

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Herpetological Review publishes brief notices of new geographic distribution records in order to make them available to the herpetological community in published form. Geographic distribution records are important to biologists in that they allow for a more precise determination of a species' range, and thereby permit a more significant interpretation of its biology.

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format only**, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, STANDARD ENGLISH NAME if available (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2017. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*. 8th ed. Herpetol. Circ. 43:1–102 [available for download here: <https://ssarherps.org/publications/>]), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data, including lat/long coordinates in **decimal degrees** and cite the map datum used), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author; curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Sabaj Pérez [ed.]. 2016. *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology: An Online Reference*, ver. 6.5, available at <http://www.asih.org/resources>) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief and must adhere to format used in this section; these should provide a geographic context for the new record). Close with author name(s) in bold, capital letters (give name and address in full—spell out state or province names—no abbreviations, e-mail address after each author name/address for those wishing to provide it—e-mail required for corresponding author). Please include distance from nearest previously known record (provide a citation or refer to existing vouchered material to substantiate your report). If publishing specific locality information for a rare or endangered species has the potential to jeopardize that population, please consult with the Section Editor at time of record submission. If field work and/or specimen collection occurred where permits were required, please include permit number(s) and authorizing agency in the text of the note. Generally, this means that permit information should be included for any specimens COLLECTED. This is unnecessary for photo vouchers.

Some further comments. The role of the “Standard Names” lists (noted above) is to standardize English names and comment on the current scientific names. Scientific names are hypotheses (or at least represent them) and as such their usage should not be dictated by a list, society, or journal.

Additionally, this geographic distribution section does not publish “observation-only” records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens that have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged; institutional collection records

will receive precedence in case of conflict). A good quality photograph (print, slide, or digital file) may substitute for a preserved specimen. Photographic vouchers *must* be deposited in a university or museum collection along with complete locality data, and the photographic catalog number(s) must be included in the same manner as a preserved record. Before you submit a manuscript to us, check Censky (1988, *Index to Geographic Distribution Records in Herpetological Review: 1967–1986*; available from the SSAR Publications Secretary), subsequent issues of *Herpetological Review*, and other sources to make sure you are not duplicating a previously published record. The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. **Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.**

For reports concerning **introduced species**, it is important to note whether a population has become established or if the report represents an isolated occurrence, such as a released captive—which in most cases will not justify reporting. Additionally, it will be helpful to include any information that establishes a timeline for the introduction, such as date of first observation.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the **standard format only** to one of the Section Editors: **Stuart Nielsen** (Africa and Europe), **Indraneil Das** (Asia, Australasia, South Pacific), **Jerry D. Johnson** (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean Basin), **Travis Taggart** (USA and Canada), or **Gustavo J. Scrocchi** (South America). Short manuscripts are discouraged and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. **Electronic submission of manuscripts is required** (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments). Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors. A template for preparation of geographic distribution notes is available online at: http://ssarherps.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/GeoDistNotes_FormattingGuidelines-Jul2018.pdf.

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Chacón-Juárez, E., and V. Vásquez-Cruz. 2018. Geographic distribution: Mexico, Veracruz: *Clelia scytalina*. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:717.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA LATERALE (Blue-spotted Salamander). USA: WISCONSIN: CALUMET Co.: village of Sherwood (44.1691°N, 88.2749°W). 22 April 2019. Gregory Burns. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP 942; photo voucher). An adult individual was photographed during a steady early spring rain while migrating at the edge of an ephemeral pond at High Cliff State Park. Additional adult individuals were observed in the vicinity over a 9-day period. New county record that fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Wisconsin (Vogt 1981. *Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles in Wisconsin*.

Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.; Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The nearest record is from ca. 10 km to the north in Outagamie County (University of Wisconsin-Green Bay [UWGB] 119–126).

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AMBYSTOMA MAVORTIUM (Western Tiger Salamander). USA: NEBRASKA: ROCK CO.: 9.2 km S Rose (42.0962°N, 99.5259°W; WGS 84). 4 August 2019. Brian C. Peterson and Luke T. Fennessy. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17708). Juvenile captured in a 5-gal bucket along US Hwy 183 in the Sandhills Region of the state. Area consisted of flooded sub-irrigated wet meadows and flooded roadside ditches. During the previous night, the area experienced a significant rainfall event, with even more rain on 1 August. First county record filling in a distributional gap in north-central Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). This species is known from the surrounding counties of Blaine, Brown, Garfield, Holt, and Loup (Ballinger et al. 2010, *op. cit.*; Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). The nearest previously known record is from 15.8 km to the southeast in Loup County (15.8 mi N Taylor; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7299). Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at the UNSM.

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AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN CO.: 46 Jeans Rd, Fayetteville (35.0119°N, 86.5557°W; WGS 84). 11 October 2018. Sierra Childers. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19974 [photo voucher]). One adult found in damp woods near a small pond. New county record that helps fill a distribution gap between the southern tier counties of Franklin and Lawrence (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 10 Oct 2019). The nearest records for this species are ca. 35.5 km to the NE in Franklin County at Mingo Swamp (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville [UTK-VZC] 115, 116).

SIERRA CHILDERS and **DONNA IVEY BRYAN**, 46 Jeans Road, Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334, USA (e-mail: donnaiveybryan@gmail.com).

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: WILLIAMSON CO.: West Harpeth Rd, ca. 1.5 km W of Hunter Rd (35.84551°N, 86.91439°W; WGS 84). 17 January 2017. Anthony O. Brais. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19794; photo voucher). West Harpeth Rd, ca. 2.5 km W of Hunter Rd (35.84277°N, 86.92452°W; WGS 84). 17 January 2017. Anthony O. Brais. APSU 19795 (photo

voucher). Both photo vouchers are of adults found AOR on a rainy night and were verified by A. Floyd Scott. First records with exact locality information for Williamson County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 5 Nov 2019). Previous county record collected in 1953 is for general location, 20 mi SW Nashville (Milwaukee Public Museum [MPM] 25079). Nearest exact locality record is found ca. 18 km SW in Marshall County, Tennessee (APSU 19870).

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ANEIDES AENEUS (Green Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: MORGAN CO.: Obed Wild and Scenic River below NE bluff of Clear Creek near Wootens Folly Rapids. (36.09766°N, 84.70808°W; WGS 84), ca. 370 m elev. 7 July 2018. Chase L. Hively and Robert Yu-Hsiang Wu. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19882; photo voucher). A single individual (ca. 3.5 cm SVL) was observed crossing a trail below the NE bluff of Clear Creek near Wootens Folly Rapids at ca. 1327 h. First vouchered record with locality data for Morgan County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 23 May 2019). Although a previous record of *A. aeneus* exists within the Obed Wild and Scenic River Area (Meade 2005. Herpetofauna Survey of Obed Wild and Scenic River. National Park Service, Appalachian Highlands Network, Asheville, North Carolina; <https://irma.nps.gov/DataStore/DownloadFile/484637>), exact locality data was not provided. Records exist in four neighboring counties and the nearest verified record for this species (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville [UTKVZC] 1190–1193) is from Cumberland County, ca. 11.6 km SW of the current location.

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ENSATINA ESCHSCHOLTZII XANTHOPTICA (Yellow-eyed Ensatina). USA: CALIFORNIA: STANISLAUS CO.: eastern slope of Diablo Range, Del Puerto Canyon Road adjacent to mouth of Hideout Canyon, ca. 31.4 km (by road) W of Diablo Grande Parkway (37.41039°N, 121.42756°W; WGS 84), 460 m elev. 15 December 2016. Erica J. Ely and F. E. Ely. Verified by Robert W. Hansen. California Academy of Sciences (CAS 260972). Adult (47 mm SVL, 82 mm total length, 1.9 g) was found AOR during light rain (11.1°C) at 2015 h. New county record that confirms presence in predicted range (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Third edition. Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 560 pp.). The closest records are an *E. e. oregonensis*, ca. 9.6 airline km NW at Arroyo Mocho, Mines Road, Santa Clara County, California (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MVZ] 95202) and *E. e. oregonensis*, ca. 19.5 airline km WSW at Mt. Copernicus, Santa Clara County, California (MVZ 92418, 92419). The nearest record on the eastern slope of the Diablo Range is *E. eschscholtzii*, ca. 44 airline km SSE, Dinosaur Point Road, Merced County, California (CAS

186661–18665). Specimen collected under California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Scientific Collecting Permit SC-12323, issued to L. A. Scheinberg, with EJE and FEE as sub-permittees.

