GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

GYMNOPHIONA — CAECILIANS

***SIPHONOPS PAULENSIS* (Boettger's Caecilian)**. BRAZIL: CEARÁ: Municipality of Crato: ca. 3.5 km SW of Crato (7.279722°S, 39.438250°W; WGS 84). 11 February 2014. Milene G. Gaiotti. Verified by I. J. Roberto. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Regional do Cariri, Crato, Ceará, Brazil (URCA-H 7095). *Siphonops paulensis* has a large distribution, from tropical Brazilian rainforest in the southern Amazon basin, to northern Argentina, Paraguay, and eastern Bolivia (Taylor 1968. The Caecilians of the World. A Taxonomic Review. University of Kansas Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 848 pp.). In Brazil, it occurs in the states of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Goiás, Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Distrito Federal, Ceará, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Maranhão and Sergipe (Sawaya 1937. Bol. Facul. Fil. Ciên. Letras Univers. SP. 1:225–263; Dunn 1942. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 91:437–540; Dunn 1942. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 91:437–540; Schmidt and Inger 1951. Fieldiana Zool. 31:439–465; Braun and Braun 1980. Iheringia. Sér. Zool. 56:121–146; Kokubum and Menin 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:53; Souza et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:146–147; Loebmann and Haddad 2010. Biota Neotrop. 10:227–256; Faria and Mott 2011. Herpetol. Notes 4:53–56; Lema and Martins 2011. Anfíbios do Rio Grande do Sul. Catálogo, Diagnose, Distribuição e Iconografia. Ed. Univ. PUCRS. Press, Porto Alegre, Brazil. 196 pp.; Valdujo et al. 2011. Biota. Neotrop. 11:251–262; Maciel et al. 2012. J. Herpetol. 46:47–50; Miranda et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:327–329; Santana et al. 2015. Check List 11:1531–1533). This new record fills the gap in the distribution between Ibiapaba Municipality (Ceará State), and Simão Dias Municipality (Sergipe State; Loebmann and Haddad 2010, *op. cit.*; Santana et al. 2015, *op. cit.*) and is the first record from Chapada do Araripe in northeastern Brazil. The new record extends the distribution ca. 300 km SE from the Planalto da Ibiapaba, Ceará and ca. 400 km NW from Simão Dias, Sergipe.

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

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

***AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM* (Jefferson Salamander)**. USA: INDIANA: Scott Co.: Clark State Forest (38.642740°N, 85.885825°W; NAD 83). 1 April 2015. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy and Jason Mirtl. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015ao, photo voucher). This capture provides a new county record for Indiana (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.).

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

***AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM* (Spotted Salamander)**. USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: CR 85, ~3.83 road km N of AL 116 (32.84188°N, 88.19707°W; WGS 84). 21 March 2015. Brian D. Holt and Evan Lawrence. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 961, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One adult observed crossing road during light rain. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Pickens Co. to the north (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) and Greene Co. to the east. This record fills a gap in the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

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

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

***AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM* (Spotted Salamander)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Grainger Co.: 7.5 km W of New Market (36.1072°N, 83.6365°W; WGS 84). 19 February 2011. Lynn F. Faust. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19480, color photo). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/, accessed 9 March 2015] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). A single individual was found under a small log near a vernal pool on McBee Island along the Holston River.

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

***AMBYSTOMA OPACUM* (Marbled Salamander)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Grainger Co.: 7.5 km W of New Market (36.1072°N, 83.6365°W; WGS 84). 13 November 2010. Lynn F. Faust. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19479, color photo). New county

record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions, the latter [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/, accessed 9 March 2015] including links to data on amphibians in Tennessee that have appeared since 1996). A single individual was found under a piece of bark near a vernal pool on McBee Island. The individual was surrounded by eggs.

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

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

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

***ANEIDES AENEUS* (Green Salamander)**. USA: NORTH CAROLINA: Buncombe Co.: Rocky Broad River corridor, 3.4 km airline N town of Bat Cave (location details withheld and on file with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission). 8 May 2015. Lori A. Williams, Alan D. Cameron, Bill McAninch, and Jerry McAninch. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM 13183, photo voucher). New county record (NCSM files; Beane et al. 2010. Amphibians & Reptiles of the Carolinas and Virginia, 2nd ed. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 274 pp.; North Carolina Natural Heritage Program [NCNHP]. 2015. Biotics Database. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Raleigh, North Carolina.). Record represents the northernmost known occurrence to date in the greater Bat Cave area and on the western side of the Hickory Nut Gorge in North Carolina (Beane et al. 2010, *op. cit.*; NCNHP, *op. cit.*). Closest previous historical records in the state are from private property, Henderson County, 1.6 km airline S (location details withheld and on file with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission). Juvenile regenerating entire tail (TL = 41.1 mm, SVL = 37.5 mm) temporarily collected during visual encounter surveys of rock outcrops.

LORI A. WILLIAMS, North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, 177 Mountain Laurel Lane, Fletcher, North Carolina 28732, USA (e-mail: lori.williams@ncwildlife.org); **ALAN D. CAMERON**, 1030 W. Blue Ridge Road, Flat Rock, North Carolina 28731, USA (e-mail: adcamer77@bellsouth.net); **BILL McANINCH** and **JERRY McANINCH**, P.O. Box 243, Bat Cave, North Carolina 28710, USA.

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

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

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

***NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS* (Eastern Newt)**. USA: INDIANA: Lawrence Co.: Hoosier National Forest (38.737985°N, 86.581768°W; NAD 83). 9 May 2015. Amy Kearns, Noah Kearns, and Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015an, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.).

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

ANURA — FROGS

***ACRIS BLANCHARDI* (Blanchard's Cricket Frog)**. USA: WISCONSIN: Adams Co.: ca. 5 miles W of Briggsville (43.655°N, 89.688°W; WGS 84). 22 September 1929. Collector unknown. Verified by K. Tighe. National Museum of Natural History (USNM 311739). 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.). Supplied coordinates have been approximated and are based on the museum specimen's locality description. Given the age of this specimen, it is unknown if this species still resides in the general vicinity; however, this specimen provides important historical context for the distribution of this species in Wisconsin. *Acris blanchardi* has experienced a range contraction in the state from the 1960s to the 1980s, and is listed as endangered in Wisconsin. Currently, the nearest known Wisconsin population is ca. 20 km to the south. Because the circumstances surrounding the collection of this specimen are unknown, additional effort to re-confirm the presence of this species in Adams Co. is warranted.

