GYMNOPHIONA — CAECILIANS


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

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

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AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLM (Three-toed Amphiuma). USA: ALABAMA: DALLAS Co.: 0.34 mi WSW of AL 14 along train tracks (32.42926°N, 86.95938°W; WGS 84). 30 June 2013. C. Davis. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM 40446). Verified by David Laurencio. New county record (Mount 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Three adults, two of which were in amplexus, were observed in a ditch filled with overflow from Coal Fire Creek. Previously documented locations in the state occur in Lamar County to the north (Graham et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:367–371), Tuscaloosa County to the east, and Greene County to the south (Mount 1975, op. cit.). This record fills a gap in the Fall Line Hills of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion in western Alabama. We thank Eric Soehren for reviewing this note and David Laurencio for verifying the identification and confirming the county record. Additional online museum records were examined for county occurrences via VertNet.

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ANUERA — FROGS

ACRIS BLANCHARDI (Blanchard’s Cricket Frog). USA: WISCONSIN: ADAMS Co.: ca. 5 miles W of Briggsville (43.655°N, 89.688°W; WGS 84). 22 September 1929. Collector unknown. Verified by K. Tighe. National Museum of Natural History (USNM 311739). New county record that completes a gap in the species’ documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Publ. Mus., Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Supplied coordinates have been approximated and are based on the museum specimen’s locality description. Given the age of this specimen, it is unknown if this species still resides in the general vicinity; however, this specimen provides important historical context for the distribution of this species in Wisconsin. Acris Blanchardi has experienced a range contraction in the state from the 1960s to the 1980s, and it is listed as endangered in Wisconsin. Currently, the nearest known Wisconsin population is ca. 20 km to the south. Because the circumstances surrounding the collection of this specimen are unknown, additional effort to re-confirm the presence of this species in Adams Co. is warranted.

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

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

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ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: HARDIN CO.: Horse Creek Wildlife Sanctuary and Animal Refuge (35.123433°N, 88.167761°W; WGS 84). 30 April 2015. Lee J. Barton, Brian P. Butterfield, Paige Whittaker, and Joshua P. Kee. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 19549, color photo). First record for Hardin County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. APSU 19549, color photo). First record for Hardin County to a known population from Finca Monimbó, Matagalpa [MVZ 264231]). Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZ 263735). First record for Rivar and southernmost record for the species, and extends the known range of the species in Panama 48 km to the east of Fortuna Forest Reserve in Chiriqui Province (NMNH 572226.6567807), and 50 km to the west of El Cope National Park in Cocle Province (NMNH 572221.6567800). The frog was captured at 1835 h on rain forest leaf litter near the river’s bank.

The work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-114-13) provided by the Panamanian National Authority for the Environment (ANAM).

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CRAUGASTOR LLAURASTEM (Braunfords’s Robber Frog). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: SANTA FE DISTRICT: Guayabito River (8.54719°N, 81.02581°W; WGS 84), 633 m elev. 25 July 2014. E. E. Flores. Verified by Andreas Hertz. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (MVUP 2483). This report vouchers for the first time the presence of this species in Veraguas Province and in the Santa Fe National Park and extends the known range of the species in Panama 48 km to the east of Fortuna Forest Reserve in Chiriqui Province (NMNH 572226.6567807), and 50 km to the west of El Cope National Park in Cocle Province (NMNH 572221.6567800). The frog was captured at 1835 h on rain forest leaf litter near the river’s bank.

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

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

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

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

The presence of the frogs in multiple locations over a distance of at least 3 km suggests that the species is established in Jackson. This represents the most northerly inland population established outdoors of which we are aware. The population survived a cold winter: the US National Weather Service recorded 62 days between October 2013 and April 2014 when the temperature reached 0°C or lower in Jackson (National Weather Service, MS Weather Forecast Office. http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jan/?h=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 in nursery stock (Dinsmore 2004, op. cit.).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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MESOCLEMYS HELIOSTEMMA (Amazon Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAI: right margin of Jutai River, at the Jutai River Extractive Reserve (3.270745°S, 67.324521°W; WGS 84). 20 May 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (HERPETO 0717). Specimen collected in tropical upland forest by hand. MUNICIPALITY OF MARAA: Juá Grande stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.463195°S, 64.846692°W; WGS 84). 16 February 2014. I. V. Deben and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. HERPETO 0718. Specimen collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap. Originally, the distribution of M. heliostemma was restricted to a small area between the north of Ecuador and Peru and the southern end of Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001. Rev. Biol. Trop. 49:715–764). In 2012, based on a revision of a few museum specimens, the species occurrence was confirmed in some parts of Brazil, on the edge of the Amazon rainforest, in the states of Roraima, Amazonas, Pará, Mato Grosso, Rondônia, and Acre (Molina et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3575:63–77). For both new records, the previously known closest record is in Rio Bará, Venezuela (McCord et al. 2001, op. cit.), which is 391 kilometers NW from the specimen collected in Marãã and 475 kilometers NE from the specimen collected in Jutai. Based on these two new records, the distribution of M. heliostemma is extended to the central Amazon region, filling a gap of around 1,800,000 km² with no previous records. Mesoclemmys heliostemma is an inhabitant of temporary pools of upland forest situated near the headwaters of Amazon streams, and the nocturnal habits of the species hampers its collection. These specimens were collected under licences (SISBIO 43620-1 and SISBIO 40358-4) approved by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.
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MESOCLEMYS RANICEPS (Black-lined Toad-headed Turtle). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAI: left margin of Jutai River (3.980656’S, 67.826666’W; WGS 84). 14 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by J. Valsecchi. Coleção Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0716). Specimen collected with a trammel net. Mesoclemys raniceps is expected to occur in the Amazon basin (Bour and Zaher 2005. Pap. Avul. Zool. 45:295–311), including in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, and Brazil. However, most of the records for the Brazilian Amazon are sparse and old, and some identification problems with the records make it difficult to determine the exact distribution of this species (Iverson 1992. A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.). In Brazil, the species occurs in the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Acre, Pará, and Mato Grosso (Iverson 1992, op. cit.). This new record confirms the presence of this species in poorly known areas of central Amazon, covering a gap of 500 km between the two previously documented records. The previous records nearest to the new record are located 253 km NE, in the region of the mouth of the Juruá River, and 257 km SW, in the city of Tabatinga (Iverson 1992, op. cit.). Specimen collected under permits (SISBIO 43620-1) granted by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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

