen (Breton Island, unpublished literature record cited by Dundee and Rossman, *op. cit.*). Juvenile (approx. 30 cm MCL) captured in salt marsh

TERREBONNE PARISH: Salt marsh 2.3 km NE of Cocodrie, Louisiana at the north end of Bay Cocodrie (29.26237°N, 90.64619°W; WGS84). 16 May 2013. Ben Stultz and Todd Credeur. UF Herpetology 171449 (photo voucher). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman, *op. cit.*; HerpNet collections database, www.herpnet2.org, accessed 28 October 2013). This record is 70 km W of a Jefferson Parish specimen collected in 1962 on Grand Terre Island (LSU Herpetology 54213). This animal was a juvenile (approx. 22 cm MCL).

All individuals were captured alive in fyke nets, which were placed in tidal bayous while conducting *Malaclemys terrapin* (Diamondback Terrapin) surveys. Trap locations ranged between 0.8–1.4 m deep and 7.6–14 m wide, while water salinities ranged between 5.6–16 ppt and water temperature ranged between 22.3–24°C. Following species documentation and measurements, all individuals were released at the capture site. All photo vouchers were verified by Jeff Boundy.

It seems beyond a coincidence that all three individuals were juveniles of similar size, captured in similar salt/brackish marsh habitat, and all captured within a span of 21 days. Dundee and Rossman (*op. cit.*) considered *C. mydas* a “visitor” to Louisiana. However, Fuller et al. (1987. *Sea Turtles in Louisiana Coastal Waters*. Report for the Coastal Fisheries Institute and Louisiana Sea Grant College Program. Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 39 pp. with appendix) noted that *C. mydas* is the second most observed species by fishermen/marine-oriented people in Louisiana, with most reports being juveniles in the southeastern portion of the state. Because we cannot determine the validity of the self-reported records in Fuller et al. (*op. cit.*), we consider our records from Terrebonne and St. Bernard parishes the first verifiable *C. mydas* records for these parishes. Based on the three individuals reported herein, juvenile *C. mydas* appear to be seasonally utilizing near shore habitats during the late spring and early summer in Louisiana. The sizes we report are also consistent with the estimation that *C. mydas* juveniles leave the “oceanic” stage around 25–35 cm MCL (Reich et al. 2007. *Biol. Letters* 3:712–714). Because juveniles are more carnivorous than adults (Ernst and Lovich 2009. *Turtles of the United States and Canada*, 2nd ed. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Maryland. 827 pp.), it is possible that they are consuming marine invertebrates in salt and brackish marsh habitats.

We thank Steven Pearson for assistance and review of the note.

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CHRYSEMYS DORSALIS (Southern Painted Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY Co.: Greenfield (36.193055°N, 88.762222°W; NAD 83). 18 August 2013. James P. Flaherty and Michael C. Fulbright. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19444). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 (latest update: 7 August 2013). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 6 September 2013]). Nearest record ca. 26 km distant in Carroll Co. Found dead on road.

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CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: FLORIDA: VOLUSIA Co.: Blue Springs State Park, 96 m E of the mouth of St. Johns River inside of the Blue Spring Run (28.94345°N, 81.34102°W; WGS84; elev. 6 m). 4 October 2013. Eric C. Munscher. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Photos and specimen deposited in the Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 171291). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Female (carapace length = 247 mm, plastron length = 183 mm, mass = 1568 g) captured by hand at 1000 h along the right side of the lower Blue Spring Run toward the St. Johns River. The lack of algae on the carapace

suggests this is a recently released captive pet turtle. This is the first reported occurrence of *Chrysemys picta* in the St. Johns River Basin and only one of several reported within the state. This non-indigenous species is relatively common in the pet trade. At this point we highly doubt there is a mass introduction of this species and expect that this was an isolated incident of someone releasing their pet turtle. Exotic reptiles have been commonly sold in pet stores in Florida for decades. Species such as the Red-eared Slider (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) have been able to establish potential breeding populations and may compete or hybridize with native species.

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CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle) USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR CO.: Barnesville (33.03123°N, 84.18795°W; WGS 84) 13 June 2013. Zachary Burke. Verified by Michael J. Bender. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 045). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Adult specimen was captured along a back road crossing between a pair of small ponds. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle) USA: GEORGIA: FAYETTE CO.: Peachtree City (33.3972°N, 84.5628°W; WGS 84). 10 June 2013. Tiffany Ward. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman, Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 043). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.), with nearest record in Chattooga Co., ca. 113 miles S. Large adult with a fish hook stuck in mouth was submitted to A. Duffus after capture from Huddleson Pond.

SPALDING CO.: Griffin (33.1948°N, 84.2846°W; WGS 84). 11 June 2013. Natalie Hays. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. GSC 044. New county record and possible range expansion (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*), with nearest record in southern Spalding Co., ca. 127 miles S.

Both specimens collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: MISSISSIPPI: MARION CO.: Pearl River approximately 1.2 river km N of the Columbia Water Park boat launch (31.289867°N,

89.854596°W; WGS84). 7 June 2006. Will Selman. Verified by Tom Mann. Florida Museum of Natural History Herpetology Department photographic archive (UF 171239 photo voucher). New county record (Mississippi Museum of Natural Science Collections, <http://www.mdwfp.com/seek-study/bio-collections.aspx>, and HerpNet collections database, www.herpnet2.org; both accessed 10 October 2013). This record represents only the third locality from the Pearl River system of central Mississippi, including the Pearl River at Georgetown, Mississippi (Copiah Co., Carnegie Museum Herpetology 84701, 94933, 95032, 96007, 96008, 96348, 96349) and the Pearl River at Jackson, Mississippi (Rankin Co., Mississippi Museum of Natural Science Herpetology 4203). Extends the range of *M. temminckii* in the Pearl River southward 141 river km from the Georgetown, Mississippi records. Individual encountered in a recreational hoop net.