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

***ACRIS CREPITANS* (Eastern Cricket Frog)**. USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: Approximately 3.83 road km N of AL 116 on CR 85 (32.84188°N, 88.19707°W; WGS 84). 21 March 2015. Brian D. Holt and Evan Lawrence. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 41116, 41117). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Several individuals observed with *Acris gryllus* (Southern Cricket Frog; AUM 41114, 41115) on road during light rain. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in each adjacent county: Greene County to the east (VertNet), Pickens to the north, Marengo to the southeast, and Choctaw to the south (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). This record fills a gap in the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

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

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

***ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS* (American Toad)**. USA: INDIANA: Noble Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268266°N, 85.480650°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman and Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175751, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Numerous recently metamorphosed toads found near lake shore in grass.

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

***ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS* (American Toad)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Hardin Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.123433°N, 88.167761°W; WGS 84). 30 April 2015. Lee J. Barton, Brian P. Butterfield, Paige Whittaker, and Joshua P. Kee. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19549, color photo). First record for Hardin County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]. Accessed 2 May 2015). Calling male was captured by hand. Voucher collected under Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Permit 1494.

LEE J. BARTON, **BRIAN P. BUTTERFIELD** (e-mail: bbutterfield@fhu.edu), and **PAIGE WHITTAKER**, Freed-Hardeman University, 151 E. Main Street, Henderson, Tennessee 38340, USA; **JOSHUA P. KEE**, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

***CALLUELLA FLAVA* (Yellow Burrowing Frog)**. BRUNEI DARUSSALAM: TEMBURONG: Amo District: Ulu Temburong National Park, low ridge between Sungei Temburong and Sungei Apan (4.55762°N, 115.15099°E; WGS 84), 120 m elev. 25 November 2012. Hanyrol H. Ahmad Sah. Verified by Samuel Shonleben. Universiti Brunei Darussalam Natural History Museum (UBDM 2.00199). Female, on ridge (presumably drier, sandy soil) of lowland mixed-dipterocarp forest in plastic bucket pitfall trap (SVL 37.2 mm; with eight large ova). Bucket filled with 5 cm of water as result of heavy rain. Extends previous single record from Kerangas Forest between Camp 5 and Sungei Berrar, Gunung Mulu National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia (Kiew 1984. Malayan Nat. J. 37:163–166) by 54 km to the northeast. First record for Brunei Darussalam and second record for species. Permit No. UBD/KBFSC/R/2.

HANYROL H. AHMAD SAH (e-mail: spanish_novia@yahoo.co.uk) and **T. ULMAR GRAFE**, Faculty of Science, Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Gadong, BE1410, Brunei Darussalam (e-mail: ulmar.grafe@ubd.edu.bn).

***CRAUGASTOR BRANSFORDII* (Bransford's Robber Frog)**. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: Santa Fe District: Guayabito River (8.54719°N, 81.02581°W; WGS 84), 633 m elev. 25 July 2014. E. E. Flores. Verified by Andreas Hertz. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (MVUP 2483). This report vouchers for the first time the presence of this species in Veraguas Province and in the Santa Fe National Park and extends the known range of the species in Panama 48 km to the east of Fortuna Forest Reserve in Chiriqui Province (NMNH 572226.6567807), and 50 km to the west of El Cope National Park in Cocle Province (NMNH 572221.6567800). The frog was captured at 1835 h on rain forest leaf litter near the river's bank. This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-114-13) provided by the Panamanian National Authority for the Environment (ANAM).

ERIC ENRIQUE FLORES, Friends of Santa Fe National Park & Panama Wildlife Conservation, Apartado 0923-00126, Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: sailax1@gmail.com); **JOELBIN DE LA CRUZ,** Herbios-Group Panama, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: joelbin-18@hotmail.com); **BERNARDO PEÑA** (e-mail: bernadp1990@gmail.com), **VAYRON DE GRACIA** (e-mail: vayrondv_13grx@hotmail.com), **ILIANA CISNEROS** (e-mail: ilianacisnero08@yahoo.es), and **JOSUE ORTEGA**, University of Panama, School of Biology, Canto Del Llano, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: josueortega26@yahoo.es).

CRAUGASTOR LAURASTER. NICARAGUA: RIVAS: Ometepe Island: Reserva de la Biósfera Isla Ometepe, Reserva Natural Volcán Maderas, 1.6 airline km S of Finca Magdalena on trail to summit of Volcán Maderas (11.46869°N, 85.50687°W; WGS 84), 466 m elev. 23 August 2009. Javier Sunyer, Lenin A. Obando, Sean M. Rovito, and Theodore J. Papenfuss. Verified by Vance Vredenburg (based on the sequence of the 16S mitochondrial gene compared to a known population from Finca Monimbó, Matagalpa [MVZ 264231]). Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ 263735). First record for Rivas and southernmost record for the species, and about a 175 km range extension from its closest known locality at Selva Negra, Matagalpa (Köhler 2001. Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 208 pp.). The frog was found on leaf litter along a path surrounded by undisturbed premontane moist forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology. Tropical Science Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). The frog was caught under permit No. 006–062009 issued by Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Managua, Nicaragua.

JAVIER SUNYER (e-mail: jsunyermaclennan@gmail.com) and **LENIN A. OBANDO**, Museo Herpetológico de la UNAN-León (MHUL), Departamento de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias y Tecnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua; **SEAN M. ROVITO** and **THEODORE J. PAPENFUSS**, Museum of Vertebrate Zoology and Department of Integrative Biology, 3101 VLSB, University of California Berkeley, California 94720-3160, USA.

