GEORGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CADEATA — SALAMANDERS


SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu); CRYSTAL KELEHEAR, School of Biological Sciences, University of Sydney, Camperdown, New South Wales, Australia.


DUSTIN THAMES, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, Crossville, Tennessee 38555, USA (e-mail: dustin.thames@tn.gov); RILEY BERNARD (e-mail: rbernard3@vols.utk.edu), EMMA WILCCOX (e-mail: ewilcox@utk.edu), and REILLY JACKSON, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37996, USA (e-mail: rjacks42@utk.edu); JAY CARR, United States Department of Agriculture, Langley, Virginia 23665, USA (e-mail: james.a.carr@aphis.usda.gov).


Locality is ca. 5–6 km SE of the Fall Line (the boundary between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces), and extends the range ~60 km SE of the nearest known population in Talbot Co., Georgia (Graham 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:232–233). Although a few populations of D. aeneus are known from the Coastal Plain in Alabama (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 368 pp.), this is the first population known from this physiographic province in Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, op. cit.). There is notable herpetofaunal species richness in the vicinity of this locality, with certain northern/montane-associated species and Coastal Plain-associated species reaching their southernmost and inland-most parts of their ranges, respectively (Graham et al. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:19–34). This new record is no exception; it ca. 12 km further S than the previous southernmost known population in Chilton Co., Alabama (AUM records).

BETSY BATISTELLA (e-mail: edb0003@auburn.edu) and SIDNEY RIDDLE, Department of Biological Sciences, Auburn University, 101 Rouse Life Science, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: sb0005@auburn.edu); SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).

NOTOPHTHALMUS MERIDIONALIS (Black-spotted Newt). MÉXICO: SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF TAMASOPA: Agua Buena (21.95905°N, 99.39214°W; WGS84), 360 m elev. 10 November 1973. UASLP Agronomy students. Verified by Joel Vázquez Díaz. Zoological Collection, Instituto de Investigación de Zonas Desérticas, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (CZIIZD-UASLP 2073 [lot of four samples]). First municipality record, extending the known range ca. 47 airline km W of the closest known locality at 1.6 km E Los Sabinos, Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosí (Lemos-Espinal and Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of San Luis Potosí, Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah. 300 pp.). Although Flores-Villela et al. (2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>). Downloaded 22 July 2014) reported that the species has not been found more than 130 km inland, our record extends that to 176 km inland. However, the possibility exists that the Agua Buena population is extirpated, because none have been found since 1973, even though the site has been visited frequently. The newts were collected in an area covered with tropical semi-deciduous moist forest.

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 E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Ags. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:19–34). This new record is no exception; it is ca. 12 km further S than the previous southernmost known population in Chilton Co., Alabama (AUM records).


M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, PO. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia 24212, USA; e-mail: khaled@vhcc.edu.


TEPPEI JONO, Chengdu Institute of Sciences, No. 9 Section 4, Remnin Nan Road, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041, P.R. China (e-mail: mjuisinondo@gmail.com); KANTO NISHIKAWA, Graduate School of Human and Environmental Studies, Kyoto University, Yoshida Nihonmatsu-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606-8501, Japan (e-mail: hynobius@zool.kyoto-u.ac.jp); LI DING (e-mail: dingli@cib.ac.cn); and YEZHONG TANG (e-mail: tangyz@cib.ac.cn), Chengdu Institute of Sciences, No. 9 Section 4, Remnin Nan Road, Chengdu, Sichuan 610041, P.R. China.

PSEUDOEUROYCEA BELLII (Bell’s Salamander). MÉXICO: ZACATECAS: MUNICIPALITY OF NOCHISTLÁN DE MEJA: 9.8 km W Daniel Canmarena (21.33501°N, 102.99448°W; WGS84), 2517 m elev. 6 June 2006. Gustavo E. Quintero-Díaz and J. Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 05235). First record for municipality, extending the known range of the species ca. 56 airine km SE from the closest known locality; 0.8 km N Mesa de Palmitra (La Virgen), Sierra Morones, Municipalities of Tlatenango de Sánchez Román, Zacatecas (Wilson and McCranie 1979. J. Herpetol. 13:271–278). The salamander was found beneath a rock in creek bottom in pine-oak forest.

GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ (e-mail: gequintmxags@hotmail.com) and J. JESÚS SIGALA-RODRÍGUEZ, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México; RUBÉN A. CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, C.P. 23090, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México.

PSEUDOEUROYCEA GIGANTEA (Giant False Brook Salamander). MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ALTOTonga: Atlixco, 1 air-line km W Hwy 131 near the ghost town of Marigold (38.628124°N, 105.2237474°W; WGS84); 388 m elev. 21 March 2014. Elí García-Padilla. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. UTADIC 8130. First record for the municipality, extending the range 44 km SW from the nearest locality at Huetamo, Michoacán (Duellman 1970. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1–148) and 139 km NW from the nearest locality within Guerrero, at Tecpan de Galeana (Duellman 2001. The Hylid Frogs of Middle America, Vol. 1. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 18: i–xvi + 694 pp.). Three adult frogs (one vouchered) were hidden in humid shaded places inside different houses.

ALFONSO HERNÁNDEZ-RÍOS, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, D.F. 04510, México (e-mail: alfonsohrios@gmail.com); ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA, Andador Jaguares #18 Casa del Sol, Oaxaca de Juárez 68023, México (e-mail: eligarcia18@hotmail.com).


M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, P.O. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia, 24212, USA; e-mail: khaled@vhcc.edu.


Introduced species previously recorded in Mississippi from a greenhouse in Oktibbeha Co. (Starkville), about 180 km NE, and from Harrison Co. (Gulfport) (Dinsmore 2004, op. cit.), about 238 km SE. Recently also collected in Jackson Co. (Ocean Springs, Jennifer Y. Lamb, pers. comm.). The specimen captured 11 June was calling from a mound of vegetative debris in a steep, wooded ravine in the Belhaven residential neighborhood. A toe was clipped for DNA analysis. Approximately 5–6 individuals were calling concurrently nearby. One that subsequently escaped was photographed on the leaf of a shrub at the height of approximately 1 m. A brief survey for calling frogs was undertaken by car and on foot in the same neighborhood on the night of 14 June 2014. The species was heard at the collection site and at seven other sites within 1 km. MMNS 10475 was captured from the Belhaven site in the Fondren residential neighborhood when it escaped from a cat. Others were heard calling nearby; the species had previously been heard blocks to the southwest. The presence of the frogs in multiple locations over a distance of at least 3 km suggests that the species is locally established in Jackson. To our knowledge this represents the most northerly and inland established population. The population apparently survived a cold winter; the US National Weather Service recorded 62 days between October 2013 and April 2014 when the temperature reached 0ºC 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** (e-mail: Tom.Mann@mmns.state.ms.us), and **NICK WINSTEAD**, Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Jackson, Mississippi 37020, USA (e-mail: Nick.Winstead@mmns.state.ms.us); **WENHUA LU**, 6 Swinburne St., Jamestown, Rhode Island 02835, USA (e-mail: theconservationagency@cox.net).