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PSEUDEMYIS CONCINNA (River Cooter). USA: TENNESSEE: DYER CO.: Tigrett Wildlife Management Area (35.994722°N, 89.265833°W; NAD 83). 17 August 2013. James P. Flaherty and Michael C. Fulbright. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19411 photo voucher). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 13 July 2010]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 6 September 2013]). Nearest confirmed record ca. 44 km NW in Obion Co. Observed basking on a floating log in vegetated slough.

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PSEUDEMYIS CONCINNA FLORIDANA (Coastal Plain Cooter) USA: GEORGIA: FAYETTE CO.: Peachtree City: (33.3972°N, 84.5628°W; WGS 84) 19 June 2013. Tiffany Ward. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman, Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 046, adult male). New county record and possible range expansion (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.), with closest record in Fayette Co., ca. 80 miles N. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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TERRAPENE CAROLINA TRIUNGUIS (Three-toed Box Turtle). USA: TEXAS: HARDIN CO.: Lumberton, Wingfield Dr. (30.228735°N, 94.155508°W; WGS84). Eric C. Munsch and Adrian Barcas. 3 October 2013. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. UTADC 8062–8064 (photo vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 447 pp.). This species is documented in surrounding Jefferson, Orange, Liberty, Polk, and Tyler counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). One adult female was rescued while crossing road.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). USA: TENNESSEE: CHEATHAM CO.: Cheatham Wildlife Management Area (36.2029°N, 87.1008°W; NAD 84). 9 June 2010. Terry Hopkins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19295). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 31 August 2013]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 9 October 2013]).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANADIA OCELLATA (Ocellated Anadia). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: SANTA FE DISTRICT: Escobal River (8.54511°N, 81.11978°W; WGS84), 432 m elev. 23 September 2011. E. E. Flores. Verified by Gunther Köhler. MVUP 2094. This report confirms a 1980 record for Veraguas Province (AMNH 147802) that lacked exact locality information, and is also the first record for the Santa Fe National Park, located in Panama's central cordillera region (Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America, 2nd ed. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 400 pp.). The specimen was captured at 1240 h while active on rocks forming a small islet near the river's shore, which represents a new reported habitat for the species; prior reports indicated that it typically occupies tree canopies (Savage 2005. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 954 pp.). This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SA/E-62-11) provided by the Panamanian National Authority for the Environment (ANAM).

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole; Abaniquillo Costero). HONDURAS: ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Isla de Utila, Utila Town (16.083602°N, 86.883486°W; WGS84). 10 m elev. 24 April 2012. Sofia Nuñez. Verified by Gustavo A. Cruz. UNAH 5567–68. First records for Isla de Utila; previously known on Islas de la Bahía only from Isla de Roatán (McCranie et al. 2005. The Amphibians & Reptiles of the Bay Islands and Cayos Cochinos, Honduras. Bibliomania!, Salt Lake City, Utah. xiii + 210 pp.). The closest known locality on Roatán to our record is ca. 45 km NE at Coxen Hole. The anoles were found on a tree branch at 0900 h.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: TEXAS: MATAGORDA CO.: Courtyard wall of Matagorda Regional Medical Center approximately 2.1 km W of the historic square of Bay City (28.97993°N, 95.99204°W; WGS 84). 22 July 2013. Christian L. Swanson. Verified by Travis LaDuc. TNHC 85948. First documented occurrence of the species within Matagorda Co. (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College

Station. 447 pp.). Several (>5) individuals were observed within proximity of the moist, partially shaded courtyard. The presence of *Anolis sagrei* has been documented within counties surrounding important Texas ports and occasionally further inland. This stratified distribution confirms human mediation within Texas and provides an anecdotal predictor for the potential of ongoing colonization. Matagorda Co. is bordered to the east by a cluster of counties (Brazoria, Fort Bend, Galveston, and Harris) where the presence of *A. sagrei* has been previously confirmed.

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CHALCIDES OCELLATUS (Ocellated Skink). GREECE: SOUTH AEGEAN.: Syros Island, Galissa Bay (37.413856°N, 24.878516°E; WGS 84; 68 m elev.). 10 September 2013. Stephanos A. Roussos and Llewellyn D. Densmore III. Verified by A. Dimitropoulos, M. Dimaki, J. Foufopoulos and P. Lymberakis. Natural History Museum of Crete (NHMC 80.3.80.1127–1130) and University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Division of Reptiles and Amphibians (Digital Image Collection Number 1228, photographic voucher, one individual). New island record (Chondropoulos 1986. Amphibia-Reptilia 3:217–235). This represents a rare find in the prefecture of the Cyclades as it had only been documented on the islands of Makronissos and Kea (Tzia) (Chondropoulos 1986, *op. cit.*), which are the closest Cycladic islands to the mainland where the species is common. Makronissos and Kea differ from the rest of the archipelago in that they were connected to the mainland fairly recently (10,000 years ago) compared to the other Cycladic islands and thus share different geological histories. The species was recently documented for the first time on the Cycladic island of Naxos (Belasen et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:102), which was part of an ancient “super” island that separated from the mainland about 200,000 years ago and then fragmented following the last glaciation (18,000 years ago) into more than 20 islands that make up a large portion of the archipelago. Syros is also one of the islands that fragmented from this ancient “super” island. Seven specimens were found by SAR in 2011 on the northern slopes of Mt. Harasonas, south of Galissa Bay, under rocks, leaf litter, tin, and cement blocks but photo vouchers from these individuals were inadvertently lost. The same site was revisited in 2013 where 17 individuals were found in two hours mid-day (see above for specimen references). Both adults and juveniles were found, indicating a healthy population at this locality.