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EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-lined Salamander). USA: FLORIDA: SUWANNEE Co.: Thomas Spring, a tributary of the Suwannee River (30.14551°N, 83.23041°W; WGS 84), ca. 11 m elev. 16 November 1980. Richard Franz. Verified by Matthew Fedler. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 94184). Originally identified as *Desmognathus auriculatus*, this larva was found on the north-west side of Thomas Spring. First record for Suwannee County (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.) and ca. 49 km NW of the closest vouchered specimens located in Rock Bluff Conservation Area, Gilchrist County (UF 168569).

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EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-lined Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: WILLIAMSON Co.: Timberland Park (35.97943°N, 87.00165°W; WGS 84). 12 February 2017. Anthony O. Brais. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19798; photo voucher). Adult found under rock in small stream below Dry Creek Trail in Timberland Park. First record with exact locality information for Williamson County (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 5 Nov 2019). Previous county record (locality not specified) from Pasachnik and Niemiller (2011. In Niemiller and Reynolds [eds.], The Amphibians of Tennessee, pp. 154–157. University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tennessee). Nearest exact locality record is ca. 17 km NW in Cheatham County (APSU 4404).

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EURYCEA LUCIFUGA (Cave Salamander). USA: ALABAMA: CHEROKEE Co.: CR 103 4.44 road km N of CR 832 (34.43308°N, 85.55895°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2019. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2574; photo voucher). Individual found AOR. New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Table Plateaus section of the Southwestern Appalachians ecoregion and lies ca. 25 km to the east of the nearest published location in central DeKalb County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet yielded numerous specimens present in the AUM collection collected by T. Jones in 1982. No previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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EURYCEA SPHAGNICOLA (Bog Dwarf Salamander). USA: FLORIDA: ESCAMBIA Co.: head of unnamed seepage stream draining into Bluff Springs Lake, a tributary of Canoe Creek (30.92840°N, 87.35062°W; WGS 84), ca. 70 m elev. 16 September 2019. D. Bruce Means and Chace R. Holzheuser. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190018–190020) and GenBank (MN583582, MN583583). These three are among six adults collected from *Sphagnum* moss growing on black mucky soil in the bed of a first-order stream seeping from clays, sands, and gravel of the Citronelle Formation. These are the first vouchered record of this species from Escambia County. An “unvouchered specimen” triangle exists for Escambia County on the map for this species (Krysko et al. 2019. Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.), but specimens were lost and not verified since the collection was made 48 years before *E. sphagnicola* was described (Wray et al. 2017. Herpetol. Monogr. 31:18–46). The collection data of the unvouchered specimen (Escambia County, headwaters of clear-spring run tributary [30.73972°N, 87.33750°W], 20 September 1969, D. Bruce Means and Clive Longden, Field #DBM-1218) describe finding salamanders hiding in patches of *Sphagnum* on white sand, the proper habitat for this species. The unvouchered record, therefore, probably is valid.

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ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS BOREAS (Western Toad). USA: CALIFORNIA: SAN BERNARDINO Co.: Bighorn Wilderness north of Rimrock (34.18779°N, 116.56381°W; WGS 84), 1410 m elev. 25 March 2019. Paul M. Delaney and Dylan D. Delaney. Verified by Norman Scott and Gregory B. Pauly. Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History (LACM 190569, 190570; LACM PC 2463, 2464). Vouchers of tadpoles (LACM 190569), a metamorph (LACM 190570), and specimens raised in captivity (LACM PC 2463, 2464). This new locality is an eastern range extension well into the Mojave Desert. The nearest records are from Morongo Valley, California, 19.3 km to the southwest (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MVZ] 56381, 56418, 227300; LACM 105605). Specimens were collected under a Research Authorization Letter (6840(P)-LLACD0800) from the Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of the Interior.

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ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII (Woodhouse's Toad). USA: NEBRASKA: PERKINS Co.: Brandon (40.80380°N, 101.91101°W; NAD 83). 16 June 2019. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17711). Individual (47 mm SVL) found on highway in front of house in an area mainly dominated with agricultural fields. This specimen represents first county record (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.) filling a distributional gap in southwestern Nebraska. This species is known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*) and is now

known from all counties in Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Andersen et al. 2015. *Colinsorum* 4:7–10). The nearest known record is from 31.7 km to the north in Keith County (0.5 mi S Brule; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7036). This specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Education Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog).

MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF CÓRDOBA: Córdoba (18.88317°N, 96.92417°W; WGS 84), 827 m elev. 13 September 2019. Víctor Vásquez-Cruz, Aristides García-Vinalay, and Alfonso Kelly-Hernández. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2484, 2485; photo vouchers). We found an adult male, two adult females, and a juvenile under rubble and garbage in a vacant lot, suggesting an established and reproducing population. First record for the municipality, extending the distribution of the species 21 airline km northwest of the closest locality at Ejido La Laja, Municipality of Cuichapa, Veracruz, México (Contreras-Calvario et al. 2018. *Herpetol. J.* 28:96–99). Our records herein, increase the known elevation range by 404 m for this non-native species in Mexico, and it represents the fourth published locality in the state of Veracruz (Contreras-Calvario et al. 2018, *op. cit.*), although a few additional visual records of *E. planirostris* in the website platform iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org) exist from urban areas in the coastal city of Veracruz. The presence of *E. planirostris* in both La Laja and Córdoba indicates that this species could be more widely distributed in the mountainous region of central Veracruz, but additional fieldwork is necessary to confirm this suspicion. We thank A. G. Clause for help in the preparation of the manuscript, N. Camacho for cataloguing the vouchers, and L. Canseco-Márquez for confirming the species identity.

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). USA: NEBRASKA: ADAMS CO.: 4.0 km S Pauline on South Showboat Blvd (40.38149°N, 98.34428°W; NAD 83). 2 September 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17613). Individual found DOR in an area dominated by a mixture of row-crop agriculture and grazed pastures; no trees were in the immediate area. 3.6 km S Pauline on South Showboat Blvd, (40.38572°N, 98.34430°W; NAD 83). 2 September 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. FHSM 17614, 17615. One individual found DOR (33 mm SVL) and one found AOR (32 mm SVL) in an area dominated by a mixture of row-crop agriculture and grazed pastures and a few scattered trees within 200 m. These specimens represent a

new county record, with records known from the surrounding counties of Buffalo, Hall, and Hamilton (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Hubbs 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:94–95; Wentz 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:584). The nearest known record to these three specimens is from ca. 43 km to the north in Hall County (Doniphan; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7806). Individuals were collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog).

USA: NEBRASKA: CLAY CO.: 5.8 km N, 1.4 km W Edgar P.O. (40.42326°N, 97.98898°W; NAD 83). 19 September 2017 and 25 September 2017. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17524, 17526, respectively). Individuals (26, 34 mm SVL [respectively]) were found on road in area dominated by row-crop agriculture. Adjacent to the roadway was a shelter belt of mature trees, a mix of eastern redcedar and deciduous trees, and a small wooded creek was located 0.5 km to the south. First record for county filling in a distributional gap in south-central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). This species is known from the surrounding counties of Hall and Hamilton (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Hubbs 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:94–95). The nearest known record is from 50.4 km to the northwest in Hall County (Doniphan; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7806). Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at the UNSM.

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog).