**ELEUTHERODACTYLUS planirostris** (Greenhouse Frog). PHILIPPINES: MINDANOY ISLAND: Davao City, Ladiasilla Villages (7.09697°N, 125.60933°E, WGS84; 32 m elev.). 4 May 2014. Christina A. Olson and Arvin C. Diesmos. Verified by Fred Kraus. National Museum of the Philippines (PNM 9088–9097). First detected through its distinct advertisement call, 24 October 2013, several individuals of both male and female frogs found under landscape plants and garden rocks in residential area of large, urban city. A follow-up survey on 4 May 2014 indicated an established population, with frogs observed in area of at least four blocks (~10 ha). Ten individuals collected. A review of Philippine non-native amphibians did not include records of this species (Diesmos et al. 2010. J. Environ. Sci. Manag. 9:411–53). Because
of its cryptic call and appearance, individuals may be introduced to new localities and overlooked until population is established (Olson et al. 2012. Biol. Inv. 14:889–900). Inquiries with local residents indicate that this population may have been in the area for at least two to five years. First record for Philippines and Southeast Asia, extending its non-native range in Pacific Basin. Nearby localities with introduced populations include Guam and Hawaii; it is native to Cuba, Cayman Islands, and Bahama Islands (Olson et al. 2012. Pac. Sci. 66:255–270).

CHRISTINA A. OLSON, #9 Bauhinia Circle, Lasidlasa Villages, Buhangin, Davao City 8000, the Philippines (e-mail: caolson78@gmail.com); ARVIN C. DIEZMOS, Herpetology Section, Zoology Division, National Museum of the Philippines, Padre Burgos Avenue, Ermita 1000, Manila, Philippines; KAREN H. BEARD, Utah State University, Wildland Resources Department, 5230 Old Main Hill, Logan, Utah 84322-5230, USA.

**ELEUTHERODACTYLYS (EUHYAS) PLANIROSTRIS** (Greenhouse Frog). HONDURAS: LA PAZ: Hotel Del Angel, La Paz, (14.321117°N, 87.676800°W; WGS84), 650 m elev. 24 June 2013. Alexander Gutsche and James R. McCranie. Verified by Mark O. Rödel. Museum für Naturkunde (ZMB 79254–79255). First records for La Paz and only the third Honduran record for this introduced frog. The two previously reported populations are from San Pedro Sula, Cortés (McCranie et al. 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 39:362–363), ca. 140 km NNW of La Paz, and on Guanaja Island, Islas de la Bahía (McCrannie and Valdés Orellana 2014. Herpetol. Notes 7:41–49). The two juvenile frogs were discovered at night in a well-watered garden on the hotel grounds. Other juveniles and two adults were also observed in a pool at the site, as well as males calling from inside cracks of a concrete-lined basin protecting water pipes; presence of adults and juveniles indicates an established breeding population. The hotel owners told us that the mostly exotic plants in the garden were trucked to the hotel from a nursery in Tegucigalpa, Distrito Central, Honduras.

JAMES R. McCRAINE, 10770 SW 164th Street, Miami, Florida 33157–2933, USA (e-mail: jmmccrane@bellsouth.net); ALEXANDER GUTSCHE, Museum für Naturkunde, Leibniz-Institut für Evolutions- und Biodiversitätsforschung, Invalidenstraße 43, 10115 Berlin, Germany (e-mail: Alexander-Gutsche@mfn-berlin.de).


MANUEL ITURRIAGA (e-mail: manueliturriaga@ecologia.csu) and ADONIS GONZÁLEZ (e-mail: adonis@ecologia.csu), División de Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología y Sistémática, Carretera de Varona km 3 ½, Capdevila, Boyeros, AP 8029, CP 10800, La Habana, Cuba.


MATTHEW B. CONNOR, Health and Natural Sciences, South Arkansas Community College, El Dorado, Arkansas 71730, USA; e-mail: mconnor@southark.edu.


DEREK WEBER, East Hickman High School, Bon Aqua, Tennessee 37098, USA (e-mail: derek.weber@hickmank12.org); HELLA WEBER, Columbia State Community College, Columbia, Tennessee 38401, USA (e-mail: hwebber@columbiastate.edu); NICOLE FOSTER, Department of Biology, Columbia State Community College, Columbia, Tennessee 38401, USA (e-mail: nfoster2@columbiastate.edu).


E. DANIEL MOSS, 395 Janet Drive, Pleasant View, Tennessee 37146, USA; e-mail: dmoss5@earthlink.net.

**GASTROPHYRE OLIVACEA** (Western Narrow-Mouthed Toad). USA: TEXAS: BLAND CO.: Bamberger Ranch Preserve (30.200982°N, 98.443348°W; NAD83) 4 June 2011. David O. Ribble. Verified by Travis Laduc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92239). 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.). Nearest record ca. 15 km W in Gillespie County and ca. 20 km E in Hays Co. One individual was caught in a pitfall trap used for assessing the biodiversity at the Bamberger Ranch Preserve.

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBINSON, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: crobins3@trinity.edu); STEVEN FULTON, Bamberger Ranch Preserve, 2341 Blue Ridge Dr., Johnson City, Texas 78636, USA (e-mail: steven_fulton2004@yahoo.com); DAVID O. RIBLE, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: drible@trinity.edu).

**HOPLOBATRACHUS CRASSUS** (Jerdon's Bullfrog). BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DIVISION: RANGPUR DISTRICT: Khoragach Village,

HASSAN AL-RAZI (e-mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com), MOHAMMAD ABDUL BAKI, and SHAYER MAHMOUD IBNAY ALAM, Department of Zoology, 3rd Floor, Science Building, Jagannath University 9-10 Chittaranjan Avenue, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh.


The specimen was taken under a scientific collecting permit issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

CARLOS J. PAVÓN-VÁZQUEZ (e-mail: cjpvunam@gmail.com), ARTURO ARELLANO-COVARRUBIAS, and URI O. GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ, Museo de Zoología and Departamento de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, México 04510, DF, México.


MD. MONJURUL ISLAM TALUKDAR, Department of Food Hygiene and Veterinary Public Health, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh, Bangladesh (e-mail: mit-hun182003@gmail.com); MD NURUL ISLAM, Department of Epidemiology, Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. Zakir Hossain Road, Chittagong, Bangladesh (e-mail: nurul@savethefrogs.com); A.H.M. ALI REZA, Department of Biological Sciences, Delta State University, Cleveland, Mississippi 38733, USA (e-mail: areza@deltastate.edu).

LEPTODACTYLYS CHAQUENSIS (White-lipped Frog). BRAZIL: PIAUÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF FLORIANÓPOLIS: 6.787778°S, 43.041667°W (SAD 69), 6 February 2013. M.S.C.S. Lima. Verified by U. Caramaschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 87532–87534). The species has a wide distribution in South America. Although there are gaps in the known distribution, it has been recorded from Brazil, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay. In Argentina and Paraguay, its occurrence is mainly reported to the Gran Chaco formations and its ecotonal regions. In Brazil, its occurrence is known to the states of Acre, Rondônia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Paraná. More precisely its occurrence in Brazil is confirmed to the ecoregions of Pantanal biome in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and in the Cerrado biome of the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and São Paulo, as well as in the transitional ecoregions of the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Frost 2014. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/; Heyer and Giaretta 2009. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 122:292–305). This first state record for Piauí increases the occurrence at least 800 km NE from the Cerrado biomes of Minas Gerais and represents the first record of the species within the Cerrado biome of northeastern Brazil; this suggests that the species is widespread in this Brazilian biome.