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EREMIASCINCUS ISOLEPIS (Northern Bar-lipped Skink). AUSTRALIA: WESTERN AUSTRALIA: Forrester Bay, 87 km E of Karratha (20.66944°S, 117.6825°E; WGS84). 3 December 2012. Ryan Ellis and Sean Doody. Western Australian Museum (WAM R173016, R173018). Verified by Paul Doughty (WAM). Multiple individuals caught in pit traps and funnel traps during faunal survey, two specimens collected and vouchered. Most northeasterly record for the geographically isolated Pilbara population, located approximately 400 km SW of the nearest verified record in the Kimberley population. The two populations may represent different species; however, further work is required to confirm this. This record extends the known range of the Pilbara population 70 km NE along the coastline from the nearest verified locality

near Lake Poongkaliyarra (R135280), south of Roebourne (WAM herpetofauna specimen database, accessed 8 August 2013). The WAM herpetofauna specimen database was accessed to identify the locations of the nearest confirmed specimens in the collection and confirm that those collected represented a distribution extension for the species. An additional search was made in OZCAM (Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums; <http://ozcam.org.au/>, accessed 8 August 2013).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko) USA: GEORGIA: BIBB Co.: Macon, Hillcrest Industrial Boulevard, between Roff Avenue and Hillcrest Avenue (32.84374°N, 83.67290°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2013. Austin Dean and Ashley Dean. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 036). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). An adult with a partially regrown tail captured inside a non-climate-controlled, lighted storage warehouse. There appears to be a small population of this introduced species. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: VIRGINIA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Blacksburg, Derring Hall, Virginia Tech campus (37.229320°N, 80.425633°W, WGS 84). 7 May 2013. Meredith Swartwout. Verified by Robin Andrews. Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH 150014). First documented voucher specimen for the county. *Hemidactylus turcicus* has been recorded in Virginia from Richmond, Lynchburg, and Bedford counties (Sattler et al. 2007. *Catesbeiana* 27[1]: <http://www.virginiaherpetologicalsociety.com/reptiles/lizards/mediterranean-gecko/Mediterranean%20Gecko.pdf>). Knight (1993. *Dactylus* 2:49–50) reported *H. turcicus* from the Virginia Tech campus, but did not collect voucher specimens.

A small population of *H. turcicus* was accidentally released in the Virginia Tech Department of Biological Sciences building, Derring Hall, in 1982 (R. Andrews, pers. comm.). Since then, about six or seven sightings (adults and hatchlings) have been reported from the building each year. The voucher specimen captured on 7 May 2013 was an adult *H. turcicus* that was living in one of the animal care rooms. Temperature-controlled animal care rooms and maintenance areas in the building may serve as refuges for these geckos. Knight (1993, *op. cit.*) suggested that the steam tunnels could also support a population of *H. turcicus*, but to this date there have been no reported gecko sightings from the steam tunnels by workers (D. Linzey, pers. obs.)

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LEPOSTERNON POLYSTEGLUM (Bahia Worm Lizard). BRAZIL: PARÁIBA: MUNICIPALITY OF SÃO JOSÉ DE PIRANHAS: 7.146°S, 38.601°W; WGS84). 14 November 2012. Wildlife Rescue Team from the Project of Integration of São Francisco river (PISF) with the basins of septentrional northeastern. Coleção de Herpetologia do Museu de Fauna da Caatinga, Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga – Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco, Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil (MFCH 2418). Verified by M. T. Rodrigues. Species previously known from the following Brazilian states: Pará (Belém municipality); Maranhão (municipalities of Igarapé Grande, Santa Luzia do Paruá and locality of Paraquém); Ceará (Planalto da Ibiapaba: municipalities of Ibiapina, São Benedito, Tinguá and Ubajara; Serra de Maranguape: Maranguape municipality; Serra da Aratanha: Pacatuba municipality; Chapada do Araripe: municipalities of Crato (Floresta Nacional do Araripe) and Barbalha); coastal zones of Rio Grande do Norte and Pernambuco; Alagoas (Piranhas municipality); Bahia (municipalities of Feira de Santana, São Gonçalo dos Campos, Xique-Xique and Casa Nova) and Tocantins (Jalapão microrregion and Lajeado municipality) (Rodrigues 1996. *J. Herpetol.* 30:513–523; Barros-Filho and Valverde 1996. *Sitientibus* 14:57–68; Borges-Nojosa and Caramaschi 2005. *In* Leal et al. [eds.], *Ecologia e Conservação da Caatinga*, pp. 463–512. Ed. Universitária UFPE, Brazil; Perez and Ribeiro 2008. *Check List* 4:291–294). First state record, extends the distribution ca. 90 km NE from the municipality of Barbalha, state of Ceará, Brazil. We also collected specimens of *L. polystegum* in additional municipalities in the states of Ceará (Brejo Santo and Mauriti), and Pernambuco (Cabrobó, Floresta, Custódia and Sertânia).