***DENDROPSOPHUS MICROCEPHALUS* (Small-headed Treefrog)**. NICARAGUA: CHINANDEGA: Comarca Las Grietas, Finca San José de las Marías (12.73027°N, 86.86583°W; WGS 84), 25 m elev. 1 September 2012. Javier Sunyer and Pedrarias Dávila. Verified by Lenin A. Obando. Museo Herpetológico de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua-León, León, Nicaragua (MHUL 163). First record for Chinandega, with the closest known locality ca. 65 km northeast at Estelí (Köhler 2001. Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 208 pp.). The frog was calling at night on grass that emerged from a seasonal pond in a pasture carved from lowland dry forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology. Tropical Science Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). The frog was caught under permit No. 002–012012 issued by Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Managua, Nicaragua.

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

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

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

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

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

DENDROPSOPHUS HADDADI. BRAZIL: SERGIPE: Municipality of Areia Branca: Parque Nacional Serra de Itabaiana (PARNASI) (10.74775°S, 37.34010°W; WGS 84), 212 m elev. 2 July 2015. Jefferson O. Lima and Rony P. S. Almeida. Verified by Mirco Solé and Caio V. M. Mendes. Herpetological Collection of Laboratório de Biologia e Ecologia de Vertebrados, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Itabaiana, Sergipe, Brazil (LABEVA 1168 [SVL = 17.10 mm], 1169 [SVL = 18.42 mm], 1170 [SVL = 19.34 mm], 1171 [SVL = 17.29 mm]). Species previously known from the Atlantic Rain Forest and restingas habitat of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, and Espírito Santo states (Araújo-Neto et al. 2012. Check List 8:248–250). First state record, extends the species distribution ca. 907 km N from the type locality, in Conceição da Barra in State of Espírito Santo (Bastos and Pombal 1996. Amphibia-Reptilia 17:326) and ca. 213 km S from closest locality in Maceió in State of Alagoas (Araújo-Neto et al., *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under an approved SISBIO/ICMBio (#38769-2).

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

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

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

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

HYALINOBATRACHIUM MONDOLFII. BRAZIL: PARÁ. Municipality of Vitória do Xingu: 24 km NNW of Altamira (2.971°S, 52.277°W; WGS 84). 22 January 2014. E. A. Oliveira and J. Carvalho. Verified by J. C. Señaris. Laboratório de Zoologia de Altamira, Altamira, Pará, Brazil (LZA 841, 844). Previously known from Amazonian areas of Venezuela, Bolivia, and Colombia (Castroviejo-Fisher et al. 2011. Zootaxa 3132:1–55). From Brazil it is known from Para State, Óbidos, north of the Amazon River (Avila-Pires et al. 2010. Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi. 5:13–112 [reported as *Cochranella* sp.]) and Acre State, Municipality of Feijó, on the left bank of the Jurupari River (8°9'S, 70°21'W) (Venâncio et al. 2014. Check List 10:1184–1186). Southeasternmost record for the species, extends known distribution 490 km from Óbidos (Avila-Pires et al., *op. cit.*) the nearest locality previously known.

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

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

***HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS* (Cope's Gray Treefrog)**. USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: CR 85, 2.61 road km N of intersection with CR 34 (32.95910°N, 88.19701°W; WGS 84). 22 March 2015. Brian D. Holt and Evan Lawrence. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 963, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One adult observed crossing road during light rain. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Lamar Co. to the north (Graham et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:367–371) and Greene Co. to the east (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). This record fills a gap in the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

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

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

***HYLA CINEREA* (Green Treefrog)**. USA: ARKANSAS: Van Buren Co.: Highway 92, 13.4 km NE of Bee Branch (35.50183°N 092.27854°W; WGS 84), 190 m elev. 25 May 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 21417, photographic voucher). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas, University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). A single adult specimen was found sitting in the middle of the road during a light rain storm. This specimen extends the range 25.81 km W of the nearest known record in Cleburne Co., Arkansas.

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

***HYLA CINEREA* (Green Treefrog)**. USA: MISSOURI: Cape Girardeau Co.: Cape Girardeau, Old Route V (37.340641°N, 89.496753°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2015. Jon Davenport and Dustin Siegel. Verified by Richard Daniel. University of Missouri–Columbia (UMC 2804P, digital image voucher). New county record (Daniel and Edmond 2014. Missouri Herpetological Atlas, available at http://atlas.moherp.org, last updated 3 March 2015, accessed 23 June 2015). Single specimen captured and photographed after heard calling in ditch on Old Route V, opposite (north) to Juden Creek Conservation Area.

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

***HYLA VERSICOLOR* (Eastern Gray Treefrog)**. USA: INDIANA: Noble Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268903°N, 85.482217°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman and Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175746, audio voucher); New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Small chorus heard to the west on opposite side of the lake.

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

***HYPOPACHUS VARIOLOSUS* (Sheep Frog)**. MÉXICO: GUERRERO: Municipality of Pilcaya: El Transformador (18.665°N, 99.4808°W; WGS 84), 1117 m elev. 7 November 2014. Oswaldo Hernández-Gallegos and Ana Esthela López-Moreno. Verified by Luis Canseco Marquez. Colección Fotográfica de Herpetología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México (CFH 11–12, photo voucher). New municipality record that fills a distributional gap of about 190.5 airline km between Soyatepec, El Ocotito, Guerrero and San Andrés de la Cal, Tepoztlán, Morelos (Greenbaum et al. 2011. Mol. Phylog. Evol. 61:265–277). The frog was found under a rock in tropical deciduous forest interspersed with agricultural crops and grassland.

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

***LEPTOPELIS MACKAYI* (Mackay's Forest Treefrog)**. DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: ORIENTALE PROVINCE: Toyokana (2.02734°N, 30.06653°E, WGS84, elev. 1294 m). 31 December 2014. Lodjo (2.20135°N, 30.06653°E; WGS84), elev. 1220 m. 4 January 2015. Chifundera Kusamba, Mwenebatu M. Aristote, Wandege M. Moninga, and Franck M. Masudi. Verified by S. Lötters. University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP 21170–71). Collected on vegetation in secondary, transitional forest during opportunistic visual searches in the evening. New country record (Köhler et al. 2006. Herpetol. J. 16:183–189), extending the distribution ca. 550 km WNW from the type locality at Kakamega Forest, western Kenya, the only known locality for the species.

