

# GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

## CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

**AMBYSTOMA TEXANUM** (Small-mouthed Salamander). USA: ILLINOIS: MONTGOMERY Co.: 419 McCords Trail Rd, 3.3 km WSW of Irving, Illinois (39.19162°N, 89.43843°W; WGS 84). 10 March 2013. Alexandra Kuhns, Natalee Kuhns, Nicholas Kuhns, and Andrew R. Kuhns. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 23830). New county record confirmed using the Illinois Herpetological Database at INHS. Individual found dead on road in a wooded residential area approximately 0.50 km N of a small wooded pond. A tissue sample (INHS FLN 3937) from this specimen was preserved in 95% ethanol and is stored at -80 °F at INHS. Collected under an Illinois Department of Natural Resources scientific collecting permit issued to the Illinois Natural History Survey and A. R. Kuhns.

**ANDREW R. KUHN**s, Illinois Natural History Survey, Prairie Research Institute, University of Illinois, 1816 South Oak St., Champaign, Illinois 61820, USA (e-mail: arkuhns@illinois.edu); **ALEXANDRA KUHN**s, **NATALEE KUHN**s, and **NICHOLAS KUHN**s, 594 McCords Trail, Irving, Illinois 62051, USA.

**AQUILOEURYCEA CEPHALICA** (Chunky False Brook Salamander). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF SINGUILUCAN: Desarrollo Ecoturístico Las Navajas (20.086425°N, 98.55118611°W; WGS 84), 3115 m elev. 28 September 2014. Cristián Raúl Olvera Olvera. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Colección Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 32, photo voucher). First municipality record, extending known range in Hidalgo 23.52 km SE from the nearest record at Tlaxcalita, municipality of Mineral del Chico (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista anotada de los anfibios y reptiles del estado de Hidalgo. Univ. Autón. del Estado de Hidalgo. 104 pp.). This salamander, along with four others, was observed in a pine-oak forest.

**CRISTIAN RAÚL OLVERA OLVERA**, Laboratorio de Morfología Animal, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México (e-mail: centrurroides\_limpidus\_tecomanus@hotmail.com); **LEONARDO FERNÁNDEZ BADILLO**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, México (e-mail: cyrtopsis@hotmail.com).

**EURYCEA CIRRIGERA** (Southern Two-Lined Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: TWIGGS Co.: Stone Creek (32.74527°N, 83.57207°W; WGS 84). 10 July 2015. Dylan R. Baldwin, Chelsie Barton, Matthew S. Gale, Eryn Phillips and Jeffrey R. Mohr. Verified by John Jensen. Middle Georgia State University Digital Collection of Vertebrates (MGA 002, photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). An adult was found under a log on the bank of Stone Creek and was photographed and released.

**DYLAN R. BALDWIN**, **CHELSE BARTON**, **MATTHEW S. GALE**, **ERYN PHILLIPS**, and **JEFFREY R. MOHR**, Department of Natural Sciences, Middle Georgia State University, 100 University Parkway, Macon, Georgia 31206, USA (e-mail: jeffrey.mohr@mga.edu).

## ANURA — FROGS

**ACRIS BLANCHARDI** (Blanchard's Cricket Frog). USA: INDIANA: PIKE Co.: Sugar Ridge Fish and Wildlife Area: (38.361208°N, 87.259079°W; WGS 84). 6 October 2015. Sarabeth Klueh-Mundy, Jason Mirtl, Andrew DuBois, and Keysha Fontaine. Verified by Chris Phillips, Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2016a, 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 KLUHE-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.

**ANAXYRUS FOWLERI** (Fowler's Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: CARROLL Co.: Huntingdon (35.9341°N, 88.4618°W; WGS 84). 1 July 2015. Joshua M. Hall, Hazel K. Hall. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19595, 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. Internet version [http://www.apsu.edu/amatlas/]; accessed 26 December 2015). One adult specimen photographed near 1000 Acre Recreational Lake Visitor Center.

**JOSHUA M. HALL**, Auburn University, 101 Rouse Life Sciences Building, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: jmh0131@auburn.edu); **HAZEL K. HALL**, 4315 Golf Club Drive, Auburn, Alabama 36830, USA.

**ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS** (Greenhouse Frog). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: CHARLESTON Co. (32.82400°N, 79.82251°W, NAD 83), 5 m elev. 3 September 2015. Parker W. Gibbons. Verified by Michael E. Dorcas. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM Herp Image 2848–2851, photo vouchers). One of us (PWG) found six specimens of unknown sex under boards in a backyard on Oak Tree Lane, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina. Both mottled and striped phases were present. Lengths of four specimens were as follows: mottled (1.5, 1.9 mm); striped (1.7, 1.9 mm). This is the first verified report of this species in South Carolina, the closest record being from Savannah, Chatham County, Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.), ca. 140 km to the south. A second report of Greenhouse Frogs, including photographs, was submitted to SCDNR on 19 September 2015 also from Mount Pleasant.

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dnr.sc.gov); **PARKER W. GIBBONS**, Laing Middle School of Science and Technology, Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29466, USA (e-mail: pwg-snakes@gmail.com).

**HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog)**. USA: TEXAS: MEDINA Co.: 2601–2799 County Road 454, (29.35005°N, 98.99563°W; WGS 84). 30 July 2015. Jeffery Patrick Adams. Verified by Toby Hibbitts. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 96605, photo voucher). A single adult individual was found traversing a residential yard on the east side of County Road 4514 at 0855 h. This is a new county record for Texas (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.), and the first record of the species in Medina County. Microscopic examination of the interdigital membrane was necessary and submitted to Toby Hibbitts to differentiate this specimen from *H. versicolor*. This record extends its known distribution 48.46 km west of the closest known record from Bexar County (UTEP Herps H-8868). Subsequently, three additional adult *H. chrysosecelis* have been observed within the vicinity of the initial find and were recorded in the iNaturalist Herps of Texas database (#1823942, #1900783, and #1900788). These four Medina County specimens complete our understanding of this taxon's distribution in part of the south-central region of Texas, surrounded by other records from Atascosa, Bandera, Bexar, Frio, and Uvalde counties.