Collecting permit was issued by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) (# 95/2012, process nº 02001.003718/94-54); field work supported by Ministério da Integração Nacional.

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PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink) USA: GEORGIA: COWETA Co.: Senoia (33.27082°N, 84.6206°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2013. Verified by Michael Bender. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 040) New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Freshly dead adult specimen with a broken tail. Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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PLESTIODON LATICEPS (Broad-headed Skink). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY Co.: Big Cypress Tree State Natural Area (36.19228°N, 88.89211°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2013. Michael C. Fulbright and James P. Flaherty. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19463). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 1 August 2013]). *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at

<http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 19 August 2013]). Juvenile hand captured under log along nature trail.

MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT (e-mail: mfulbright@my.apsu.edu), **JAMES P. FLAHERTY** and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology/Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

SCINCELLA LATERALIS (Little Brown Skink). USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Barnesville (33.03123°N, 84.18795°W; WGS 84). 13 June 2013. Zachary Burke. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 039). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

MICHAEL J. BENDER (e-mail: mbender@gordonstate.edu), **ZACHARY BURKE** (e-mail: zb173835@gordonstate.edu), and **AMANDA L. J. DUFFUS**, Gordon State College, Barnesville, Georgia 30204, USA (e-mail: aduffus@gordonstate.edu).

TROPIDOPHORUS THAI (Thai Water Skink). THAILAND: LOEI PROVINCE: PHU RUE DISTRICT: Phu Luang Wildlife Sanctuary, Phu Luang Wildlife Research Station (17.342965°N, 101.508783°E, WGS 84; ca. 980 m elev.). Khon Kaen University Vertebrate Collection (KKUD 2013.3a–g). Y. Chuaynkern (KKUD 2013.3a) and Attapol Rujirawan (KKUD 2013.3b–g). 20 October 2013. Verified by Sunchai Makchai. Under rock on bank of artificial reservoir during day. Adult male, SVL 86.3 mm, TL 65.3 mm (tail regenerated), head width 9.7 mm. Scale row at mid-body 34; other morphological characteristics fit description and identification key (Taylor 1963. *Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull.* 44:687–1077). Released after examination and photography. First provincial record for Loei Province and first record for NE Thailand, ca. 325 km SE of previous nearest locality (“Pa Meang, Me Wang District,” Chiang Mai Province; Taylor 1963, *op. cit.*). Previously known from northern Thailand, in Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son provinces (Chuaynkern and Chuaynkern 2012. *J. Wildl. Thailand* 19:75–162).

We were supported by grants from Faculty of Science (Khon Kaen University) to YC. We thank our institutions, the Department of National Park, Wildlife and Plants, Khon Kaen University and Kasetsart University, for supporting this work.

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TROPIDURUS HISPIDUS (Peters’ Lava Lizard). BRAZIL: AMAPÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF MACAPÁ: Campus da Universidade Federal do Amapá (0.006111°N, 51.0825°W; datum WGS84). 26 September 2011. Verified by T. C. S. Ávila-Pires. Collection of the Universidade Federal do Amapá – UNIFAP, Macapá, Brazil (CDLABZOO 111, Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation permission number 31814-2). This species is a widely distributed neotropical lizard, occurring from northeast Brazil in eastern limit in the state of Maranhao, north of the Amazon River (state of Para), central Amazon (state of Amazonas), southern part of

French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, and Venezuela (Ávila-Pires 1995. *Zool. Verh. Leiden*. 299:1–706). First state record, partially filling the gap between French Guiana and Pará by about 225 km to the northwest.

NAZIEL SANTOS SOUZA, Laboratório de Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Amapá (e-mail: souzanasziel@gmail.com) and **CARLOS EDUARDO COSTA CAMPOS**, Departamento Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Universidade Federal do Amapá, Laboratório de Zoologia, Campus Marco Zero CEP 68903-280, Macapá, AP, Brazil (e-mail: eduardocampos@unifap.br).

UROSAURUS GRACIOSUS (Long-tailed Brush Lizard). USA: ARIZONA: MARICOPA Co.: Hummingbird Spring Wilderness (33.589°N, 113.059°W; NAD 83; elev. 484 m). 13 August 2013. Keith Sullivan and Hunter McCall. Verified by Brian K. Sullivan (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology observation [MVZ obs Herp # 15 photo voucher]). This specimen extends the range 56 km SW of the nearest locality, Wickenburg, Arizona (Brennan and Holy-cross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. v + 150 pp.). Reduces the apparent gap within the distribution of this lizard in western Arizona. The lizard (and others observed by the authors at this site) was 2 m off the ground in an Ironwood Tree (*Olynea tesota*) in a rocky, upland habitat rather than in a sandy riparian corridor more typically frequented by this species elsewhere in central Arizona. The specimen possessed uniformly enlarged scales over the dorsal mid-line, and a tail length over twice the snout–vent length.

KEITH SULLIVAN (e-mail: kosullivan@azgfd.gov), and **HUNTER MCCALL**, Contracts Branch, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Copperhead). USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Grape Creek Road in Milner (33.10766°N, 84.22294°W; WGS 84). 30 October 2013. Michael J. Bender. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman, Gordon State College Vertebrate Collections (GSC 034). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This species has been documented in three (Monroe, Spalding, and Upson) of the five adjoining counties (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collections Permit (29-WJH-13-126).