ELI GREENBAUM (e-mail: egreenbaum2@utep.edu) and **DANIEL F. HUGHES**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, 500 W. University Ave., El Paso, Texas 79912, USA; **CHIFUNDERA KUSAMBA**, Laboratoire d'Herpétologie, Département de Biologie, Centre de Recherche en Sciences Naturelles, Lwiro, République Démocratique du Congo; **FRANCK M. MASUDI**, Université de Kisangani, Centre de Surveillance de la Biodiversité (DEBRT), B.P. 2012 Kisangani, République Démocratique du Congo.

***LITHOBATES AREOLATUS* (Crawfish Frog)**. USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: in the vicinity of Gainesville (location information withheld and on file with the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resrouces). 10 March 2015. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-C 52, audio recording). New state record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural

Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Several individuals heard calling for a stretch of approximately 3.21 km along the south side of roadway. A second location was discovered on 11 March 2015 (AUM AHAP-C 53, audio recording) approximately 18.62 air km S of the first location. Individuals were calling east and west of this site for a stretch of approximately 1.21 km. The nearest previously documented location occurs in Winston Co., Mississippi. These records extend the previously accepted range of *L. areolatus* to the southeast into the Blackland Prairie section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

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

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

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

***LITHOBATES AREOLATUS* (Crawfish Frog)**. USA: ILLINOIS: Gallatin Co.: pond in pasture, 25 m E of Shain Cemetery Road, 0.3 km N of U.S. Route 45 (37.901839°N, 88.369745°W; WGS 84). 13 March 2015. John G. Palis and Erin L. Palmer. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 43259, photo voucher). First record for county, filling gap between Saline and White Counties (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). Gravid adult female observed with vocalizing males at 2145 h.

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

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

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

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

***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog)**. USA: INDIANA: Noble Co.: Crooked Lake (41.268903°N, 85.482217°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Andrew Hoffman and Sierra Hoffman. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175750, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Large, adult female found in shallows of lake. Multiple adults heard calling from the lake that night.

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

***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Hardin Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.12005°N, 88.178636°W; WGS 84). 30 April 2015. Brian P. Butterfield, Lee J. Barton, Eli Todd, and Kyle Robertson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19550, color photo). First record for Hardin County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp. Hard copy and Internet versions [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]. Accessed 2 May 2015). Calling male was captured by hand. Voucher collected under Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Permit 1494.

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

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

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

***LITHOBATES MAGNAOCULARIS* (Northwest Mexico Leopard Frog)**. MÉXICO: JALISCO: Municipality of Huejuquilla El Alto: 6 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.609698°N, 103.954398°W; WGS 84), 1700 m elev. 18 July 2014. Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. Verified by Edmundo Pérez-Ramos. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5263, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 63 airline km SW from La Vuelta, Nayarit (McDiarmid 1963. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contr. Sci. 68:1–15). The frog was found at night in an artificial pond.

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

***PELOPHRYNE LIGHTI* (Mindanao Flat-headed Toad)**. PHILIPPINES: SAMAR ISLAND: Eastern Samar Province: Municipality of Taft, Barangay San Rafael (11.953°N, 125.84893°E; WGS 84), 140 m elev. 12 October 2007. Cameron D. Siler and Jason B. Fernandez. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute (KU 310635). Western Samar Province: Municipality of San Jose de Buan, Mt. Huraw (12.05262°N, 125.03429°E; WGS 84), 209 m elev. 6 July 2014. Cameron D. Siler, Kerry A. Cobb, Dyanne Realubit, Joseph Brown, Nicholas A. Huron, Vicente Yngente, and Marvic Yngente. Verified by Cameron D. Siler. KU 338130. First vouchered specimens from Samar, former record (Frost 2014. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/index.html), lacking specimen vouchers, as indicated by a comprehensive literature review (Taylor 1920. Philipp. J. Sci. 16:338; Inger 1954. Fieldiana: Zool. 33:233–239; Inger 1960. Fieldiana: Zool. 39:415–418). Subadult frogs collected in leaf litter near streams. First described from Bunawan, Agusan del Sur, Mindanao (Taylor 1920. Philipp. J. Sci. 16:338), and endemic to Bohol, Mindanao, and Samar islands in southeastern Philippines.

Fieldwork supported by NSF DEB 0743491 and NSF EF-0334952 to Rafe M. Brown, and NSF DEB 0804115 and NSF IOS 1353683 to Cameron D. Siler. Fieldwork was conducted under the Memorandum of Agreement with the Protected Areas and Wildlife Bureau of the Philippines (2009–2014), Gratuitous Permit to Collect No. 221, and KU and OU IACUC Approval Nos. 158-01 and R13-011, respectively.

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

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

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

***RHINELLA MARINA* (Cane Toad)**. MÉXICO: JALISCO: Municipality of Mezquitic: Mezquitic (22.387784°N, 103.728252°W; WGS 84), 1355 m elev. 19 July 2014. Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5266, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 75 airline km E at La Vuelta, Nayarit (McDiarmid 1963. Los Angeles Co. Mus. Contr. Sci. 68:1–15). The toad was found at night in downtown Mezquitic.

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

***SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKI* (Eastern Spadefoot Toad)**. USA: FLORIDA: Hamilton Co.: Suwanee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (30.44366°N, 83.04613°W; WGS 84). 3 June 2014. Cody D. Godwin. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173690, digital photographic voucher). First verified record for Hamilton Co. (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida, Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Juvenile trapped in funnel trap along drift fence in sandhill habitat.