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**INCILIUS PORTERI**. EL SALVADOR: MORAZAN: MUNICIPALITY OF GUALOCOCTI: Cerro Cacahuatique (13.749628°N, 88.220413°W; WGS 84), 1275 m elev. 27 October 1979. Víctor Hellebuyck. Verified by Joseph R. Mendelson III. Natural History Museum of El Salvador (MUHNES C30-771); photographs of the specimen are deposited in the Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8563, 8564, photo vouchers). First record for El Salvador, extending the species' known range 84 km SW from the type locality, 9.6 km NE of Escuela Panamericana, Cerro Uyuca, Francisco Morazán, Honduras (Mendelson et al. 2005. *Sci. Pap. Nat. Hist. Mus. Univ. Kansas* 38:1–27). The adult male toad was found in a pond associated with a pasture situated in a semi-deciduous forest.

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**LEPTOPELIS BOULENGERI (Victoria Forest Tree Frog)**. GABON: OGOOUÉ-IVINDO PROVINCE: Ivindo National Park, SW of Ipassa Research Station (0.506275°N, 12.797113°E, WGS 84), 546 m elev. February 2011. P. Carlino. Verified by A. Durante. Museo di Storia naturale del Salento, Calimera (MSNS-Amph 75). Individual (SVL = 40.4 mm) found at night on a leaf at 1 m above forest floor. First record for Ivindo National Park. Closest records in Gabon are from Moukalaba-Doudou National Park and Loango National Park, ca. 380 and 470 km SW of Ipassa respectively (Pauwels and Rödel. 2007. *Herpetozoa* 19:135–148).

OGOOUÉ-LOLO PROVINCE: Offoué-Onoy Department, Mount Iboundji (-1.171222°S, 11.807697°E, WGS 84), 736 m elev. 23 November 2012. P. Carlino. Verified by A. Durante. Museo di Storia naturale del Salento, Calimera (MSNS-Amph 41). Individual (SVL = 40.3 mm) found at 2230 h in dense primary rainforest on a tree at 1.5 m above forest floor near a small stream. First record

for Ogooué-Lolo Province. Closest records in Gabon are from Moukalaba-Doudou National Park and Loango National Park, ca. 230 and 260 km SW of Mount Iboundji respectively (Pauwels and Rödel. 2007, *op. cit.*). Specimens collected under permits AR0002/11/MENESTFPRSCJS/CENAREST/CG/CST/CSAR and AR0049/12/MENESTFPRSCJS/CENAREST/CG/CST/CSAR.

**PIERO CARLINO** (e-mail: piero.carlino@msns.it) and **ELISA QUARTA**, Museo di Storia naturale del Salento, Via Sp. Calimera-Borgangne km 1, 73021 Calimera, Italy; **OLIVIER S. G. PAUWELS**, Département des Vertébrés Récents, Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Rue Vautier 29, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium (e-mail: osgpauwels@yahoo.fr).

**LITHOBATES CAPITO (Gopher Frog)**. USA: FLORIDA: MADISON Co.: Twin Rivers State Forest (30.26944°N, 83.26164°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2015. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175547). Trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat; predated by fire ants. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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

**LITHOBATES SEPTENTRIONALIS (Mink Frog)**. USA: MAINE: WALDO Co.: unnamed boggy pond ca. 2 km NNW of Dutton Pond in the town of Knox (44.504294°N, 69.168571°W; NAD 83), 180 m elev. 19 June 2015. Phillip G. deMaynadier and Trevor B. Persons. Verified by Greg Watkins-Colwell. Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History (YPM 15890). New county record, and now the southeastern most documented occurrence in the species geographic range. Extends known distribution 63 km ESE of Mercer, Somerset County and 70 km SSE of Bradford, Penobscot County (Hunter et al. 1999. *Maine Amphibians and Reptiles*. University of Maine Press, Orono, Maine. 252 pp.). The only previous report from Maine's coastal ecoregions, a specimen (YPM 6373) collected 87 km E of the Knox locality in the Tunk Lake region of Hancock County and mapped in Hunter et al. (*op. cit.*), is a misidentified juvenile *L. catesbeianus*. However, independent unverified reports of *L. septentrionalis* from that location suggest it may occur there. Adult specimen collected under Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife permit (#2015-259) issued to TBP. Thanks to Greg Watkins-Colwell for verifying identifications and photographing the purported Hancock County specimen (*L. catesbeianus*).

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**PSEUDACRIS STRECKERI (Strecker's Chorus Frog)**. USA: OKLAHOMA: LE FLORE Co.: Arkansas River at Robert S. Kerr Lock and Dam 15, lakeside pull-off from Hwy 59 (35.33709°N, 94.77384°W; WGS 84), 150.6 m elev. 18 April 2015. Alyssa M. Anwar, Daniel B. Nguyen, Marie D.C. Nguyen, John G. Phillips, Cameron D. Siler, Michael A. Steffen, and Richard C. Swyden. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44439, 44440). New county record (Sievert and Sievert 2011. *A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles*. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 71 pp.). Two specimens were found and collected next to a swampy area adjacent to the highway. OMNH 44440

was identified as male. Nearest known vouchered specimens are from Tulsa Co., Oklahoma (OMNH 30058). Specimen collected under an Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collector's permit issued to CDS (#6147).

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**PTYCHOHYLA HYPOMYKTER (Copan Stream Frog)**. EL SALVADOR: SANTA ANA: MUNICIPALITY OF METAPÁN: El Limo Natural Private Area, El Injerto Creek (14.414167°N, 89.399306°W; WGS 84), 1146 m elev. 19 August 2015, Emanuel Morán and Vladlen Henríquez. Verified by Larry David Wilson. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8575, 8576, photo vouchers). First record for El Salvador (Köhler et al. 2006. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of El Salvador*. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 238 pp.), extending its distribution 36.3 km SW from the nearest record at El Portillo de Ocotepeque, department of Ocotepeque, Honduras (USNM 319935, 319936; McCranie and Wilson 1993. *Southwest. Nat.* 38:101–104). The male frog was found at 1630 h hidden among leaves of a tree (*Ardicia* sp.), ca. 2 m above the ground, in a remnant of mixed submontane tropical semi-deciduous forest surrounded by pastures. It should be noted that we heard several other males calling from tree canopies along other streams in the area.