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

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

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

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**TERRAPENE CAROLINA** (Eastern Box Turtle). USA: GEORGIA: Pickens Co.: Talking Rock, Highway 515 ca. 1.5 km N of junction with Carnes Mill Road. (34.51780°N, 84.517121°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2015. James T. Greenway. Verified by James F. Koukl. Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler photo voucher (15-GA-0001). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). *Terrapene carolina* is assumed to have a statewide distribution; however, there are no verified records for Pickens Co. Empty shell with evidence of traffic damage found on highway.

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

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**SQUAMATA — LIZARDS**

**COLEODACTYLUS MERIDIONALIS** (Meridian Gecko). BRAZIL: Piauí: Municipality of Altos: Ouro Verde farm (4.965287°S, 42.413062°W; WGS 84). 30 December 2013. Franciêle P. Maragno. Verified by E. M. X. Freire. Coleção de Herpetologia do Museu de Fauna da Caatinga – Universidade Federal do Vale do São Francisco (UNIVASF), Petrolina, Pernambuco, Brazil (MFCF 3551). Species previously known for seven northeastern Brazilian states: Bahia, Sergipe, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Norte and Ceará (Ribeiro et al. 2013. Herpetol. Notes 6:23–27). First record extending the distribution ca. 215 km SW from the near population at Ubajara municipality (Ceará State), 410 km elev. record extending the distribution ca. 215 km SW from the near population at Ubajara municipality (Ceará State), 410 km NW from Exu municipality (Pernambuco State), and 515 km N from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State). Adult individual was found in leaf litter in a forest fragment of the Brazilian Savanna from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State). Adult individual was found in leaf litter in a forest fragment of the Brazilian Savanna from Casa Nova municipality (Bahia State).

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**HELODERMA HORRIDUM** (Mexican Beaded Lizard). MÉXICO: Jalisco: Municipality of Huejúquilla El Alto: 8 airline km W of Huejúquilla El Alto (22.605762°N, 103.955985°W; WGS 84), 1740 m elev. 10 October 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo and Gabriela Moreno-Ochoa. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5258, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 23 airline km NW from the dirt road between San Juan Capistrano and San Rafael de las Tablas, Zacatecas (Ávila-Villegas 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:218). The lizard was found foraging during the day in tropical deciduous forest.

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

G. Bradley provided UAZ data for southeastern Arizona *Heloderma*; additional locality data for Arizona and Sonora were accessed 31 December 2014 through HerpNet2 (http://www.herpnet.org).

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OPHISAUROUS ATTENUATUS ATTENUATUS (Western Slender Glass Lizard). USA: TEXAS: JIM HOGG CO.: Ballucci Ranch Road (27.18972088°N, 98.58506918°W; WGS 84). 16 May 2015. Mayra Oyervides and (Trey) James D. Petty, III. Verified by Frederic Zaidan, III. University of Texas-Pan American Vertebrate Museum (UTPA 051501, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Extends the currently known distribution 12.45 km E of the Brooks Co. line. On 16 May 2015 at 1 h one individual was found basking on the north side of Ballucci Ranch Road (a dirt road). This specimen was a subadult and had a partially regenerated tail. Heading east on the same road, we found a second adult specimen at 2033 h and 3.32 km from the first adult. The location is part of the south Texas sand sheet, a unique habitat consisting of mostly sandy soils, with grasslands containing low shrubs, including a number of endemic species of the families Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Hydrophyllaceae, and Malvaceae. This population of O. a. attenuatus is presumed to be abundant, but seldom encountered. It is currently listed on the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department’s species of greatest conservation need.

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PLESTIODON CALICEPHALUS (Mountain Skink). MÉXICO: JALISCO: MUNICIPALITY OF HUEJUQUILLA EL ALTO: 6 airline km NW of Huejuquilla El Alto (22.610586°N, 103.957425°W; WGS 84), 1718 m elev. 19 July 2014. Jorge A. Bañuelos-Alamillo, Rubén A. Carbalaj-Márquez, Eric A. Rivas-Mercado, and Marco A. Domínguez-De La Riva. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH HerpPC 5264, photo voucher). First municipality record, with the closest known locality being ca. 159 airline km NW from Mezquital del Oro, Zacatecas (Taylor 1935, op. cit.). The skink was found basking on oak forest ground litter. Both specimens verified by Bradford Hollingsworth.

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

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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