

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.]. 2010. *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology: an Online Reference*, ver. 2.0, 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 *only* when the live specimen could not be collected for the following reasons: it was a protected species, it was found in a protected area, the observer lacked the necessary permit for collection, or the logistics of preservation were prohibitive (such as large turtles or crocodylians). 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

DESMOGNATHUS AENEUS (Seepage Salamander). USA: ALABAMA: Coosa Co.: First order seepage tributary of Hatchet Creek, 50 m NW of U.S. Hwy 280 (33.03820°N, 86.86.12861°W; WGS 84).

17 February 2013. S. Graham. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM 40149. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn, 347 pp.). This record fills a distribution gap for this species between Chilton County to the southwest and Clay County to the northeast.

This location is about 10 km SW of the nearest known collection site in Clay County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*).

This specimen was collected under a special permit issued by the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.

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EURYCEA GUTTOLINEATA (Three-lined Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: CHEROKEE Co.: Reinhardt University Campus, 0.5 km NNW of intersection of SR 140 and SR 108 (34.320915°N, 84.554160°W; WGS 84). 22 October 2010. Z. Felix. UF 169265 (Digital photograph). Verified by Kenneth Krysko. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds], 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). One adult found under cover near mucky creek

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HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: RHEA Co.: wetland north of Liberty Hill Road, 3.5 miles E from intersection with Summer City Road (35.58824°N, 85.01275°W; WGS 84). 11 March 2013. Brian Folt. Verified by Craig Guyer. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM 40178). Individual collected from under moss along periphery of wetland. New county record (Niemiller and Reynolds 2011. *The Amphibians of Tennessee*. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee. 369 pp.).

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HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: WISCONSIN: RUSK Co.: Rusk County Forest: ~0.5 mi SE of Skinner Creek Rd. at ~1.25 mi NE of jct Skinner Creek Rd., Hervas Rd., and Hackett Rd. (45.603390°N, 90.777320°W; WGS 84). 17 May 2012. Erik R. Wild (UWSP 4300). Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. New county record that completes a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.; *Herpetological Review* 1996–present). Specimen collected under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Permit SCP-131-WCR-C-11.

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NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). USA: TENNESSEE: FRANKLIN Co.: Beans Creek (35.127056°N, 86.309058°W; NAD83). 29 May 2012. Joshua A. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19368 photographic voucher). First record for county and for Elk River watershed in Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 18 January 2013; latest update 10 January 2013). Larva found underneath a small rock in the center of stream.

JOSHUA A. MILLER, NOAH FLANIGAN, and BRIAN T. MILLER, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA (e-mail: Brian.Miller@mtsu.edu).

NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). USA: TENNESSEE: HICKMAN Co.: Big Swan Creek (35.681819°N, 87.428678°W; NAD 83). 5 June 2012. D. Dodge, J. A. Miller, and T. Walls. Verified by A. F. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19370 photographic voucher). First record for county and extends known distribution of species into Big Swan Creek of the Duck River watershed (Redmond and Scott 1996. *Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee*. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Internet version [http://apbrwww5.apsu.edu/amatlas] accessed 18 January 2013; latest update 10 January 2013.). An adult female found with a clutch eggs underneath a large rock at edge of stream.

DEREC DODGE, NOAH FLANIGAN, JOSHUA A. MILLER, TAYLOR WALLS, RAYMOND WRIGHT, and BRIAN T. MILLER, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA (e-mail: Brian.Miller@mtsu.edu).

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: GEORGIA: CHEROKEE Co.: Ball Ground, Flatbottom Road 0.15 km S of intersection with Northridge Road (34.316960°N, 84.387238°W; WGS 84). 3 October 2012. Z. Felix. UF 169264. Digital photograph. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. One eft found on road on rainy night. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds] 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: INDIANA: MORGAN Co.: Morgan-Monroe State Forest (39.34251°N, 86.42096°W; NAD 83). 21 February 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012p). ORANGE Co.: Hoosier National Forest (38.65423°N, 86.67107°W; NAD 83). 21 February 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. INHS 2012e. Both are new county records (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.). Verified by Chris Phillips.

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NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: WISCONSIN: SAWYER Co.: Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest: ~0.25 mi N Tower Rd. (=Forest Rd. 311) at ~0.25 mi W of jct with Forest Rd. 162. (45.95298°N, 90.76274°W; WGS 84). 20 April 2012. Erik R. Wild. UWSP 4282. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. New county record begins to document the expected species occurrence in north-central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.; *Herpetological Review* 1996–present). The male individual was found swimming in shallows of forest pond. Three other individuals observed in same pond. Additional observations made at another pond ~0.15 mi to the SW (45.94999°N, 90.76351°W; WGS 84). Specimen collected under Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Permit SCP-131-WCR-C-11.

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PLETHODON CINEREUS (Eastern Red-backed Salamander). USA: MICHIGAN: CHARLEVOIX Co.: S end of Hog Island, Eastern

Lake Michigan (Beaver) Archipelago (45.772911°N, 85.388231°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2011. Nancy E. Seefelt. Verified by Fred Janzen. Iowa State University Research Collection (ISUA201201; digital images. New record for Hog Island (Bowen and Gillingham 2004. Michigan Acad. 35:213–223). Salamander was found under a log in a coastal forest dominated by Northern White-cedar (*Thuja occidentalis*); other individuals of the same species were also observed.