USA: NEBRASKA: NUCKOLLS CO.: 11.7 km N, 2.2 km E Nelson P.O., Hwy 4 (40.30745°N, 98.04107°W; NAD 83). 25 September 2017. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17527, 17528). Individual found on roadway near bridge along a small wooded creek and represents the first specimen from the county (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Published records for species are not known from any adjacent county (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record is 58.7 km to the northwest in Hall County (Doniphan; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7806). This record expands the distribution of this species westward in southern Nebraska. This specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). USA: NEBRASKA: THAYER Co.: 0.3 km S, 4.0 km W Carleton P.O., Hwy 5 (40.29741°N, 97.72696°W; NAD 83). 25 September 2017. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17529). Individual (25 mm SVL) found on highway in area dominated by row-crop agriculture, with a small wooded stream nearby. First county record filling in distributional gap in southeast Nebraska and is known from adjacent Jefferson and Saline counties (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record is from 43.0 km to the northeast in Saline County (off Road M near jct with Road 400; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-19282). Specimen collected under the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Education Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). USA: NEBRASKA: WEBSTER Co.: 4.5 km S, 9.3 km E Blue Hill P.O., Hwy 4 (40.29244°N, 98.33884°W; NAD 83). 2 September 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays University (FHSM 17612). A single individual (35 mm SVL) found DOR in an area with upland pastures, row-crop agriculture, and a small wooded creek. New county record (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). This record extends the distribution for this species westward in southern Nebraska. No published records exist from surrounding counties (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). The closest known record is from 53.3 km to the north in Hall County (Doniphan; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7806). This specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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HYLA CINEREA (Green Treefrog). USA: INDIANA: CRAWFORD Co.: 3.7 km ESE of Cape Sandy (38.14272°N, 86.33030°W; WGS 84). 1 July 2019. Nathan J. Engbrecht, Zachary T. Truelock, and Jason J. Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. Amphibian and Reptile Collection, Gantz Family Collections Center, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH AR IMG 035A-B; photo voucher). *Hyla cinerea* was in full chorus at a livestock pond; an adult was captured and photographed. New county record for Indiana (Lodato et al. 2014. Proc. Indiana Acad. Sci. 123:179–195). This record extends the range of *H. cinerea* upstream along the Indiana side of the Ohio River corridor 25.6 km from where Engbrecht et al. (2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:708) reported it in adjacent Perry County, although closer sites are known from across the river in Breckenridge County, Kentucky (<https://fw.ky.gov>).

FLOYD Co.: partially forested wetland along Middle Creek, 4.8 km SSW of New Albany (38.24553°N, 85.84490°W; WGS 84). 25 June 2019. Jason J. Mirtl and Nathan J. Engbrecht. Verified by Alan Resetar. FMNH AR IMG 036A-B (photo voucher). New county record for Indiana (Lodato et al. 2014, *op. cit.*). *Hyla cinerea* was chorusing at the wetland; one adult was captured,

photographed, and released. On 2 July 2019 a second chorus was heard 6.8 km to the northeast at Loop Island Wetlands (38.29186°N, 85.79341°W; WGS 84). This latter site is currently the most upstream known population for *H. cinerea* along the Ohio River in Indiana and Kentucky and is ca. 17.5 km NNE of where Dupler and Guidugli-Cook (2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:248) reported it from Jefferson County, Kentucky.

HARRISON Co.: Overflow Pond (38.12314°N, 86.26010°W; WGS 84). 2 July 2019. Zachary T. Truelock, Nathan J. Engbrecht, Jason J. Mirtl, and Chris Ripperdan. FMNH AR IMG 037A-B (photo voucher). New county record for Indiana (Lodato et al. 2014, *op. cit.*). A large *H. cinerea* chorus was heard at Overflow Pond and one adult was captured, photographed, and released. Several additional choruses were heard south of this site in wetlands located along and adjacent to the Ohio River alluvial plain to around Mauckport (southernmost point: 38.03051°N, 86.21121°W; WGS 84). This string of localities partially fills the gap between sites in Crawford and Floyd counties already noted in this report and establishes the species' presence over an ca. 13 km long stretch of western Harrison County.

Hyla cinerea has been expanding its range up the Ohio River Valley (Lodato et al. 2014, *op. cit.*) and these new records from Crawford, Floyd, and Harrison counties collectively extend the range of *H. cinerea* 73.4 km northeast of where it had previously been reported on the Indiana side of the Ohio River (Engbrecht et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:708), and ca. 163 km from where it was first identified in Indiana in 2003 (Lodato et al. 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:281). The frogs are known from a number of Kentucky sites across the Ohio River from Indiana populations, and exchange between populations on either side of the river is suspected. How the frogs arrived at upstream localities so rapidly, however, is not fully understood.

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LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: ILLINOIS: BUREAU Co.: Hennepin Canal Access Area #3 on Illinois Rt 29 (41.28730°N, 89.37552°W; WGS 84). 7 September 2019. T. G. Anton and J. T. Cavataio. Verified by D. B. Wylie. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 34445). One of several metamorphs found on the bank of the Hennepin Canal. New county record (Smith 1961. Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin 28:1–298; Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). This specimen fills an east-west gap between Henry and Putnam counties. The nearest record is ca. 6.4 km to the south in Putnam County (INHS 17319). Specimen salvaged under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Research Permit (HSCP 19-44) issued to TGA.

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LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: INDIANA: VERMILION Co.: Wabash River floodplain, ca. 0.6 km east of Clinton (39.66312°N, 87.39017°W; WGS 84). 3 October 2019. Jason J. Mirtl, Zachary T. Truelock, and Nathan J. Engbrecht. Verified by Alan Resetar. Amphibian and Reptile Collection, Gantz Family Collections Center, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH AR IMG 034A-C; photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001.

Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Second edition, revised. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Adults found active in vegetated areas near the Wabash River bank. *Lithobates blairi* and *L. sphenoccephalus* are sympatric at this site; the former was found primarily along the riverbank and the latter species tended to occur inland along the floodplain during our survey. Individuals possessing features intermediate of the two species were observed, suggesting possible hybridization at this site. *Lithobates blairi* is listed as state endangered in Indiana and very few records have been documented in the past 40 years (Engbrecht et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:446; Truelock 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:744). This record partially fills a gap in the range of *L. blairi* along the Wabash River corridor in Indiana and is located roughly halfway between localities in Vigo County (Engbrecht et al. 2009, *op. cit.*) and Parke County (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology [UMMZ] 98493). We observed *L. blairi* at additional sites downstream along the Wabash River at Clinton and upstream near Montezuma, providing further evidence of this uncommon species' occurrence along the Wabash River corridor in western Indiana.

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LITHOBATES PIPIENS (Northern Leopard Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: THOMAS Co.: 1.6 km N, 5.5 km W Halsey, Hwy 2 (41.91831°N, 100.33517°W; NAD 83). 30 August 2019. Keith Geluso and Michael Rohde. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17709). Individual found DOR at night during light drizzle. The area was located in the floodplain of Middle Loup River adjacent to prairies of the Sandhill region of Nebraska. This specimen represents the first county record and is known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record is from 30.7 km to the northeast in Cherry County (0.7 mi E Elsmere; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-7367). Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records at the UNSM.

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PHYLLOBATES VITTATUS (Golfo Dulce Poison Dart Frog). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: QUEPOS CANTON: Quebrada Arroyo, Savegre River Valley (coordinates withheld due to conservation concerns but on file at LACM), 164 m elev. 30 June 2019. Roel De Plecker and Steven Aguilar Montenegro. Verified by Brian Kubicki. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM-PC 2488–2490; photo voucher). Two individuals observed hiding in holes on a steep slope bordering a small stream. A single *P. vittatus* was observed previously at this site by SAM on 25 June 2019. The nearest vouchered record for this species is in Tres Piedras, San Jose Province, obtained by Ryan (2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:318), who also noted an unsubstantiated record for 17 km N of Dominical in Matapalo, Puntarenas Province. Our present record thus confirms the presence of *P. vittatus* in Puntarenas, in

the central Pacific region of Costa Rica. We thank N. Camacho (LACM) for accessioning our vouchers, B. Kubicki for confirming species identification, and L. Boshoff for directing us to the field site.

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PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: THOMAS Co.: 0.1 km N, 2.4 km W Halsey, Spur 86B (41.90399°N, 100.29777°W; NAD 83). 30 August 2019. Michael Rohde and Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17710). Individual (27 mm SVL) was found DOR at night during light drizzle. Although in the Sandhills region, the capture site was immediately adjacent to a nursery for trees, a large man-made pond, and scattered coniferous trees. This site was 0.2 km away from Middle Loup River. This specimen represents the first county record and is known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record is from 24.3 km to the southeast in Blaine County (4.5 mi S, 1.5 mi E Dunning; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-2732). Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for collecting herpetological records at the UNSM.