MICHAEL J. BENDER (e-mail: mbender@gordonstate.edu), and **AMANDA L. J. DUFFUS**, Gordon State College, Barnesville, Georgia 30204, USA (e-mail: aduffus@gordonstate.edu).

AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX (Copperhead). USA: TENNESSEE: GIBSON Co.: Milan Army Ammunition Plant (35.855833°N, 88.721388°W; NAD 83). 8 August 2013. James P. Flaherty, Michael C. Fulbright, Shawn P. Settle, and Aaron T. Ross. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19449). First vouchered record for county (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 30 May 2013]. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 6 September 2013]).

JAMES P. FLAHERTY (e-mail: jflaherty1@my.apsu.edu), **MICHAEL C. FULBRIGHT**, **SHAWN P. SETTLE**, **AARON T. ROSS**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology/Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

APOSTOLEPIS FLAVOTORQUATA. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: MUNICIPALITY OF MANGA: ca. 14.75°S, 43.94°W (datum SAD 69). Locality in area of transition between Cerrado and Caatinga biome. July 1998. Adriano Lima Silveira. T. D. L. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 6476). Verified by R. Fernandes. Species previously known from the states of Pará, Bahia, Tocantins, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, and São Paulo, and Distrito Federal, in Brazil (Ferrarezzi et al. 2005. Pap. Avuls. Zool. 45[16]:215–229; Lema and Renner 2005. Biociências 13[2]:163–175). Lema and Renner (2005, *op. cit.*) commented that the species has been seen in state of Minas Gerais, but showed no locality record. This is the first record with specified locality in Minas Gerais, ca. 110 km SE from Coribe (Bahia) and ca. 410 km E from Zoological Park of Brasília (Distrito Federal), the nearest localities of prior registration (Lema 2001. Cuad. Herpetol. 15[1]:29–43; Lema and Rennes 2005, *op. cit.*).

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: TENNESSEE: LAUDERDALE Co.: Gates (35.833055°N, 89.389444°W; NAD 83). 17 August 2013. James P. Flaherty and Michael C. Fulbright. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19443). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 30 May 2013]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 6 September 2013]). Nearest record ca. 18 km E in Crockett Co.

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DIADOPHUS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake) USA: GEORGIA: HENRY Co.: McDonough, Highway 55 (33.4444°N, 84.1510°W; WGS 84). 31 May 2013. Austin Dean and Ashley Dean. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 037). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

AMANDA L. J. DUFFUS (e-mail: aduffus@gordonstate.edu), **ASHLEY DEAN**, (e-mail: ad077078@gordonstate.edu), and **MICHAEL J. BENDER**, Gordon State College, Barnesville, Georgia 30204, USA (e-mail: mbender@gordonstate.edu); and **AUSTIN DEAN** (e-mail: abacer86@hotmail.com).

DIADOPHUS PUNCTATUS EDWARDSII (Northern Ring-necked Snake). USA: MINNESOTA: COOK Co.: Tofte Ranger Station parking lot (47.569068°N, 90.850293°W; WGS84). 8 August 2013. David Grosshuesch. Verified by Benjamin Lowe. JFBM 18789. New county record (Oldfield and Moriarty 1994. Reptiles and Amphibians Native to Minnesota. Univ. Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. 240 pp.). Range extension of ca. 17.88 km ENE from nearest voucher in adjacent Lake Co. (FMNH 283345). Road kill. Two additional non-vouchered Cook Co. records were acquired from the nearby Temperance River valley: 47.610640°N, 90.905980°W (WGS84), on 17 June 2012; and 47.556112°N, 90.873611°W (WGS84), on 17 September 2012.

Field work was supported by the Minnesota County Biological Survey, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Park Service, and the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission.

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DIADOPHUS PUNCTATUS EDWARDSII (Northern Ring-necked Snake). USA: OHIO: HARRISON Co.: Washington Township, Keen Wildlife Area, Craig Road (40.29527°N, 81.31851°W; WGS84). 23 August 2013. Jeffrey G. Davis. Verified by John W. Ferner. Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC 12366). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contrib. No. 10). Voucher specimen collected under a permit from the Ohio Division of Wildlife.

JEFFREY G. DAVIS, Cincinnati Museum Center – Fredrick and Amye Geier Research and Collections Center, 1301 Western Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45203-1130, USA; e-mail: ohiofrogs@gmail.com.

DIPSAS ARTICULATA (Red-striped Thirst Snake). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: COCLÉ: Parque Nacional G. D. Omar Torrijos Herrera (8.666667°N, 80.616667°W; WGS84), 718 m elev. 17 January 2012. J. A. Vecchiet, J. M. Ray, J. L. Knight, K. Knight, and J. Wedow. Verified by Jonathan Campbell. UTADC 7415–7416. First record for Coclé and an upper elevation extension of ca. 218 m, from closest previously known localities in Veraguas Province to the west, and Panama Province to the east (Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America, 2nd ed. Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 400 pp.). The male snake was found coiled on a tree branch ca. 2 m above a narrow foot trail in mid-elevation cloud forest.

JAY A. VECCHIET (e-mail: Jayvecc@gmail.com) and **JULIE M. RAY**, La MICA Biological Station, El Copé de La Pintada, Coclé Province, Republic of Panama (e-mail: la.mica@yahoo.com); **JAMES L. KNIGHT**, 3018 Old Powderhouse Rd., Aiken, South Carolina 29803, USA (e-mail: karin@gforce-cable.com); **JON WEDOW**, 139 Mark St., London, Ontario, Canada N5V 268 (e-mail: Jawn@hotmail.com).

