

others (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville. 706 pp.). Reported occurrences of this potentially invasive species in Florida are scattered, with the nearest vouchered records including a single individual from 2009 in Brevard County, ca. 125 km to the north-northwest (UF 155445), and multiple records from a pond in Miami-Dade County ca. 130 km to the south-southwest, the most recent from 2013 (UF 172023).

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PANGSHURA SMITHII (Brown Roofed Turtle). INDIA: DELHI: EAST DISTRICT: Sanjay Lake, Trilokpuri (28.614703°N, 77.307779°E; WGS 84), 199 m elev. 27 June 2019. Gaurav Barhadiya. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. Zoological Reference Collection, Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.540; photo voucher). Individual observed at 1630 h on a moist grassy slope along the bank of a lake. This species is previously known from Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Assam (Rhodin et al. 2017. *Chelon. Res. Monogr.* 7:1–292; Husain 1997. In Alfred [ed.], *Fauna of Delhi*, pp. 665–698. Zoological Survey of India, Dehra Dun, India). First record for the Union Territory of Delhi. The nearest record is ca. 99 km to the east in Bijnor, Upper Ganga river stretch of Uttar Pradesh (Bashir et al. 2012. *J. Threat. Taxa* 4:2900–2910).

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PANGSHURA TENTORIA (Indian Tent Turtle). INDIA: JAMMU AND KASHMIR: UDHAMPUR DISTRICT: Mansar, Buttal (32.69848°N, 75.14833°E; WGS 84), 668 m elev. 17 November 2019. Krishnendu Banerjee. Verified by Indraneil Das. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.492a–c, 2.493; photo vouchers). Juvenile found within a habitat consisting of lake banks with fallen logs, tree trunks along with submerged aquatic vegetation, fringed with mixed scrub forest-covered hills, comprising mainly broad-leaved species. New state record and this locality is ca. 524 km from nearest documented population in Haridwar, Uttarakhand State, India (Bahuguna 2010. *Zool. Surv. India* 18:445–503). This species is distributed along northern, upper, and central drainages of River Ganga in central to eastern India, Mahanadi to the Krishna River systems of Peninsular India, extending eastward in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan (Iverson 1992. *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. xiii + 363 pp.; Khadka and Lamichhane 2020. *Herpetol. Notes* 13:157–159). We thank Dhananjai Mohan, Rajan Singh, and Sanjib Kumar for essential help in the field and the Department of Wildlife Protection, Jammu and Kashmir, India for funding.

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PODOCNEMIS EXPANSA (Arrau River Turtle). BOLIVIA: LA PAZ DEPARTMENT: ABEL ITURRALDE PROVINCE: Beni River, near Tacana indigenous community of Zoraida, ca. 85 km downriver from Rurrenabaque (14.05575°S, 67.50423°W; WGS 84). 4 September

2017. Local fishermen. Verified by Camila Ferrara. Colección de Historia Natural de Herpetología, Centro de Investigación de Recursos Acuáticos, Universidad Autónoma del Beni “José Balivián”, Trinidad, Beni, Bolivia (CHNH-CIRA-IMG-001A-C; photo voucher). Individual (70 cm carapace length, 60 cm carapace width) observed near the border with Beni Department. The species is widespread in South America and is known from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Venezuela, and Bolivia. In Bolivia it is known from the Beni Department, but restricted to the sub-basins of the Mamoré and Iténez rivers where it is abundant (ca. 35,000 reproductive females in Iténez River; Acebey et al. 2009. In Ministerio de Medio Ambiente y Agua [eds.], *Libro Rojo de la Fauna Silvestre de Vertebrados de Bolivia*, pp 249–250. MMAYA, La Paz, Bolivia; Rhodin et al. 2017. *Chelon. Res. Monogr.* 7:1–292; Forero-Medina et al. *in press*. *Oryx*). First record in the Beni River basin extending the distribution 467 km west from the Madeira River, downriver to Beni-Mamoré confluence, near to Villa Murtinho, the closest to Beni basin locality previously known (Acebey et al. 2009, *op. cit.*). Until present, it was assumed that rapids with strong slopes, or cachuelas, in the lower part of the basin are a natural barrier that prevent the species from reaching the Beni river sub-basin, as is the case for the Bolivian River Dolphins (*Inia boliviensis*) and other aquatic species (Tavera et al. 2011. In Van Damme et al. [eds.], *Los Peces y Delfines de la Amazonia Boliviana: Hábitats, Potencialidades y Amenazas*, pp. 65–84. Edit. INIA, Cochabamba, Bolivia; Van Damme et al. 2011. In Van Damme et al. [eds.], *Los Peces y Delfines de la Amazonia Boliviana: Hábitats, Potencialidades y Amenazas*, pp. 85–100. Edit. INIA, Cochabamba, Bolivia).