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PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: VALLEY Co.: 0.8 km N, 0.7 km W Elyria (41.68792°N, 99.01439°W; NAD 83). 22 April 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17616). Individual (22 mm SVL) was collected along roadside ditch at night in the floodplain of the North Loup River. New county record that fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Species known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*). The nearest known locality for this species is 15.4 km to the northwest in Garfield County (2.2 mi W of Hwy 91 and Hwy 96 intersection; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-16641). This specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: TEXAS: REFUGIO Co.: Chocolate Swale at Toland Rd, ca. 0.1 rd km N jct Co Rd 1360 (28.15595°N, 97.31932°W; WGS 84). 20 April 2019. Drew R. Davis and Ryan S. Rash. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 113478 [DRD 5419]). Juvenile individual (3.25 g, 35 mm SVL) caught below a bridge crossing at 2337 h. This site was a

shallow (ca. 0.5 m deep) pool along Chocolate Swale with some aquatic vegetation and an abundance of overhanging, woody terrestrial vegetation. Chocolate Swale is an intermittent waterbody within the Aransas River watershed. New county record filling in a gap for this species in Texas (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.). A query of museum records revealed additional specimens collected in Refugio County between 1952 and 2005 (Illinois State Museum [ISM] 622490; Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 64193; Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collection, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 20038; TNHC 65563, 87742); however, these records have not been published, even in earlier references (Dixon 1987. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. xii + 434 pp.; Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Second Edition. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 421 pp.). The nearest known specimen record outside of Refugio County is from 11.48 km to the southwest (TCWC 20297). This specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-1018-294) issued to DRD.

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RHINELLA MARINA (South American Cane Toad). USA: FLORIDA: SEMINOLE CO.: 115 Margo Lane, Longwood, Florida 32750, Markham Woods area (28.7136°N, 81.3676°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2019. Andy Waldo. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy III. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 189473; photo voucher). The toad was an adult female, ca. 12–14 cm SVL. In Florida, the current known distribution of this invasive species includes a broad swath from the Tampa/St. Petersburg area southeast through the central peninsula to eastern Miami-Dade County and the Keys. An established, growing population also occurs in southwest Florida in the Naples/Ft. Meyers area. Isolated records are known from northern Florida, and a population now believed to be extirpated, was previously established in the panhandle in Panama City, Florida (Wilson and Johnson 2017. The Cane or “Bufo” Toad (*Rhinella marina*). University of Florida IFAS Extension, Publication #WEC387; <https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/uw432>). A small population is thought to persist in Deland, Volusia County, Florida. This note represents the first documented record from Seminole County, Florida (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.) and suggests the established range of this species may extend further north than currently recognized.

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SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: INDIANA: DUBOIS CO.: Main Street, Portersville (38.49961°N, 86.97872°W; WGS 84). 25 April 2019. Zachary T. Truelock. Verified by Alan Resettar. Amphibian and Reptile Collection, Gantz Family Collections

Center, Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH AR IMG 026; photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana*. Second edition, revised. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis. 404 pp.). A single adult was found crossing a road. Chorusing was initially heard from this area in June 2018 by the authors (EMJ, JJM, and NJE) but a specimen was not secured at that time. On 25 April 2019, chorusing was heard on both sides of the East Fork White River, which forms the Dubois–Davies County border, and the aforementioned specimen was photographed. The nearest vouchered *S. holbrookii* locality is located ca. 23.5 km NE of this site where P. Swanson collected it along the East Fork White River near Shoals (Swanson 1938. *Am. Midl. Nat.* 20:713). This record fits into a larger pattern of *S. holbrookii* occurring in sand deposits along large rivers in Indiana.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Eastern Spiny Softshell Turtle). USA: ILLINOIS: LA SALLE CO.: Vermillion River on Lone Star Cement Company land adjacent to Matthiessen State Park (41.27386°N, 89.03607°W; WGS 14). 4 June 2017. T. G. Anton and D. Mauger. Verified by D. B. Wylie. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 20081). Skull of adult female found embedded in mud bank on north shore of river. New county record (Smith 1961. *Illinois Natural History Survey Bulletin* 28:1–298; Phillips et al. 1999. *Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois*. Illinois Natural History Survey Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). This specimen fills a gap between Grundy and Putnam counties. The nearest record is ca. 29 km to the southwest in Putnam County (INHS 81604–81614). Specimen salvaged under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Research Permit (HSCP 19-44) issued to TGA.

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APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: WISCONSIN: WINNEBAGO CO.: Fox River (44.03951°N, 88.74022°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2019. Cory Andersen. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP937; photo voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species’ documented range in east-central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). One individual was photographed on the southern shore of the Fox River at 331 East Main Street (State Highway 21) in Omro. The vouchered photograph corroborates an observation made by A. Badje in 2017 of an *A. spinifera* basking on a log 10 m east of the State Highway 21 bridge over the Fox River in Omro. The nearest record is ca. 17 km to the west-southwest in Green Lake County (Vogt 1981. *Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.).

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EMYDOIDEA BLANDINGII (Blanding's Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: TAYLOR Co.: specific locality information withheld due to the rarity of this species in Wisconsin. 15 June 2019. Jean Bombback. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP938; photo voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range in north-central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). A single adult female was photographed in the process of laying eggs. This report complements prior *Emydoidea blandingii* occurrences, 1 km to the east and 6 km to the southeast, in Taylor County that have been vetted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' Natural Heritage Inventory Program.

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: MONTGOMERY Co.: North Branch Susquehanna River, 0.1 km S of jct East Front Street and Pennsylvania Route 54, Danville (40.95926°N, 76.62070°W; WGS 84). 14 August 2019. Sean M. Hartzell. Verified by Peter V. Lindeman. North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM SMH 19-1; photo voucher) and Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey (PARS 159146; photo voucher). New county record (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.). This record fills a small range gap between records in adjacent Columbia and Northumberland counties (Hulse et al. 2001, *op. cit.*; Hartzell 2016. Herpetol. Rev. 47:422), with the nearest known record occurring ca. 13 km to the east in adjacent Columbia County (Hartzell 2016, *op. cit.*).

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: ADAMS Co.: Wisconsin River (43.78062°N, 89.86196°W; WGS 84). 4 September 2019. Jay Watson. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP927-931; photo vouchers). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range in central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). A minimum of seven individuals, representing adults (male and female) and juveniles, were photographed on the Adams County side of the Wisconsin River, basking on logs. All individuals were documented within a proximity of 2 km of one another. The nearest vouchered record is ca. 27 km to the west-northwest in Juneau County (MPM H 25658).

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54494, USA (e-mail: jon.robaidek@wisconsin.gov); **ANDREW F. BADJE**, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 Eagle Dr., Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA (e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov).

GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: ADAMS Co.: Wisconsin River (43.78423°N, 89.86653°W; WGS 84). 4 September 2019. Jay Watson. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP932, 933a-b; photo vouchers). New county record that extends the species' documented range in Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). A minimum of three individuals, including a male and female, were photographed on the Adams County side of the Wisconsin River, basking on logs. All individuals were documented within a proximity of 2 km. The nearest vouchered record is ca. 33 km to the southeast in Columbia County (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 95110).

JUNEAU Co.: Wisconsin River (43.78269°N, 89.86723°W; WGS 84). 4 September 2019. Rori A. Paloski. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. MPM VZP925 (photo voucher). New county record that extends the species' documented range in Wisconsin (Casper 1996, *op. cit.*). The turtle was observed basking on downed woody debris near the shoreline of an island in the Wisconsin River. The main channel of the Wisconsin River is ca. 200 m wide in this location with numerous wooded islands and backwater areas. A Northern Map Turtle (*Graptemys geographica*) and undetermined *Graptemys* were also observed basking on the log. An additional Ouachita Map Turtle was photographed 1 km downstream on the Juneau County side of the Wisconsin River. The nearest vouchered record is ca. 33 km to the southeast in Columbia County (CM 95110).

