GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

***AMBYSTOMA JEFFERSONIANUM* (Jefferson Salamander).** USA: PENNSYLVANIA: Mercer Co.: Fredonia, near Shenango River (41.31716°N, 80.32938°W; WGS 84). 15 May 2019. Mark Russell, Lisa J. McKenzie, and Brent Henderson. Verified by Mark Lethaby. Clarion University Vertebrate Collections and Museum (CUP AP504; photo voucher) and Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey (PARS 156838; photo voucher). New county record representing range extension ca. 34 km SW of the nearest museum specimen (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 544427) collected near Polk, Venango County (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. xii + 419 pp.; Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey: www.paherpsurvey.org).

LISA J. McKENZIE, 5049 Lamor Road, Hermitage, Pennsylvania 16148, USA (e-mail: l.j.mckenzie@eagle.clarion.edu); **MARK RUSSELL**, 312 Quailview Road, Greenville, Pennsylvania 16125, USA (e-mail: markrussell4@gmail.com); **BRENT HENDERSON**, 135 Plum Street, Greenville, Pennsylvania 16125, USA (e-mail: brenthenderson74@gmail.com); **KURT J. REGESTER**, Department of Biology and Geosciences, Clarion University, Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214, USA (e-mail: kregester@clarion.edu).

***AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM* (Eastern Tiger Salamander).** USA: TENNESSEE: Sequatchie Co.: East Valley Rd, 1.95 km N of TN Hwy 111 (35.40480°N, 85.32228°W; WGS 84). 26 January 2021. Zackary Davis. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 20032; photo voucher). New county record and a first for the Tennessee portion of the Sequatchie Valley physiographic feature (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.; http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/; 22 March 2021). One adult observed at 2000 h crossing paved road in direction of a vernal pond in second-growth woods during a constant drizzle (14.4°C). Other species heard or observed included *Pseudacris crucifer*, *P. feriarum*, *Eurycea* sp., *Lithobates sphenocephalus*, and *Ambystoma maculatum*. The nearest record (APSU 20031) occurs 63.5 km to the southwest on top of the southern Cumberland Plateau in Franklin County.

ZACKARY DAVIS, 1848 Hoopes Street, Alcoa, Tennessee, USA; e-mail: tarantulaman1203@gmail.com.

***BOLITOGLOSSA RUFESCENS* (Northern Banana Salamander).** MEXICO: PUEBLA: Municipality of San Sebastián Tlacotepec: 0.67 km SE of Tlacotepec de Porfirio Díaz (18.39889°N, 96.85083°W; WGS 84), 308 m elev. 3 October 2009. Ricardo Luría-Manzano, Juan Jesús Juárez-Ortiz, and Tania Ramírez-Valverde. Verified by Luis Canseco Márquez. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH Herp PC 05436; photo voucher). The male salamander was found at 2008 h 2.3 m above ground on a banana leaf in riparian vegetation, one other male was found a little later there on the same date, and five more in 2011 at the same locality. First record for the state of Puebla, located 16.1 airline km NW of the nearest known locality at Santa María Chilchotla, Oaxaca (Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México [MZFC] 29159; Villegas-García et al. 2015. Estudio herpetofaunístico de la Sierra Mazateca, Oaxaca, México. UNAM, SNIB-CONABIO. No. JF058. 26 pp.).

RICARDO LURÍA-MANZANO, Departamento de Ecologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade de São Paulo, Rua do Matão, Travessa 14, Cidade Universitária, 05508–090, São Paulo, SP, Brasil (e-mail: ricardolm@ib.usp.br); **TANIA RAMÍREZ-VALVERDE**, El Colegio de la Frontera Sur, Unidad Chetumal, Km Av. del Centenario Km. 5.5, 77900, Chetumal, Quintana Roo, México (e-mail: trvalverde@gmail.com); **JUAN JESÚS JUÁREZ-ORTIZ**, Benemérita Universidad Autónoma de Puebla, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Boulevard Valsequillo y Av. San Claudio, Edificio BIO 1, Ciudad Universitaria, Col. Jardines de San Manuel, 72570, Puebla, Puebla, México (e-mail: reptil5@hotmail.com).

ANURA — FROGS

***ABAVORANA DECORATA* (Mahogany Frog).** INDONESIA: WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE: Melawi Regency: Bukit Baka Raya National Park (0.57214°S, 112.33710°E; WGS 84), 182 m elev. 10 February 2013. Muhammad Aini Ujang. Verified by E. Quah. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC 1.229; photo voucher). This species is known from Borneo, though no specific records are reported (Quah et al. 2021. Vert. Zool. 71:75–99). Previously, *A. decorata* has been confused with *A. luctuosa* (range: Malay Peninsula, from southern Thailand to Singapore, Sumatra, and Borneo; Inger et al. 2017. A Field Guide to the Frogs of Borneo. Third edition. Natural History Publications [Borneo] Sdn Bhd., Kota Kinabalu. 228 pp.). First record of *A. decorata* for Kalimantan Barat Propinsi (West Kalimantan Province) and for Republic of Indonesia. Earlier records of *A. luctuosa* from Indonesia include Central and East Kalimantan Provinces (Iskandar et al. 2014. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2014:e.T58647A89370010; 27 March 2021). We thank Evan Quah for verifying the record, Kelvin K.P. Lim providing a catalog number, and Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak for support.

MUHAMMAD AINI UJANG, **HADIMAR**, and **KARMELE LLANO SÁNCHEZ**, Yayasan IAR Indonesia, Jalan Curug Nangka, Kp. Sinarwangi, Ciapus, Bogor, Indonesia (e-mail: karmele@internationalanimalrescue.org); **MARIUS JOSCHA MAIWALD** (e-mail: mariusj.maiwald@gmail.com); **INDRANEIL DAS**, Institute of Biodiversity and Environmental Conservation, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia (e-mail: idas@unimas.my).

***ANAXYRUS COGNATUS* (Great Plains Toad).** USA: COLORADO: Huerfano Co.: 2.8 km S, 11.8 km E of Lascar (37.80565°N, 104.61444°W; WGS 84), 1801 m elev. 4 July 2020. Hunter Johnson,

Sean McMullen, and Thomas Holub. Verified by Lauren J. Livo. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-298; photo voucher). The toad was observed on a dirt road after rain and thunderstorms earlier in the day. This observation represents a county record for *A. cognatus* in Huerfano County, Colorado (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.) and extends the species range on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains further west in southeastern Colorado from an Otero County record ca. 60 km to the northeast (Hammerson 1999, *op. cit.*). The closest specimen to the west is ca. 84 km away in Alamosa County (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 11218; Hahn 1968. M.S. Thesis, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. vii + 103 pp.), though populations in the San Luis Valley are disjunct from the Huerfano County record due to the separation by the Sangre De Cristo Range with passes in excess of 2800 m elevation.

HUNTER D. JOHNSON, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA (e-mail: johnsonhd2001@gmail.com); **SEAN McMULLEN**, 18062 Highway 8, Morrison, Colorado 80465, USA; **THOMAS HOLUB**, 7970 South Kendal Boulevard, Littleton, Colorado 80128, USA.