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PLETHODON GLUTINOSIS (Northern Slimy Salamander). USA: INDIANA: SULLIVAN Co.: Greene-Sullivan State Forest (39.00161°N, 87.25044°W; NAD 83). 25 April 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips, Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012q). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.).

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ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII WOODHOUSII (Rocky Mountain Toad). USA: CALIFORNIA: INYO Co.: Amargosa River (35.815919°N, 116.214778°W, 360 m elev.; WGS84). 18 April 2012. Lacey Greene and Tammy Branston. Verified by S. Sweet. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1602, 1603; photographic vouchers). New county record (Sullivan 2005. *In* M. Lannoo [ed.], Amphibian Declines: The Conservation Status of United States Species, pp. 438–440. Univ. California Press, Berkeley). Loud and abundant calls emanated from this section of the Amargosa River at dusk.

Historically, Rocky Mountain Toads were recorded in the Vegas Valley (Stejneger 1893. N. Amer. Fauna [7]:159–228) but more recently Rocky Mountain Toads have been observed near Las Vegas, approximately 35 km to the east (D. Bradford in Sullivan 2005, *op. cit.*). The nearest location in California is approximately 160 km to the southeast (Stebbins and McGinnis 2011. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of California, 2nd ed., revised. University of California Press, Berkeley. 538 pp.). Our record places *A. woodhousii* 130 km S and within the same river drainage as the Amargosa Toad (*A. nelsoni*). The Amargosa Toad is restricted to a ten-mile stretch of the Amargosa River in Oasis Valley, Nevada. Most of the intermittent Amargosa River channel is generally dry but water flows above ground after rainstorms (Tanko and Glancy 2001. Fact Sheet 036-01: Flooding in the Amargosa River Drainage Basin, February 23–24, 1998, Southern Nevada and Eastern California, including the Nevada Test Site).

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DENDROPSOPHUS MIYATAI (Hosteria La Selva Treefrog). COLOMBIA: CAQUETÁ: MUNICIPIO DE SOLANO: Resguardo Indígena El Quince (0.803194°N, 75.199528°S; WGS84), ca. 204 m. elev. 6 September 2007. C. Malambo L., J. P. Nuñez, and L. Luna.

Museo de Historia Natural Universidad de la Amazonia, Florencia-Caquetá, Colombia (UAM 792–796). Verified by J. D. Lynch. First department record and the westernmost for the species. Extends known range 798 km N from the previous record. Previously, this species was known only from the department of Amazonas in Colombia (Lynch 2005. Rev Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 29[113]:581–588); Ruiz-Carranza et al. 1996. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 20[77]:365–415) with the northernmost record in the Municipio de Leticia (ca. 4.116°S, 69.95°W).

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HYPYSIBOAS CAINGUA. BRAZIL: PARANÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF CIANORTE: 23.889626°S, 52.814711°W (SAD 69). 4 September 2012. V. G. Batista, I. P. Affonso, and F. H. Oda. Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil (ZUFG 7335–7337). Verified by R. P. Bastos. The distribution of *Hypsiboas caingua* encompasses Misiones (type locality), and Corrientes provinces in northeastern Argentina (Carrizo 1990. Cuad. Herpetol. 5:32–39) and adjacent southeastern Paraguay (Brusquetti and Lavilla 2006. Cuad. Herpetol. 20:3–79) as well as isolated populations in São Paulo (Brassaloti et al. 2010. Biota Neotrop. 10[1]:275–292; Condez et al. 2009. Biota Neotrop. 9[1]:157–185; Melo et al. 2007. Biota Neotrop. 7[2]:93–102; Araujo and Almeida-Santos 2011. Biota Neotrop. 11[3]:47–62), Mato Grosso do Sul (Souza Filho and Lima 2012. Check List 8[4]:800–801; Aoki et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41[4]:507), and Rio Grande do Sul states, Brazil (Garcia and Vinciprova 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29[2]:117–118; Kwet 2001. Frösche im Brasilianischen Araukarienwald. Anurengemeinschaft des Araukariwaldes von Rio Grande do Sul: Diversität, Reproduktion und Ressourcenaufteilung. Münster. Natur und Tier-Verlag. 192 pp.). First state record, extends known distribution ca. 160 km NW from the closest known locality (Naviraí municipality, state of Mato Grosso do Sul; Aoki et al. 2010, *op. cit.*), and fills distributional gap.

VINICIUS GUERRA BATISTA (e-mail: vinicius.guerra_@hotmail.com), **IGOR DE PAIVA AFFONSO**, and **FABRÍCIO HIROIUKI ODA**, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ecologia de Ambientes Aquáticos Continentais, Universidade Estadual de Maringá, Nupélia - Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aqüicultura – Bloco G-90, Av. Colombo, 5790, CEP 87020-900, Maringá, PR, Brazil.

LITHOBATES AREOLATUS (Crawfish Frog). USA: OKLAHOMA: SEMINOLE Co.: ca. 2.3 air km NW of jct State Hwy 56 and Interstate 40; (35.40682°N, 96.46704°W; WGS84). 15 Mar 2013. Richard D. Butler. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 43713). New county record and a range extension of 2.8 km from Okfuskee Co. to the east (Sievert and Sievert 2011. A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles. Oklahoma Dept. Wildlife Conserv, 3rd ed. vi + 211 pp.). Calling males were abundant in a shallow vernal pool, air temperature was 17.2°C.