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GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: JACKSON Co.: Black River (44.102397°N, 91.02132°W; WGS 84). 18 September 2019. Joel Flory. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP934; photo voucher). New county record that extends the species' documented range in Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). One individual was photographed basking on a log on the Black River between Melrose and North Bend. The Black River, at this location, consists mostly of a sand-based substrate. In contrast to much of the species core range in Wisconsin, the water at this location is highly concentrated with tannins from surrounding soils. This

voucher represents the furthest upstream Ouachita Map Turtles have been documented within the Black River watershed. Furthermore, the absence of dams along the unimpeded and well preserved lower Black River suggests the vouchered individual is connected to larger Mississippi River populations in Trempealeau County ca. 36 km to the west-southwest (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 107668) and La Crosse County ca. 37 km to the southwest (Florida Museum of Natural History [UF] 166462–166464).

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA KOHNII (Mississippi Map Turtle). USA: TEXAS: HUNT Co.: Lake Tawakoni State Park (32.84724°N, 95.99177°W; WGS 84), 133 m elev. 19 April 2019. Andrew M. Brinker. Verified by Peter Lindeman. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity and Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9420; photo voucher). New county record (Lindeman 2013. The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Distribution, and Conservation. The University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. 466 pp.). This record fills a gap among the surrounding Van Zandt, Rains, and Fannin counties where it is known to occur (Lindeman 2013, *op. cit.*; 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.). There are two records in the surrounding counties: Fannin (UTA R38634), and Rains (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 84893), with the Rains county specimen being the nearest record at ca. 7.5 km to the south east where Hwy 47 crosses the Sabine River just below the dam. Lake Tawakoni is an impoundment of the Sabine River.

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KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES (Scorpion Mud Turtle). BRAZIL: ACRE: MUNICIPALITY OF CRUZEIRO DO SUL: Hwy BR 307 (7.69917°S, 72.63997°W; WGS 84). 15 December 2015. T. Lucena da Silva. Verified by I. S. Oliveira. Coleção Herpetologica do Laboratório de Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal do Acre, Campus Floresta, Cruzeiro do Sul, Acre, Brazil (LBA-H 005). Ambiental Park Chico Mendes, São Raimundo Farm and Cadeia Velha District, Rio Branco (9.96011°S, 67.73550°W; WGS 84). 15 December 2015. T. Lucena da Silva. Verified by I. S. Oliveira. LBA-H 006. Chandless State Park, Manoel Urbano (9.38038°S, 69.92300°W; WGS 84). 15 December 2015. T. Lucena da Silva. Verified by I. S. Oliveira. LBA-H 007. *Kinosternon scorpioides* occurs from Mexico to South America, occurring in Northern Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Northern Peru, along the coast of Colombia, Guyana, Trinidad and Brazil (Pritchard and Trebbau 1984. *In* Pritchard and Trebbau [eds.], The Turtles of Venezuela, pp. 33–73. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles, Athens, Ohio; Vogt 2008. Amazon Turtles. INPA, Manaus, Amazonas. 104 pp.). In Brazil, it is distributed in the river basins of the Amazonas, Tocantins, and São Francisco, and the North and Northeast Atlantic basins, in the states of Alagoas, Amapá, Amazonas, Bahia, Ceará, Goiás, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, Rondônia, Sergipe, and Tocantins. Although there is speculation

about the possibility of *K. scorpioides* occurring in Acre (Rhodin et al. 2017. Turtles of the World: Annotated Checklist and Atlas of Taxonomy, Synonymy, Distribution, and Conservation Status, 8th ed. Chelonian Research Foundation and Turtle Conservancy, Lunenburg, Massachusetts. 292 pp.), there are not vouchers to confirm this hypothesis. First state record, extending the geographic distribution of *K. scorpioides* ca. 650 km SE of the nearest known occurrence in Amazonas, Brazil and ca. 500 km NE of the record in Peru (Pritchard and Trebbau 1984, *op. cit.*). The specimens were collected under permit (#48632-1) issued by the Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis - IBAMA.

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MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: MISSISSIPPI: CLAY Co.: Tibbee Creek, ca. 2.98 river km upstream of Old Tibbee Road bridge crossing (33.54588°N, 88.65301°W; WGS 84). 22 May 2019. L. Pearson and L. Haralson. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190121; photo voucher). Three juveniles were captured using baited hoop nets. Individuals ranged in size from 22.4–29.3 cm SCL and 2.8–6.25 kg. The closest known record is from Lowndes County, ca. 6.84 km southeast from this locality (UF 19244).

ITAWAMBA Co.: Bull Mountain Creek, ca. 1.46 river km upstream of Highway 25 bridge crossing (34.09073°N, 88.37740°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2019. L. Pearson and L. Haralson. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. UF 190122 (photo voucher). One male (45.4 cm SCL, 19.91 kg) was captured using a baited hoop net along with a 5.9 kg Snapping Turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*). The closest known record is from Lowndes County, ca. 67.9 km S from this locality (UF 19244).

LAMAR Co.: Black Creek, ca. 500 m upstream of Highway 11 bridge crossing (31.19124°N, 89.37725°W; WGS 84). 1 May 2019. L. Pearson, L. Haralson, G. Brown, and C. Pellecchia. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. UF 190120 (photo voucher). A male (50.8 cm SCL, 28.55 kg) was captured using a baited hoop net set from a canoe in ca. 1-m deep water, alongside deadwood. The closest known record is from Forrest County, ca. 11 km SE from this locality (UTEP Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] 17373).

MONROE Co.: backwater of Aberdeen Lake (33.85043°N, 88.51962°W; WGS 84). 6–8 June 2019. L. Pearson and L. Haralson. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. UF 190123 (photo voucher). Three females (41.6–44.7 cm SCL, 17.51–20.32 kg) and one juvenile (30 cm SCL, 5.95 kg) were captured in baited hoop nets in a backwater with heavy vegetation. The photo voucher represents one of the females which had split vertebral scutes (seven vertebral scutes total) causing the central keel to undulate laterally from the 3rd–7th vertebral, as well as having two very enlarged supramarginal scutes. The closest known record is from Lowndes County, ca. 38.4 km S from this locality (UF 19244).

All specimens represent new county records. Alligator Snapping Turtles have not been reported from Clay, Itawamba, Lamar, or Monroe counties in *Herpetological Review* from 1967–December 2019, the Mississippi Museum of Natural Science collection records, Mississippi Natural Heritage database, nor in museum records on www.vertnet.org.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: TEXAS: TRINITY Co.: Alabama Creek Wildlife Management Area (31.20693°N, 94.87953°W; WGS 84), 54 m elev. 15 March 2019. Paul Crump. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9414–9417; photo voucher). A male was caught in a paired hoop net-seine array in an isolated forested wetland 1.4 km west of the Neches river. New county record (Dixon 2013. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). The record fills the gap between Angelina, Houston, Polk, and San Jacinto counties, with the closest known location record from ca. 32 km to the northwest in Houston County (UTEP Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] Ho-1209). Alabama Creek WMA is cooperatively managed between Texas Parks and Wildlife Department and the U.S. Forest Service.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: ADAMS Co.: ca. 3.5 km WNW of Oxford (43.79603°N, 89.61963°W; WGS 84). 21 October 2012. Paul Skawinski. Verified by Andrew F. Badje. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP923; photo voucher). One adult was observed swimming through shallow aquatic vegetation near the shore of Wolf Lake. New county record that extends the species' documented range in central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The nearest vouchered record is ca. 19 km to the southeast in Marquette County (MPM H 2372).

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TERRAPENE CAROLINA CAROLINA (Woodland Box Turtle). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: CLINTON Co.: Greene Township, east end of Sugar Valley Mountain, Interstate 80 westbound between mileposts 190 and 191 (41.06376°N, 77.21312°W; WGS 84). 27 September 2002. Julian D. Avery. Verified by Michael W. Klemens. American Museum of Natural History (AMNH R-155809). DOR specimen struck by vehicle. GPS coordinates added to observation in 2019 and where not included in original collection data. New county record extending the range of this species ca. 60 km NE of nearest known location in Centre County (McCoy 1982.