MAYRA CAROLINHY OLIVEIRA SANTOS (e-mail: mayracarolinhyoliveira@savethefrogs.com), MAURO SÉRGIO CRUZ SOUZA LIMA (e-mail: slumauro@ufpi.edu.br), PATRÍCIA DOS SANTOS SOUZA (e-mail: patricia-biologia2011@hotmail.com), ISLAÍANE COSTA SILVA (e-mail: islaiane_fnt@hotmail.com), Universidade Federal do Piauí – UFPI, Campus Amilcar Ferreira Sobral, BR 343, Km 3,5 – CEP 64800-000, Floriano, PI, Brazil; JONAS PEDERASSI, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista – CEP 20949-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: jonaspederassi@yahoo.com.br).


Funding was provided by a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB-0949483) to Tracy Langkilde and a Penn State Office of Undergraduate Education Summer Discovery Grant to Mark Herr.

MARK W. HERR, Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: mwh5426@psu.edu); SEAN P. GRAHAM, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA (e-mail: sean.graham@sulross.edu).


M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, P.O. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia 24212, USA; e-mail: khamed@vhcc.edu.

MD ABDUR RAZZAQUE SARKER, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka, and Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. E-23, Floor-5A, Road-02, Block-D, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh (e-mail: razzaqsciencebd@gmail.com); ABU HASAN LOVLU, Department of Livestock Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Bangladesh and Herpetology Laboratory Bangladesh, Society for Research and Development, House No. E-23, Floor-5A, Road-02, Block-D, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka 1229, Bangladesh (e-mail: drlovlu13@gmail.com).


While conducting an aural survey on 9 June 2014 at 2000 h we heard a single male Osteopilus septentrionalis calling. On 12 June 2014 at 2000 h we returned to the same site and used an audio recording of O. septentrionalis to locate and capture one male at 2030 h. The frog was calling from a Cyrilla racemiflora (titis) branch over an approximately 10 m-long ephemeral pool with native emergent herbaceous vegetation, surrounded by dense shrub thickets on a power line right-of-way. We detected seven other anuran species calling in the vicinity, including Acris gryllus (Southern Cricket Frog), Gastrophyne carolinensis (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad), Hyla andersonii (Pine Barrens Treefrog), H. cinerea (Green Treefrog), H. femoralis (Pine Woods Treefrog), L. clamitans (Bronze Frog), and L. sphenochelus (Southern Leopard Frog). Historically, L. okabosae was found here as well. This appears to be the first documented case of O. septentrionalis using L. okabosae and H. andersonii habitat.

We conducted 12 focused surveys in the surrounding area, in addition to the >140 locations on Eglin AFB that we survey three times annually. We detected no additional O. septentrionalis. While isolated individuals could be missed, we concluded that multiple males (i.e., a breeding population) were less likely to be missed. We believe that this specimen represents a lone individual that was transported unintentionally (e.g., on a vehicle) to Santa Rosa Co. from a more established population in peninsular Florida.

BRANDON K. RINCON (e-mail: brandon6@vt.edu), KELLY C. JONES, THOMAS A. GORMAN, and CAROLA A. HAAS, Department of Fish and Wildlife Conservation, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia 24061, USA; JEREMY PRESTON, Eglin Air Force Base Natural Resources, Niceville, Florida 32578, USA.


MATTIJB B. CONNIOR, Health and Natural Sciences, South Arkansas Community College, El Dorado, Arkansas 71730, USA; e-mail: mconnior@southark.edu.


M. KEVIN HAMED, Virginia Highlands Community College, P.O. Box 828, Abingdon, Virginia 24212, USA; e-mail: khamed@vhcc.edu.

PSEUDACRIS NIGRITA (Southern Chorus Frog). USA: GEORGIA: MILLER CO.: Mayhaw WMA, primary WMA dirt road, 0.43–0.48 road km N of Griggs Road intersection (31.20073°N, 84.79092°W; WGS84). 8 July 2014. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Clarksville, Tennessee. 524 pp.)

While conducting an aural survey on 9 June 2014 at 2000 h we heard a single male Pseudacris nigrita calling. On 12 June 2014 at 2000 h we returned to the same site and used an audio recording of P. nigrita to locate and capture one male at 2030 h. The frog was calling from a Cyrilla racemiflora (titis) branch over an approximately 10 m-long ephemeral pool with native emergent herbaceous vegetation, surrounded by dense shrub thickets on a power line right-of-way. We detected seven other anuran species calling in the vicinity, including Acris gryllus (Southern Cricket Frog), Gastrophyne carolinensis (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad), Hyla andersonii (Pine Barrens Treefrog), H. cinerea (Green Treefrog), H. femoralis (Pine Woods Treefrog), L. clamitans (Bronze Frog), and L. sphenochelus (Southern Leopard Frog). Historically, L. okabosae was found here as well. This appears to be the first documented case of P. nigrita using L. okabosae and H. andersonii habitat.

We conducted 12 focused surveys in the surrounding area, in addition to the >140 locations on Eglin AFB that we survey three times annually. We detected no additional P. nigrita. While isolated individuals could be missed, we concluded that multiple males (i.e., a breeding population) were less likely to be missed. We believe that this specimen represents a lone individual that was transported unintentionally (e.g., on a vehicle) to Santa Rosa Co. from a more established population in peninsular Florida.


**HASSAN AL-RAZI** (e-mail: chayan1999@yahoo.com), **MOHAMMAD ABDUL BAKI**, and **SHAYER MAHMOOD IBNEY ALAM**. Department of Zoology, 3rd Floor, Science Building, Jagannath University 9-10 Chittaranjan Avenue, Dhaka 1100, Bangladesh.

**TESTUDINES — TURTLES**

**APALONE SPINIFERA** (Spiny Softshell). **USA:** GEORGIA: CATOOSA CO.: South Chickamauga Creek east of Sandstone Creek Drive North of Ringgold (34.936030°N, 85.119756°W; WGS84) 8 July 2014. Joshua R. Ennen, Bernie R. Kuhajda, and Brett Albanez. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44140). New county record (LeClere 2013. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa. ECO Herpetological Publishing & Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 349 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Iowa. Previous records exist from surrounding counties in Iowa (Sioux, Cherokee, Woodbury) as well as to the west in Union Co., South Dakota. Juvenile collected from shallow margin of a reservoir. Specimen collected under a Iowa Department of Natural Resources Fishing License.

**ALICE R. MILLIKIN** (e-mail: aliceimillikin@gmail.com), **ANDREW D. KOCH** (e-mail: andrew.koch@usd.edu), and **DREW R. DAVIS**, Department of Biology, University of South Dakota, 414 East Clark Street, Vermillion, South Dakota, 57069, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@usd.edu).


**JAMES W. DILLMAN**, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 23205, Columbia, South Carolina 29224, USA; e-mail: dillmanj@dnr.sc.gov.

**DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA** (Chicken Turtle). **USA:** ALABAMA: BULLOCK CO.: Midway, 0.8 km W of AL Hwy 51 intersection (32.027863°N, 85.52514°W; WGS84). 8 August 2011. E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurenco. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 816, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Found AOR in center of U.S. Hwy 82 within Midway town limits. Turtle was missing left forelimb, but otherwise showed no signs of injury or poor health. Individual captured, photographed, and released at a pond near the collection site. This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNET) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

A second Bullock Co. specimen was encountered on the Wehle Forever Wild Tract (AUM AHAP-D 817, digital photo voucher).

**ERIC C. SOEHRN**, Elwha Field Station, Wehe Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA; e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov.

**GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS** ( Ouachita Map Turtle). **USA:** LOUISIANA: WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH: southeast side of Addis

BRENNA LANDRY, 535 Avenue A, Port Allen, Louisiana 70767, USA; e-mail: landry.brennan@yahoo.com.

PLATEMYS PLATYCEPHALAL PLATYCEPHALAL (Twist-necked Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MARAã: Coracizinho stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.590833°S, 64.886389°W; WGS84). 01 July 2004. J. Valsecchi. Verified by A. L. C. Prudente. Coleção Herpetológica do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 556), collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap located near a shallow forest pool. Ubim stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.4675°S, 64.575278°W; WGS84). 12 April 2014. D. G. Rocha and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauã, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0658), found close to the shoreline of a shallow, muddy, and slow-water stream, in tropical upland forest. MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAï: left margin of Jutai River, at the Jutai River Extractive Reserve (3.253056°S, 67.326389°W; WGS84). 11 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. HERPETO 0659. Platemys p. platycephala is potentially distributed in the whole Amazon region (Almonacid et al. 2007. Las Tortugas y los Cocodrilanos de los Paises Andinos del Tropico). Conservacion Internacional, Bogotá, Colombia. 467 pp.) and some specimen collections confirm its occurrence in Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (Ernst 1983 J. Herpetol. 17:345–355; Pritchard and Trebbau 1984. The Turtles of Venezuela. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. No. 2, Oxford, Ohio. 403 pp.; Cisneros 2006 Biota Neotrop. 6:3–16). In Brazil, the species has been recorded from the states of Mato Grosso, Acre, Pará, and Amazonas (Ernst 1983, op. cit.; Bernardet al. 2011 Biota Neotrop. 11[3]:117–144; Molina et al. 2009 Check-List 5[3]:714–716; Ferrara et al. 2009 Herpetol. Rev. 40[2]:236). In Amazonas state, the species was recorded at the east and west ends of the state, leaving a gap of 110 km between Manaus and Tabatinga (Ernst 1983, op. cit.). The nearest known record to the new records in Marã is 555 km E, in the lower Amazon River, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, op. cit.). The new record in Jutai is 317 km SW of nearest record for the Yavari River, near Tabatinga, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, op. cit.). Due to the difficulty of detecting individuals, the distribution of this secretive species is poorly documented, and these records extend its confirmed distribution area to include the central part of the Amazon. License number SISBIO 43620-1 by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

THAIÊS Q. MORCATTY (e-mail: tatamorcatty@yahoo.com.br), JOÃO VALSECCHI (e-mail: joao.valsecchi@mamiraua.org.br), Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauã, Caixa Postal 38, CEP 69553-225, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil; DANIEL G. ROCHA, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Caixa postal 408, CEP 69011-670, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (e-mail: rochadgbio@gmail.com).


An adult male was captured by hand. This specimen represents a range extension of approximately 350 km from the closest known locality in eastern Texas (Dixon 2013, op. cit.). This is not a species that would be considered common in the pet trade. It is unclear if this animal represents an individual release or an established population. We hope that sampling conducted over the next several years will allow resolve this issue.

North American Freshwater Turtle Research Group (NAFTRG) was conducting its summer long-term turtle population study under permit # SPR-0212-019.

ERIC C. MUNSCHER (e-mail: emunschser@swca.com), MIKE FARRIS, and CHRIS COLLINS, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Houston, Texas 77040, USA; JORDAN GRAY, The Houston Zoo, 6200 Hermann Park Dr, Houston, Texas 77030, USA.


Individual was trapped in the Mermentau River using a single-throated hoop net and baits with frozen menhaden. Trap was set in shallow water near riverbank between two Bald Cypress trees (Taxodium distichum). This record, in addition to another individual trapped 8 July 2013, extends the previously documented range south approximately 32.5 river km from the town of Mermentau (Jefferson Davis Parish) into Cameron Parish (HerpNet database search, http://www.herokuapp.com; J. Boundy, pers. comm.).

CYBIL COVIC HUNTZINGER (e-mail: msu-ccovic@student.mcnese.edu), KATIE CANTRELLE, EDDIE K. LYONS, Harold and Pearl Dripps Department of Agricultural Sciences, McNeese State University, Lake Charles, Louisiana 70609, USA; WILL SELMAN, Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge, Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries, 5476 Grand Chenier Hwy, Grand Chenier, Louisiana 70643, USA (e-mail: wselman@wlf.la.gov).

New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Adult female found partially covered in leaf litter along trail in open, mature floodplain forest. Individual captured, photographed, and released. This record fills in county gap adjacent to Montgomery, Macon, Russell, and Barbour counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, op. cit.) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNET) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

ERIC C. SOEHREN (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov), and JOHN A. TRENT, Elhew Field Station, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: john.trent@dcnr.alabama.gov).


Aquatic trapping of turtles has been performed at the Thomson Causeway for approximately 20 years with no previous captures of S. odoratus; thus, this specimen may indicate a recent expansion of the range. Alternately, the previous lack of detection of this species could be attributed to trapping bias. Beginning in May 2014, 2.5-cm mesh traps were deployed, which may have increased the likelihood of capture over the 5-cm mesh traps that we used exclusively in the past.

Funding for this work was provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation to F. J. Janzen. Permission to conduct the research was granted by the Illinois DNR, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

SARAH M. MITCHELL (e-mail: sarahmit@iastate.edu), and JULIE M. WIEMERSLAGE, Department of Ecology, Evolution, and Organismal Biology, Iowa State University, 251 Bessey Hall, Ames, Iowa 50010, USA.


This record extends the previously documented range southwest approximately 32 km from specimens collected (USNM 100091, 100093) near the town of Mermettaw (Jefferson Davis Parish; HerpNet database search, http://www.herpnet.org, accessed 29 May 2014). Individual was captured in a baited, modified crab trap.

CYBIL COVIC HUNTZINGER (e-mail: msu-covic@student.mcneseestate.edu), EDDIE K. LYONS, Harold and Pearl Dripps Department of Agricultur-
observed beyond the property indicating that this population is established and likely expanding through the contiguous tropical landscaping of neighboring properties. According to the property owner, he first observed the species in August 2012 shortly after receiving shipments of palm trees in May–August originating from suppliers located in the Hawaiian Islands.

Additional reports from California include Rancho Mirage and Palm Desert, Riverside Co., and Huntington Beach and Santa Ana, Orange Co. (www.californiaherps.com). The status of these populations is undetermined.