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PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: INDIANA: GIBSON Co.: Patoka River National Wildlife Refuge (38.362506°N, 87.379450°W; NAD 83). 22 March 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason

Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2013a photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.). Calling male captured in vegetation approx. 2 m from a semi-permanent pond.

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PSEUDOPALUDICOLA CANGA. BRAZIL: PARÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF BRASIL NOVO: 3.376°S, 52.576°W (datum WGS 84). 10 February 2012. E. A. Oliveira, J. C. Carvalho, and E. J. Hernández-Ruz. Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 34545–34553, MPEG 34584). Verified by M. S. Hoogmoed. Previously known only from the type locality: Serra dos Carajás, municipality of Marabá, State of Pará, Brazil (Giaretta and Kokubum 2003. Zootaxa 383:1–8). Northwesternmost record for the species, extends known distribution 260 km NW from Serra dos Carajás, the closest locality previously mentioned.

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RHACOPHORUS SUFFRY (Suffry Red-Webbed Treefrog). INDIA: ARUNACHAL PRADESH: PAPUMPARE DISTRICT: Nirjuli, NERIST Block-G hostel campus, 27.131547°N, 93.750133°E (WGS 84), 127 m elev. 15 August 2012. NERIST Block-P hostel campus., 27.131319°N, 93.740599°E (WGS84), 139 m asl., 20 August 2012; NERIST Block-P hostel campus, 27.131568°N, 93.749794°E (WGS 84), 140 m asl., 25 August 2012; P. C. Ray and B. Singha (ZSI/APFS/A-084). Verified by Saibal Sengupta. All three adult individuals sighted between 1900 h and 0300 h, were mostly resting on plants such as *Duranta* sp., *Begonia* sp., and *Chrysocephalum* sp. Associated anuran species include *Bufo stuarti*, *Polypedates megacephalus*, and *Duttaphrynus himalayanus*. New state record for Arunachal Pradesh, extending range ca. 125 km SE of type locality at Suffry Tea Estate, Assam, India (Bordoloi et al. 2007. Zootaxa 1653:1–20).

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THELODERMA HORRIDUM (Thorny Bush Frog). MALAYSIA: SARAWAK: Miri (Fourth) Division: Lambir Hills National Park, vicinity of Borneo Tropical Rainforest Resort (04.176551°N, 113.993948°E; WGS84). 16 February 2013. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, ZRC [IMG] 1.42a–c. C. Lee. Inoue Trail, near Park Headquarters (ca. 4.300000°N, 113.66667°E). 24 September 2012. Photographic voucher, ZRC [IMG] 1.43a–b. Y. Emang and H. R. Kiprawi. Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. In both cases, found on trunks of live trees. Specimen on 16 February encountered ca. 2100 h, ca. 2 m on tree trunk. No vocalization heard. First locality record for Sarawak State, and second for Borneo, only known population on Borneo reported from Danum Valley (5.016667°N,

118.05°E), Lahad Datu District, Sabah (Inger et al. 1995. Raffles Bull. Zool. 43:115–131), ca. 492 km to the northeast (linear distance calculated using Movable Type Scripts, <http://www.movable-type.co.uk/scripts/latlong.html>). Known distribution outside Borneo includes southern Peninsular Thailand, Peninsular Malaysia, Pulau Tioman, Singapore, and the Mentawai Archipelago (Dring 1979. Bull. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist. Zool. 34:181–241; Figueroa and Selveindran 2011. Nat. Singapore 4:259–262).

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VITREORANA OYAMPIENSIS (Zidok Cochran Frog). BRAZIL: RONDÔNIA: Porto Velho (District of Vista Alegre do Abunã) BR-364 highway, km 265, Fazenda Presidente Prudente I e II (9.57656°S, 65.57098°W; datum WGS84). 03 November 2012. P. R. Melo-Sampaio, C. M. B. Oliveira, and K. R. Silva. Herpetological Collection, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil (UFAC 5751, male found calling on the branches and leaves, above small stream into forest 2200 h). Verified by J. M. Guayasamin. Species previously known from the Guianas (Guayasamin et al. 2008. Zootaxa 1815:25–34), Peru (Torres-Gastello et al. 2007. J. Natl. Mus. Prague, Nat. Hist. Ser. 176:11), Colombia (Flores 1987. J. Herpetol. 21:185–190; Lynch 2005. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. Exact. Fis. Nat. 29:581–588), Ecuador (Guayasamin et al. 2006. Check List 2[1]:70–75), Bolivia (Muñoz and Aguayo 2009. Cuad. Herpetol. 23[2]:97–99; Moravec et al. 2011. Bonn. Zool. Beit. 23[3]:47–56), and Amazonas state in Brazil (Lima et al. 2006. Guide to the Frogs of Reserva Adolpho Ducke, Central Amazonia. Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia-INPA, Manaus. 168 pp.). First state record extends the known distribution ca. 275 km NE of San Antonio, Bolivia (Moravec et al., *op. cit.*) and 930 km S from Reserva Ducke, Amazonas state, Brazil (Lima et al., *op. cit.*).