***ELACHISTOCLEIS PEARSEI* (Columbian Plump Frog)**: REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: LOS SANTOS PROVINCE: Pedasi District: Playa Venao (7.43503°N, 80.19994°W; WGS 84), near sea level. 15 June 2018. Tyler J. Kovacs and Anna E. Nordseth. Verified by Ken Tighe. National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM Herp Image 3208; photo voucher). As far as we can tell, this is the first published or museum record for Pedasi District, extending the range 26 km to the east of closest previously known records in Tonosi, Tonosi District (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 104269, 108915–108917). The frog was found at ca. 2100 h after a heavy rain on a walking trail in a riparian forest located within the transitional vegetation between tropical dry and tropical moist forests. Cattle pastures interspersed with isolated secondary and gallery forests of various sizes dominate the landscape. More frogs were calling from flooded roadside ditches into mid-July near Playa Venao. This study was conducted under the scientific research permit (SE/A-49-18), issued to TJK by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

TYLER J. KOVACS, Department of Biology, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia 22807, USA (e-mail: tkovacs1133@gmail.com); **ANNA E. NORDSETH**, Department of Biology, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27708, USA (e-mail: anordseth03@gmail.com).

***FEJERVARYA MULTISTRIATA* (Paddy Frog)**. INDIA: MANIPUR: Chandel District: Chakpi River (24.32328°N, 93.98697°E; WGS 84), 882 m elev. 28 January 2021. H. T. Decemson. Verified by Prudhvi Raj. Departmental Museum of Zoology, Mizoram University (MZMU 2234). Female (50.7 mm SVL) collected. First record for Manipur State and second record for Republic of India. The nearest village is Lamphou Charu, ca. 4 km E of this locality. *Fejervarya multistriata* has been reported from subtropical and tropical China, from Yunnan and Guizhou, through Guangdong to Hong Kong and Hainan and Taiwan; it is also likely to occur in adjacent Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar, south to South Tanintharyi and Peninsular Myanmar (Frost 2021. Amphibians Species of the World: An Online Reference. Version 6.1. https://amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org/; 27 March 2021). Recently, *F. multistriata* was reported from Mizoram, India (Lalbiakzuala and Lalremsanga 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:321). Field work was conducted with permission (#3/22/2018-WL [Vol-II]) by the Chief Wildlife Warden, Department of Forest Head Office, Government of Manipur, India.

H. T. DECEMSON (e-mail: htdecemson@gmail.com); **VANLALSIAMMAWII** (e-mail: siammawiikito@gmail.com); **H. T. LALREMSANGA**, Department of Zoology, Mizoram University, Tanhril 796 004, Aizawl, Mizoram, India (e-mail: htlrsa@yahoo.co.in).

***LEPTOPELIS CALCARATUS* (Spurred Forest Treefrog)**. UGANDA: WESTERN REGION: Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Buhoma (00.99045°S, 29.61884°E; WGS 84) 1523 m elev. 13 June 2015. Eli Greenbaum, Daniel F. Hughes, Mathias Behangana, and Wendy Rivera. Verified by Rayna C. Bell. University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP 22318, 22319). Individuals collected on vegetation in secondary transitional forest, ca. 2 m above a stream during opportunistic visual searches in the evening. New country record (Channing and Rödel 2019. Field Guide to the Frogs & Other Amphibians of Africa. Struik Nature, Cape Town, South Africa. 408 pp.), extending the distribution ca. 40 km east of multiple known localities in Virunga National Park, North Kivu Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Laurent 1972. Explor. Parc Natl. Virunga 22:1–125 + 11 plates). Specimens exported via Uganda National Council for Science and Technology permit #8064 7722 3752.

ELI GREENBAUM, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, 500 W. University Ave., El Paso, Texas 79912, USA (e-mail: egreenbaum2@utep.edu); **DANIEL F. HUGHES**, Department of Biology, Coe College, 1220 1st Avenue NE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52402, USA (e-mail: dhughes@coe.edu); **MATHIAS BEHANGANA**, Department of Environmental Sciences, Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda (e-mail: mbehangana@gmail.com).

***LEPTOPHRYNE JAVANICA* (Ciremai Bleeding Toad)**. INDONESIA: JAWA BARAT PROVINCE: Ciamis Regency: Cihaurbeuti District, Pasir Tamiang Village, Gunung Sawal Wildlife Reserve area (coordinates withheld due to conservation concerns but on file at MZI), 1220 m elev. 30 January 2021. Ganjar Cahyadi and Ona Noerwana. Verified by Amir Hamidy. Museum Zoology ITB, School of Life Sciences and Technology, Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB.PV.Amph.0001–0003; photo voucher). Eight adult gravid females (ca. 30–36 mm SVL), 15 adult males (ca. 26–28 mm SVL; some calling) and a juvenile (ca. 9 mm SVL) were observed. Individuals were encountered along a stream after light showers from 1600–2100 h. The stream was narrow (ca. 100–250 cm), shallow (ca. 5–55 cm), rocky (ca. 15–250 cm diameter), and clear, with fast-flowing water (ca. 0.7–0.8 m/s), with three waterfalls (ca. 80–120 m high) located along the upper portion. The surrounding vegetation was mainly aroids, ferns, herbs, mosses, and shrubs. A single male was previously observed on ground, ca. 1 km from this site by ON on the morning of 30 November 2020. On Java, this species is recorded only from type locality on northwestern slope of Mount Slamet and in Mount Ciremai (Jawa Tengah and Jawa Barat Province, respectively; Frost 2021. Amphibians Species of the World: An Online Reference. Version 6.1. https://amphibiansoftheworld.amnh.org/; 25 February 2021; Hamidy et al. 2018. Zootaxa 4450:427–444). This population represents the third record for Jawa Barat Province, extending the distribution ca. 37 km SW of nearest locality at Cisurian Waterfall, Mount Ciremai, Kuningan Regency, Jawa Barat Province (Hamidy et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). Other records from the protected forests of Mount Kencana and Gunung Tilu Nature Reserve,

Pangalengan District, Bandung Regency (ca. 100 km and 115 km SW of locality, respectively) in southern Jawa Barat Province (Junaid 2020. Nilai Penting Konservasi Keanekaragaman Hayati di Hutan Pegunungan Jawa Bagian Barat. Burung Indonesia, Bogor, Jawa Barat. 25 pp.), suggest a fragmented range and may extend further southwest. Fieldwork was conducted under a Jawa Barat Conservation Area Entry Permit (SIMAKSI No: SI.112/BKW. III/01/2021) issued to GC. We thank I. Jaya for company during field work, A. W. Rudianto and staff for issuing research permit, and A. R. Junaid, A. Hamidy and U. Arifin for sharing, verifying and reviewing records.

GANJAR CAHYADI, Museum Zoology ITB, School of Life Sciences and Technology, Bandung Institute of Technology, Jalan Let. Jend. Purn. Dr. (HC) Mashudi No. 1, Jatinangor, Kabupaten Sumedang, Jawa Barat 45363, Indonesia (e-mail: ganjar@sith.itb.ac.id); **ONA NOERWANA**, Balai Besar Konservasi Sumber Daya Alam Jawa Barat, Bidang Wilayah III Ciamis, Jalan RAA. Kusumasubrata No. 11, Ciamis, Jawa Barat 46213, Indonesia (e-mail: onanoerwana@gmail.com).

***LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS* (American Bullfrog)**. USA: COLORADO: Huerfano Co.: Cucharas River 1.8 km N, 15.6 km E of Lascar, Colorado (37.84070°N, 104.56999°W; WGS 84) 1831 m elev. 4 July 2020. Sean McMullen, Hunter Johnson, Timothy Warfel, Joshua Warfel, and Thomas Holub. Verified by Lauren J. Livo. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-297; photo voucher). We observed two adults in the Cucharas River. This observation represents a new county record (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.). This record is ca. 45 km S and 28 km W of a record in Crowley County (Mackessy 1998. A survey of the herpetofauna of southeastern Colorado with a focus on the current status of two candidates for Protected Species status: the massasauga rattlesnake and the Texas horned lizard. Final report to the Colorado Division of Wildlife. 418 pp.). The nearest vouchered specimens are 56.4 km NNW in Pueblo County (Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico [MSB] 82361; Arkansas River drainage), 93.1 km SSE in Las Animas County (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 332269; Arkansas River drainage), and 120.4 km WSW in Rio Grande County (Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University [BYU] 46716; Rio Grande River drainage). This record indicates the continued range expansion of this invasive species along the major river drainages in Colorado.

SEAN M. McMULLEN, 18062 Highway 8, Morrison, Colorado 80465, USA (e-mail: sarchery99@gmail); **HUNTER D. JOHNSON**, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA (e-mail: johnsonhd2001@gmail.com); **TIMOTHY WARFEL** and **JOSHUA WARFEL**, 10280 West Jewell Avenue, Lakewood, Colorado 80232, USA; **THOMAS HOLUB**, 7970 South Kendall Boulevard, Littleton, Colorado 80128, USA.

***PSEUDACRIS MACULATA* (Boreal Chorus Frog)**. USA: MISSOURI: Grundy Co.: ca. 130 m E of the North Entrance to Crowder State Park (40.11183°N, 93.69151°W; WGS 84). 5 April 2021. Caleb R. Bolin and Calvin H. Schaefer. Verified by Chad E. Montgomery. Dean E. Metter Memorial Collection, University of Missouri, Columbia (UMC 4408P; photo voucher). Adult female (2.7 cm SVL, 0.98 g) collected in an ephemeral pond. New county record in Missouri (Daniel and Edmond 2020. Atlas of Missouri Reptiles and Amphibians for 2019. https://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas19.pdf; 5 April 2021), ca. 9.4 km SE of the closest record in Daviess County, Missouri (UMC 7522) and ca. 25.2 km NE of the next closest record also in Daviess County (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 312600).

CALEB R. BOLIN, Agricultural Science Department, Truman State University, Kirksville, Missouri 63501, USA (e-mail: cb1165@truman.edu); **CALVIN H. SCHAEFER**, Biology Department, Truman State University, Kirksville, Missouri 63501, USA (e-mail: chs8581@truman.edu).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

***APALONE SPINIFERA* (Spiny Softshell)**. Live Oak Co.: Nueces River at FM 1042 crossing west of Three Rivers (28.42395°N, 98.28481°W). 13 March 2020. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, UF 191245. Nueces River at Hwy 281 crossing southeast of Three Rivers (28.42395°N, 98.28481°W). 13 March 2020. UF 191246. Verified by Viviana Ricardez. These records fill a gap between records in McMullen, Refugio, San Patricio, and Nueces counties (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.). In addition, a photo posted to iNaturalist (iNat 21894910) places the species in Live Oak County, in the spillway of the Frio River below Choke Canyon Reservoir.

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

***DERMOCHELYS CORIACEA* (Leatherback Sea Turtle)**. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: PANAMA: Pearl Islands Archipelago: ca. 5.3 km W of Bayoneta Island and 6.2 km N of Pedro Gonzalez Island (8.48597°N, 79.11537°W; WGS 84). 16 December 2019. Juan Cárdenas. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191294; photo voucher). First documented sighting and bycatch event of a Leatherback Sea Turtle in the Pearl Islands Archipelago, and sighting and bycatch event of an adult male in Panama's Pacific Exclusive Economic Zone (Bailey et al. 2012. Ecol. Appl. 22:735–747). The turtle became entangled in artisanal gillnet fishing gear and was released alive in good condition. The associated port corresponding to this fishing activity is Pedro Gonzalez, located on Pedro Gonzalez Island. Sightings of male Leatherback Sea Turtles, specifically in the East Pacific, are particularly rare, and the presence of this population demographic in the Gulf of Panama could be an indication of their associated foraging and/or nesting habitat in the Pearl Islands Archipelago. Fisheries bycatch is the greatest threat facing Leatherback Sea Turtles in the East Pacific (Wallace et al. 2013. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2013:e.T6494A43526147; 18 Dec 2020). Permission to photograph the turtle was issued by permit #SE/A-87-2019 from the Dirección de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad, Departamento de Biodiversidad, Ministerio de Ambiente, Panamá to CAV.

CALLIE A. VEELENTURF, The Leatherback Project, 87 Union Street, Norfolk, Massachusetts 02056, USA (e-mail: callie@leatherbackproject.org); **MARINO E. ABREGO**, Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá, Universidad Marítima Internacional de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (e-mail: meabrego@miambiente.gob.pa).

***ERETMOCHELYS IMBRICATA* (Hawksbill Sea Turtle)**. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: PANAMA: Pearl Islands Archipelago: ca. 1.2 km south of Playa Grillo, Isla del Rey (8.27569°N, 78.94899°W; WGS 84). 25 January 2020. Cirilo Coronado. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191295; photo voucher). First published record of an adult male *E. imbricata* in

the Gulf of Panama in the Pearl Islands Archipelago (Araúez et al. 2017. Plan de Acción Nacional. MiAmbiente. 104 pp.). The closest known adult male record is from the *E. imbricata* foraging ground, Coiba Island National Park, ca. 354 km to the southwest of Isla del Rey record in the Gulf of Chiriqui, Veraguas, Panama. As of 2017, a foraging population of 186 *E. imbricata* had been identified there as part of a long-term monitoring program, 20 of which were sexually mature adults (9 males and 11 females; Llamas et al. 2017. Lat. Am. J. Aquat. Res. 45:585596). A juvenile *E. imbricata* (UF 191412; photo voucher) was also documented on 11 November 2019 by Cesar Neida and CAV (verified by Coleman Sheehy) from the Pear Islands Archipelago, ca. 7 km S of San Telmo Island and 5.9 km SE of Punta Coco, Isla del Rey (8.20494°N, 78.84638°W; WGS 84). As far as we know, this record was the first for a juvenile from the archipelago. Because of its small size, identification tags were not applied, and the turtle was released near its original site of capture. Additional studies report another nearby juvenile *E. imbricata* foraging ground in Gorgona National Park, Colombia, located ca. 593 km SE from the Pearl Islands (http://www.hawksbill.org/projects/map/gorgona-national-park-colombia/; 19 April 2021). *Eretmochelys imbricata* are critically endangered in the East Pacific and are one of the world's most endangered regional management units (Wallace et al. 2010. PLoS ONE 5:e15465). Comprehensive information on demographics from Eastern Pacific foraging grounds remains limited (Llamas et al. 2017, *op. cit.*). Any records that enable the scientific community to identify and protect additional foraging and nesting grounds for this species are of vital importance. Permission to photograph the turtles was issued by permit #SE/A-87-2019 from the Dirección de Áreas Protegidas y Biodiversidad, Departamento de Biodiversidad, Ministerio de Ambiente, Panamá to CAV.