CODY D GODWIN (e-mail: codydg1dwin@gmail.com), **JONATHN D. MAYS**, and **KEVIN M. ENGE**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

***SCINAX NASICUS* (Lesser-snouted Treefrog)**. BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: Municipality of Porto Real: Porto Real (22.42°S, 44.28°W; SAD 69). 17 November 2013. J. Pederassi. Verified by U. Caramaschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ 87535–87537). This species is known to occur in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, and in Brazil it occurs in the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Goiás, western Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul. This species has never been recorded east of Serra da Mantiqueira or closer than 230 km from the Atlantic Ocean (Natale and Herrera 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:360; Carezzano and Cabrera 2010. Check List 6:390–391; IUCN 2013. Red List of Threatened species. Version

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

JONAS PEDERASSI, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista – CEP 20949-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: jonaspederassi@yahoo.com.br); **MAURO SÉRGIO CRUZ SOUZA LIMA**, Universidade Federal do Piauí, Campus Amilcar Ferreira Sobral, BR 343, Km 3.5 – CEP 64800-000, Floriano, PI, Brazil (e-mail: slmauro@ufpi.edu.br); **CARLOS ALBERTO DOS SANTOS SOUZA**, Centro Universitário de Barra Mansa, Rua Vereador Pinho de Carvalho, 267 – CEP 27.330-550, Barra Mansa, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: seteorus@yahoo.com.br).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

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

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

***CHELYDRA SERPENTINA* (Snapping Turtle)**. USA: MINNESOTA: Saint Louis Co.: Hwy 44 (47.24513°N, 91.86366°W; NAD 83). 29 May 2015. Madaline M. Cochrane, Lucas J. O'Neil, Katelin M. Goebel, Stephen D. Nelson. Verified by Chris Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2015aq, photo voucher). New county record, replaces unvouchered sighting record (Moriarty and Hall 2014. Amphibians and Reptiles in Minnesota. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 370 pp.). Adult DOR (260 mm straight line carapace length, 97 mm body depth). No vehicle-induced shell damage; flesh consumed prior to collection.

MADALINE M. COCHRANE (e-mail: cochr081@umn.edu) and **RON A. MOEN**, Natural Resources Research Institute, University of Minnesota-Duluth, 5013 Miller Trunk Highway, Duluth, Minnesota 55811, USA; **DONALD J. BROWN**, Department of Forest and Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1630 Linden Drive, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, USA.

***CHELYDRA SERPENTINA* (Snapping Turtle)**. USA: TEXAS: Guadalupe Co.: ca. 0.13 km E of Old Seguin Road (29.791199°N, 97.935246°W; WGS 84). 10 June 2015. Ivana Mali, Andrea Villamizar-Gomez, and Shashwat Sirsi. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. University of Texas Arlington Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTADC 8532–8535, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This record fills in the distributional gap within the surrounding counties of Bexar, Comal, Hays, and Gonzales, with the exception of Wilson and Caldwell counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). One juvenile specimen (carapace length: 143 mm; 798 g) captured using a hoopnet trap in a private pond. Specimen (MF37533) was secured under a Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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

***MESOCLEMMYS HELIOSTEMMA* (Amazon Toad-headed Turtle)**. BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Municipality of Jutaí: right margin of Jutaí River, at the Jutaí River Extractive Reserve (3.270745°S, 67.324521°W; WGS 84). 20 May 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (HERPETO 0717). Specimen collected in tropical upland forest by hand. Municipality of Maraã: Juá Grande stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.463195°S, 64.846692°W; WGS 84). 16 February 2014. I. V. Debien and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. HERPETO 0718. Specimen collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap. Originally, the distribution of *M. heliostemma* was restricted to a small area between the north of Ecuador and Peru and the southern end of Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001. Rev. Biol. Trop. 49:715–764). In 2012, based on a revision of few museum specimens, the species occurrence was confirmed in some parts of Brazil, on the edge of the Amazon rainforest, in the states of Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Acre (Molina et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3575:63–77). For both new records, the previously known closest record is in Rio Baría, Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001, *op. cit.*), which is 391 kilometers NW from the specimen collected in Maraã and 475 kilometers NE from the specimen collected in Jutaí. Based on these two new records, the distribution of *M. heliostemma* is extended to the central Amazon region, filling a gap of around 1,800,000 km^2 with no previous records. *Mesoclemmys heliostemma* is an inhabitant of temporary pools of upland forest situated near the headwaters of Amazon streams, and the nocturnal habits of the species hampers its collection. These specimens were collected under licences (SISBIO 43620-1 and SISBIO 40358-4) approved by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

THAÍS Q. MORCATTY (e-mail: tatamorcatty@yahoo.com.br) and **IURY V. D. COBRA**, Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Caixa Postal 38, CEP 69553-225, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (e-mail: repteis1@gmail.com).

***MESOCLEMMYS RANICEPS* (Black-lined Toad-headed Turtle).** BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Municipality of Jutaí: left margin of Jutaí River (3.988056°S, 67.826666°W; WGS 84). 14 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0716). Specimen collected with a trammel net. *Mesoclemmys raniceps* is expected to occur in the Amazon basin (Bour and Zaher 2005. Pap. Avul. Zool. 45:295–311), including in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Brazil. However, most of the records for the Brazilian Amazon are sparse and old, and some identification problems with the records make it difficult to determine the exact distribution of this species (Iverson 1992. A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.). In Brazil, the species occurs in the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Acre, Pará, and Mato Grosso (Iverson 1992, *op. cit.*). This new record confirms the presence of this species in poorly known areas of central Amazon, covering a gap of 500 km between the two previously documented records. The previous records nearest to the new record are located 253 km NE, in the region of the mouth of the Juruá River, and 257 km SW, in the city of Tabatinga (Iverson 1992, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under permits (SISBIO 43620-1) granted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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

***PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA* (River Cooter).** USA: TENNESSEE: Hardin Co.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.124275°N, 88.170613°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2015. Brian P. Butterfield, Lee J. Barton, and T. J. Bivins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19551, color photo). First record for Hardin Co. (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 27 October 2014]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/, accessed 2 May 2015. Juvenile individual was captured by hand. Voucher collected under an approved Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Permit (#1494).

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

***PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA FLORIDANA* (Coastal Plain Cooter).** USA: ALABAMA: Bullock Co.: near intersection of Reeder Branch and Highway 51 west of Hurtsboro, AL (32.23175°N, 85.45277°W; WGS 84). 17 May 2015. Roger Birkhead, Chelsea Ward, Michael Birkhead, Sawyer Birkhead and Adelaide Birkhead. Verified by Craig Guyer and David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM-O 4875). New county record (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press. 347 pp.). In addition to Mount (1996), VertNet and AUM holdings were searched 3 June 2015. Adult female with a straight line carapace length of 28.0 cm collected DOR. Skeletal specimen and DNA sample taken.