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ZAKERANA TERAIENSIS (Terai Cricket Frog). BANGLADESH: DINAJPUR DISTRICT: Birgonj, Singra National Park (25.890786°N, 88.566706°E; WGS84; 79.08 m elev.). 16 March 2013. Md. Abdur Razzaque Sarker. Adult male (MHLB-FT-03) at 1900 h, on bank of Nortto River. Museum of Herpetology Laboratory, Ichamati College, Dinajpur, Bangladesh, and Kazi Zaker Hossain Zoological Museum, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. Verified by Mohammad Sajid Ali Howlader. First record from Dinajpur District. Previously recorded from Dhaka (Sarker 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:440); Moulvibazar (Sreemangol) (Rahman 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:562); Chittagong (Hathazari); Cox's Bazaar (Himchari); Noakhali (Hatia Island); and Barisal (Sundargaon), southeast Bangladesh (Rasel et al. 2007. Bannoprani- Bangladesh Wildl. Bull. 4:1–2).

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

CHRYSEMYS PICTA MARGINATA (Midland Painted Turtle) USA: MICHIGAN: CHARLEVOIX CO.: Southwest end of Hog Island, Eastern Lake Michigan (Beaver) Archipelago (45.775096°N, 85.394518°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2011. Nancy E. Seefelt. Verified by Fred Janzen. Iowa State University Research Collection (ISUA201202; digital images). New record for Hog Island (Bowen and Gillingham 2004. Michigan Acad. 35:213–223). Turtle shell was found in a coastal wetland on the island; other turtles were observed in the area.

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PELODISCUS SINENSIS (Chinese Softshell Turtle). BRAZIL: BELÉM: Belém City (1.366°S, 48.392°W; datum WGS 84). February 2010. D. Félix-Silva, J. Pezzuti. MPEG 1214. Verified by Marinus Hoogmoed. *Pelodiscus sinensis* is a South Asian species that has been introduced in several localities outside its natural range, and was recently reported in Amazonia (Félix-Silva et al. 2012 Herpetol. Rev. 43:616). Due to heavy exploitation for food and traditional medicine, natural populations are seriously depleted and *P. sinensis* is now considered vulnerable in its native range (Asian Turtle Trade Working Group 2000. In IUCN 2012. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2012.2. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Accessed 3 November 2012). Here we report additional Brazilian specimens.

The specimens reported here were found and captured in small bodies of water near densely inhabited neighborhoods in Belém City, Brazil (1.366°S, 48.392°W; datum WGS 84). Two hatchlings (about 20 mm carapace length) were found by children in a sandy place next to an artificial lake in February 2010 (MPEG 1214). One year later, three similarly-sized young animals were caught at the same locality. An adult male was caught in a hole near the same lake in November 2010 (MPEG 1215). In April 2011 an adult female was found nearly 1 km downstream from the first locality (MPEG 1216). This individual laid five small spherical eggs in the water 9 May 2011 and three more eggs on 31 May 2011. After 60 days of incubation, none of the eggs showed any sign of embryonic development. It seems probable that there is a feral population of unknown size established in the streams and lakes of Belém City, and studies on the distribution and impacts of *P. sinensis* on local aquatic habitats and aquatic biodiversity are recommended.

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PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA (River Cooter). USA: GEORGIA: CHEROKEE CO.: Ball Ground, intersection of state highways 369 and 372 (34.277379°N, 84.298898°W; WGS 84). 9 July 2011. Z. Felix. UF 166972 (Digital photograph). Verified by Kenneth Krysko. One

adult female found alive on road mid-afternoon. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds;] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). USA: NEVADA: WASHOE CO.: Reno, Rancho San Rafael Regional Park, Peavine Pond (39.54606°N, 119.83107°W; NAD83). 3 June 2006. Photographed by Fredric F. Petersen. Verified by Jens Vindum. CAS-HPV 74 photo voucher. First record for Nevada. *Trachemys scripta* has been introduced widely in the western USA through the pet trade (Rhodin et al. 2010. Chelon. Res. Monogr. No. 5: 000.85-000.164). The species is known from many sites in the Central Valley of California (Thomson et al. 2010 Chelon. Conserv. Biol. 9:297–302, and references therein), with the closest previous record (Thomson et al., *op. cit.*) being approximately 166 km WSW of this first Nevada record.

Pond Sliders appear to be common in urban ponds and lakes in Reno and Sparks, Nevada (additional localities are documented by CAS-HPV 72, 73, and 75. An individual photographed on 19 June 2011 (CAS-HPV 72) with mud covering the hind limbs, tail, and rear edge of the carapace, suggesting it had been digging a nest provides circumstantial evidence of breeding in the area. Reports of this species (without vouchers) also exist for Clark County in southern Nevada (FFP, pers. obs.).