CALLIE A. VEELENTURF, The Leatherback Project, 87 Union Street, Norfolk, Maryland 02056, USA (e-mail: callie@leatherbackproject.org); **MARINO E. ABREGO**, Ministerio de Ambiente de Panamá, Universidad Marítima Internacional de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (e-mail: meabrego@miambiente.gob.pa).

***GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA* (False Map Turtle)**. USA: TEXAS: Jones Co.: Clear Fork of the Brazos, crossing of Hwy 600 northeast of Hawley (32.69025°N, 99.66961°W). 12 March 2020. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, UF 191239. Verified by Viviana Ricardez. The record extends the species' range 151 river km upstream of the previous most upstream record in the Clear Fork of the Brazos, in Shackelford County (Tulane University Museum of Natural History [TU] 14544; Lindeman 2013. The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Conservation, and Distribution. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 460 pp.).

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

***GRAPTEMYS VERSA* (Texas Map Turtle)**. USA: TEXAS: Sutton Co.: North Fork of the Llano River at westernmost crossing of Co Rd 307 (River Rd) southeast of Sonora (30.47625°N, 100.16443°W). 11 March 2020. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, UF 191232. North Fork of the Llano River, 0.85 km upstream of the Co Rd 307 (River Rd) crossing (30.47520°N, 100.17314°W). 11 March 2020. UF 191235. Verified by Viviana Ricardez. These records extend the species' range in the North Llano River 16.3 river km upstream of a record in Kimble County (Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico [MSB] 42689; Lindeman 2013. The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Conservation, and Distribution. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 460 pp.). In addition, there are four photos posted to iNaturalist (iNat 11363270, 12043441, 12388835, and 17407120) that show *G. versa* in the North Llano River in Sutton County in the vicinity of these records.

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

***MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII* (Alligator Snapping Turtle)**. USA: FLORIDA: Franklin Co.: New River at Gully Branch Road crossing (29.95911°N, 84.71959°W; WGS 84). 18 April 2019. Kevin M. Enge and Matthew T. Fedler. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 189951; photo voucher). Adult male (455 mm straight-line carapace length [CL], 22.5 kg) captured in a hoop net.

Liberty Co.: New River at County Road 22, 13 km E of Sumatra (30.03618°N, 84.84385°W; WGS 84). Spring 2001. Dan L. Hipes and David J. Printiss. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. UF 185497 (photo voucher). Immature specimen (ca. 30 cm straight-line CL), captured in a hoop net. Hostage Branch (tributary of upper New River), 7.5 km NE of junction SR-65/CR-12/SR-12 at Wilma (30.19284°N, 84.89367°W; WGS 84). 4 May 2021. Natasza Fontaine. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. UF 191983 (photo voucher). Adult found at 0830 h on flooded woods road near stream. Given the time and date, this may have been a post-nesting female (Ewert et al. 2006. *In* Meylan [ed.], Biology and Conservation of Florida Turtles. Chelon. Res. Monogr. 3:58–71).

These are the first confirmed records for this small blackwater river (Pritchard 2006. The Alligator Snapping Turtle: Biology and Conservation. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. 152 pp.) that lies midway between the larger Apalachicola River to the west and Ochlockonee River to the east (each ca. 20 km distant from the New River), both known to support important *M. temminckii* populations (Pritchard 2006, *op. cit.*). The nearest known records lie 12.5 km to the northwest in Gully Creek, a tributary of the Apalachicola River, and 18.4 km ESE in Tiger Creek, a tributary of the Ochlockonee River (Florida Natural Areas Inventory; www.fnai.org; 20 Mar 2021). With the exception of a small headwater, the entire length of the New River runs through federal and state conservation lands (Apalachicola National Forest and Tate's Hell State Forest). Three km inland of the coast, the New River meets the Crooked River (a mostly non-flowing inland waterway connecting to the Ochlockonee River) to form the short, tidal Carrabelle River, which empties into St. George Sound and the Gulf of Mexico.

DALE R. JACKSON (e-mail: djackson@fnai.fsu.edu) and **DAN L. HIPES**, Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Florida State University, 1018 Thomasville Road, Suite 200-C, Tallahassee, Florida 32303, USA; **KEVIN M. ENGE**, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 SW Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com); **NATASZA FONTAINE**, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306, USA.

***PSEUDEMYS TEXANA* (Texas Cooter)**. USA: TEXAS: Jones Co.: Clear Fork of the Brazos at Hwy 180 crossing south of Lueders (32.75121°N, 99.62413°W). 12 March 2020. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, UF 191236. Clear Fork of the Brazos at Hwy 600 crossing northeast of Hawley (32.68974°N,

99.67002°W). 12 March 2020. UF 191240. Verified by Viviana Ricardez. These records extend the species' range 157 river km upstream of a record for the Clear Fork in Shackelford County (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 90847; 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.); however, a recent (2014) specimen from Nolan County, in an impounded tributary of the Sweetwater Creek drainage (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 109714), a Clear Fork tributary, suggests an even more extensive distribution for *P. texana* of ca. 84 additional river km (241 river km total) farther upstream in the Clear Fork above the Shackelford County record. In addition, a photo posted to iNaturalist (iNat 22129270) places *P. texana* on a road near the Clear Fork in Jones County just south (upstream) of the Hawley record.

PETER V. LINDEMAN, Department of Biology and Health Sciences, 126 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

***TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA* (Pond Slider)**. GREECE: IONIAN ISLANDS: Cephalonia island: 850 m NW of Agia Eirini Village (38.12652°N, 20.74296°E; WGS 84). 15 April 2019. Panagiotis Drakopoulos and Elias Tzoras. Verified by Ioannis Ioannidis. Goulandris Natural History Museum (GNHM 519.66; photo voucher). One adult individual of *T. s. scripta* was observed and photographed basking in a small dam that provides water to nearby artificial lakes (ca. 1.2 straight-line km to the northeast), where the species is also present (see below). Thus, the terrapins might use this passage to move to and from these artificial lakes. 800 m S of Tzanata Village, Artificial Lake Tzanata (38.13358°N, 20.75128°E; WGS 84). 11 July 2019. Panagiotis Drakopoulos and Elias Tzoras. Verified by Ioannis Ioannidis. GNHM 719.3 (photo voucher). We observed three adult individuals of *T. s. elegans* swimming at the surface of the pond. 2.5 km SE of Paliki Village (38.27886°N, 20.43000°E; WGS 84). 17 June 2019. Maria Dimaki. Verified by Ioannis Ioannidis. GNHM 619.7 (photo voucher). One individual of the subspecies *T. s. elegans* was found dead near the sea, a few meters south from the Livadi Wetland. *Trachemys scripta* has previously been reported from wetlands in Greece (Bruekers et al. 2006. Schildkröten im Fokus 3:29–34; Adamopoulou and Legakis 2016. BioInvasions Rec. 5:189–196; Tzoras et al. 2018. Bull. Soc. Catalana Herpetol. 26:28–32), including neighboring Ionian Islands, such as Zakynthos and Corfu (Uroševi 2014. Ecol. Mont 1:268–270; Stille and Stille 2017. The Herpetofauna of Corfu and Adjacent Islands, Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. 354 pp.), but our observations are the first for this introduced species on Cephalonia (Wilson 2006. Herpetol. Bull 97:19–28).