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**RHINELLA MARINA (Cane Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: WILLACY Co.: intersection of FM 490 and FM 2845 (26.44891929°N, 97.83018493°W; WGS 84). 9 October 2015. Mayra Oyervides. Verified by Frederic Zaidan III. University of Texas-Pan American Vertebrate Museum (UTPA 10151). New county record for Texas (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.). The species is known to occur in Cameron and Hidalgo counties, which border the south and west boundary line of Willacy County. The closest vouchered specimen (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 74433) was collected in Hidalgo County, 37.88 km SW of this find. This record extends its currently known distribution north on the eastern part of its distribution throughout south Texas where it is native.

At 2216 h one adult individual was found on FM 2845, 0.32 km S of the intersection with FM 490. The surrounding habitat consists of highly disturbed agricultural parcels. Heavy but brief rainfall occurred earlier that evening. Other anuran species calling nearby included *Anaxyrus woodhousii*, *Eleutherodactylus cystignathoides*, *Lithobates berlandieri*, and *Scaphiopus couchii*.

Specimen collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0913-130) issued to Mayra Oyervides.

**MAYRA OYERVIDES**, Department of Biology, University of Texas-Pan American, 1201 W. University Drive, Edinburg, Texas 78539, USA; e-mail: mayraoyervides@hotmail.com.

**SPEA MULTIPLICATA (Mexican Spadefoot)**. MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF EPAZOYUCAN, Ejido El Nopalillo (20.0617083°N, 98.593025°W; WGS 84), 2768 m elev. 15 November 2014. Francisco Javier Callejas Jiménez. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Colección Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 35, photo voucher). First municipality record, extending known range in Hidalgo 13.26 km E from the nearest record at Carboneras, municipality of Mineral de la Reforma (Magno-Benitez 2013. *Tesis de Licenciatura*, UAEH, Mineral de la Reforma. 48 pp.). The toad was observed along with two others in xerophytic scrub vegetation.

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#### CROCODYLIA — CROCODILIANS

**ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPPIENSIS (American Alligator)**. USA: GEORGIA: TWIGGS Co.: Stone Creek (32.71839°N, 83.58615°W; WGS 84). 18 May 2012. Jeffrey R. Mohr and Bethany H. Mohr. Verified by John Jensen. Middle Georgia State University Digital Collection of Vertebrates (MGA 001, photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). A juvenile was observed basking on a log in Stone Creek.

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#### TESTUDINES — TURTLES

**AMYDA CARTILAGINEA (Asian Softshell Turtle)**. INDIA: TRIPURA: NORTH DISTRICT: Dhalai, Ganganagar: Narichera Stream, tributary of Khowai River (23.7804°N, 91.8430°E; WGS 84), 104 m elev. 7 July 2015. Captured by local fisherman. Verified by Indraneil Das. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.267a–b, 2.268, photo vouchers). Two individuals (SCL = 250 mm and 220 mm) photographed ca. 8 km from the Bangladesh border. Widespread in Southeast Asia (Das 2010. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of Southeast Asia*. New Holland Publishers (UK) Ltd., London. 376 pp.), though Bangladesh population is considered genetically distinct and may represent an undescribed taxon (Fritz et al. 2014. *Vertebrate Zool.* 64:229–243). In India, this species is known from the states of Mizoram (Pawar and Choudhury 2000. *Hamadryad* 25:144–158) and Manipur (Linthoi and Sharma 2009. *In* Vasudevan (ed.) *Freshwater Turtles and Tortoises of India*. ENVIS Bull: Wildlife & Protected Areas 12:49–52. Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun). First record from the state of Tripura. We thank Kelvin K. P. Lim, ZRC, for providing the digital voucher image numbers.

**BISWAJIT DAS**, Wildlife Warden, Gomti Wildlife Division, Tripura (e-mail: biswajitcasfos@gmail.com); **ABHIJIT DAS**, Department of Endangered Species Management, Wildlife Institute of India, Chandrabani, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248 001, India (e-mail: abhijit@wii.gov.in); **ATUL KUMAR GUPTA**, Chief Wildlife Warden, Tripura Forest Department, Government of Tripura, Agartala, Tripura, India.

**APALONE FEROX (Florida Softshell)**. USA: FLORIDA: SANTA ROSA Co.: Gulf Breeze, Reserve Blvd. at intersection with Heronwalk Dr. (30.40780°N, 86.95524°W; WGS 84). 28 September 2015. Ashton den Dekker. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 1121, photo voucher). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). One adult observed swimming along flooded neighborhood street. The nearest previously documented location in the state is a pre-1980 record 45 km to the E in Destin, Okaloosa County. This record fills a gap in the western Florida Panhandle. Thanks to David Laurencio for verifying the identification and Kevin Enge for confirming the county record. Additional records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet and Zoological Record.

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**CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle)**. USA: GEORGIA: GORDON Co.: Hwy 136 (Resaca Lafayette Rd NW) near junction with Long Road (34.58185°N, 85.00021°W; WGS 84), 220 m elev. 20 May 2013. Robert L. Hill. Verified by John Jensen. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8591, 8592, photo vouchers). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Two DOR specimens observed on Hwy 136. First specimen observed ~0.28 km NW of first intersection of Hwy 136 and Long Rd. Second specimen observed ca. 100 m NW of first specimen just beyond second intersection of Hwy 136 and Long Rd. First specimen photographed and both were moved off the road.