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PSEUDEMYIS GORZUGI (Rio Grande Cooter). USA: NEW MEXICO: CHAVES Co.: Berrendo Creek, a tributary of Rio Hondo, ca. 6 km NE of the city of Roswell (33.42089°N, 104.47010°W; WGS 84), 1074 m elev. 31 July 2018. Matthew A. Creswell, Korry J. Waldon, Thanchira Suriyamongkol, Vinicius Ortega-Berno, Laramie B. Mahan, and Ivana Mali. Verified by Gregory G. Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9542; photo voucher). In June 2018, a *Pseudemys gorzugi* was caught on a fishing line by MAC. Upon further inspection, two males and three females were captured in baited hoop-net traps between 29 July–3 August 2018. Two males and five females were later caught at the same location in baited hoop-net traps between 7–12 July 2019. The range of *P. gorzugi* in New Mexico is restricted to the Pecos River drainage downstream of Brantley Reservoir, including the Black River and the Delaware River (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). However, previous accounts claimed that the range of *P. gorzugi* could extend as far north as Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Chaves County (Ernst 1990. *Cat. Am. Amphib. Rept.* 461:461.1–461.2; Degenhardt et al. 1996, *op. cit.*) as a single *P. gorzugi* carcass was found at northern section of Bitter Lake National Wildlife Refuge (Giermakowski and Pierce 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:626). However, no live specimens have been confirmed despite numerous surveys conducted at the refuge (Pierce et al. 2016. In Rhodin et al. [eds.], *Conservation Biology*

of Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises: A Compilation Project of the IUCN SSC Tortoise and Freshwater Turtle Specialist Group, pp. 100.1–100.12). This new record at Berrendo Creek is located ca. 7 km SW of Bitter Lake NWR and represents the northernmost known record of a living population of *P. gorzugi* in New Mexico. This record extends known range ca. 103 km N of the Pecos River at the Avalon Lake in Eddy County (Christman and Kamees 2007. Current Distribution of the Blotched Watersnake (*Nerodia erythrogaster transversa*) and the Rio Grande Cooter (*Pseudemys gorzugi*) in the Lower Pecos River System Eddy County, New Mexico 2006–2007. Final report to Share with Wildlife Program, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. 22 pp.). Specimens were captured under the approval by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish (Authorization #3621) and Eastern New Mexico University IACUC (Approval #04-27/2018 and 2019-0226-01A1). This study was supported in part by the Share with Wildlife Program at New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and State Wildlife Grant T-32-4, #11.