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: INDIANA: LAWRENCE CO.: approx. 7 mi SW of Bedford on Hwy 50 (38.77892°N, 86.55451°W; NAD 83). 14 March 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012r). This capture provides a new county record for Indiana (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ACANTHODACTYLUS MICROPHOLIS (Persian Fringe-toed Lizard). IRAN: BUSHEHR PROVINCE: 20 km SE of Khoormouj, near Naseri village (28.489644°N, 51.473191°E), 10 m elev. Kamran Kamali, Behzad Zadhooosh, and Shahrzad Malekzadeh. 22 February 2013. Iranian Herpetological Institute (IHI0014: one adult female; IHI0015: one adult male). Verified by Steven C. Anderson. This is the first record of this species from Bushehr Province. Individuals were found among low hills on sandy riverbeds with scattered bushes and in narrow canyons on stream beds covered with small bushes and grass. The specimens fit the diagnosis and color pattern in Anderson (1999. The Lizards of Iran. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., Ithaca, New York. 442 pp.). The nearest reported locality is 480 km E of the record noted here (27.016667°N, 55.716667°E), 109 km W

of Bandar-e-Abbas to Kerman road along road to Bandare-e-Lengeh, 0–50 m elev (MMTT [Muze-ye Melli-ye Tarikh-e Tabii, Tehran] 813; Anderson 1999:205–206). This is the first record from Bushehr Province and for the southwestern part of Iran. **KAMRAN KAMALI**, Iranian Herpetological Institute, Apt. #2, No. 19, 7th alley, Nima youshij St., Shahrn Blvd., Tehran, Iran, 14788-54818; e-mail: canis58@yahoo.com.

ALEXANDRESAURUS CAMACAN (Alexandre's Lizard, Calanguinho do Alexandre). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF AMARGOSA: Timbó Farm (13.11058°S, 39.6673°W; WGS 84), 800 m elev.; MUNICIPALITY OF JAGUARIBE: 13.19238°S, 39.00191°W. 21 November 2011. M. Matos. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade Federal da Bahia (UFBA 3019, 3033, 3034; adults collected in pitfall in pristine tropical forests). Verified by M. Rodrigues. Previously known from five localities in Bahia (Freitas et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:481; Rodrigues et al. 2007. *Amer. Mus. Novit.* 3565:1–27). The new records fill a distributional gap in the range of the species. The Amargosa record extends the distribution 190 km SW from Municipality of São Sebastião do Passé and 177 km NW from Uruçuca, and represents the interiormost record known.

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ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA (Six-lined Racerunner). USA: GEORGIA: CHEROKEE Co.: Ball Ground, 1.30 km SE of intersection of Lower Dowda Mill Rd. and Soap Creek Rd. (34.365784°N, 84.427675°W; WGS 84). 24 June 2012. Z. Felix. UF 169262. Digital photograph. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. One adult gravid female captured in funnel trap in middle of field. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

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CROTAPHYTUS BICINCTORES (Great Basin Collared Lizard). USA: NEVADA: Washoe Co.: Hays Canyon Range (41.415183°N, 119.978771°W; WGS84; elev. 1392 m). 7 July 2012. Verified by Jimmy A. McGuire. MVZ 20444–20457 (photo vouchers). First record from this mountain range (McGuire 1996. *Bull. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist.* 32:1–143; St. John 2002. *Reptiles of the Northwest*. Lone Pine Publ., Renton, Washington. 272 pp.; Stebbins 2003. *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians*. 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 533 pp.). Specimen was an adult male. An adult female (MVZ 35933–35935 photo vouchers) was also recorded.

In Nevada this extends the distribution for this species in Washoe Co. ca. 89 km N from “Smoke Creek, 0.25 and 1 mi from Nevada state line” (MVZ 20444–20457) and 68 km W from Soldier Meadow, Humboldt Co. (MVZ 35933–35935). In Oregon the nearest reported locality is from the Pueblo Mountains, Harney Co. at “14 mi N Denio” (OSUMNH 8817–8823), ca. 140 km to the NE.

Both specimens were observed basking on boulders along Co. Rd 37 in Surprise Valley at base of W slope of the Hays Canyon Range, 1.75 km E of California border.

We thank Steve Arnold for providing catalogue data for vouchers of this species in the OSUMNH collection.

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CTENOSAURA PECTINATA (Western Spiny-tailed Iguana). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF CALVILLO: Jaltiche de Abajo (21.77976°N, 102.81016°W; WGS84), 1545 m elev. 4 August 2011. Efraín López-Martínez. Verified by Víctor Hugo Reynoso-Rosales. UAA-CV-0330. First record for Aguascalientes (McCranie and Wilson 2001. *Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg* 230:1–57), extending known range ca. 60.9 km NE from the closest known locality in SW Zacatecas (Baker et al. 1967. *Amer. Midl. Nat.* 77:223–226). Several lizards were found at this site in tropical deciduous forest.

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HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Wood Slave). USA: FLORIDA: BREVARD Co.: Eddy Creek (28.67568°N, 80.64768°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2012. Nathan Byer, Kaite Anderson, and Richard Seigel. Verified by Walter Meshaka, Jr. Fort Hays State University's Sternberg Museum of Natural History (FHSM 16500 photo voucher). First reported record from Canaveral National Seashore and a range extension of 24.22 km NE of nearest reported location: I-95 between SR 406 and 405 in Titusville (Criscione et al. 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29[4]:248).

Found inside of storage shed at Eddy Creek Parking Area, Playalinda Beach, Canaveral National Seashore. In January 2013, two additional lizards were seen at this locality. One specimen was photographed, captured, preserved, and stored with the National Park Service.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: CHAMBERS Co.: Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge (29.61377°N, 94.53398°W; WGS 84; elev. 2 m), on an exterior bathroom wall near the entrance to the refuge. 27 July 2012. William L. and Limei T. Farr. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. UTADC 7639. First county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 447 pp.). This record fills a gap in county records from east Texas for this invasive species. *Hemidactylus turcicus* was also observed in abundance (ca. 10–20 individuals on each date) and photographed in situ at this same locality, and on other small adjacent buildings including the visitor's center and a kiosk on the evenings of 13 July 2012, 24 Aug 2012, and 28 Sept 2012. This appears to be a well-established population.