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**CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle)**. USA: PENNSYLVANIA: LUZERNE Co.: Susquehanna Riverlands, Towpath Trail, 0.15 km E US Route 11 (41.095197°N, 76.134583°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2010. Sean M. Hartzell and Michael B. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177243, photo voucher). First vouchered county record (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.; www.vertnet.org, accessed 26 Jan 2016).

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**CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle)**. USA: PENNSYLVANIA: MONTOUR Co.: Montour Preserve, 0.2 km S Lake Chillisquaue (41.099944°N, 76.662524°W; WGS 84). 21 June 2015. Sean M. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177211, photographic voucher). New county

record (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.; www.vertnet.org, accessed 24 Nov 2015).

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**GRAPTEMYS BARBOURI (Barbour's Map Turtle)**. USA: FLORIDA: WAKULLA Co.: Ochlockonee River (30.25196°N, 84.71507°W; WGS 84). 28 May 2014. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177225, photo voucher). One of five individuals detected on the Wakulla Co. side during river turtle basking surveys. First record for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**GRAPTEMYS BARBOURI (Barbour's Map Turtle)**. USA: FLORIDA: WALTON Co.: Choctawhatchee River (30.46097°N, 85.89346°W; WGS 84). 12 June 2014. E. Pierson Hill. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177223, photo voucher). One of 14 individuals detected on the Walton Co. side during river turtle basking surveys. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

**E. PIERSON HILL** (e-mail: pierson.hill@myfwc.com) and **JONATHAN D. MAYS**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: jonathan.mays@myfwc.com).

**PODOCNEMIS SEXTUBERCULATA (Six-tubercled River Turtle)**. BRAZIL: ACRE: MUNICIPALITY OF MARECHAL THAUMATURGO: Reserva Extrativista do Alto Juruá, Juruá River (9.205603°S, 72.711160°W; WGS 84). 7 October 2015. T. Lucena da Silva. Verified by R. A. Machado. Herpetological Collection of Animal Biology Laboratory, Universidade Federal do Acre, Cruzeiro do Sul, Acre, Brazil (LBA-H 004). The species occurs in Amazon Basin of Colombia (states of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putomayo and Vaupés), Brazil (states of Amazonas, Pará and Roraima) and Peru (state of Loreto; Pezzuti and Vogt 1999. Chel. Conserv. Biol. 3:419–424; Fachín-Teran et al. 2006. Chel. Conserv. Biol. 5:18–24; Rueda-Almonacid et al. 2007. Las Tortugas y los Cocodrilianos de los Países Andinos del Trópico. Conservation International, Editorial Panamericana, Formas e Impresos, Bogotá, Colombia. 538 pp.; Vogt 2008. Amazon Turtles. Biblos, Lima, Peru. 104 pp.; Van Dijk et al. 2014. Chel. Res. Monogr. 5:329–479). First state record. The nearest locality record to the northwest is ca. 592 km in Iquitos, Maynas Province, Peru (Carrillo 1970. Publicaciones del Museo de Historia Natural de la Universidad Nacional Mayor San Marcos 22:1–63; Dixon and Soini 1986. The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 154 pp.), and the nearest locality record to the southwest is ca. 167 km away in Bolognesi, Atalaya Province, Department of Uacaly, Peru (Lehr 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:253). Specimen collected under an approved permit (#14032-1) issued by the Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis-IBAMA to RCV.

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**TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle)**. USA: PENNSYLVANIA: NORTHUMBERLAND Co.: Weiser State Forest, Roaring Creek Tract, 0.2 km E PA Route 42 (40.827°N, 76.470°W; WGS 84). 31 July 2011. Michael B. Hartzell and Sean M. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177235, photo voucher). First vouchered record for the county (Hulse et al. 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.; www.vertnet.org, accessed 11 Jan 2016). In the time since the observation reported herein, six subsequent records for *T. c. carolina* within Northumberland Co. have been reported on the Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey website from 2014–2015 (www.paherpsurvey.org, accessed 11 Jan 2016), indicating an established population within the county. *Terrapene c. carolina* have been reported within adjacent Columbia, Lycoming, Montour, Snyder, and Union counties (Hulse et al. 2001, *op. cit.*), with the nearest specimen collected ca. 25 km NW in Montour County (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 116304). Adult found within a mixed deciduous forest near a stream bank.

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#### SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

**ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole)**. USA: TEXAS: BELL Co.: ca. 3 km SW of Temple city center (31.0727321°N, 97.3560042°W; WGS 84), 198.4 m elev. 9 June 2015. Aaron Hudnall, Andrew R. MacLaren, and Shawn F. McCracken. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 100345, 100346). 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.). The nearest previously documented record is approximately 52 km SW in Williamson County. Discovery within Bell County fills a distributional gap between Burnett, Williamson, Milam, Falls, and McClellan counties following the western edge of the species' known distribution. One adult specimen was collected and preserved (65.1 mm SVL; 183.6 mm TL), numerous other individuals were observed. Specimens collected under Scientific Permit (SPR-0102-191) issued to Michael R. J. Forstner by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

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partment of Biology, Texas State University, 601 University Drive, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