Amphibians and Reptiles in Pennsylvania. Carnegie Mus. Nat. His. Special Publication No. 6. 91 pp.). Specimen collected under Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Type 1 Scientific Collector's Permit 1-0190.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

AMEIVA AMEIVA (Giant Ameiva). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE Co.: Fat Deer Key, Curry Hammock State Park (24.74177°N, 80.99635°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2019. Thomas Fieldsend. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy, III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 155125; photo voucher). New island record and 4 km SW of the first known island in the Florida Keys from which this species has been recorded on Grassy Key (UF 171137; Harden et al. 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:111–112; Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.). *Ameiva exsul* has been observed swimming in saltwater (Perry et al. 2006. *Iguana* 13:273–277), suggesting that its congener *A. ameiva* could potentially disperse between islands in the Florida Keys without human assistance.

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ANOLIS LITORALIS (Oriente Pallid Anole). CUBA: GUANTÁNAMO: MUNICIPALITY OF MAISÍ: Punta de Maisí: El Cañadón del Faro (20.24549°N, 74.14414°W; WGS 84), 8 m elev. 14 October 2017. Carlos Hernández and Héctor M. Díaz. Verified by Orlando H. Garrido. Herpetological Collection, Institute of Ecology and Systematics, Havana, Cuba (CZACC 4. 13118–19). First municipality record and easternmost locality for this species in Cuba. This record is located 41 km NE of the nearest record at Cajobabo, Municipality of Imías, Guantánamo Province (Navarro et al. 2001. *Solenodon* 1:66–75). *Anolis argillaceus* is very similar morphologically to *A. litoralis*, as both belong to the same species group (Poe et al. 2017. *Syst. Biol.* 66:663–697), with the former also reported at the same locality by Navarro et al. (2001, *op. cit.*). However, they can be easily distinguished. *Anolis litoralis* has a pale-yellow dewlap with white inner scales and large, oblique oval ear openings, with a posterior fold of skin, while *A. argillaceus* has a pale orange dewlap with some red spots and small, circular ear openings without pleat in its ends (Garrido 1975. *Poeyana* 142:1–26). Specimen collected under approved permits from the Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente, Oficina de Regulación y Seguridad Ambiental, Dirección de Control Ambiental (#27/19 and #2019/46).

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: LOUISIANA: PLAQUEMINES PARISH: near Joshua's Marina, off of Buras Boat Harbor Road, Buras, Louisiana (29.35058°N, 89.53908°W; WGS 84). 18 July 2019. Bryan Alleman. Verified by Giulia I. M. Pasquesi. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at

Arlington (UTADC 9427–9430; photo voucher). This site consists of gravel parking areas, extensive piles of oyster shells, a number of concrete highway barricades, grasses, and shrubby vegetation, and neighbors a shrimp-trawler marina and public boat launch. Green Anoles (*Anolis carolinensis*) and Mediterranean Geckos (*Hemidactylus turcicus*) are present at the site (BJA, pers. obs.). Parish record update (Boundy and Carr 2017. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 386 pp.). There were no previous geographic records for Plaquemines Parish although bordering parishes (Jefferson, Orleans, and Saint Bernard) have records. The previous records are concentrated in the New Orleans metropolitan area, while this Plaquemines Parish observation is in a sparsely populated area ca. 84 km SE of New Orleans and ca. 32 km NW of the Mississippi River Delta, between the Mississippi River and Barataria Bay. This observation is ca. 85 km from an Orleans Parish record (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 81976) and ca. 96 km from a Jefferson Parish record (LSUMZ 47958).

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COLEONYX SWITAKI (Switak's Banded Gecko). USA: CALIFORNIA: IMPERIAL Co.: Fish Creek Mountains (33.01668°N, 116.03752°W; WGS 84), 85 m elev. 3 May 2019. A. Mills, S. Murray, E. Dugan, T. Henry, and G. Henry. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. La Sierra University Digital Photograph Collection (LSUDPC 10973; photo voucher). At 2216 h we observed an adult male *C. switaki* foraging in a boulder-strewn arroyo cut through a steep, rocky canyon. First record for this mountain range, bridging a distribution gap between populations in the Coyote Mountains, Imperial County, California (Fritts et al. 1982. *J. Herpetol.* 16:39–52; Dugan 2008. *In* Jones and Lovich [eds.], *Lizards of the American Southwest*, pp. 308–311. Rio Nuevo Publishers, Tucson, Arizona.) and Yaqui Pass (CA Highway S-3), San Diego County, California (Fritts et al. 1982, *op. cit.*; Grismer 2001. *Gekko* 2:14–19). There is a large, active gypsum mine ca. 2 km west of this site. Mining operations and mine expansion represent the greatest threat to this population of *C. switaki*. Field work was conducted under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit #5172 issued to EAD.

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CTENOSAURA SIMILIS (Gray's Spiny-tailed Iguana). USA: FLORIDA: PINELLAS Co.: Largo, 155 8 Avenue SE (27.90786°N, 82.78364°W; WGS 84). 3 October 2016. Charles Martin. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy, III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190023; photo voucher). New county record and 58 km NW of the closest record, from Manatee County (UF 150020; Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.).

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GYMNOPHTHALMUS UNDERWOODI (Smooth-scaled Worm Lizard). BRAZIL: RORAIMA: MUNICIPALITY OF BONFIM: Uberlândia

Farm (3.27755°N, 59.88338°W; SIRGAS 2000), 93 m elev. 16 October 2000. S. P. Nascimento and A. A. C. Pinto. Verified by A. A. C. Pinto. Museu Integrado de Roraima, Boa Vista, Roraima, Brazil (MIRR 1556, 1557). *Gymnophthalmus underwoodi* is known from northern South America and Lesser Antilles, French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Saint Vincent and Grenadines. In Brazil, *G. underwoodi* is known from the state of Amazonas and along the Branco River system in the forests of southern Roraima (Avila-Pires 1995. *Zool. Verh.* 299:1–706; Oliveira et al. 2014. *Check List* 10:46–53; Ribeiro-Júnior and Amaral 2017. *Zootaxa* 4269:151–196). This is the first record for the savanna of the state of Roraima, a physiographic unit commonly called “lavrado,” comprising an area of ca. 230 km² in the northeast region of the state (Myers 1936. *J. Ecol.* 24:161–184; Pires and France 1985. *In* Prance and Lovejoy [eds.], *Key Environments Amazonia*, pp. 109–145. Pergamon Press, Oxford, United Kingdom). This record extends the geographic distribution ca. 1 km S from Barbados, the type locality (Grant 1959. *Herpetologica* 15:97–101) and 271 km NE of Apiaú, the closest known record (Vanzolini and Carvalho 1991. *Pap. Avul. Zool.* 12:173–226).