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

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

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

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

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

TIMOTHY J. WALSH, Bruce Museum, 1 Museum Drive, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830-7157, USA (e-mail: twalsh@brucemuseum.org); **GEORGE L. HEINRICH**, Heinrich Ecological Services, 1213 Alhambra Way S., St. Petersburg, Florida 33705-4620, USA (e-mail: george@heinrichecologicalservices.com).

***STERNOTHERUS MINOR* (Loggerhead Musk Turtle).** USA: GEORGIA: Putnam Co: Little River/Lake Sinclair near Burtom Rd (33.224444°N, 83.408333°W; WGS 84). 24 June 2014. James F. Mead. Verified by John Jensen. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50979, photo voucher). Within expected range, but first county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Single adult collected within riprap at the base of seawall along shoreline (elevation 103 m) near the confluence of Little River with Lake Sinclair.

JAMES F. MEAD, **ALFRED J. MEAD**, and **DENNIS PARMLEY**, Department of Biological and Environmental Sciences, Georgia College & State University, Milledgeville, Georgia 31061, USA (e-mail: al.mead@gcsu.edu).

***TERRAPENE CAROLINA* (Eastern Box Turtle)**. USA: GEORGIA: Pickens Co.: Talking Rock, Highway 515 ca. 1.5 km N of junction with Carnes Mill Road. (34.541780°N, 84.517121°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2015. James T. Greenway. Verified by James F. Koukl. Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler photo voucher (15-GA-0001). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). *Terrapene carolina* is assumed to have a statewide distribution; however, there are no verified records for Pickens Co. Empty shell with evidence of traffic damage found on highway.

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

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

BRIAN HUBBS, P.O. Box 26407, Tempe, Arizona 85285, USA; e-mail: tricolorbrian@hotmail.com.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***COLEODACTYLUS MERIDIONALIS* (Meridian Gecko)**. BRAZIL: PIAUÍ: Municipality of Altos: Ouro Verde farm (4.965287°S, 42.413062°W; WGS 84). 30 December 2013. Franciéle P. Maragno. Verified by E. M. X. Freire. Coleção de Herpetologia do Museu de Fauna da Caatinga, Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga – Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco (UNIVASF), Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil (MFCH 3551). Species previously known for seven northeastern Brazilian states: Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará (Ribeiro et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:23–27). First state record extending the distribution ca. 215 km SW from the nearest population at Ubajara municipality (Ceará State), 410 km NW from Exu municipality (Pernambuco State), and 515 km N from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State). Adult individual was found in leaf litter in a forest fragment of the Brazilian Savanna (Cerrado). Collecting permit was issued by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) (#366/2013, process nº 02001.002793/2013-40).

FRANCIÉLE PEREIRA MARAGNO, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biodiversidade Animal, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Camobi, km 9, CEP 97105-900, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (e-mail: fmaragno@gmail.com); **MATHEUS MEIRA RIBEIRO** (e-mail: matheusbiologia@gmail.com) and **LEONARDO BARROS RIBEIRO**, Centro de Conservação e Manejo de Fauna da Caatinga (CEMAFAUNA-CAATINGA), Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco - UNIVASF, Rodovia BR 407, km 12, Lote 543, s/n, C1, CEP 56300-990, Petrolina, PE, Brazil (e-mail: leonardo.ribeiro@univasf.edu.br).

***HELODERMA HORRIDUM* (Mexican Beaded Lizard)**. MÉXICO: JALISCO: Municipality of Huejuquilla El Alto: 8 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.605762°N, 103.955995°W; WGS 84), 1740 m elev. 10 October 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5258, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 23 airline km NW from the dirt road between San Juan Capistrano and San Rafael de las Tablas, Zacatecas (Ávila-Villegas 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:218). The lizard was found foraging during the day in tropical deciduous forest.

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

***HELODERMA SUSPECTUM* (Gila Monster)**. ARIZONA: Santa Cruz Co.: Atascosa Mountains, ~9.0 km SE Ruby town site (31.413547°N, 111.160586°W; NAD 83), 1373 m elev. Thomas R. Jones and Ross J. Timmons. 18 August 2007. Verified by G. Bradley. University of Arizona (UAZ 57567-PSV, voucher photograph). This is the first Gila Monster documented from the Atascosa and Pajarito mountains complex (Beck 2005. Biology of Gila Monsters and Beaded Lizards. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 211 pp.). Crossing a road on the south slope of the Atascosas at 1842 h; photographed, collected blood sample, and released.

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

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

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

***HELODERMA SUSPECTUM CINCTUM* (Banded Gila Monster).** USA: CALIFORNIA: San Bernardino Co.: Mesquite Mountains (35.43060°N, 115.41260°W; WGS 84). 7 May 2015. Barrett Scurlock. Verified by D. Goodward. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC1872, photographic voucher). New locality and first record from the Mesquite Mountains, ca. 21 km from nearest known localities in the Kingston Mountains and ca. 24 km at Clark Mountain (Lovich and Beaman 2007. Bull. South. California Acad. Sci. 106:39–58). This record fills a gap in the distribution of *H. s. cinctum* in California. Specimen observed at 1330 h.

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

***MARISORA ALLIACEA* (Costa Rican Four-lined Skink).** NICARAGUA: RÍO SAN JUAN: Dos Bocas de Río Indio (11.0482°N, 83.8800°W; WGS 84), 8 m elev. 6 April 2012. Theodore J. Papenfuss, Javier Sunyer, Todd W. Pierson, and Milton F. Ubeda-Olivas. Verified by Lenin A. Obando. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ 269259). Northernmost record for the species and about a 60 km range extension east-northeast from Bartola, Dept. Río San Juan (as *Mabuya unimarginata*; Köhler 2001. Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 208 pp.). The skink was found active at midday around an abandoned ranger guard station in a lowland wet forest (Holdridge 1967. Life Zone Ecology. Tropical Science Center, San José, Costa Rica. 206 pp.). The skink was captured under permit No. 002–012012, issued by Ministerio del Ambiente y los Recursos Naturales, Managua, Nicaragua.