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). USA: ALABAMA: WILCOX Co.: Wooded area 3.5 miles S of Camden on AL 265 (31.958227°N, 87.268424°W; WGS 84). 14 October 2013. Kristin A. Bakkegard. Verified by David Laurencio (AHAP-D 746 photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Amphibians and Reptiles of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). A search of 61 museum databases (HerpNet2, <http://www.herpNet2.org/> accessed 29 Oct 2013) and the AUM database show no voucher specimens for Wilcox Co., even though this species is supposedly found statewide in Alabama. An adult snake found midmorning; black dorsum and ventral surface and a white chin. Two other live specimens were observed at this locality. I thank Mr. Tommy Lawler for allowing access to his property.

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HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: CHEATHAM Co.: Cheatham Wildlife Management Area (36.2029°N, 87.1008°W; NAD 84). 21 October 2009. Terry Hopkins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19281). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 31 August 2013]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for

Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 9 October 2013]). Captured in pitfall adjacent to small man-made pond in woods opening.

TERRY HOPKINS, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA; e-mail: Terry.Hopkins@tn.gov.

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: TENNESSEE: CHEATHAM Co.: Cheatham Wildlife Management Area (36.2029°N, 87.1008°W; NAD 84). 21 October 2009. Terry Hopkins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19282, 19285). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 31 August 2013]). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> [accessed 9 October 2013]). One specimen found alive under metal cover object, the other DOR.

TERRY HOPKINS, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA; e-mail: Terry.Hopkins@tn.gov.

MASTICOPHIS (= COLUBER) TAENIATUS (Striped Whipsnake). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPALITY OF CASAS GRANDES: Rancho Pilares (29.926099°N, 108.071504°W; WGS84), 1980 m elev. 27 April 2013. Zaira Y. González Saucedo and Federico Mora. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. SDSNH HerpPC 05218–219. First municipality record, extending the known distributional range of the species ca. 70.8 airline km W from the closest known locality, 12 km E of Buenaventura, Chihuahua, and ca. 84.6 airline km N from 19.6 km NW of Yepómera, Municipality of Temósachic, Chihuahua (Lemos-Espinal et al. 2007. *Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Chihuahua*. CONABIO, and UNAM, Mexico. 613 pp.). The snake was found basking in oak savanna.

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MICRURUS BRASILIENSIS. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: MUNICIPALITY OF JOÃO PINHEIRO: ca. 17.75°S, 46.18°W (datum SAD 69). Locality within Cerrado biome. 1997. A. L. Silveira. Verified by R. Fernandes. Museu Nacional / Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 14977). Species previously known from southwest of Maranhão, Tocantins, Bahia, north of Goiás and north of Minas Gerais (municipalities of Manga and Januária), in Brazil (Cintra et al. 2009. *Check List* 5[3]:570–576; Lira-da-Silva et al. 2009. *Gaz. Méd. Bahia* 79[1]:7–20; Recoder et al. 2011. *Biota Neotrop.* 11[1]:263–282; Roze 1967. *Am. Mus. Novit.* 2287:1–60.; Silva Jr. 2007. *Estudos* 34[11/12]:931–956; Silva Jr. and Sites Jr. 1999. *Herpetol. Monogr.* 13:142–194; Vitt et al. 2005. *Spec. Publ. Herpetol.*, Sam Noble Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:1–24). This is the third record for Minas Gerais and the southern limit of the known geographic distribution of species, ca. 310 km SW of Januária (Minas Gerais), the nearest locality of previous record (Roze 1967, *op. cit.*; Silva Jr. and Sites Jr. 1999, *op. cit.*).

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NERODIA CLARKII (Gulf Salt Marsh Snake). USA: LOUISIANA: TANGIPAHOA PARISH: Manchac Land Bridge Area (30.24°N, 90.40°W; WGS84). 7 September 2012. Logan D. McCardle, Anthony Haase, and Clifford L. Fontenot. Verified by Brian I. Crother. Southeastern Louisiana University Department of Biological Sciences Vertebrate Museum (SLU 01042). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1996. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge Louisiana).

After the flooding from Hurricane Isaac (August 2012) subsided, we collected three individuals of *Nerodia clarkii* (SLU 01042, 01043, and a juvenile) on U.S. Highway 51, approximately 16.7 km S of the junction between Interstate 55 near the town of Ponchatoula. Three additional specimens were collected during surveys in 2013, but were not preserved because of poor condition. These snakes were encountered during weekly sampling, as part of a snake assemblage monitoring road survey that has been ongoing for 10 years (2003–2013) along a 37-km segment of U.S. Highway 51, the Manchac Land Bridge Area, which transects the wetland that divides Lakes Pontchartrain and Maurepas. All specimens of *N. clarkii* were collected within 10 months following Hurricane Isaac.

There is a known deme of *N. clarkii* in Fontainebleau State Park in St. Tammany Parish approximately 30 km from where these individuals were collected, as well as others much farther south along the Gulf Coast. The appearance of these individuals in the Manchac Land Bridge Area (MLBA) is likely an artifact of record flooding that occurred in the area caused by storm surge and heavy rain events associated with Hurricane Isaac. Such storms often produce sustained east and south wind for several days, which drives water from the Gulf of Mexico westward through Lake Borgne, the Rigolets, Lake Pontchartrain, Pass Manchac, and into Lake Maurepas. The MLBA is normally dominated by fresh water marsh habitat with dynamic elevation gradients throughout. During our study, peak numbers of snakes collected on the road often followed flood events. The maximum elevation gradient in this marsh is 1.5 m; flooding events that exceeded this cause snakes to seek refuge in the roadway.