CLARK R. MAHRDT, Department of Herpetology, San Diego Natural History Museum, San Diego, California 92102, USA (e-mail: leopardi@cox.net); EDWARD L. ERVIN, Merkel & Associates, Inc., 5434 Ruffin Road, San Diego, California 92123, USA; GARY NAFIS, 247 Tacoma Ave. South, Apt. 204, Tacoma, Washington 98402, USA (www.californiaherps.com).

ENYALIUS CATENATUS (Wied’s Fathead Anole). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF MATA DE SÃO JOÃO: Reserva Sapiranga (12.566153°S, 38.037281°W, WGS84; elev. 31 m). 16 November 2013. Ricardo Marques. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHECOA003215; survey license SISBIO No. 23355-2; female, SVL = 44.8 mm, TL = 83.5 mm, HL = 14 mm). Enyalius catenatus is restricted to forested habitats between the municipality of Palmares in southern Pernambuco and the municipality of Ilhéus in southern Bahia, comprising approximately 800 km (Jackson 1978 Arq. Zool. 30[1]:1–79). This record fills a distribution gap between Ilhéus, southern Bahia (276 km SW) and Coruripe in Alagoas (295 km NE) (Silva et al. 2006. In Moura [ed.], A Mata Atlântica em Alagoas, pp. 65–76. Ed. Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió).

CECIL FAZOLATO, Universidade Federal da Bahia – UFBA – Campus Universitário de Ondina – Rua Barão de Jeremoabo, 147, Ondina, CEP: 40170-115, Salvador, Bahia Brazil (e-mail: fazolato.cp@gmail.com); RICARDO MARQUES, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz – UESC, Campus Soane Nazaré de Andrade, km 16 Rodovia Ilhéus-Itabuna, Ilhéus, Bahia, Brazil (e-mail: rcdmarquess@gmail.com); MOACIR SANTOS TINOCO, Programa de Pós Graduação em Planejamento Ambiental – ECOA-UFSAL – University of Kent at Canterbury – DICE, Marlowe Building, Kent, UK CT2 7NZ (e-mail: moacirtinoco@gmail.com).

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUYA (Wood Slave). USA: FLORIDA: Lake Co.: Eustis, 403 Firewood Avenue (28.83761°N, 81.68091°W, WGS84; elev. 35 m). 5 November 2013. Laurence L. Connor. Verified by Kevin M. Enge. Florida Museum of Natural History (photographic voucher UF-Herpetology 171731). New county record (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. 524 pp.). First county record and extends the range ca. 40 km NW of the closest known verified voucher (UF-Herpetology 137123) in Orange Co., Florida. This gecko was collected on a residential building, photographed, but subsequently escaped. A second gecko distinguished from the first by a full tail versus a partial tail was observed 20 m NW of the first location on 9 November 2013.

LAURENCE L. CONNOR, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 601 West Woodward Avenue, Eustis, Florida 32726, USA (e-mail: larry.connor@myfwc.com); KENNETH L. KRYSKO, Division of Herpetology, Florida Museum of Natural History, 1659 Museum Road, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: kenneyk@ufl.edu).


JARED W. WHITE (e-mail: Jwhite16@emporia.edu), and MICHAEL S. HUSAK, Department of Biological Sciences, Cameron University, Lawton, Oklahoma 73505, USA (e-mail: michaelh@cameron.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: ERATH Co.: Stephenville city limits (32.22067°N, 98.20491°W; WGS84). 22 July 2014. Jacob Devlin Owen. Verified by Travis LaDuc, Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 9222). 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.). Juvenile measuring 24+ [2] mm and weighing 0.2 g. This record adds to the rapidly expanding range of the introduced H. turcicus. Additionally, this species is frequently observed on many structures throughout Stephenville city limits and is potential evidence for an established population. This individual was captured at 2245 h along the wall of the First Baptist Church where the gecko was hunting insects clustering around the lights of the church.

JACOB D. OWEN, Department of Biological Sciences, Tarleton State University, Box T-0100, Stephenville, Texas, USA; e-mail: jacob.owen@go.tarleton.edu.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MEXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF OCOTLÁN: Ocotlán (20.346244°N, 102.774645°W; WGS84), 1530 m elev. 30 December 2013. Daniel Rigoberto Aceves Lara. Verified by Gunther Köhler. CUCBA, Universidad de Guadalajara, (CZUG-B 305). First record for the state, extending the known range ca. 178 airline km SSW of the nearest locality at Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes. 2006. Mexico: Universidad de Guadalajara, pp. 121–124). This record adds to the rapidly expanding range of the introduced species. Populations is undetermined. JOSE LUIS BARRAGÁN-RAMÍREZ (e-mail: barragan5478@yahoo.com.mx), DANIEL RIGOBERTO ACEVES LARA, and JOSÉ DE JESÚS ASCENCIO-ARRAYGA, Centro Universitario de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias (CUCBA), Universidad de Guadalajara, Carretera a Nogales Km. 15.5, La Aguja, Nextipac, Zapopan, Jalisco, México.


RAUL MUÑIZ-MARTÍNEZ, ROSAURA VALDEZ-LARES and DAVID RAMÍREZ-NOYA (e-mail: raullmm1@yahoo.com), Laboratorio de Fauna

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review 45(4), 2014
Silvestre, CIDIIR-IPN-DGO. Sigma 119, Fracc. 20 de Noviembre II, 34220, Cd. Durango, Durango, México.

**Mediodactylus kotschyi** (Kotschyi’s Gecko), GREECE: SOUTH AEGEAN PREF.: Arkki Island, northwest of main port (37.384411°N, 26.732142°E, WGS84; 35 m elev.). 25 September 2013. Stephanos A. Roussos and Ilias Strachinis. Verified by J. Foufopoulos and P. Lymberakis. National History Museum of Crete (NHMC 80.3.85.1664) and University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Division of Reptiles and Amphibians (Digital Image Collection Number 1229, photographic voucher, one individual). New island record that fills a distributional gap of the most northern island in the Kos-Arki Island chain (Chondropoulos 1986. Amphibia-Reptilia 7:217–235; Broggi 2008. Herpetozooa 21:79–84). Seventeen subspecies have been described for the species across the Aegean region and 14 of them are unique to islands (Chondropoulos 1986, op. cit.). Based upon the most proximal population that has been given a subspecific identification the new record could tentatively be considered Mediodactylus kotschyi beutleri, which is also present on Kalymnos (Schneider 1983. Salamandra 19:61–70). The closest island to Arkki where M. kotschyi has previously been found is Lipsi Island, about 7 km S of Arkki (Broggi 2008, op. cit.). Mediodactylus kotschyi is widespread and common across the Cycladic archipelago but on mainland Greece it is only common at specific localities. In the Dodecanese archipelago they are common on small, rocky, and arid satellite islands but rare on the larger islands (Foufopoulos 1997. Herpetozooa 10:3–12). The gecko was found at night, traversing a crevice in bedrock.

**Stephanos A. Roussos**, Department of Biological Sciences, MS 43131, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409-3131, USA (e-mail: sa.roussos@ttu.edu); **Ilias Strachinis**, School of Biology, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, 54124, Greece.


We thank Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record.