PANAGIOTIS DRAKOPOULOS, School of Forestry and Management of the Environment and Natural Resources, Demokritus University of Thrace, Athanasiou Pantazidou 193, 68200 Orestiada, Greece (e-mail panadrak1@fmenr.duth.gr); **ELIAS TZORAS**, Patra, 26442 Achaia, Greece (e-mail eliastzoras@outlook.com); **MARIA DIMAKI**, Goulandris Natural History Museum, Othonos 100, 14562 Kifissia, Greece (e-mail mdim@gnhm.gr).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ANOLIS SAGREI* (=*NOROPS SAGREI*) (Brown Anole)**. MEXICO: TABASCO: Municipality of Emiliano Zapata: Parque de la Independencia (17.74454°N, 91.76535°W; WGS 84), 15 m elev. 18 April 2021. Nelson Martín Cerón-de la Luz. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2729–2731; photo vouchers). First record for the municipality, extending the range 112 km E of the closest locality at Rancho Santa Lucia, Municipality of Jalapa (LACM PC 2468; Vásquez-Cruz et al. 2020. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 27:29–35). A total of 35 individuals (five males, seven females, and 23 juveniles) were found in ornamental plants. We thank Neftalí Camacho for cataloguing the photograph and Luis Canseco-Márquez for species verification.

NELSON MARTÍN CERÓN-DE LA LUZ and **VÍCTOR VÁSQUEZ-CRUZ**, PIMVS Herpetario Palancoatl, Avenida 19 número 5525, Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Córdoba, Veracruz, México (e-mail: victorbiolvc@gmail.com).

***ANOLIS SAGREI* (Brown Anole)**. USA: TEXAS: Webb Co.: near Quail Creek Road in Laredo (27.58605°N, 99.51721°W; WGS 84). 21 April 2019. R. Cortez and C. Eversole. Verified by R. L. Powell. Texas A&M International University Herpetology Collection (TAMIU-H0009; photo voucher). A single male was photographed as part of a biological inventory. New county record and range extension in southwestern Texas for this exotic lizard (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.). Other observations of this species in Laredo have been reported via citizen science data. However, to the authors' knowledge there have been no formal reports in the primary scientific literature of this species occurring in Webb County. These observations are likely indicative of an established population, similar to most metropolitan areas throughout the state. The nearest previously reported locations for this species are from ca. 230 km (airline) to the southeast (Cameron County) and to the northeast (Bexar County; King et al. 1987. Texas J. Sci. 39:289–290). Data collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0820-220) and under a Texas A&M International University IACUC protocol (#2018-1).

RAYMOND CORTEZ and **CORD B. EVERSOLE**, Department of Biology and Chemistry, Texas A&M International University, 5201 University Blvd, Laredo, Texas 78041, USA (e-mail: cord.eversole@gmail.com).

***LYGODACTYLUS TSAVOENSIS* (Tsavo Dwarf Gecko)**. REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA: ARUSHA REGION: Longido District: Kambi Ya Tembo Camp, West Kilimanjaro (2.84277°S, 37.04444°E; WGS 84), 1303 m elev. 7 March 2020. Coleen A. Tiedemann and Jens Reissig. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191582; photo voucher). Only recently described, this taxon had been thought to be a Kenyan endemic, occurring in the southeastern parts of the country at an altitude ranging from 400–1450 m above sea level (Malonza et al. 2019. Zootaxa 4609:308–320). Numerous specimens of *L. tsavoensis* were observed all over the property, in both natural and anthropogenic habitats, and represent the first records of the species in the Republic of Tanzania. Even though the Kenyan border is only 14 km away from this locality, the closest known and confirmed detailed record lies 47 km to the northeast. There is a photographic record from Amboseli National Park (Malonza et al. 2019, *op. cit.*) in Kenya, however no exact locality for that record is given. The closest border point of the Amboseli National Park is 17.5 km from Tanzanian locality reported here. We speculate that this species is distributed found from Lake Natron to Lake Jipe in extreme north-eastern Tanzania.

COLEEN ANN TIEDEMANN (e-mail coleen@ultimatecreatures.com) and **JENS REISSIG**, Ultimate Creatures, 29 Coneway Street, Kelvin, Sandton, 2090, South Africa (e-mail jens@ultimatecreatures.com).

***SCELOPORUS CONSOBRINUS* (Prairie Lizard)**. USA: COLORADO: Crowley Co.: 7.0 km W and 2.7 km S of the Olney Springs Post Office on the north side of the Arkansas River along State Highway 167 (38.14201°N, 104.02291°W; NAD 83), 1315 m elev. 24 August 2018. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Joe Ehrenberger. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection AC-310; photo voucher). A second individual was observed 7.1 km W and 0.4 km N of the Olney Springs Post Office along County Road 3 as it rose out of the floodplain (38.17121°N, 104.02392°W; NAD 83), 1386 m elev. 21 August 2020. Hunter Johnson and Sean McMullen. Verified by Joe Ehrenberger. UCM Ancillary Collection AC-311 (photo voucher). First records for county (Hammerson 1999. Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado. Second edition. University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado. xxvi + 484 pp.), which are ca. 24 km SE of the nearest vouchered record in Boone (UCM 59568). Two recognizable forms of lizards in the genus *Sceloporus* occur in eastern Colorado. These forms have allopatric distributions in the state and both previously were considered subspecies of *S. undulatus* (*S. u. erythrocheilus* and *S. u. garmani*) until their consolidation within *S. consobrinus* (Leaché and Reeder 2002. Syst. Biol. 51:44–68). The morph in these observations was previously referredto *S. u. erythrocheilus*, a saxicolous form. In areas where rocky outcrops are unavailable, this lizard occupies artificial structures such as bridges and buildings. Lizards were observed at the initial site, where they were seen on cement blocks associated with a bridge, on several dates in 2018 and 2019.

LAUREN J. LIVO, 1835 South Van Gordon Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80228, USA (e-mail: ljlivo@aol.com); **HUNTER D. JOHNSON**, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA; **SEAN M. McMULLEN**, 18062 Highway 8, Morrison, Colorado 80465, USA.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

***AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX* (Eastern Copperhead)**. USA: FLORIDA: Franklin Co.: St. George Island (29.6932°N, 84.7882°W; WGS 84). 13 September 2010. Paul Rygiel. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191929; photo voucher). Adult observed between the Youth Camp and the beach to the south. New county record (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. 706 pp.). The nearest credible record is 68.5 km NNW in Liberty County at the intersection of National Forest Road 105 with State Road 12 (Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: A Monographic Review. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.). In this part of the Florida Panhandle, *A. contortrix* is apparently restricted to the Northern Highlands and Marianna Lowlands physiographic regions near the Apalachicola River and does not occur farther south in the Gulf Coastal Lowlands physiographic region. We suspect an insular population is not established; instead, the snake rafted to the 45-km-long barrier island from the Apalachicola River, possibly during a major flood. Areas with high bottomland hardwood forests in the floodplain, which likely provide suitable habitat for *A. contortrix*, are seldom inundated since completion of the Jim Woodruff Dam in 1954, but flowing water completely covers the extensive floodplain during major floods (Light et al. 2006. Water-level decline in the Apalachicola River, Florida, from 1954 to 2004, and effects on floodplain habitats. U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2006-5173. 83 pp.). At Blountstown, Calhoun County, Florida, the 24th highest river crest recorded in over 100 years occurred on 5 April 2009, 1.5 years prior to our observation, but the last major flood occurred in March 1998 (the third highest river crest) (https://water.weather.gov/ahps2/crests.php?wfo=tae&gage=blof1&crest_type=historic). According to Gloyd and Conant (1990, *op. cit.*), *A. contortrix* seldom swims and is known to occur on only three barrier islands on the Atlantic Coast and none on the Gulf Coast. However, an *A. contortrix* was observed swimming ca. 200 m across the Apalachicola River from Calhoun County to Liberty County, Florida (Krysko et al. 2019, *op. cit.*). The latitude of the nearest record in Liberty County to the mouth of the Apalachicola River is ca. 97 river km, and the shortest distance across Apalachicola Bay from the river mouth to the nearest point of land to our observation on St. George Island is ca. 19 km.

KEVIN M. ENGE, Fish and Wildlife Research Institute, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 1105 S.W. Williston Road, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: kevin.enge@myfwc.com); **PAUL R. RYGIEL**, Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Agricultural Environmental Services, 3125 Conner Boulevard, Suite E, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, USA; **DAVID G. COOK**, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 620 South Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399, USA.

***AZEMIOPS KHARINI* (White-headed Fea Viper)**. VIETNAM: TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE: Na Hang District: Thanh Tuong Commune, Bung Village, Tat Ke Area, near Na Hang Natural Reserve (22.29639°N, 105.37222°E; WGS 84), 120 m elev. 1 March 2021. H. X. Le. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 560; photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 930 h moving through an agricultural field near the edge of secondary forests. First record for Tuyen Quang Province, Vietnam; nearest records from Quang Thanh Village, Nguyen Binh District, Cao Bang Province, 67.8 km to NE (Orlov et al. 2013. Russian J. Herpetol. 20:110–128). Species also occurs in NE Vietnam (Cao Bang, Vinh Phuc, Lang Son provinces) and China (Anhui, Jiangxi, Guangdong, and Yunnan provinces). The taxonomic status of *A. kharini* and *A. feae* requires further study (Li et al. 2020. Mol. Phylogenet. Evol. 148:106807). We thank H. X. Le for field assistance and information.

TAN VAN NGUYEN, Save Vietnam's Wildlife, Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, Vietnam (e-mail: tan@svw.vn); **CUONG TUAN NGUYEN**, Bacgiang Agriculture and Forestry University, Bac Giang, Vietnam (e-mail: cuongnt@bafu.edu.vn).

***CROTALUS LEPIDUS* (Rock Rattlesnake)**. MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Municipality of Juárez: Sierra Samalayuca, 2.4 km S, 4.4 km W of Samalayuca (31.32244°N, 106.526°W; WGS 84), 1619 m elev. 23 June 2017. Alejandro García-Palacios and Juan Rolando Rueda-Torres. Verified by David Lazcano. Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Colección Científica de Vertebrados, Sección Herpetología (CCV 1460). An adult female (430 mm SVL, 30 mm tail length), was found under a rock at 1235 h in microphilous Chihuahuan Desert scrub vegetation, which included Wolfberry (*Lycium* sp.), Gray Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea incana*), Strawberry Cactus (*Echinocereus stramineus*), and Purple Prickly-pear (*Opuntia macrocentra*). First record from the Sierra Samalayuca, second record from the municipality located ca 40.95 km S from the record in the Sierra Juárez, and first confirmation from the Médanos de Samalayuca Natural Protected Area (Fernández and Lavín 2016. Acta Zool. Mex. 32:230–239). Fieldwork was funded by a grant (PJ018) from Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento

y Uso de la Biodiversidad (CONABIO) and Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP) to AGC. The snake was collected using permit (SGPA/DGVS /04801/18) issued by the Secretaria del Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) to AGC.

ANA GATICA-COLIMA (e-mail: agatica@uacj.mx), **ALEJANDRO GARCÍA-PALACIOS** (e-mail: vega_madcap@outlook.com), and **JUAN ROLANDO RUEDA-TORRES,** Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Instituto de Ciencias Químico-Biológicas, Laboratorio de Ecología y Biodiversidad Animal, Ciudad Juárez, México (e-mail: al194584@alumnos.uacj.mx).

***CROTALUS TIGRIS* (Tiger Rattlesnake)**. MEXICO: SONORA: Municipality of Agua Prieta: Sierra Pan Duro, Rancho Nuevo (31.26407°N, 108.95412°W; WGS 84), 1350 m elev. 27 July 2019. Brandon M. Dietrich and Yekaterina S. Pavlova. Verified by Gordon Schuett. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2438–2447; photo vouchers). An adult female was observed at 1550 h crossing the road in riparian vegetation adjacent to Cajon Bonito Creek. First record from the Sierra Pan Duro and easternmost record for this species in Mexico (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Sonora, Mexico. ECO Herpetological Publishing, Rodeo, New Mexico. 688 pp.; www.vertnet.org, 26 Aug 2019). The record bridges a distributional gap in Sonora between 117 km NE of Nacozari (LACM 127775) and 15 km SE of Guadalupe Canyon (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 156808). The dense riparian vegetation, with cottonwood trees, is an unusual habitat for this species (Rorabaugh and Lemos-Espinal 2016, *op. cit.*) The native vegetation outside the riparian area is Sonoran Desert scrub, but is sparsely developed with only small ranch houses, corrals, and grazing cattle on low hills. We thank A. Holycross, G. Schuett, C. Cochran, J. Rorabaugh, and R. Hansen for their valuable advice and help with documentation.

BRANDON M. DIETRICH (e-mail: socialtatts@gmail.com) and **YEKATERINA S. PAVLOVA**, Mathematics Department, Palomar College, 42107 Paseo Rayo Del Sol, Temecula, California 92591, USA; e-mail: yekateri@gmail.com.

***DENDRELAPHIS VOGELI* (Vogel's Bronzeback)**. THAILAND: CHIANG RAI PROVINCE: Mae Sai District: Doi Tung Mountain (ca. 20.32383°N; 99.82217°E; WGS 84), 1300 m. elev. 23 May 2019. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 546; photo voucher). Individual found road-killed on road to View Point of Doi Tung Mountains. Habitat surrounded by a large patch of *Pinus kesiya.*

NAN PROVINCE: Bo Kluea District: Doi Phu Kha National Park (ca. 19.18265°N, 101.09392°E; WGS 84), 1490 m elev. 23 August 2020. P. Pawangkhanant. Verified by G. Vogel. DTU 545 (photo voucher). Individual found at ca. 1030 h, on branch of *Mallotus* sp. in open area within montane forest, and habitat consisting of tall grass and dominant Fagaceae.

First records for Thailand; previously considered endemic to China. Locality in Doi Phu Kha National Park represents southernmost distribution limit, ca. 300 airline km S of nearest known population in Menglun, Xishuangbanna, southern Yunnan, China (Jiang et al. 2020. Zootaxa 4743:1–20).