Finding multiple individuals of this species immediately following a heavy flooding event suggests that such disturbances are possible mechanisms of dispersal, and that such events have likely occurred in the past. Because *N. clarkii* is typically associated with brackish marsh, its salinity preferences and other aspects of its ecology may have constrained past founders from establishing viable populations in the fresh marsh of the MLBA. However, salinity of the MBLA is increasing, and projected to continue increasing in the near future.

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NINIA SEBAE (Culebrilla del Cafe; Coffee Snake). PANAMA: CHIRIQUI: DISTRITO DE ALTO BOQUETE: Boquete (8.681472°N, 82.452567°W; WGS84), 744 m elev. 18 March 2013. Feliberto Quiroz Camarena. Verified by Robert C. Jadin. UTADC 8058. First record for Chiriquí Province, extending the geographic range ca. 80 airline km SE from the nearest location at Changuinola, Finca 8, Bocas del Toro (Ponce et al. 2008. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:372). The snake was found on lawn near a house.

RYAN DURAN GEIGER and **NIKOLAS DURAN GEIGER**, 11 Cada de Piedra, La Tranca, Boquete, Chiriquí Province, Republic of Panama; **JULIE M. RAY**, La MICA Biological Station, El Copé de La Pintada, Coclé Province, Republic of Panama (e-mail: julie.ray@lamica.org).

PARAPHIMOPHIS RUSTICUS. BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: MUNICIPALITY OF MARICÁ: ca. 22.93°S, 42.81°W (datum SAD 69). Locality inserted in the Atlantic Forest biome. 30–31 November 2009. M. C. B. Pereira, H. R. Silva, and R. M. Silveira. Verified by P. Passos. Museu Nacional / Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 8025). Species was previously known from the states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil, and Uruguay and Argentina (Pérez et al. 2012. Check List 8[4]:796–797; Scott Jr. et al. 2006. Pap. Avuls. Zool. 46[9]:77–105.; Zaher 1996. Boll. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino 14[2]:289–337). There are records for the state of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), but with no informed locality (Bailey 1970. *In* Peters and Orejas-Miranda, Catalogue of the Neotropical Squamata: Part I Snakes, U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 297:261; Giraud 2001. Serpientes de la Selva Paranaense y del Chaco Húmedo. L.O.L.A., Buenos Aires. p. 41; Rocha et al. 2004. Publ. Avul. Mus. Nac. 104:3–23). This is the first record with specified locality in Rio de Janeiro, and it expands the eastern limit of the known distribution, ca. 450 km NE from Campo Largo (São Paulo) and 630 km SE of Uberaba (Minas Gerais), the nearest localities of prior registration (Zaher 1996, *op. cit.*).

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PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS (Pinesnake). USA: GEORGIA: TURNER Co.: Highway 107, 1 km W of Alapaha River (31.721190°N, 83.466210°W; WGS84). 9 June 2013. Alexander D. McKelvy and Alex Figueroa. Verified by Nicole Castleberry (Field Series # ADM1004, GMNH Voucher # 50415). New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Found DOR in good condition and retained as a voucher. Tissue taken. Individuals have been found in similar habitat in nearby counties.

Collected under Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit Number 29-WJH-13-64. Funding for ADM was provided in part by the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Fund of the American Museum of Natural History.

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RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: FLORIDA: St. Johns Co.: uptown St. Augustine near The Fountain of Youth (29.907045°N, 81.318962°W; WGS 84). 18 October 2013. Kerry L. Ceglady. Verified by Kevin M. Enge. Florida Museum of Natural History, UF 171460 (color photo). First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.). The northernmost record on the east coast of Florida is in Duval Co. (Krysko et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). Unrecorded from adjacent counties to south and west: Flagler, Putnam, and Clay. A single individual approximately 51 mm TL was discovered while weeding a flowerbed dominated by *Ruellia simplex*.

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REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). USA: OHIO: FAYETTE Co.: Concord Township, Rattlesnake Creek at Stafford Road SW (39.43090°N, 83.49605°W; WGS84). 19 August 2013. Greg Lipps, Jr. and Jeffrey G. Davis. Verified by John W. Ferner. Cincinnati Museum Center (CMC 12368). New county record (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contrib. No. 10). A second voucher (CMC 12311 with tissue) was taken on 19 August 2013. Voucher specimens collected under a permit from the Ohio Division of Wildlife.

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RODRIGUESOPHIS IGLESIASI. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: MUNICIPALITY OF JOÃO PINHEIRO: 17.766797°S, 46.152117°W (datum SAD 69), 864 m elev. Locality inserted in Cerrado biome, presenting Cerrado *sensu stricto* phytophysiology and sandy soil. 23 September 2008. A. L. Silveira. Verified by R. Fernandes. Museu Nacional / Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 17338). Species was previously known from the states of Piauí, Bahia, Tocantins, and northern Minas Gerais (Gomes 1915. Ann. Paul. Med. Cir. 4[6]:121–129; Pavan and Dixo 2004. Humanitas 4/6:13–130; Recoder and Nogueira 2007. Biota Neotrop. 7[3]:267–278; Recoder et al. 2011. Biota Neotrop. 11[1]:263–282; Rodrigues 1993. Pap. Avul. Zool. 38[11]:187–198; Vitt et al. 2005. Spec. Publ. Herpetol., Sam Noble Oklahoma Mus. Nat. Hist. 2:1–24). Second record for Minas Gerais state, expands the southern limit of the known geographic distribution of species ca. 140 km SW of Pirapora (Minas Gerais), the nearest locality of previous record (Rodrigues 1993, *op. cit.*).