**BRACHYMELES SAMARENSIS (Brown's Short-legged Skink)**. PHILIPPINES: SAMAR ISLAND: WESTERN SAMAR PROVINCE: Municipality of San Jose de Buan, Mt. Huraw (12.05262°N, 125.03429°E; WGS 84), 209 m elev. 27 June 2014. Cameron D. Siler, Kerry A. Cobb, Dyanne Realubit, Joseph Brown, Nick Huron, Vicente Yngente, and Marvic Yngente. Verified by Drew R. Davis. University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute (KU 337223 [CDS 6512]). Northernmost record, extending known range ca. 89 km NW of closest known locality in Municipality of Taft, Eastern Samar Province, Samar Island (Siler et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Monogr.* 25:76–112). A second specimen (KU 337224 [CDS 6789]) collected on 2 July 2014, from the same site. The two voucher specimens reported here represent the only published record of populations from northern half of Samar Island (Brown 1956. *Breviora* 54:1–19; Siler et al. 2011, *op. cit.*). Both specimens were collected in root networks of large trees in secondary-growth forest. Fieldwork was supported by NSF support to RMB (DEB 0743491, EF-0334952) and CDS (DEB 0804115, IOS 1353683) and this specimen collection was conducted under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Biodiversity Management Bureau of the Philippines (2009–2014), Gratuitous Permit to Collect No. 221.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Wood Slave)**. BAHAMAS: GREAT INAGUA: Matthew Town (20.950799°N, 73.676353°W; WGS 84). 13 July 2015. Aaron H. Griffing. Verified by Gregory B. Pauly. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1884, photo voucher). First record of *H. mabouia* on Great Inagua Island and a ca. 162 km range extension SW of Providenciales, the nearest Caicos Bank island with a confirmed *H. mabouia* presence (Powell and Henderson 2012. *Bull. Florida Mus. Nat. Hist.* 51:85–166). The juvenile lizard was found at 1237 h underneath a plastic water meter box, photographed, and subsequently released. A total of 21 other individuals, of various ontogenetic stages, were observed at night on the walls of buildings throughout July 2015, and another was found in fronds of a coconut palm (*Cocos nucifera*) over 12 km W of Matthew Town at a locality W of Blackwood (20.94290°N, 73.53346°W).

Matthew Town residents noted that *H. mabouia* were not observed on their walls before Hurricane Ike, which made landfall on Great Inagua 7 September 2008. This suggests an east-to-west hurricane-facilitated dispersal event from established *H.*

*mabouia* colonies on Turks and Caicos Bank islands (Reynolds and Niemiller 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:452; Powell and Henderson 2012, *op. cit.*). With its occupation of Great Inagua, this exotic species has established itself within a minimum of 16 Bahamian islands on five of the 15 island banks (Powell and Henderson 2012, *op. cit.*).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan Spotted House Gecko)**. USA: LOUISIANA: St. TAMMANY PARISH: private property ca. 4 km S of Abita Springs, E of State Hwy 59, and N of Interstate 12 (30.44000°N, 90.02000°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2013. Brad M. Glorioso. Verified by David Heckard. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 176422, photo voucher). New parish record. This species was first reported in the Americas in the vicinity of Audubon Zoo in New Orleans, Louisiana (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians* 20:192–196). This is the third report of this species in Louisiana (Heckard et al. 2013, *op. cit.*; Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217), and is now documented from Orleans, Jefferson, and St. Tammany parishes in southeast Louisiana. The individual was located at night, ca. 10 m from a dwelling on the forest floor amid a downed picket fence, which was resting atop a thick layer of pine needles. There are *H. turcicus* at the property, but this individual was recognized as unusual, and many photos were taken before releasing the animal. It was not until much later that it was determined to be *H. parvamaculatus*. The origin of this individual is unknown, as the owners of this 1.62-ha property are elderly and do not keep any pets. Subsequent casual searches have not turned up any new individuals. I thank David Heckard for his help with identification and discussion of this species in Louisiana.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko)**. USA: FLORIDA: SANTA ROSA Co.: Gulf Breeze, Reserve Blvd. at intersection with Heronwalk Dr. (30.40780°N, 86.95524°W; WGS 84). 7 October 2015. Ashton den Dekker. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 1133, photo voucher). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). One of several individuals frequently observed at windows and exterior lights of private residence. The nearest previously documented location in the state occurs 20 km to the west at Pensacola Beach, Escambia County. This record fills a gap in the western Florida Panhandle. Thanks to David Laurencio for verifying the identification and Kevin Enge for confirming the county record. Additional records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet and Zoological Record.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko)**. USA: TEXAS: BASTROP Co.: Redfield Farm (2158 FM 812), TX FM 812 ca.

1.3 rd km SE jct TX Hwy 21 (30.06377°N, 97.56084°W; WGS 84). 6 August 2014. Drew R. Davis and Daniel L. Davis. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 95867 [DRD 2198]). Two additional specimens were collected at this same locality on 8 August 2015 (TNHC 956865 [DRD 2172], 956865 [DRD 2173]). Numerous individuals have been observed at this location for the past two decades, representing a well-established population. 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.). Additional records of this species exist throughout Bastrop County (TNHC 66778, 66779, 85309). This introduced species has been documented in all surrounding counties (Caldwell, Fayette, Lee, Travis, Williamson) and throughout large regions of south, central, and northeastern Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). Specimens collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-0511-126) issued to DRD.

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**MEROLES SQUAMULOSUS (Common Rough-scaled Lizard)**. SOUTH AFRICA: LIMPOPO PROVINCE: Lapalala Wilderness (23.906120°S, 28.306676°E; WGS 84). 15 March 2015. Simon Baeckens and Jan Scholliers. Verified by Werner Conradie. Virtual museum collection of the Southern African Reptile Conservation Assessment (SARCA No. 155809). One adult male was found on hard gravel terrain sprinting between vegetation patches. This large specimen (SVL = 69.14 mm) counted 15 femoral pores on each thigh. Here, we present the first record of this lacertid species for the Lapalala Wilderness nature reserve, and subsequently the first record for the SARCA quarter-degree grid 2328CD of approximately 676 km<sup>2</sup> (Bates et al. 2015. *The Reptile Atlas and Checklist of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. SANBI, Pretoria. 164 pp.). Fieldwork was conducted under a permit from the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (No. 0092-MKT001-00004).