PARINYA PAWANGKHANANT (e-mail: peat_swamp@hotmail.com); **CHATMONGKON SUWANNAPOOM**, Division of Fishery, School of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of Phayao, Phayao, Thailand (e-mail: chatmongkonup@gmail.com); **TAN VAN NGUYEN**, Save Vietnam's Wildlife, Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, Vietnam (e-mail: atan@svw.vn).

***DRYMARCHON COUPERI* (Eastern Indigo Snake)**. USA: GEORGIA: Decatur Co.: ca. 15 km W Bainbridge (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 9 October 2020. Benjamin S. Stegenga. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26534). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.; Enge et al. 2013. Herpetol. Conserv. Biol. 8:288–307).

Seminole Co.: ca. 20 km S Donalsonville (precise locality withheld due to species imperiled status). 12 November 2013. Mike Moultan. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 191131). Only the second vouchered record for Seminole County and the first since 1955 (UF 2318).

Federally listed as Threatened under the U.S. Endangered Species Act since 1978, *Drymarchon couperi* has experienced dramatic declines in the western portion of its range. Natural populations are now extirpated, or highly localized, in those portions of southwestern Georgia and adjacent Florida, including all of the panhandle region, where the species historically occurred (Enge et al. 2013, *op. cit.*). The *D. couperi* records reported here are close enough together (ca. 20 km) to be considered as belonging to the same population. These records are ca. 55 km N of a protected site in Liberty County, Florida, where a *D. couperi* reintroduction study was initiated in 2017 (D. Printiss, pers. comm.). Snakes released as part of this effort were individually marked using passive integrated transponders (PIT tags). A scan of the Decatur County, Georgia, *D. couperi* described above did not reveal the presence of a pit tag. Specimens were collected under Georgia Department of Natural Resource Scientific Collection Permit # 339315608 and U.S Fish and Wildlife Permit TE57120C-0.

DIRK J. STEVENSON, Altamaha Environmental Consulting, 414 Club Drive, Hinesville, Georgia 31313, USA (e-mail: dstevenson@altamahaec.com); **BENJAMIN S. STEGENGA**, The Orianne Society, 11 Old Fruitstand Lane, Tiger, Georgia 30576, USA (e-mail: bstegenga@oriannesociety.org); **HOUSTON C. CHANDLER**, The Orianne Society, 11 Old Fruitstand Lane, Tiger, Georgia 30576, USA (e-mail: hchandler@oriannesociety.org); **ROGER D. BIRKHEAD**, Alabama Science in Motion, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama, 36849, USA (e-mail: birkhrd@auburn.edu).

***FICIMIA STRECKERI* (Tamaulipan Hook-nosed Snake)**. USA: TEXAS: Atascosa Co.: State Hwy 85, 1.4 km N jct County Road 315 (28.85668°N, 98.75764°W; WGS 84). 27 March 2020. Jeffery P. Adams and Gerard T. Salmon. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 114532). Adult male collected DOR at 2257 h. First county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.). This record confirms this species' presence in Atascosa County and extends the range ca. 22 km NE from a specimen in adjacent Frio County (Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington [UTA-R] 15830; see below).

Frio Co.: Farm to Market Road 1582, 8.69 km SE jct State Hwy 85 (28.72009°N, 98.91591°W; WGS 84). 27 April 1985. Jim F. Stout and Jerry R. Glidewell. Verified by James R. Dixon. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA-R 15830). Adult collected DOR. First county record (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known specimen to this locality is in adjacent Atascosa County (TNHC 114532; see above).

In determining the nearest voucher specimen to our Atascosa County specimen, we discovered that data originally associated with UTA-R 15830 was incorrect and resulted in a misplaced dot

on the Frio–LaSalle county line in a distribution map published by Werler and Dixon (2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution and Natural History. University of Texas Press, Austin, Texas. 437 pp.). Later, Dixon (2013, *op. cit.*) omitted the Frio County locality without comment. Correct mileage data was found in the field notes of the collector (Jim F. Stout, pers. comm.), who confirmed the locality of this specimen in southeastern Frio County. The first author observed additional unreported specimens in eastern Frio County during the 1990s. The Atascosa County specimen was collected under scientific collecting permit SPR-1097-912 from TPWD to Travis J. LaDuc.

JEFFERY P. ADAMS, 326 Spring Meadow, New Braunfels, Texas 78130, USA (e-mail: jeff32@satx.rr.com); **GERARD T. SALMON**, 26-L Walnut Grove Road, Boerne, Texas 78006, USA (e-mail: gerardtsalmon@gmail.com).

***HYPSIGLENA OCHRORHYNCHUS NUCHALATA* (California Nightsnake)**. USA: CALIFORNIA: Nevada Co.: Spenceville Wildlife Area, ca. 4 km E of Waldo Junction (39.10571°N, 121.26271°W; WGS 84), 156 m elev. 29 November 2020. Steven Hromada. Verified by Dan Mulcahy. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley ([MVZObs] Herp:34; photo voucher). Adult individual found alive under a rock near a rock outcropping on a south-facing slope in oak woodland habitat. New county record filling a gap in the expected range of the species within the foothills of the western slope of the Sierra Nevada (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Third edition. Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 560 pp.). This new record is ca. 30 km from the closest record to the south (Placer County: Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 184164) and 50 km from closest record to the north (Butte County: MVZ 24118).

STEVEN J. HROMADA, Program in Ecology, Evolution and Conservation Biology, University of Nevada, Reno, Reno, Nevada 89503, USA; e-mail: stevehromada@gmail.com.

***MICRURUS TENER* (Texas Coralsnake)**. MEXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Tasquillo: Tetzhu (20.51656°N, 99.34601°W; WGS 84), 1839 m elev. 18 July 2020. Juan Carlos Trejo Osorio. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Museo de Zoología de la Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 281; photo voucher). The snake was killed unintentionally while one of us (JCTO) was cutting the grass. First municipality record, extending the known range of the species 13.7 km to the northwest from the nearest locality at San Juanico, Municipality of Ixmiquilpan, Hidalgo (Fernández-Badillo et al. 2017. Guía de las Serpientes del Estado de Hidalgo. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. 272 pp.).

LEONARDO FERNÁNDEZ-BADILLO, Predio Intensivo de Manejo de Vida Silvestre X-Plora Reptilia, km 65 carretera México-Tampico, Pilas y Granadas, Metztitlán, Hidalgo, 43350, Mexico; and Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, km 4.5 carretera Pachuca-Tulancingo, Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, 42180, Mexico (e-mail: fernandezbadillo80@gmail.com); **NALLLEY MORALES-CAPELLÁN**, Predio Intensivo de Manejo de Vida Silvestre X-Plora Reptilia, km 65 carretera México-Tampico, Pilas y Granadas, Metztitlán, Hidalgo 43350, Mexico (e-mail:nallelymc07@gmail.com); **JUAN CARLOS TREJO OSORIO**, Tetzhu, Tasquillo, Hidalgo, 42386, Mexico.