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HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: MONTIJO DISTRICT: Coiba Island National Park (7.63784°N, 81.70386°W; WGS 84), 36 m elev. 18 July 2019. E. E. Flores. Verified by Abel Batista. Illinois Natural History Survey Biological Collection (INHS 2019a; photo voucher). An adult individual (60 mm SVL, 5.93 g) was found at 2230 h on the wall of the terrace of Coibita Island Research Station of Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute located on the north part of the main island of Coiba, where more individuals were observed. This individual constitutes the first record of this exotic species for Coiba Island and the Coiba National Park, located in the Gulf of Chiriquí, in the Pacific Ocean. Taxonomic identification was corroborated by sequencing analysis of a 650-bp segment of the cytochrome oxidase gene. This record is 165 km SW of the nearest vouchered record in El Cope, Coclé Province (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 579861). This species is the second exotic gecko reported for Coiba Island, with *Lepidodactylus lugubris* recorded in 1997 (De la Riva 1997. *In* S. Castroviejo [ed.], *Herpetofauna [Cocodrilos, Tortugas y Saurios] del Parque Nacional de Coiba (Panamá) Comentarios sobre su Diversidad*, pp. 433–444. Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional, Madrid, España). Although the diversity of amphibians and reptiles of Coiba is regarded as relatively poor due to isolation from mainland, this report highlights the ability of exotic species to colonize even pristine environments where the impact on local species and ecosystems is still unknown. Therefore, population assessments of this exotic species that also include genetic data should be part of future studies. Fieldwork was supported with funds from a Coiba Scientific Station (COIBA AIP) grant to EEF and under the scientific permit SE/A-53-19 issued by the Ministry of Environment of Panama.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: LOUISIANA: ASSUMPTION PARISH: ca. 5.6 km SW of Donaldsonville in Belle Rose just S of the Ascension-Assumption parish line (30.05993°N, 91.03428°W; WGS 84). 22 August 2019. Chase Walker. Verified by Giulia I. M. Pasquesi. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9431–9433; photo voucher). Parish record update (Boundy and Carr 2017. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 386 pp.). There were no previous geographic records for Assumption Parish despite multiple neighboring parishes (Ascension, Iberville, and Saint James) having records. This record expands their range south and west, from previously mentioned parishes. Iberia Parish, which borders Assumption Parish to the west, also has records for *H. turcicus*; however, the Atchafalaya River Basin separates that location and this location. This report is ca. 17 km E of recently published Iberville specimens (Alleman 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:329).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: MISSISSIPPI: LOWNDES CO.: First United Methodist Church in Columbus, Main Street and 6th Street South (33.49491°N, 88.42674°W; WGS 84). 25 August 2019. Thomas Rogers, Taylor Banks, and Caleb A. Aldridge. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH 190039; photo voucher). A single individual observed on an interior wall ca. 1120 h. New county record (Lee 2008. *J. Mississippi Acad. Sci.* 53:184–188). Two additional individuals were photographed 1900–2030 h, 20 October 2019 at Jamie's Salon in Columbus, College Street and 5th Street South (FLMNH 190040: 33.49364°N, 88.42801°W), and Elbow Room Lounge (Zachary's Event Room as of September 2019), 2nd Avenue North and 5th Street North (FLMNH 190041: 33.49619°N, 88.42863°W). Six more individuals were observed but not photographed—most under eaves of buildings. This county record fills the gap between neighboring Oktibbeha County, ca. 37 km W (Altig et al. 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:628) and nearby Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, ca. 96 km E (Thawley 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:378) along US Hwy 82. The number and rate at which individuals were encountered, along with resident testimony, suggest that the population is well established, possibly for decades (Keiser 1984. *J. Mississippi Acad. Sci.* 29:17–18; Lee 2008, *op. cit.*; Altig et al. 2016, *op. cit.*).

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PHELSUMA LATICAUDA (Gold Dust Day Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE CO.: Key West, Whitehead Street (24.55651°N, 81.804597°W; WGS 84). 2 November 2019. Andrew Borgia. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy, III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 190180; photo voucher). New island record (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, Florida. xiv + 706 pp.) and 6.7 km SW

of Stock Island—the first island in the Florida Keys from which this species has been recorded (Krysko and Borgia 2012. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 19:217–218). Quizzing of property staff revealed that around 13 adult *P. laticauda* were released on the property in ca. 2012, all of which were wild-caught specimens from Big Island, Hawaii. If true, this represents an interesting example of a secondary introduction sensu Kolbe et al. (2004. *Nature* 431:177–181). This population is established and reproducing. A breeding population of *Phelsuma grandis* also exists at the site (UF 190181), making this the only known site in the contiguous United States where *P. grandis* and *P. laticauda* exist in sympatry, the two species also being sympatric on the island of O'ahu, Hawaii (UF 173599–173602).

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PLESTIODON LOTUS. MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE CHILAPA DE DÍAZ: Villa de Chilapa de Díaz (17.58467°N, 97.63273°W; WGS 84), 2032 m elev. 24 July 2019. Oscar Morales-Posada. Verified by Carlos J. Pavón-Vázquez. UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP Obs: Herp 189; photo voucher). First municipality record, third report for the state, and a range extension of ca. 62 km W from the nearest locality: “5 km NE Santiago Tamazola, 174246 N, 981222 W, 1629 m elevation (MZFC-HE 30623),” Municipality of Silacayoápan (Pavón-Vázquez et al. 2017. *Zootaxa* 4365:149172). The locality reported herein also represents the highest elevation recorded for the species (previous high: 1770 m; Pavón-Vázquez et al. 2017, *op. cit.*). The lizard was observed in xeric scrub vegetation.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CARPHOPIUS AMOENUS (Eastern Worm Snake). USA: VIRGINIA: GILES CO.: Mountain Lake Biological Station (37.37845°N, 80.52198°W; WGS 84), 1183 m elev. 5 July 2018. Daisy Horr, Ariel Miranda, and David S. McLeod. Verified by J. D. Kleopfer. Mountain Lake Biological Station Herpetology Collection (MLBS-H 00481). Individual found under an artificial cover board at Horton Pond, a permanent artificial pond at Mountain Lake Biological Station, at 0847 h. This record was verified as new to the county using the Virginia Fish and Wildlife Information Service (<https://vafwis.dgif.virginia.gov/fwis/>; 8 July 2019) and VertNet (vertnet.org; 8 July 2019). This species is recorded in all surrounding counties and is ca. 24 km NW of the nearest record in Montgomery County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 420904). This specimen was collected under the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries scientific collection permit (#059179). Support for this project was provided by Mountain Lake Biological Station and NSF REU award (DBI-1461169).

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: NEBRASKA: HOWARD Co.: 1.3 km S, 1.6 km E Dannebrog P.O. (41.10729°N, 98.52793°W; NAD 83). 27 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17666). Male (260 mm SVL, 92 mm tail length) collected DOR in the floodplain of the Loup River containing both grazed pastures and row-crop agriculture. This specimen represents a county record in central Nebraska, as the species is known from the adjacent counties of Buffalo, Hall, and Merrick (Ballinger et al. 2010. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Buerer and Geluso 2012. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:307). The nearest known record is from 26 km to the southeast in Hall County (east edge of Grand Island; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-5261). Specimen collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). USA: NEBRASKA: POLK Co.: 12.7 km N, 4.3 km W Osceola P.O. (41.29368°N, 97.59827°W; NAD 83). 3 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17665). Individual (male, 450 mm SVL, 165 mm tail length) was found dead on roadway in the flood plain of the Platte River surrounded by a mixture of grazed pastures and row-crop agriculture. Tissue samples were collected. This individual represents the first record for the county. Fills in distributional gap in east-central Nebraska and is known from the surrounding counties of Butler, Hamilton, Merrick, and Seward (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record is from 32.0 km to the southwest in Hamilton County (2 mi N Hordville; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-2675). Individual was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling and sharing herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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CROTALUS ADAMANTEUS (Eastern Diamond-backed Rattlesnake). USA: ALABAMA: MONROE Co.: Eureka Landing Road 5.43 road km N of CR 1 (31.39820°N, 87.69225°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2015. John Trent. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2584; photo voucher). Individual found DOR. New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.; Guyer

et al. 2018. *Lizards and Snakes of Alabama*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southeastern Floodplains and Low Terraces section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 22 km to the north of the nearest known location in Baldwin County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). An additional *C. adamanteus* was observed just outside of a Gopher Tortoise burrow in the Little River State Forest (31.26240°N, 87.46648°W; WGS 84). 9 December 2019. Ray Metzler, Tyler Sibley, and Greg Brewer. AUM AHAP-D 2583 (photo voucher). This record lies within the Southern Pine Plains and Hills section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 26 km to the southeast of the observation made by J. Trent. A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results and no previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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CROTALUS TIGRIS (Tiger Rattlesnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: HIDALGO Co.: 0.1 mi N, 0.1 mi E of the SW corner of Hidalgo County (31.33374°N, 109.04859°W; WGS 84). 25 August 2019. Patrick H. H. Brown. Verified by Matt Goode. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASU HP00418; photo voucher). A second individual was found ca. 750 m to the northeast (ASU HP00419). These represent the first vouchered records of *Crotalus tigris* in Hidalgo County and the state of New Mexico. A review of VertNet (www.vertnet.org) found no records of this species from New Mexico. Charles W. Painter first observed this species in extreme southeastern Cochise County, Arizona in 1993 (Painter and Milensky 1993. *Herpetol. Rev.* 24:155–156). That discovery created a well-founded expectation for these rattlesnakes to occur in adjacent New Mexico. It has, however, taken over a quarter of a century for *C. tigris* to be vouchered in Hidalgo County, New Mexico. Nearby vouchers in Cochise County, Arizona include records from ca. 0.7–5.6 km W of the Arizona/New Mexico state line on Guadalupe Canyon Road (ASU HP00204–205, University of Arizona [UAZ] 50299-PSV, Museum of Southwest Biology, University of New Mexico [MSB] 56030; Painter and Milensky 1993, *op. cit.*) and vouchers from a ca. 2-km stretch of Geronimo Trail (Cochise County) ca. 5.5 air km from the Arizona/New Mexico state line (ASU HP00198, HP00206, HP00207; Holycross 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:111). These two records extend the known range of *C. tigris* in the United States 1.4 km to the east.