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PSEUDEMYS TEXANA (Texas Cooter). USA: TEXAS: LAMPASAS CO.: ca. 100 m downstream of US Hwy 281 crossing of Sulphur Creek, Lampasas (31.05602°N, 98.18144°W; WGS 84), 312 m elev. 11 March 2020. Lawrence G. Bassett and Shashwat Sirsi. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9545; photo voucher). One male specimen (133 mm SCL, 290 g) was found swimming amongst aquatic macrophytes along a shallow margin of Sulphur Creek at 1630 h. 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.). While there, we observed more than 30 *Pseudemys texana* in a ca. 150-m stretch of Sulphur Creek. For that reason, we think this specimen represents a well-established population and is not a transient individual or a released pet. This record fills a gap in the distribution of *P. texana* among Burnet, San Saba, and Coryell counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is ca. 35 km to the southwest in Burnet County (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 91808).

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RHINOCLEMMYS PULCHERRIMA (Painted Wood Turtle). COSTA RICA: SAN JOSÉ: MUNICIPALITY OF DOTA: Santa María District, Vara Blanca (9.66032°N, 83.95638°W; WGS 84), 1803 m elev. 6 May 2020. A. Madrigal Chaves and R. Ramirez Coto. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114574; photo voucher). First record from the Municipality of Dota and a new maximum elevation for the species. The species ranges from Sonora, Mexico to northwestern Costa Rica at elevations between sea level and 1160 m; in Costa

Rica, it is known from Guanacaste, Puntarenas, and San José Provinces, mainly in lowland forests (Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America. Second edition. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 400 pp.). Geographic information for *R. pulcherrima* obtained from Gbif, with verifiable coordinates, indicates the Central Valley of San José, Costa Rica has the highest known elevation (1154 m) in the state (<https://www.gbif.org/species/2443680>; 23 May 2020). Dunn (1930. Proc. New England Zool. Club 12:3134) examined five individuals from San José without determining exact locations; a juvenile from Concavas, Cartago near the Lancaster Botanical Garden (1360 m elev.) was thought to be a human introduction (Savage 2002. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas. The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp.). The highest elevation in Costa Rica reported previously for this species was 1160 m (Leenders 2019. Reptiles of Costa Rica. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 625 pp.). Therefore, the Vara Blanca locality reported herein represents the highest known recorded elevation (1803 m) across its entire geographical range. The turtle was observed far from human settlements by officials from the Costa Rica Ministry of the Environment while it was crawling through leaf litter in a mature oak forest (*Quercus costarricensis*).

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TERRAPENE MEXICANA (Mexican Box Turtle). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEJUTLA DE REYES: Chalahuiyapa (21.15467°N, 98.35696°W; WGS 84), 110 m elev. 29 July 2017. R. Valencia-Herverth. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 118; photo voucher). The vegetation of the locality record is composed of crops, paddocks, and patches of secondary vegetation. First verified record from Hidalgo, extending the known range of the species 81.55 km southeast from the nearest locality 30 km S of Pujal Coy, Municipality of Tancahuitz, San Luis Potosí (Dixon and Lemos-Espinal 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of San Luis Potosí. Eagle Mountain Publishing, LC, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 299 pp.). This species was first recorded in Hidalgo without a precise locality by Canseco-Márquez et al. (2006. In Luna et al. [eds.], Biodiversidad de la Sierra Madre Oriental, pp. 417437. Las Prensas de Cienc., UNAM, México), but more recent works on the Hidalgo herpetofauna did not list it from the state (e.g., Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2014. Los Anfíbios y Reptiles de Hidalgo. Soc. Herpetol. Mex., Pachuca, Hidalgo. 387 pp.; Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2015. Check List 11:1642; Lemos-Espinal and Dixon 2016. Amphibians and Reptiles of Hidalgo, Mexico. CONABIO. México. 763 pp.; Manríquez-Morán et al. 2017. In Ramírez-Bautista et al. [eds.], Biodiversidad del Estado de Hidalgo, Tomo II, pp. 505528. UAEH-CONACyT, Pachuca, Hidalgo). However, recently Ramírez-Bautista et al. (2020. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 14:63118) recognized the presence of *T. mexicana* in the state, although they do not specify any literature source or museum record to verify that notion. So, the presence of this species in Hidalgo had no corroborative evidence until now.

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