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**OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard)**. USA: FLORIDA: MADISON Co.: Twin Rivers State Forest (30.26944°N, 83.26164°W; WGS 84). 27 April 2015. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175552). Individual trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat. Specimen collected after it was depredated by fire ants. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**PLESTIODON EGREGIUS (Mole Skink)**. USA: FLORIDA: GULF Co.: 199 Beach Street, Port St. Joe (29.865934°N, 85.343002°W; WGS 84). 28 March 2010 E. Pierson Hill. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF177226, photo

voucher). Adult discovered beneath pile of decaying palm fronds in a coastal Florida scrub dominated by rosemary and sand pine. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**PODARCIS SICULUS (Italian Wall Lizard)**. USA: NEW YORK: WESTCHESTER Co.: Hastings-on-Hudson (40.994542°N, 73.878746°W; WGS 84). 29 August 2015. Ben A. Goldfarb, Max R. Lambert, and Colin M. Donihue. Verified by Richard D. Durtsche. Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History (YPM HERR.019476). New county record (Gibbs et al. 2007. The Amphibians and Reptiles of New York State. Oxford University Press, New York, New York. 504 pp.). This represents a northern expansion of the distribution for this exotic species in New York State; the species is known from New York City (Gossweiler 1975. Copeia 1975:584–585; Burke and Ner 2005. Northeast. Nat. 12:349–360). Multiple individuals were seen on the same date on multiple properties within a 3,500 m<sup>2</sup> area incorporating three houses, a church, and a small strip mall. Specimen collection was authorized under Yale University IACUC protocol number 2015-10681.

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**SPHAERODACTYLUS ARGUS (Jamaican Stippled Sphaero)**. CUBA: HAVANA: MUNICIPALITY OF PLAZA DE LA REVOLUCIÓN: grounds of the “La Edad de Oro” zoo (23.11014°N, 82.39540°W; WGS 84). 12 February 2015. Ruben Marrero, Javier Torres, and Tomás M. Rodríguez-Cabrera. Verified by Orlando H. Garrido. Museum of Natural History “Felipe Poey,” Faculty of Biology, University of Havana (MFP 12.583). First record for Havana Province and a 182 km range extension NW from the nearest published locality at Playa Girón, Ciénaga de Zapata, Matanzas province (Rodríguez and Rivalta 2007. Poeyana 495:8–13); other Cuban records are found in Rodríguez Schettino et al. (2013. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 144:1–96). The adult female was found during the day under a log within the zoo grounds. Specimen collected under the project “Colecciones zoológicas, su conservación y manejo II”, hosted by the Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Cuba.

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#### SQUAMATA — SNAKES

**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS CONANTI (Florida Cottonmouth)**. USA: FLORIDA: CLAY Co.: Jennings State Forest (30.15495°N, 81.90726°W; WGS 84). 6 April 2015. Kevin M. Enge. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175590, photo voucher). Trapped by a drift fence installed

in sandhill habitat. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**BOIGA FLAVIVIRIDIS (Yellow-green Cat Snake)**. INDIA: CHATTISGARH: JAGDALPUR DISTRICT: Kanger Ghati National Park (18.91495555°N, 81.89418888°E; WGS 84), 517 m elev. 13 October 2008. Sachin Rai and Dharmendra Khandal. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.264 a–b, photo vouchers). New record for Chattisgarh State (Ahmed et al. 2015. Snakes and Other Reptiles of Chattisgarh, A Field Guide. Chattisgarh State Biodiversity Board, Raipur. 212 pp.), new locality is 308 km from type locality of Berhampore, Odisha State (Vogel and Ganesh 2013. Zootaxa 3637:158–168).

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**BOIGA FLAVIVIRIDIS (Yellow-green Cat Snake)**. INDIA: MAHARASHTRA: Chandrapur District: Nagbhir: Ghodazari (20.532810°N, 79.615158°E; WGS 84), 277 m elev. 18 September 2009. Umesh Zire and Roheet Karoo. Verified by S. R. Ganesh. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.263, photo voucher). New record for Maharashtra state, and first record from central India. Type locality ca. 558 km SE of present record in Berhampore, Odisha State (Vogel and Ganesh 2013. Zootaxa 3637:158–168).

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**CALAMARIA PAVIMENTATA (Collared Reed Snake)**. THAILAND: NAKHON SI THAMMARAT PROVINCE: NOPPHITAM DISTRICT: Khao Nan National Park, San Yen (8.763611°N, 99.53861°E; WGS 84), 1316 m elev. 20 April 2007. T. Chan-ard, S. Makchai and S. Lao-teow. Verified by Michael Cota. Thailand Natural History Museum, Pathum Thani (THNHM 11796). Male. Caught in ground litter in scrub forest. First record for Park and for Province, filling gap between records in Surat Thani and Pattani provinces (Nab-hitabhata et al. ‘2004’ 2000. Checklist of Amphibians and Reptiles in Thailand. Office of Environmental Policy and Planning, Bangkok, Thailand. 152 pp.; Chan-ard et al. 2015. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of Thailand. Oxford University Press, New York, New York. 314 pp.; Cox et al. 2012. The Snakes of Thailand. Chulalongkorn University Museum of Natural History, Bangkok, Thailand. 845 pp.). The specimen was collected under the Thailand Research Fund / BIOTEC Special Research Program for Biodiversity Research and Training (BRT).

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Natural History Museum, National Science Museum, Technopolis, Khlong 5, Khlong Luang, Pathum Thani 12120, Thailand (e-mail: tanya@nsm.or.th).

**CHIRONIUS FLAVOPICTUS (Sipo Keelback).** PANAMA: LOS SANTOS: DISTRITO DE PEDASÍ: Pedasí (7.4574°N, 80.04835°W; WGS 84), 29 m elev. 11 September 2013. Margaret von Saenger. Verified by John G. Himes. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8600, 8601, photo vouchers). First record for Los Santos Province, located 91 km SE of the closest known locality at Reserva Forestal el Montuoso in Herrera province (Rodríguez et al. 2004 [2005]. *In* Garibaldi [ed.], *Diversidad Biológica y Servicios Ambientales de los Fragmentos de Bosques en la Reserva Forestal El Montuoso*, pp. 119–137. Universal Books, Ciudad de Panamá, Panamá). The snake was found less than 1 km from Los Destiladeros beach. We thank Patty Ruback for assistance with the GPS coordinates.

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**COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer).** USA: GEORGIA: COWETA CO.: (33.29068°N, 84.52128°W; WGS 84), 220 m elev. 19 May 2014. Robert L. Hill. Verified by John Jensen. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8590, photo voucher). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). Specimen observed alive and photographed along edge of an unpaved road.