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

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

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

***PLESTIODON CALLICEPHALUS* (Mountain Skink).** MÉXICO: JALISCO: Municipality of Huejuquilla el Alto : 6 airline km W of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.610586°N, 103.957425°W; WGS 84), 1718 m elev. 19 July 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5264, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 159 airline km to the northwest from 3 mi. W of Tepic, Nayarit (Taylor 1935. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 23:19–643). The female lizard and five eggs were found under a rock in a patch of pine-oak forest surrounded by tropical deciduous forest. Municipality of Mezquitic: 15 airline km NNW of Mezquitic (22.518749°N, 103.763393°W; WGS 84), 1919 m elev. 20 July 2014. Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De la Riva. SDSNH HerpPC 05265, photo voucher. First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 150 airline km NW from Mezquital del Oro, Zacatecas (Taylor 1935, *op. cit.*) The skink was found basking on oak forest ground litter. Both specimens verified by Bradford Hollingsworth.

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

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

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

section of the Southern Coastal Plain ecoregion in southwestern Alabama.

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

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

***CEMOPHORA COCCINEA COPEI* (Northern Scarletsnake)**. USA: FLORIDA: Hamilton Co: Suwannee Ridge Mitigation Park Wildlife and Environmental Area (30.44366°N, 83.04613°W; WGS 84). 3 June 2014. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 173271, digital photographic voucher). First 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.). Adult male trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat.

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

***COLUBER CONSTRICTOR* (North American Racer)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Morgan Co.: 8.1 km N of Wartburg (36.1777°N, 84.5904°W; WGS 84). 9 August 2008. Ted M. Faust. Verified by Floyd A. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19481, color photo). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 (latest update: 12 January 2015). 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 9 March 2015]). A single individual was found crossing Greasy Creek Road at 1410 h on a cloudy day. We have observed, but not photographed, at least two other individuals in this area of Morgan Co. on other occasions.

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

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

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

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

ERIC ENRIQUE FLORES, Friends of Santa Fe National Park & Panama Wildlife Conservation, Apartado 0923-00126, Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: sailax1@gmail.com); **JOELBIN DE LA CRUZ,** Herbios-Group Panama, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: Joelbin-18@hotmail.com); **BERNARDO PEÑA** (e-mail: bernadp1990@gmail.com), **VAYRON DE GRACIA** (e-mail: vayrondv_13grx@hotmail.com), **ILIANA CISNEROS** (e-mail: ilianacisnero08@yahoo.es), and **JOSUE ORTEGA** (e-mail: josueortega26@yahoo.es), University of Panama, School of Biology, Canto Del Llano, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama.

***FARANCIA ABACURA REINWARDTII* (Western Mudsnake)**. USA: ARKANSAS: Prairie Co. Specimen was found 5.85 km N of Bayou Des Arc Wildlife Management Area off Highway 11 (35.06188°N, 91.53749°W; WGS 84), 65 m elev. 12 May 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12339, 12340, photographic vouchers). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). A single adult specimen was found sitting on the bottom of a recently dredged irrigation ditch. This specimen fills a distribution gap among White, Lonoke, Arkansas, Monroe, and Woodruff counties.

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

***HETERODON PLATIRHINOS* (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Grainger Co.: Sulpher Springs Hollow, Cherokee Lake (36.31198°N, 83.40425°W; WGS 84). 11 April 2015. Sydney N. McCubbins. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19548, color photo). Adult observed swimming across lake. First record for the county (Redmond and Scott 2008 [latest update: 12 January 2015]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/; accessed 30 April 2015.

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

***IMANTODES LENTIFERUS* (Blunt-headed Tree Snake)**. BRAZIL: PARÁ: Municipality of Paragominas: mining company Norsk Hydro (3.22944°S, 47.83577°W; WGS 84), 85 m elev. 28 February 2015. Alexandre C. Ascenso and Anderson V. Furtado. Verified by João C. L. Costa. Museu Paraense "Emilio Goeldi," Zoologia, Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 26154). Adult male (SVL 540 mm; TL 217 mm) found in a disturbed lowland area, in a dense ombrophilous forest formation in the area of influence of the mining company Norsk Hydro, near to the ecotonal region between Amazon and Cerrado. This species occurs in the Amazon Basin and Guyana Region of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Surinam, French Guiana, Guyana, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Brazil (Myers 1982. Am. Mus. Nov. 2738:1–50; Pérez-Santos and Moreno 1988. Ofidios de Colombia. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino. 520 pp; Donnelly and Myers 1991. Am. Mus. Nov. 3017:1–54; Sampaio and Maciel 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:307; Cole et al. 2013. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 125:317–578), whereas in Brazilian Amazon, it occurs in the states of Amapá, Amazonas, Rondônia, Pará, and Mato Grosso. First county record, extends known range ca. 170 km SE from the nearest record in Acará municipality, Pará State (Cunha and Nascimento 1993. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi Publ. Avuls. 9:1–191), on the right margin of the Amazon River, besides being the southeastern most record from Pará. Specimens were collected under permit number IBAMA 2607/2014 (Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis), and this is the publication BRC 0001 of Biodiversity Research Consortium Brazil-Norway (http://brc.museu-goeldi.br/).

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

***NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER* (Plain-bellied Watersnake)**. USA: ARKANSAS: Cleburne Co.: 1.41 km W of Big Creek Natural Area off of Heritage Road (35.50611°N, 91.84705°W; WGS 84), 161 m elev. 2 June 2015. Thomas J. Belford. Verified by William E. Duellman. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUDA 12448, photographic voucher). First county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). A single adult specimen was found foraging at noon in a small Ozark stream. This specimen fills a distribution gap among White, Independence, Stone, Van Buren, and Faulkner counties.

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

***PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS* (Eastern Foxsnake)**. USA: INDIANA: Montgomery Co.: Crawfordsville (40.067614°N, 86.979865°W; WGS 84). June 2013. Kayla Leach. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175717, photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Adult snake found on two different occasions in open areas where grass is mown regularly.

KAYLA LEACH (e-mail: kleach@dnr.in.gov) and **ANDREW HOFFMAN**, Turkey Run State Park, Marshall, Indiana 47859, USA (e-mail: hoffmana10@alumni.hanover.edu).