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LEPOSOMA PUK. BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF AMARGOSA: Timbó Farm (13.11058°S, 39.6673°W; datum WGS 84), 800 m elev.

21 November 2011. M. Matos. Verified by M. Rodrigues. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (UFBA 3018 adult, collected in a pitfall in a pristine tropical forest). Previously known from three localities in southern Bahia State, Brazil: municipalities of Jussari, São Jose da Vitória, and Una (Rodrigues et al. 2002. Pap. Avulsos Zool. 42[14]:335–350). The new record extends the known distribution about 180 km N of the nearest previous record (Municipality of São José da Vitória; Rodrigues et al., *op. cit.*).

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MESALINA BREVIROSTRIS (Blanford's Short-nosed Desert Lizard). IRAN: HORMOZGAN PROVINCE: 5 km NW of Parsian, near Milaki village (27.234114°N, 52.990888°E), 18 m elev. Kamran Kamali, Behzad Zadhoosh, and Shahrzad Malekzadeh. 25 February 2013. Iranian Herpetological Institute (IHI0022: adult female). Verified by Omid Mozaffari. This species has been recorded from Khoozestan, Bushehr Provinces and Tonb-e-Bozorg and Qeshm Islands in Persian Gulf (Rastegar-Pouyani et al. 2008. Field Guide to Reptiles of Iran, Volume 1: Lizards. Razi University Press). This is the first record of this species from mainland Hormozgan Province. Individual was found on a plain with alkaline soil covered with scattered small bushes and shrubs. The specimen fits the diagnosis and the color pattern in Anderson (1999. The Lizards of Iran. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., Ithaca, New York. 442 pp.). The nearest reported localities are Tonb-e-bozorg Island (WB [William T. Blanford] 74, 76) and Qesm Island (CAS 96153) (Anderson 1999:249–251), 250 and 300 km SE of the reported locality, respectively. Another nearby locality is Ahram in Bushehr Province (FMNH 141492; Anderson 1999:249–251), 250 km NW of the locality reported here.

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STENODACTYLUS AFFINIS (Iranian Short-fingered Gecko). IRAN: HORMOZGAN PROVINCE: 5 km NW of Parsian, near Milaki village (27.234114°N, 52.990888°E), 18 m elev. Kamran Kamali, Behzad Zadhoosh, and Shahrzad Malekzadeh. 25 February 2013. Iranian Herpetological Institute (IHI0023: adult male). Verified by Omid Mozaffari. This is the first record of this species from Hormozgan Province. It was found on a plain with alkaline soil covered with scattered small bushes and shrubs. The specimen fits the diagnosis and the color pattern in Anderson (1999. The Lizards of Iran. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol., Ithaca, New York. 442 pp.). The nearest reported locality is 2–3 km SSE Bushehr (KS [Karl P. Schmidt] 55) 300 km from the reported locality Anderson (1999:182–183).

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TROPIOCOLOTES LATIFI (Latifi's Dwarf Gecko). IRAN: QOM PROVINCE: 2 km S of city of Qom (34.571972°N, 50.870742°E), 1069 m elev. 17 November 2012. Seyyed Mehdi Mirghazanfari. Iranian Herpetological Studies Institute (IHSI0011: adult male; IHSI0012: juvenile). Verified by Kamran Kamali. First record for

Qom Province. A suitable habitat for this species was found and one adult male and one juvenile were collected at 1600 h on a plain covered with gravel and small to medium-sized rocks near a mountain with scattered bushes. The specimens were inactive beneath a rock. The nearest reported locality is center of Isfahan Province, 27 km S of Kashan (Zoological Museum of Razi University; GT.20.2, GT.20.3), 130 km from the locality reported here (Rastegar-Pouyani et al. 2009. Zoology in the Middle East 47:105–107).

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TUPINAMBIS QUADRILINEATUS. BRAZIL: MARANHÃO: MUNICIPALITY OF RIACHÃO: BR 230 (07.2526°S, 46.4012°W; SAD 69), 335 m elev. 18 February 2003. M. Freitas. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil (CHP – UFRPE 2620, killed on the road, in cerrado). Verified by M. Rodrigues. Previously known only from cerrado biome of Tocantins, Minas Gerais, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Pará, and western Bahia states (Silveira 2009. Check List 5[3]:442–445; Ferreira et al. 2009. Bol. Mus. Emílio Goeldi Cienc. Nat., Belém 4[3]:355–361; Freitas et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42[3]:392). First state record, extends distribution ca. 350 km N from Mateiros municipality, Tocantins state (Silveira 2009, *op. cit.*).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). USA: TENNESSEE: WAYNE CO.: Green River (35.42736°N, 87.76688°W; NAD 83). 30 May 2012. Deric Dodge. Verified by A. E. Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19367 photographic voucher). Adult found sunning on woody debris along bank of river, substantiates previous questionable county records (Scott and Redmond 2008 (latest update: 14 November 2012). Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/> (latest update 14 November 2012, accessed 18 January 2013).