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**CROTALUS MOLOSSUS (Black-tailed Rattlesnake).** MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF SINGUILUCAN: Rancho El Guajolote (20.073066°N, 98.579079°W; WGS 84), 2863 m elev. 27 September 2014. Alvaro Archundia. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Colección Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 34, photo voucher). First record for the municipality, representing a range extension of 17 km E from the closest known locality where it was observed in the Municipality of Mineral de la Reforma (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2014. *Soc. Herpetol. Mexicana*, Pachuca, Hidalgo. 387 pp.). The snake was caught in xerophytic scrub vegetation.

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**DENDROPHIDION ATLANTICA.** BRAZIL: PERNAMBUCO: Municipality of Recife: Parque Estadual de Dois Irmãos (8.005092°S, 34.950536°W; WGS 84). 27 April 2015. V. Nascimento and E. M. dos Santos. Verified by M. A. Freitas and I. J. Roberto. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco, Recife, Pernambuco, Brazil (CHP-UFRPE 4239, 4242). Adult male (SVL = 930 mm; 64 g) and adult female (SVL = 750 mm; 23 g) collected. Previously known only from several localities from the State of Alagoas, northeastern Brazil (Freire et al. 2010. *Zootaxa* 2719:62–68). First state record extending the known distribution 150 km northeast from the nearest known locality at Mata do Engenho Coimbra (8.983333°S, 35.883333°W; 526 m elev.), Municipality of Iateguara, in the Atlantic Rainforest remnants

of the State of Alagoas. Specimen collected under SISBIO license (#11218-1).

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**EPICTIA VELLARDI.** PARAGUAY: DEPARTAMENTO BOQUERÓN: DISTRICT OF PEDTO P. PEÑA: surroundings of Agropil Farm (23.093456°S, 61.506897°W; WGS 84), 188 m elev. 3 March 2014. H. Cabral. Verified by Pier Cacciali. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Investigación Biológica del Paraguay (IIBP-H 3011). Individual found below a dead trunk (SVL = 149 mm; 155 mm TL). Another individual (SVL = 103 mm; 65 mm TL) found nearby (23.089643°S, 61.509555°W; 187 m elev.) crossing a trail at night on 5 March 2014 by H. Cabral (IIBP-H 3017). Species known from Formosa, Argentina (Laurent 1984. *Acta Zool. Lilloana* 38:39–34) and Corumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil (Francisco et al. 2012. *Zootaxa* 3512:42–52). First country record, extending the known distribution ca. 95 km N of the nearest locality in Ingeniero Juárez, Formosa Province, Argentina and ca. 602 km SW of the record from Corumbá, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. Specimen collected under an approved permit (009/2014) issued by the Secretaría del Ambiente.

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**ERYTHROLAMPRUS BIZONA (Black-ringed False Coralsnake).** PANAMÁ: HERRERA PROVINCE: Paso Hondo de Ocu (7.816667°N, 80.916667°W; WGS 84), 234 m elev. 25 December 2014. Ángel Herrera. Verified by John G. Himes. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8487, 8488, photo vouchers). First record for Herrera Province (Ray et al. 2013. *The Venomous Snakes and Their Mimics of Panama and Costa Rica*. Createspace Independent Publ. 282 pp.), and a range extension of 44 km S from its closest known locality, ca. 4 km S of San Francisco, Veraguas Province (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 19248). The snake was found dead on a road that traversed cattle pastures.

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**LAMPROPELTIS ELAPSOIDES (Scarlet Kingsnake).** USA: FLORIDA: CLAY Co.: Jennings State Forest (30.15495°N, 81.90726°W; WGS 84). 9 April 2015. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177221, photo voucher). Trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. *Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida*. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**LICHANURA TRIVIRGATA (Rosy Boa).** MÉXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: Isla Espíritu Santo (24.490487°N, 110.379787°W; WGS 84), 3 m elev. 27 April 2005. Winifred Frick, Paul Heady III,



and Emma Flores Rojas. Verified by Melissa A. Stepek. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM\_HerpPC\_5315, 5316, photo vouchers). First record for Isla Espíritu Santo (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.). In addition to Isla Espíritu Santo, other Baja California and Sonora islands this species has been confirmed on include Islas Cedros and Santa Margarita in the Pacific Ocean, and Islas Ángel de La Guarda, Carmen, Cerralvo, Mejía, San Marcos, and Tiburón in the Gulf of California (herpatlas.sdnhm.org, 15 December 2015).

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**LYCOPHIDIUM CAPENSE (Cape Wolf Snake)**. SOUTH AFRICA: WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE: De Hoop Nature Reserve (34.421807°S, 20.408998°E; WGS 84). 24 October 2011. James R. Angley, Jason A. Fantuzzi, Kevin Pollack, and Brian Zarate. Verified by William R. Branch. Animal Demography Unit Virtual Museum (SARCA No. 156218, photo voucher). This record documents the first example of the taxon from within the boundaries of De Hoop ('Dih-whoop') Nature Reserve of the Cape Nature parks department, and extends the current southernmost population of *L. capense* ca. 48 km E (Bates et al. 2014. Atlas and Red List of the Reptiles of South Africa, Lesotho, and Swaziland. SANBI Publishing, Pretoria, South Africa. 485 pp.). The snake was a female specimen (total length = 46.3 cm), found late morning in upland coastal habitat of limestone flats, beneath a stone. Vegetation was dominated by typical fynbos genera, including *Diosma*, *Elegia*, *Leucadendron*, *Metalasia*, and *Protea*. I thank Tony Phelps of the Cape Reptile Institute for his direction during our stay with him and without whom this note would not have been possible.