***OPHRYACUS SMARAGDINUS* (Emerald Horned Pitviper)**. MEXICO: VERACRUZ: Municipality of Acajete: La Joya (19.61864°N, 97.023286°W; WGS 84), 2169 m elev. 30 April 2017. Antonio E. Valdenegro-Brito and Juan C. Sánchez-García. Verified by Manuel Feria-Ortiz. Herpetological Collection, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 3540). First municipality record located ca. 5.74 km NW of San Miguel del Soldado, Municipality of Rafael Lucio, Veracruz (Vaca-León et al. 2016. Acta Zool. Mex. 32:393397). The snake was found at 1400 h in a rocky area near railroad tracks while sunning itself in a disturbed pine-oak forest. It was collected under a permit (FAUT 0243) issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. Fieldwork was funded by a grant from the Dirección General de Apoyo al Personal Académico, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (PAPIIT-IN 216619) issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez.

RAFAEL PERALTA-HERNÁNDEZ, **ANTONIO ESAÚ VALDENEGRO-BRITO**, **ROMINA ITZEL CERVANTES-BURGOS**, **JUAN CARLOS SÁNCHEZ-GARCÍA**, and **URI OMAR GARCÍA-VÁZQUEZ**, Laboratorio de Sistemática y Biogeografía, Unidad Multidisciplinaria de Investigación Experimental Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de Mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, 09230, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: urigacia@gmail.com).

***TRIMERODYTES AEQUIFASCIATA* (Asiatic Annulate Keelback)**. VIETNAM: DA NANG CITY: Hoa Vang District: Hoa Bac Village, May Treo waterfall, near Ba Na-Nui Chua Natural Reserve (16.09425°N, 107.94311°E; WGS 84), 180 m elev. 25 March 2021. P. Holt. Verified by G. Vogel. Herpetological Collection, Duy Tan University (DTU 550; photo voucher). Individual found dead and being eaten by red ants at side of large stream at ca. 14.00 h, near edge of secondary forests. First record for Da Nang City as well as Kon Tum-Gia Lai Plateau, Vietnam. Locality represents southernmost distributional limit, ca. 325 airline km SE of nearest known population in Nakai-Nam Theun National Park in Nakai District, Khammouane Province, Laos (Stuart and Heatwole 2008. Hamadryad 33:97–106). The species also occurs in southern China, northern Vietnam, and central Laos (Le et al. 2015. Russian J. Herpetol. 22:84–88). We thank P. Holt for field assistance and information.

THINH GIA TRAN, Vietnam National University Ho Chi Minh City-University of Science, 227 Nguyen Van Cu, District 5, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam (e-mail: trangiathinhkhtn@gmail.com); **TAN VAN NGUYEN**, Save Vietnam's Wildlife, Nho Quan, Ninh Binh, Vietnam (e-mail: tan@svw.vn).

***TROPIDOCLONION LINEATUM* (Lined Snake)**. USA: TEXAS: Kendall Co.: Upper Cibolo Creek Rd, ca. 3.2 rd km NW jct Interstate 10 East access road (29.83704°N, 98.79914°W; WGS 84). 18 May 2012. Mary Finley Salmon, Erin E. Salmon, and Gerard T. Salmon. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 85392 [GTS 1230]). Subadult female collected crossing roadway at 2200 h. New county record filling part of a gap in the known range of this species on the Edwards Plateau (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Third Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. viii + 447 pp.). *Tropidoclonion lineatum* is known from adjacent Bexar, Comal, and Kerr counties (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*) and the closest known record is from ca. 30 km to the east-southeast in Comal County (UTEP Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] H-13648). Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc.

GERARD T. SALMON, 26-L Walnut Grove Road, Boerne, Texas 78006, USA (e-mail: gerardtsalmon@gmail.com); **DREW R. DAVIS**, School of

Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 1 W University Boulevard, Brownsville, Texas 78520, USA and Biodiversity Collections, Department of Integrative Biology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu).

***TROPIDODIPSAS SARTORII* (Terrestrial Snail Sucker)**. MEXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Zimapán: Colonia Cerrito Romero (20.73594°N, 99.37947°W; WGS 84), 1762 m elev. 1 July 2020. Oscar Trejo Hernández. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Museo de Zoología de la Facultad de Estudios Superiores Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ 303; photo voucher). The snake was found on a road while eating a snail. First municipality record, extending the known range of the species 21.59 km to the northwest from the nearest locality at El Arbolado, Tasquillo, Hidalgo (Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas [CH-CIB] 1767; Morales-Capellán 2010. Tesis de Licenciatura, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo. 84 pp.). The observation site is an urban area surrounded by fields that border the Tula River. The original vegetation around the river was riparian and the surround vegetation was xerophytic scrub.

EDUARDO ZENTENO-HUERTA, Universidad Tecnológica de la Sierra Hidalguense Carretera México-Tampico, Km. 100, Tramo Pachuca-Huejutla, 43200 Zacualtipán de Ángeles, Hidalgo Mexico (e-mail: zenteno.eduardo715az@gmail.com); **OSCAR TREJO HERNÁNDEZ**, Zimapán, Hidalgo, 43330, Mexico (e-mail: oth97@hotmail.com); **NALLLEY MORALES-CAPELLÁN**, Predio Intensivo de Manejo de Vida Silvestre X-Plora Reptilia, km 65 carretera México-Tampico, Pilas y Granadas, Metztitlán, Hidalgo 43350, Mexico (e-mail: nallelymc07@gmail.com); **LEONARDO FERNÁNDEZ-BADILLO**, Predio Intensivo de Manejo de Vida Silvestre X-Plora Reptilia, km 65 carretera México-Tampico, Pilas y Granadas, Metztitlán, Hidalgo, 43350, Mexico and Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, km 4.5 carretera Pachuca-Tulancingo, Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, 42180, Mexico (e-mail: fernandezbadillo80@gmail.com).

***VIRGOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (=INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS)* (Brahminy Blindsnake)**. MEXICO: CHIAPAS: Municipality of Ángel Albino Corzo: Jaltenango de la Paz (15.87206°N, 92.72642°W; WGS 84), 639 m elev. 27 February 2021. Hellen Mata González. Verified by Van Wallach. Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 195; photo voucher). First municipality record, and the third report for the state, located ca. 100 km SSW of the nearest and second state record in the vicinity of El Jobo, Municipality of Tuxtla Gutiérrez (Heimes 2016. Snakes of Mexico. Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 572 pp.), in the Central Depression physiographic region (Johnson et al. 2015. Mesoamer. Herpetol. 2:272–329). The first state record was reported by Hernández-Ríos and Trejo-Perez (2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:622) in Frontera Corozal, Municipality of Ocosingo, in the Eastern Highlands physiographic region (Johnson et al. 2015, *op. cit.*). The snake herein was found crawling in a household within the center of the town. Jaltenango de la Paz is located in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas physiographic region (Johnson et al. 2015, *op. cit.*). The genus *Virgotyphlops* was recently proposed for this species given its parthenogenetic nature (Wallach 2020. Pod@rcis 11:4–12). Special thanks to Hellen Mata González for providing information on this record, and Van Wallach for species verification.

STEPHANYE MATA-GONZÁLEZ, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, C. P. 04510, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: any_matagz@hotmail.com); **ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA**, Oaxaca de Juárez, Oaxaca, 68023, Mexico (e-mail: eligarciapadilla86@gmail.com); **LARRY DAVID WILSON**, Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras (e-mail: bufodoc@aol.com); **ARTURO ROCHA**, **JERRY D. JOHNSON**, and **VICENTE MATA-SILVA**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA (e-mail: vmata@utep.edu).