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CARPHOPHIS AMOENUS HELENAE (Midwestern Wormsnake). USA: INDIANA: SULLIVAN CO.: Greene-Sullivan State Forest (38.99930°N, 87.25631°W; NAD 83). 4 April 2012. Sarabeth Klueh and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2012s). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana, 2nd ed., revised. Indiana Academy of Science. vii–404 pp.).

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COLUBER FLAGELLUM TESTACEUS (Western Coachwhip). USA: TEXAS: LAVACA CO.: 29.491879°N, 96.74353°W (WGS84). 5

May 2011. Eric C. Munscher. UTADC 7640, 7643 photo vouchers). Verified by Carl J. Franklin. New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 447 pp.).

One adult snake was hand captured at 1030 h as it tried to climb a live oak tree (*Quercus virginia*). This species is documented in the surrounding counties, of Fayette, Gonzales, DeWitt, Victoria, Jackson, Wharton, and Colorado (Dixon, *op. cit.*).

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GONYOSOMA OXYCEPHALUM (Red-tailed Green Ratsnake). PHILIPPINES: ROMBLON PROVINCE: Sibuyan Island, Municipality of San Fernando, Barangay Taclobo, Sitio Cabitangahan (12.610278°N, 122.925000°E; WGS84; 50 m elev.). Ernest Kurt Tan. 5 January 2013. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.180a–b). Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Dead on bank of Cabitangahan River. Total length 170 cm. First record from Sibuyan Island. Widespread species in mainland and Southeast Asia (Das 2002. A Photographic Guide to Snakes and other Reptiles in India. New Holland Publishers [UK], Ltd., London. 144 pp.), and within the Philippines, from the islands of Luzon, Lubang, Balabac, Palawan, Negros, Panay, Bohol, and Sulu Archipelago (Ferner et al. 2000. Asiatic Herpetol. Res. 9:1–37; Leviton 1963. Proc. California Acad. Sci. 31[15]:369–416; Taylor 1922. The Snakes of the Philippine Islands. Bureau of Science, Manila. 312 pp. + 37 pls.).

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HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hognose Snake). USA: GEORGIA: CHEROKEE CO.: Ball Ground, north of Creighton Rd., 0.45 km E of intersection with SR 372 (34.294587°N, 84.307530°W; WGS 84). 10 October 2012. Z. Felix. UF 169263. Digital photograph. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. New county record (Jensen et al. [eds.] 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). One juvenile captured in wooded lawn.

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LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Yellow-bellied Kingsnake). USA: TEXAS: CALDWELL CO.: TX Hwy 80, 0.97 rd. km N jct. TX Hwy 130 (29.79221°N, 97.79167°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2012. Drew R. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections, TNHC 85239. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station. 421 pp.). A second individual (TNHC 85240) was also found the same night. Specimens were collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0511-126) to Drew R. Davis.

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LAMPROPELTIS ZONATA (California Mountain Kingsnake) USA: CALIFORNIA: SAN BENITO CO.: San Juan Bautista, 2.11 km ENE Fremont Peak on San Juan Canyon Road at intersection

with undesignated road (36.7655°N, 121.4827°W; WGS 84), elev. 825 m. 6 June 2009 at 1450 h. Snake found DOR. Nick Dana Waters. Verified by Carol Spencer. MVZ 269317. This is the first report within San Benito Co. and the Gabilan Range. Nearest localities are within the Santa Lucia Range 46 km SW near Carmel-By-The-Sea, Monterey Co. (MVZ 97822), and within the Santa Cruz Mountains 45 km NW at Uvas Canyon, Santa Clara Co. (CAS 190482). This specimen most closely resembles the Santa Clara color morph (Mitch Mulks, pers. comm.). Dominant structural flora include *Quercus chrysolepis*, *Q. agrifolia*, *Pinus sabiniana*, and *Arctostaphylos* sp. in adjacent chaparral.

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LICHANURA TRIVIRGATA TRIVIRGATA (Mexican Rosy Boa). USA: ARIZONA: PIMA CO.: West Silver Bell Mountains (32.438219°N, 111.573397°W; WGS 84), elev. 686 m. 01 May 2010. Paul Lynum and Jason Pike. University of Arizona (UAZ PSV 57458). Verified by A. T. Holycross. The nearest vouchered localities are from ca. 75 km to the WNW in the Sand Tank Mountains and ca. 90 km to the NW in the North Maricopa Mountains (Holycross and Brennan 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix. 150 pp.). Subadult female collected at 1610 h in a dry wash surrounded by Sonoran Desertscrub (Arizona Upland Subdivision).

Two additional specimens (UAZ PSV 57459 and 57460) were photographed in the same location on 21 March 2012.

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OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Green Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY CO.: Found dead on shoulder of TN Hwy. 43 approximately 30 m S of intersection with University Street in Martin, Tennessee (36.3472°N, 88.8731°W; WGS 84). 05 May 2012. Tom Blanchard. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSUMZ 19252). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, latest update 04 December 2012, accessed 18 January 2013).