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**NERODIA CLARKII COMPRESSICAUDA (Mangrove Saltmarsh Watersnake)**. USA: FLORIDA: MARTIN Co.: Hutchinson Island (27.23300°N, 80.18600°W; WGS 84). 12 September 2014. Joshua Holbrook, Thomas Chesnes, Hannah Boss, Amanda Berman, Jeff Chiyka, Christopher Bell, and Caleb Bell. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM 40866–40868). New county record. *Nerodia c. compressicauda* range throughout southern Florida, except that no records previously existed for Broward, Palm Beach, and until recently, Martin counties (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Three *N. c. compressicauda* were encountered during surveys at a manmade saltwater retention pond near a Red Mangrove (*Rhizophora mangle*) swamp on a barrier island after several individuals had been reported crossing roads nearby the previous year. A small number of individuals encountered superficially resembled *N. fasciata*. Although this is not an uncommon phenotype even in populations where *N. fasciata* does not occur (e.g., the lower Florida Keys) it may indicate some hybridization between *N. fasciata* and *N. clarkii* at this locale. Encounters occurred during nocturnal collecting between August 2013 and September 2014.

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**REGINA RIGIDA RIGIDA (Eastern Glossy Swampsnake)**. USA: FLORIDA: CLAY Co.: Camp Blanding Military Reservation (29.86564°N, 81.95897°W; WGS 84). 26 October 2015. Bess B. Harris. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177210, photo voucher). Trapped by a drift fence installed in sandhill habitat. First voucher for the county (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.).

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**SIBON DIMIDIATUS (Slender Snail Sucker)**. BELIZE: STANN CREEK DISTRICT: STANN CREEK WEST CONSTITUENCY: Toucan Ridge Ecology & Education Society Field Station, 4.7 km W of Middlesex (17.048992°N, 88.564046°W; WGS 84), 227 m elev. 24 June 2015. Erich P. Hofmann. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 175771, photo voucher). First district record and northeastern most record of this species in Belize, extending its range ca. 57 km NE from the nearest locality in Cayo District (Marczak et al. 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:111) and ca. 107 km NNE from the original country record in Toledo District (McCoy 1990. Caribb. J. Sci. 26:166–170). The snake was found alongside a shallow permanent stream at ca. 2130 h during moderate rainfall, while it was positioned 72 cm off the ground on a limb in evergreen broadleaf forest.

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**TELESCOPUS NICRICEPS (Black-headed Cat Snake)**. IRAN: MARKAZI PROVINCE: SAVEH COUNTY: Deh Mahdi Village (33.815941°N, 49.200180°E; WGS 84), 1748 m elev. 5 August 2015. M. H. Farid. Verified by C. Spencer. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ Obs:Herp:18). This is the first record for Markazi Province and the easternmost record for this species. A dead adult (road-killed) was found at 0700 h. Some of the sympatric species of reptiles observed in the area were *Dolichophis schmidti*, *Malpolon insignitus*, *Natrix tessellate*, *Platyceps najadum*, *Testudo graeca* and *Trapelus ruderatus*. The nearest reported locality is 205 km west from the locality reported here (Nilson and Rastegar-Pouyani 2013. Zool Middle East, 59:131–135).

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**THAMNOPHIS EQUES (Mexican Gartersnake)**. USA: ARIZONA: MOHAVE Co.: Big Sandy River, approximately 8 km S Wikieup (34.60239°N, 113.57698°W, WGS 84). 27 May 2010. Rebecca Peck and Ammon Wilhelm. Verified by Thomas R. Jones. University of Arizona Herpetological Collection (UAZ 57618-PSV, photo voucher). 8 February 2015. Keith O. Sullivan and Jonathan D. Miller. Verified by George Bradley (UAZ 57619-PSV, photo voucher). The first snake was photographed incidentally during bird surveys, but was not identified as *T. eques* for several years. The second

snake (adult female) was captured in a minnow trap set along the edge of the streambed. Range extension and first records for the Big Sandy River and upper Bill Williams River drainage (Brennan and Holycross 2006. A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.). The closest known *T. eques* population was recently reported along the Bill Williams River roughly 55 km SW (Cotten et al. 2014 Herpetol. Rev. 45:655).

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**THAMNOPHIS SCALARIS (Long-tailed Alpine Gartersnake).** MÉXICO: HIDALGO: MUNICIPALITY OF SINGUILUCAN, Desarrollo Ecoturístico Las Navajas (20.08847°N, 98.55594°W; WGS 84), 3120 m elev. 11 October 2014. Jose Carlos Iturbe Morgado. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. Colección Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 36, photo voucher). First municipality record, extending the known range in Hidalgo 20.41 km SE from the nearest record at Bosque Quemado, municipality of Mineral del Chico (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista anotada de los anfibios y reptiles del estado de Hidalgo. Univ. Autón. del Estado de Hidalgo. 104 pp.). The snake was observed in a pine-oak forest.

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**TROPIDOPHIS GALACELIDUS (Escambray White-necked Trope).** CUBA: SANCTI SPÍRITUS: MUNICIPALITY OF YAGUAJAY: Sierra de Jatibonico, near La Bonita cave (22.17781°N, 79.03062°W; WGS 84), 152 m elev. 15 September 2010. Carlos A. Martínez-Muñoz. Verified by Orlando H. Garrido. Museum of Natural History “Felipe Poey”, Faculty of Biology, University of Havana (MFP 12.507). First municipality record and a geographic range extension of 68 km NE of the nearest published locality in the Guamuhaya Mountains at Caja de Agua, Banao, Sancti Spíritus, municipality of Sancti Spíritus (Estrada 1994. Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 19:353–360). This species was previously known only from the Guamuhaya mountain range and surroundings, Cienfuegos and Sancti Spíritus provinces (Estrada 1994, *op. cit.*; Rodríguez Schettino et al. 2013. Smithson. Herpetol. Inform. Serv. 144:1–96). This new locality is very close to Jatibonico del Norte River, the geographic boundary between Sancti Spíritus and Ciego de Ávila provinces. The adult male snake was found under a stone during the day in an area of limestone covered by mesophyll semi-deciduous forest. Specimen collected under the project “Colecciones zoológicas, su conservación y manejo II”, hosted by the Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Cuba.

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