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

**ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus** (Eastern Slender Glass Lizard). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA CO.: Mitchell Lake, island in Hatchet Creek, Alabama Power Company, 5.7 km NW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 27 intersection (32.85602°N, 86.41414°W; WGS84). 8 May 2009. E. Spadgenske, E. Soehren, and B. Fitch. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM AHAP-D 806 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual captured on island in Hatchet Creek backwater of Mitchell Lake impoundment. Island dominated by mature, montane Pinus palustris (Longleaf Pine) under a frequent burn regime. This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

A second Coosa Co. specimen (AUM AHAP-D 807), was found on the Coosa Wildlife Management Area.

**Eric W. Spadgenske**, Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1208-B Main Street, Daphne, Alabama 36526, USA (e-mail: eric_spadgenske@fws.gov); **John A. Trent** (e-mail: john.trent@dcnr.alabama.gov) and **Eric C. Soehren**, Elwha Field Station, Wh деле Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov); **Robert C. Fitch**, Environmental Affairs Department, Alabama Power Company, 600 North 18th Street, Birmingham, Alabama 35291, USA (e-mail: rcfitch@southernco.com).

**Phrynosoma modeustum** (Round-tailed Horned Lizard), USA: TEXAS: KENT CO.: Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area (LAHWMA); 13 km S, 25 km W Clairemont (33.05976°N, 101.019776°W; WGS84). 24 June 2013. Stephen Kasper. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 819–819; digital vouchers). New county record at the eastern extent of its range (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 lizard was found in a creek tributary of the South Fork of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River on red Holocene sands that were eroded from the Permian formation canyon slopes. In over 14 years of field observations, this is only the second individual identified by me for LAHWMA and the county.

**Stephen Kasper**, Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Lubbock, Lubbock, Texas 79401, USA; e-mail: skasper@mail.ci.lubbock.tx.us.


Additional DOR specimens were observed (by BKS) at this precise locality in 2007, and more or less continuously to the north and northwest along SR 188 and SR 87 at additional localities over a distance of 30 km, including one in the vicinity of Rye, Arizona, in 2005 (34.087°N, 111.358°W, NAD 1927; elev. 960 m). Habitats along SR 188 range from diverse upland Sonoran Desert scrub as evidenced by abundant Saguaro (Carnegiea

Herpetological Review 45(4), 2014
gigantean) and Palo Verde (Parkinsonia florida, P. microphylla) near Lake Roosevelt to heavily grazed, semi-desert grassland dominated by Acacia (Acacia greggii) and Mesquite (Prosopis velutina) at higher elevations (~1000 m) near Rye. Seed harvester ant nests (Pogonomyrmex spp.) were present at all sites where horned lizards were observed.

MARICOPA CO.: Hummingbird Spring Wilderness (33.643°N, 113.139°W; NAD 83; elev. 603 m), 26 August 2013. Keith Sullivan and Hunter McCall. Verified by T. R. Jones. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology observation (MVZ obs Herp #16 photo voucher). The Hummingbird Spring specimen extends the range 32 km SW and 24 km SE of the nearest Arizona localities, the vicinity of Wickenburg and the Harquahala mountains, respectively (Brennan and Holycross 2006, op. cit.), and reduces the apparent gap within the distribution of this lizard in western Maricopa Co. and central Arizona. These lizards and others observed over the course of two months of fieldwork were in rocky, upland Sonoran Desert scrub. Specimens from Hummingbird were not collected as they were found in a wilderness area, but both horn number and color pattern clearly distinguishes this taxon from the only other congener in the area, P. platyrhinos.

BRIAN K. SULLIVAN (e-mail: bsullivan@asu.edu), and ELIZABETH A. SULLIVAN, Arizona State University, Phoenix, Arizona 85069, USA; KEITH O. SULLIVAN and HUNTER MCCALL, Contracts Branch, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA.


ALDENIR FERREIRA DA SILVA NETA (e-mail: aldenirferreira@hotmail.com), ANTONIA JANY MARY GONÇALVES FERREIRA (e-mail: janymary2011@hotmail.com), HERIVELTO FAUSTINO DE OLIVEIRA. Universidade Regional do Cariri -URCA, Centro de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Coleção Herpetológica, Campus do Pimenta, Rua Cel. Antonio Luiz, 1161, Bairro do Pimenta, CEP 63105-100, Crato, Ceará, Brazil (e-mail: herivelto@gmail.com); MARCIANA CLAUDIA DA SILVA (e-mail: macianaclaudio@gmail.com), and ROBSON WALDEMAR ÁVILA, Programa de Pós-Graduação em Bioprospecção Molecular, Departamento de Ciências Físicas e Biológicas, Laboratório de Zoologia, Universidade Regional do Cariri (URCA), Rua Coronel Atonio Luiz 1161, Pimenta, CEP: 63105-000 Crato, Ceará, Brazil (e-mail: robsonavila@gmail.com).


CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com); FERN GRAVES, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: fbgr0002@auburn.edu).


Funding was provided by a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB-0994843) to Tracy Langkilde.

CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com), and MARK W. HERR, Department of Biology, The Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: mwh5426@psu.edu).


CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com); FERN GRAVES, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: fbgr0002@auburn.edu).


COLIN M. DONIHUE (e-mail: Colin.Donihue@yale.edu), and MAX R. LAMBERT, Yale School of Forestry Gleeley Lab, 370 Prospect Street, New Haven, Connecticut 06511, USA (e-mail: Maxime.Lambert@yale.edu); GREGORY J. WATKINS-COLWELL, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural His...

MARK W. HERR, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: mwh5426@psu.edu); DANIEL HERR, 5400 S. Sweetwater Pl., Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108, USA.


CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com); FERN GRAVES, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: fbg0002@auburn.edu).

SQUALAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON Contortrix Laticinctus (Broad-banded Copperhead). USA: TEXAS: ERATH Co.: County Road 296 just west of Farm to Market Road 914 (32.037°N, 98.242°W; WGS84), approximately 25.1 km S of Stephenville, Texas. 21 July 2014. Jacob D. Owen, Jesse M. Meik, Maranda McGonigle, and Colt Hamilton. Verified by Travis LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92221). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Female measuring 513+[86] mm SVL (with incomplete tail) and weighing 124.9 g, found crossing a gravel road (north to south) at 2222 h in habitat dominated by yucca and honey mesquite vegetation surrounded by cattle ranches. This new record fills in a distributional gap between adjacent counties.

JACOB D. OVEN (e-mail: jacob.owen@go.tarleton.edu), MARANDA McGONIGLE (e-mail: maranda_m@msn.com), COLT HAMILTON (e-mail: gamingninjia@gmail.com), and JESSE M. MEIK, Department of Biological Sciences, Tarleton State University, Box T-0100, Stephenville, Texas 76402, USA (e-mail: meik@tarleton.edu).


MATTHEW B. CONNIOR, Health and Natural Sciences, South Arkansas Community College, El Dorado, Arkansas 71730, USA; e-mail: mconnior@southark.edu.