***RHINOCHEILUS LECONTEI* (Long-nosed Snake)**. MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: Municipality of Jalpa: Jalpa (21.645985°N, 102.977801°W; WGS 84), 1401 m elev. 18 October 2014. Iván Sánchez, Rubén A. Carbajal-Márquez, and Eduardo Alfonso Ochoa-Medina. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5271, photographic voucher). New municipality record, extending the known range in Zacatecas ca. 19 km SW from the closest known locality 2.7 km SW of the Aguascalientes state line on Mexican Highway 70, in the Municipality of Huanusco (Frost and Aird 1978. Herpetol. Rev. 9:62). The record also represents the southernmost known population for the species on southern limit of the Central Plateau. The snake was found foraging at night at the periphery of Jalpa.

RUBÉN ALONSO CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Instituto Politécnico Nacional No.195 Col. Playa Palo de Santa Rita Sur, C.P. 23096, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México (e-mail: redman031@hotmail.com); **GUSTAVO ERNESTO QUINTERO-DÍAZ** (e-mail: gequintmxags@hotmail.com) and **EDUARDO ALFONSO OCHOA-MEDINA,** Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología. Ciudad Universitaria, C.P. 20131, Aguascalientes, Ags. México.

***STORERIA DEKAYI* (Dekay's Brownsnake)**. USA: ALABAMA: Sumter Co.: ca. 2.44 road km E of AL 17 on AL 116 (32.80996°N, 88.28738°W; WGS 84). 10 March 2015. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 960, digital photographic voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). One individual observed crossing road after recent rain. The nearest previously documented locations in the state occur in Tuscaloosa Co. to the northeast, Perry Co. to the east, and Washington Co. to the south (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*; VertNet). This record fills a gap in the Blackland Prairie of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama.

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

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

***STORERIA DEKAYI* (Dekay's Brownsnake)**. USA: TENNESSEE: McNairy Co.: Finger, 294 Sherry Lynn Drive (35.357800°N, 88.635583°W; WGS 84). 31 March 2015. Brian P. Butterfield, Valerie K. Butterfield, and Joseph B. Butterfield. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19545, color photo). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 19 May 2014]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/, accessed 31 March 2015). Individual was found being attacked by domestic dogs.

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

***TRILEPIDA KOPPESI* (Amaral's Blind Snake)**. BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Governador Valadares: São Manoel Island (19.01°S, 42.11°W; SAD 69), 181 m elev. 19–23 December 2008. R. Filogonio and M. A. S. Canelas. Verified by V. Germano. Museu de Ciências Naturais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de

Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais (MCNR 3294–3296). *Trilepida koppesi* is known from Mato Grosso do Sul (Parnaíba and Terenos), Goiás (Mineiros), São Paulo (Mogi-Guaçú, Brotas, Itirapina, and Pirassununga) and Tocantins (Palmas) states (Passos et al. 2006. Amphibia-Reptilia 27:347–357; Pinto and Fernandes 2012. Copeia 2012:37–48). First state record, increases the species known distribution ca. 624 km airline NE of Mogi-Guaçú, and ca. 1100 km E of Mineiros, and is the closest record to the littoral zone. Permissions were conceded by Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) under licenses nº141/2008 NUFAS/MG Process IBAMA nº02015.011675/2007-25, and nº516/2009 NUFAS/MG Process IBAMA nº02015.011675/2007-26.

RENATO FILOGONIO, Århus University, Zoophysiology, Institute of Bioscience, C. F. Møllers Alle 3, 8000 Århus C, Århus, Denmark (e-mail: renatofilogonio@gmail.com); **MARCO ANTÔNIO SCHETTINO CANELAS**, Herpeto Consultoria Ambiental LTDA, Rua Caraça 539, Serra, 30220-260, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

***TRIMORPHODON PAUCIMACULATUS* (Sinaloan Lyresnake).** MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: Municipality of Valparaiso: El Zapote (22.534313°N, 104.025634°W; WGS 84), 1100 m elev. 7 September 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5259, photo voucher). First record for Zacatecas, with the closest known locality being ca. 162.8 airline km SW from 10.2 miles E of San Blas, Nayarit (Hensley and Lannom 1966. Herpetologica 22:231–235). The specimen was found foraging at night in tropical deciduous forest.

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

***TROPIDOPHIS FUSCUS*.** CUBA: GUANTÁNAMO: Municipality of El Salvador: Limonar (20.3500°N, 75.3167°W; WGS 84). June 2013. Marco A. Olcha Cordero, Jans Morffe, and Nayla García. Verified by Michel Domínguez. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana, Cuba (CZACC 4.5624). First municipality record and westernmost locality for this species on Cuba, located 28 km SW from the nearest record at Cupeyal del Norte, Moa, Holguín Province, Municipality of Moa (Rodríguez-Schettino et al. 2013. Smithson. Herpetol. Info. Serv. 144:1–92). The snake was found under a rock next to a road in a coffee plantation.

MANUEL ITURRIAGA (e-mail: manueliturriaga@ecologia.cu) and **MARCO A. OLCHA**, División de Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Carretera de Varona km 3 ½, Capdevila, Boyeros, AP 8029, CP 10800, La Habana, Cuba.

***TYPHLOPS LEPTOLEPIS*.** CUBA: GRANMA: Municipality of Niquero: Cabo Cruz (19.8408°N, 77.7267°W; WGS 84). No date available. Collector unknown. Verified by Michel Domínguez. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Havana, Cuba (CZACC 4.5625). First record for Granma Province and southwestern most record on Cuba, with the nearest known record being 254 km NE at La Vigía, Sierra del Crista, Holguín Province (Rodríguez-Schettino et al. 2013. Smithson. Herpetol. Info. Serv. 144:1–92). The blindsnake was found under a limestone rock in a dry semideciduous hardwood coastal forest, which is a new record for that habitat type on Cuba (Domínguez et al. 2013. Zootaxa 3681:136–146).

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

***VIRGINIA VALERIAE ELEGANS* (Western Smooth Earthsnake).** USA: TENNESSEE: McNairy Co.: Finger, 294 Sherry Lynn Drive (35.357800°N, 88.635583°W; WGS 84). 5 April 2015. Brian P. Butterfield and Joseph B. Butterfield. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19546, color photo). New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008 [latest update: 28 July 2014]. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Available at http://apsu.edu/reptatlas/, accessed 5 April 2015). Individual was found under pine needles.

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