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RHADINAEA FLAVILATA (Pine Woods Littersnake). USA: FLORIDA: HARDEE CO.: 2.6 km N Gardner, Charles Creek at U.S. Hwy 17 (27.37616°N, 81.79642°W; NAD 83). 20 October 1985. R. A. Moulis, R. S. Redmond, and M. P. Wallace. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. GSU 3195. New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee. 524 pp.).

DIRK J. STEVENSON, The Oriante Society, Indigo Snake Initiative, 414 Club Drive, Hinesville, Georgia 31313, USA (e-mail: dstevenson@oriantesociety.org); **KEVIN M. ENGE**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com).

STORERIA DEKAYII (Dekay's Brownsnake) USA: MICHIGAN: CHARLEVOIX CO.: Southwest end of Hog Island (Grape Spit), Eastern Lake Michigan (Beaver) Archipelago (45.777581°N, 85.407715°W;

WGS 84). 12 July 2011. Nancy E. Seefelt. Verified by Fred Janzen. Iowa State University Research Collection (ISUA202203; digital images). New record for Hog Island and the Beaver Archipelago (Bowen and Gillingham 2004. *Michigan Acad.* 35:213–223). Snake was found under a deflated rubber trampoline with other snakes, including Northern Water Snakes (*Nerodia sipedon*) and Eastern Garter Snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*). The voucher, a gravid female, was photographed and released at the site.

NANCY E. SEEFELT (e-mail seefe1ne@cmich.edu), **JAMES C. GILLINGHAM**, **PATRICK D. FARRELL**, **LORRIN A. ORTMANN**, and **DESIREE R. RASMER**, Department of Biology, Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan 48859, USA; **KENNETH D. BOWEN**, National Park Service, Great Lakes Inventory and Monitoring Network, 2800 Lakeshore Drive East, Suite D, Ashland, Wisconsin 54806, USA.

THAMNOPHIS BUTLERI (*Butler's Gartersnake*). USA: WISCONSIN: JEFFERSON Co.: Town of Whitewater (42.84699°N, 088.74271°W; WGS 84). 13 June 2012. Joshua M. Kapfer and Kerry Katovich. Verified by Erik Wild (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point). University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Collections (UWSP 0162–0165 photo vouchers; tissue sample catalogued UWSP 4534). New county record (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, 87 pp.). Extends the currently known range of this species in Wisconsin.

The identification of these specimens as *T. butleri* was supported by genetic analyses with techniques previously developed by Sloss (2011. Genetic identity of Wisconsin gartersnakes [*Thamnophis* spp.] using microsatellite genetic markers. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Research Report 192: PUB-SS-592-2011; <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/documents/SlossReport.pdf>; accessed 15 February 2013). The accessioned tissue sample represents an individual whose genetic profile was consistent with a pure Butler's Gartersnake (BGS) (mean STRUCTURE q-value of 0.8018% with a threshold of 80% for identifying pure BGS per Sloss 2011; BLS, unpubl. data).

Several adult individuals were captured under artificial cover objects (photographed with tissue samples collected) on 13 June 2012. Juveniles were also captured in the same manner during September 2012 surveys, indicating a reproductive population. Associated habitat consisted of an open grassland/prairie. Adjacent habitats were primarily a mix of immature deciduous woodland and a shallow wetland dominated by Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and Cattail (*Typha* sp.). This observation supplements specimens collected by R. Van Koningsveld in 1971 from nearby locations in the town of Whitewater (Walworth Co.; HerpNet catalogue numbers MPM 18291, 18292, 18294, and 18302; <http://www.herpNet.org>; accessed 6 February 2013). Although Casper (*op. cit.*) mentioned that Walworth Co. populations may be comprised of *T. butleri* x *T. radix* hybrids

and questioned the likelihood that they contained true BGS, our analyses suggest that the genetic composition of these populations should be re-assessed. Given the short distance between the site where our specimens originated and Van Koningsveld's nearby Walworth Co. site (~ 1 km), future genetic research may lead to the inclusion of Walworth Co. in the known distribution for this species in Wisconsin. *Thamnophis butleri* is currently listed as "Threatened" by the state of Wisconsin and information that better refines its distribution in the state is particularly valuable for managing this species.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS SIRTALIS (*Eastern Gartersnake*). USA: TENNESSEE: WEAKLEY Co.: approx. 450 m E of TN Hwy 43 along the Brian Brown Memorial Greenway in Martin, Tennessee (36.3492°N, 88.8672°W; WGS 84). 21 April 2012. Tom Blanchard. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University (APSU 19253). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at <http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/>, latest update 04 December 2012, accessed 18 January 2013).

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TROPIDOCOLONION LINEATUM (*Lined Snake*). USA: NEW MEXICO: EDDY Co.: 14.5 km SW of Queen, 3.4 km E of Martine Ridge, 9.3 km N of Texas State Line, and 0.1 km SSW of El Paso Gap on New Mexico State Highway 137 in southwestern Eddy Co. (32.0843°N, 104.8359°W; WGS84), elev. 1677 m. 20 September 2012. Christopher Newsom. Verified by J. Tomasz Giermakowski. University of New Mexico Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 94444). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico xix + 431 pp.).

Extends the known range by approximately 87 km SSE from the nearest known specimen from Chaves Co., New Mexico (AUM 22798) and approximately 109 km SE of a recently verified locality near Mayhill, Otero Co., New Mexico (MSB 72651, Murray et al. 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:519–520.). The specimen was observed at night.

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