AGKISTRODON RUSSEOLUS (Yucahtecan Cantil). MÉXICO: TABASCO: MUNICIPIO EMILIANO ZAPATA: Nuevo Pochote (17.833833°N, 91.693063°W; WGS84), 18 m elev. 19 February 2014. P. Charruau, A. H. Escobedo Galván, and M. A. Morales Garduza. Verified by M. A. López Luna. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CASCO 00702). First record for Tabasco, extending range in Mexico ca. 190 km SSW from 5 km S Champotón, Campeche (Gloyd 1972. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84:327–334); it is also known from near La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala (Campbell 1998. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatán, and Belize. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. xix + 380 pp.). The species was recently elevated from a subspecies of A. bilineatus to a full species by Porras et al. (2013. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 7:48–73). The snake was found in an area containing pastures and secondary vegetation. Four other individuals were observed near this locality in rice fields and low semi-evergreen forest of Haematoxylon campechianum (Logwood). The species is locally called Nauyaca Guatemalteca, Víbora Cabeza de Jicotea, or Wolpoch.

Field work was funded by the Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales y Protección Ambiental (SERNAPAM), Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) y Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco through project Fondo Mixto TAB-2012-C28-194316.

PIERRE CHARRUAU (e-mail: charruau_pierre@yahoo.fr), ARMANDO H. ESCOBEDO-GALVÁN, JUAN-MANUEL KOLLER GONZÁLEZ, and MARCOS A. MORALES-GARUZA, Centro del Cambio Global y la Sustentabilidad en el Sureste, A.C., Calle Centenario del Instituto Juárez s/n, 86080 Villahermosa, Tabasco, México.

ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). USA: TEXAS: WILLIAMSON CO.: TX FM 619, ~0.16 km N jct with CR 490 (30.437529°N, 97.259584°W; WGS84). 19 May 2014. Thomas L. Marshall. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92392 [TJL 2648]). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Texas. Previous records exist from adjacent Travis, Bastrop, Lee, and Milam counties. The closest known locality to this recently collected individual is ~15 km S in Bastrop Co. (14.5 km E Elgin; Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 106986). Adult male (SVL: 990 mm, tail length: 174 mm, 361.1 g) found dead on road at 2110 h.

Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Research Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc.

THOMAS L. MARSHALL, 8801 La Cresada Drive, Apt. 427, Austin, Texas 78749, USA; e-mail thomlmarshall@gmail.com.

ADonis González and MANUEL ITURRIAGA, División de Colecciones Zoológicas, Instituto de Ecología e Sistémática, Carretera de Varona km 3½, Capdevila, Boyeros, AP 8029, CP 10800, La Habana, Cuba (e-mail: manueliturriaga@ecologia.cu).


CHRIS T. MccAllister, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Idaibel, Oklahoma 74745, USA; e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu.

COLuber (Masticophis flagellum) (Coachwhip). USA: ALABAMA: Bullock CO.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 5.4 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Peaceful Hill Road) intersection (32.03834°N, 85.47552°W; WGS84). 15 May 2007, E. Soehren and J. Trent. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 818, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual encountered crossing sandy road within fire-maintained open pine community. Specimen captured, photographed, and released; fills in county gap adjacent to Macon, Russell, Barbour, and Pike counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, op. cit.). This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

ERIC C. SOEHREN (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov), and JOHN A. TRENT, Elhew Field Station, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: john.trent@dcnr.alabama.gov).


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


OSWALDO HERNÁNDEZ-GALLEGOS, Centro de Investigación en Recursos Bióticos, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Instituto Literario 100, Toluca Centro, Estado de México, México, C.P. 50000 (e-mail: ogh@uaemex.mx); JUAN MANUEL CARMEN-CRISTÓBAL, JAI RICARDO MALVAEZ-ESTRADA, CARLOS ALEJANDRO RANGEL-PATIÑO, GISELA GRANADOS-GONZÁLEZ, and MARÍA DE LOURDES RUÍZ-GÓMEZ, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Instituto Literario 100, Toluca Centro, Estado de México, México, C.P. 50000.


MATTHEW B. CONNOR, Health and Natural Sciences, South Arkansas Community College, 300 S. West Ave., El Dorado, Arkansas 71730, USA; e-mail: mconnior@southark.edu.

Crotalus molossus molossus (Northern Black-tailed Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: YUMA CO.: Tinajas Altas Mountains, unnamed canyon on public land (32.270475°N, 114.05141667°W; WGS84), elev. 483 m. 2 May 2009. Chip Cochran, Austin I. Steagall, and Myke Clarkson. Verified by George L. Bradley. UAZ Sonoran Herpetological Photographic Voucher Initiative (UAZ 57505-PSV). First record for the Tinajas Altas Mountains and southwesternmost record for this species in USA, extends the known range ca. 37 km SE of the Gila Mountains (UAZ 45465-PSV) and ca. 30 km W of the Cabeza Prieta Mountains (UAZ 55306-PSV, 55308-PSV). The adult male was found with a coil exposed from underneath a rock in a side canyon surrounded by Lower Colorado River Desertscrub, Sonoran Desert Scrub (Brown 1994. Biotic Communities of the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. 342 pp.), at 1200 h. Ambient 1.5 m temperature was 25.0°C, humidity at 1.5 m was 34.5%, substrate temperature was 26.6°C, cloud cover was thin and covered 75% of the sky.

CHIP COCHRAN, Department of Earth and Biological Sciences, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, California 92350, USA (e-mail: roccran@llu.edu); AUSTIN I. STEAGALL, 3201 West Ina Road, Apartment 2067, Tucson, Arizona 85741, USA; MYKE CLARKSON, P.O. Box 1733, Redondo Beach, California 90278, USA (e-mail: myke@mykeclarkson.com).

Both records were verified by David Laurenco and vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

ERIC C. SOEHREN (e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov), and JOHN A. TRENT, Elhew Field Station, Wehle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA (e-mail: john.trent@dcnr.alabama.gov); JENNIFER N. SOEHREN, 1962 Old Federal Road, Shorter, Alabama 36075, USA (e-mail: jennissoehren@gmail.com); AUSTIN R. WILLIAMON and ANTHONY L. COCHRAN, 201 Fox Chase Lane, Munford, Alabama 36268, USA; MARK A. BAILEY, Conservation Southeast Inc., 7746 Boggan Level Road, Andalusia, Alabama 36420, USA (e-mail: baileyce@gmail.com).


PIERO CARLINO, Museo de Historia natural del Salento, Via Sp. Calimera-Borgangne km 1, 73021 Calimera, Lecce, Italy (e-mail: piero.carlino@msns.it); OLIVIER S. G. PAUWELS, Département des Vertébrés Réserve Naturelle de Biologie, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México.


STEPHEN KASPER, Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Lubbock, Lubbock, Texas 79401, USA; e-mail: skasper@mail.ci.lubbock.tx.us.


EMERSON Y. SY, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez St., Unit 1202, Tondo, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: emersonsy@gmail.com); TONY GERRARD, Shawnee Community College, 8364 SCC Road, Ullin, Illinois 62992, USA (e-mail: tonyg@shawneecc.edu).

NERODIA CYCLOPIN (Mississippi Green Watersnake). USA: ARKANSAS: LINCOLN CO.: Cane Creek State Park, Boat Ramp at Cane Creek Lake (33.916525°N, 91.76517°W; WGS84). 27, 29 June 2014. T. J. Fayton. Verified by V. V. Tkach. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUZM 33420) and Henderson State University Collection (HSU 1743).