ADRIANO LIMA SILVEIRA, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional, Departamento de Vertebrados, Quinta da Boa Vista, São Cristóvão, 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil; e-mail: biosilveira@yahoo.com.br.

SONORA AEMULA (File-tailed Ground Snake). MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE MORIS: between Río Moris and Moris (28.174722°N, 108.535556°W; NAD27), 787 m elev. 26 June 1987. P. A. Holm and T. R. Van Devender. Verified by C. H. Lowe. UAZ 47431. First record for the municipio and northernmost locality for the state, extending the range 80 airline km N of San Antonio, Municipio de Chinipas (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. CONABIO, D. F. 14010, México, and UNAM, Tlalnepantla, México 54090, México). The snake was found DOR in tropical deciduous forest.

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SONORA AEMULA (File-tailed Ground Snake). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPIO DE HERMOSILLO: Rancho Shanghai, 31.7 airline km E of Hermosillo (29.063056°N, 110.542778°W; NAD27), 419 m elev. 29 January 2012. T. R. Van Devender and A. L. Reina-Guerrero. Verified by E. F. Enderson and R. W. Van Devender. UAZ 57433-PSV. First record for the municipio and westernmost locality for the species, extending the range 109 km WNW of Tónichi (Nevares and Parra-Salazar 1990. Herpetol. Rev. 21:97). The snake was found in soil under a limestone rock located on steep hillside

covered with foothills thornscrub. MUNICIPIO DE MOCTEZUMA: Sierra de la Madera, Rancho Tonibabi, 11.2 airline km WNW of Moctezuma (29.850833°N, 109.5725°W; NAD27), 891 m elev. 7 March 2012. J. R. Hernandez-Jimenez. Verified by Erik F. Enderson. UAZ 57432-PSV. First record for the municipio, northernmost locality in the state, highest reported elevation for the species, and extends the range 139 km N of Tónichi (Nevares and Parra-Salazar 1990, *op. cit.*). The snake was found active on a sunny day at 1245 h on a rocky slope in a mountain canyon covered by mesquite thornscrub. MUNICIPIO DE SAN PEDRO DE LA CUEVA: Sierra Agua Verde, Rancho Agua Caliente, 12.9 km E of San Pedro de la Cueva (29.276389°N, 109.868611°W; NAD27), 722 m elev. 31 January 2012. T. R. Van Devender and A. L. Reina-Guerrero. Verified by E. F. Enderson and R. W. Van Devender. UAZ 57434-PSV. First record for the municipio, and extends the range ca. 80 km NNW of Tónichi (Nevares and Parra-Salazar 1990, *op. cit.*). The snake was found in soil under a limestone rock located on steep hillside in foothills thornscrub.

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: GEORGIA: HENRY Co.: Hampton (33.3658°N, 84.3081°W; WGS 84). 11 June 2013. Sara Croft. Verified by Michael J. Bender. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 038). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJH-13-126, CN 25018).

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Northern Red-bellied Snake). USA: ALABAMA: ESCAMBIA Co.: County Road 4, 1 mi. W. of Holley Ln intersection (31.03298°N 86.72265°W; WGS 84). 25 May 2013. J. Williams, B. Battistella, and S. Graham. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM AHAP-D 684 (digital photograph). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Specimen collected alive on road. Funding was provided by a Research Experience for Undergraduates (REU) grant to Jennie Williams and a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB-0949483) to Tracy Langkilde.

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UROTHECA FULVICEPS (Red-headed Glasstail). PANAMA: COCLÉ: DISTRITO DE EL HARINO: El Copé (8.627797°N, 80.579148°W; WGS84), 410 m elev. 20 March 2013. Julie M. Ray. Verified by

Robert C. Jadin. UTADC 8057. New record for Coclé Province, and provides a record between known populations in the Panama Canal Zone (ca. 150 airline km NE) and the Osa Peninsula of Costa Rica (ca. 300 airline km SW) (Köhler 2008. *Reptiles of Central America*, 2nd ed. Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 400 pp.). The snake was found crawling on the ground at La MICA Biological Station in tropical wet forest.

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VIRGINIA STRIATULA (Rough Earthsnake). USA: ARKANSAS: CALHOUN Co.: ~10 km N of Calion, 1 km E jct of US 167/ Co. Rd. 29 (33.407788°N, 92.474359°W; WGS 84). 6 October 2013. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (ASUMZ 32810). New county record filling a distributional hiatus between previous records in Dallas, Bradley, Ouachita, and Union counties in southern Arkansas (Trauth et al. 2004. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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VIRGINIA VALERIAE (Smooth Earthsnake). USA: GEORGIA: LEE Co.: Leesburg, residential area at 276 Creekside Drive (31.658681°N, 84.183572°W; WGS 84). 05 October 2013. Roger Mann and Angel Shepard. Verified by John Jensen. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50518). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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