New county record filling a gap in the Delta among previous records for adjacent Arkansas, Desha, and Jefferson counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This snake has now been reported from 19 counties of the state.

CHRIS T. MCALLISTER, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); HENRY W. ROBINSON, 9717 Wild Mountain Drive, Sherwood, Arkansas 72120, USA (e-mail: hwrobison@yahoo.com); STANLEY E. TRAUTH, Department of Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: strauth@astate.edu); RENN TUMLISON, Department of Biology, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71999, USA (e-mail: tumlison@hsu.edu).

PANTHEROPHIS EMORI (Great Plains Ratsnake). USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE CO.: 3.6 km W on CR 120 from Highway 377 (30.315922°N, 99.952986°W; WGS84; elev. 633 m). 26 May 2012. Stephanos A. Roussos, Michael Sager, and Brandon Gross. Verified by Llewellyn D. Densmore III and Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA DC 8133, 8134, photographic vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Fills a distributional gap among Menard, Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Edwards, Sutton, and Schleicher counties. The species is widespread throughout central Texas and Kimble Co. is in the middle of the known distribution (Dixon 2013, op. cit.). The individual was caught, measured and blood sampled (Llewellyn D. Densmore III laboratory collection, Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University; catalog ID LD1281) before being released at the exact location of capture.

STEPHANOS A. ROUSSOS, Department of Biological Sciences, MS 43131, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409–3131, USA; e-mail sa.roussos@ttu.edu.

PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA CO.: Coosa Wildlife Management Area: Cahaba & Columbiana Forever Wild Tracts, 4.7 km NNW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 29 intersection at Kellys Crossroads (32.87600°N, 86.35409°W; WGS84). 21 May 2014. E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 00822, digital photograph file). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual observed in a non-viable P. guttatus (Red-cockaded Woodpecker) artificial cavity insert about 3.7 m up bole of mature Pinus palustris (Longleaf Pine). Snake viewed and videoed using a peeper scope while performing cavity checks. The cavity is regularly occupied by Glaucus volans (Southern Flying Squirrel) and likely the reason it was found in the insert. This record fills a gap between eastern Chilton and Clay counties in the Piedmont physiographic province (Mount 1975, op. cit.) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

ERIC C. SOEHREN, Elveh Field Station, Wehlle Land Conservation Center, State Lands Division, Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 4819 Pleasant Hill Road, Midway, Alabama 36053, USA; e-mail: eric.soehren@dcnr.alabama.gov.


CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com); FERN GRAVES, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: fbgr0002@auburn.edu).


STEPHEN K. NELSON (e-mail: snelson@knoxville-zoo.org), and R. MICHAEL OGLE, Department of Herpetology, Knoxville Zoological Gardens, Knoxville, Tennessee 37914, USA (e-mail: mogle@knoxville-zoo.org).


We thank the Fundación Parque Nacional Chagres for providing funding for the project, and Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente for permission to do field work.

ÁNGEL SORIA BARTUANO, Sociedad Mastozoológica de Panamá, Apartado 0835-00680, Panamá, Rep. de Panamá (e-mail: asosa2983@gmail.com); JOELBIN DE LA CRUZ, Escuela de Biología, Centro Regional Universitario de Veraguas, Universidad de Panamá, Panamá, Rep. de Panamá.

CHRISTOPHER D. ROBINSON, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: crobins3@trinity.edu); STEVEN FULTON, Bamberger Ranch Preserve, 2341 Blue Ridge Dr., Johnson City, Texas 78636, USA (e-mail: steven_fulton2004@yahoo.com); DAVID O. RIBBLE, Department of Biology, Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas 78212, USA (e-mail: drible@trinity.edu).


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


GUSTAVO E. QUINTERO-DÍAZ (e-mail: gequintmxags@hotmail.com), and J. JÉSUS SIGALA-RODRÍGUEZ, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad No. 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20131, México; RUBÉN A. CARBAJAL-MÁRQUEZ, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, C.P. 23090, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México.


Two additional individuals have been observed within the Valley: one unvouchered animal ca. 1.3 km W of this site, 24 July 2007 by R. J. Timmons, and one captured, marked, and released 27 August 2012 on the Santa Cruz River ca. 11 km S, by M. Braun and T. R. Jones. In adjacent Sonora, Municipio de Cananea, T. marciánus was observed but not vouchered 18 August 2008 on a dirt road crossing of the Río San Rafael, a tributary to the Río San Pedro, 24.8 km NNE Cananea (31.171870°N, 110.266030°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh, A. D. King, and S. MacVean, and on 21 August 2008 on a dirt road ca. 12 km NNE of Cananea (31.07395°N, 110.24474°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh.

The nearest known records elsewhere in the upper Santa Cruz River drainage are on Sonoita Creek about 18 km NW on the north side of the Patagonia Mountains (MVZ 76663–76664, op. cit.), and in the upper San Pedro River drainage near Elgin, beyond the Canelo Hills, about 18 km NNE (numerous recent records; TRI, pers. obs.). However, T. marciánus has not been documented from Sonoita Creek since 1967, (Turner 2007. Son. Herpetol. 20:38–42). The Sonora observations are 37 km and 45 km SE of the southernmost San Rafael Valley site, within a southeastern extension of the grasslands that comprise the San Rafael Valley in Arizona and form a drainage divide between the headwaters of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers. The nearest previously documented T. marciánus in Sonora are from “Cananea” (1946, AMNH 67257, 67259) and “Cananea and vicinity” (2005, UAZ 26877–78, 2005) in the Rio San Pedro or Rio Sonora drainages, ca. 60 km SE of the 2007 record and ca. 20 km S of the 2008 Sonora observation.

All individuals were found in a plains grassland community (Brown 1982. Desert Plants 4:115–121), in an area where aquatic habitats have received considerable scrutiny in the past three decades (e.g., Collins et al. 1988. In Szaro et al. [eds.] Management of Amphibians, Reptiles and Small Mammals in North America, pp. s45–53. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado; Jones et al. 1988. Copeia 1988:621–635; Storfer et al. 2004. Copeia 2004:783–796; Rorabaugh et al. 2013. In Gottfried et al. [compilers], Merging Science and Management in a Rapidly Changing World: Biodiversity and Management of the Madrean Archipelago III and 7th Conference on Research and Resource Management in the Southwestern Deserts, pp. 103–109, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, Colorado), thus it is highly unlikely T. marciánus has been overlooked until recently. The distribution of T. marciánus been expanding the last few decades (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.); in several areas they appear to have occupied habitats that previously supported the now rare T. eques. These records provide further evidence that T. marciánus is extending its distribution within Arizona and possibly adjacent areas of Sonora.

THOMAS R. JONES (e-mail: tjones@azgfd.gov), ROSS J. TIMMONS, Arizona Game and Fish Department, 5000 W. Carefree Hwy., Phoenix, Arizona 85086, USA (e-mail: rtimmons@azgfd.gov); JAMES C. RORABAUGH, P.O. Box 31, Saint David, Arizona 85630, USA (e-mail: jrorabaugh@hotmail.com).