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DASYPELTIS CONFUSA (Diamondback Egg-eating Snake). USA: FLORIDA: BROWARD Co.: Davie, Stirling Rd between N 64th and N 65th Avenues (26.04600°N, 80.21917°W; WGS 84). 22 August 2019. Tasman Rosenfeld, Charles J. Baker, Prestin Tomborello, and Mallory Theurer. Verified by Michael F. Bates. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 189998). The observed individual was a male (ca. 45 cm SVL) and was identified by the most recently

published key to the genus (Bates and Broadley 2018. Indago 34:1–95). It was observed by flashlight foraging on a low-lying plant (ca. 0.6 m above the ground) adjacent to the wall of a building and an empty grass field. No other individuals of this species were seen, however the following non-native herpetofauna were found in the vicinity that same night: *Litoria caerulea*, *Anolis sagrei*, *Tarentola annularis*, *Gekko gecko*, and *G. badenii*. This locality, adjacent to a pet dealer warehouse, has been credited with the introduction of numerous non-native herpetofauna (Krysko et al. 2016. IRCF Reptiles & Amphibians 23:110–143). This snake is native to West and Central Africa and has not previously been recorded in North America.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: CLAY CO.: 1.1 km N, 4.8 km E Deweese P.O. (40.36512°N, 98.08184°W; NAD 83). 19 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17681). Male (230 mm SVL, 50 mm tail length) found DOR in an area with patches of woodlands and agricultural lands. New county record that helps fill in a distributional gap in south-central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). This species is known from the surrounding counties of Adams, Hamilton, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Bridger and Geluso 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:572; Geluso 2012. Collinsorum 1:3–6). The nearest known record is from 4.8 km to the south in Nuckolls County (8.5 mi N Nelson; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-3988). Subsequently, we also discovered two unpublished older records of *D. punctatus* from Inland, Clay County from 1930 on VertNet (Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Chicago Academy of Sciences [CHAS] 11893, 11894). This recent specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: FILLMORE CO.: 2.1 km S, 4.7 km W Milligan P.O. (40.48198°N, 97.44472°W; NAD 83). 20 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17682). Individual (210 mm SVL, 50 mm tail length) found DOR along a small wooded creek in an area dominated by row-crop agriculture. No tissues were collected. First county record that fills in distributional gap in southeastern Nebraska. *Diadophis punctatus* is known from the surrounding counties of Hamilton, Jefferson, Nuckolls, and Thayer (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Bridger and Geluso 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:572). The nearest known record is from 33.0 km to the south in Thayer County (4 mi S Alexandria; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-3400). This specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labedz for compiling and sharing herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: KEARNEY CO.: 6.3 km S, 0.6 km W Norman (40.42297°N, 98.80017°W; NAD 83). 18 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17680). Individual (225 mm SVL, 45 mm tail length) found DOR in area dominated by row-crop agriculture with some upland prairie and a small wooded creek. 7.9 km S, 0.4 km E Norman (40.40853°N, 98.78743°W; NAD 83). 18 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. FHSM 17679. Individual (250 mm SVL, 60 mm tail length) found DOR in area dominated by row-crop agriculture. These specimens represent the first record for county filling in a distributional gap in south-central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The species is known from all surrounding counties, except Hall County (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Fogell and Taggart 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 35:10; Geluso 2012. Collinsorum 1:3–6). Nearest known record for this species is from 10.5 km to the northeast in Adams Co. (0.1 km N, 3.1 km W Holstein; FHSM 16148; Geluso 2012, *op. cit.*). These specimens were collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

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INDOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blindsnake). USA: TEXAS: WEBB CO.: near Persimmon Court in Laredo (27.58438°N, 99.44986°W; WGS 84). 5 March 2019. C. B. Eversole and M. Daniel. Verified by R. L. Powell and A. V. Crocker. Texas A&M International University Herpetology Collection (TAMU-H0007). Female specimen (107.0 mm SVL, 109.6 mm total length). New county record and range extension in southwestern Texas for this exotic snake (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.). A second observation of this species has been reported via citizen science data (iNaturalist: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/19017003>) from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico (27.47587°N, 99.54273°W; WGS 84), directly across the border from Laredo, Texas, USA. However, to our knowledge there have been no formal reports in the primary scientific literature of this species occurring in Webb County or from areas in and around Nuevo Laredo. These observations are likely indicative of an established population that occurs on both sides of the Rio Grande. This species has been observed in many metropolitan areas throughout the state. The nearest vouchered specimen for this species in the state is 192 airline km to the southeast in Hidalgo County (Merino et al. 2009. Herpetol. Rev. 40:366). Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0818-220) and under a Texas A&M International University IACUC protocol (#2018-1).

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LAMPROPELTIS GENTILIS (Western Milksnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: TAOS CO.: Rio Chiquito, Forest Service Road 437, SE of

Talpa (36.33334°N, 105.58158°W; NAD 83), 2202 m elev. 8 October 2018. Marty Peale, Brian Long, and Bruce L. Christman. Verified by J. Tomaz Giermakowski. Museum of Southwest Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB 99817). The adult specimen was found DOR in a flattened and dried condition. First verified record for this species in the county. This specimen fills in a gap in the known distribution. The closest reported locality west of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains is ca. 79 km N in Costilla County, Colorado (Hammerson 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*. University Press of Colorado, Niwot Colorado. 484 pp.). East of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains are two records, ca. 82 km to the east in Colfax County and 80 km SE in Mora County, New Mexico (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Specimen collected under NMDGF collecting permit 2969.

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LAMPROPELTIS LEONIS (Nuevo León Kingsnake). MEXICO: SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: MUNICIPALITY OF CATORCE: Real de Catorce (23.6960°N, 100.8890°W; WGS 84), 2687 m elev. 29 July 2019. Rolando Guajardo Welsh. Verified by Robert W. Hansen. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9421–9424; photo voucher). First verified record for the state of San Luis Potosí (Hansen and Salmon 2017. *Mesoam. Herpetol.* 4:700–758), extending the range of this species ca. 80 air km W of the nearest reported locality near Doctor Arroyo, Municipio de Doctor Arroyo (Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas [UANL] 3776; Hansen and Salmon 2017, *op. cit.*). We treat *L. leonis* as a species distinct from *L. mexicana*, following Hansen and Salmon (2017, *op. cit.*). The snake was found with extensive injuries near the base of a rock wall along a paved walkway behind the town's graveyard.

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LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Eastern Milksnake). USA: ALABAMA: CHEROKEE Co.: Hancock/TNC Addition Forever Wild Tract at Little River Canyon (34.35412°N, 85.64130°W; WGS 84). 11 May 2019. Brian D. Holt. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2575; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. *The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama*. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Southern Table Plateaus section of the Southwestern Appalachians ecoregion and lies ca. 19 km to the northeast of the nearest published location in southern DeKalb County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results and no previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (Green Vinesnake). MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: Paso Hondo (16.15172°N, 97.00256°W; WGS 84), 48 m elev. 28 December 2019. Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 190; photo voucher). The snake was found crossing a dirt road surrounded by patches of secondary vegetation of what used to be tropical dry forest. First municipality record that closes a gap between ca. 18 km southwest in Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua, Municipio de Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo (García-Grajales and Buenrostro-Silva 2011. *Acta Zool. Mex.* 27:491495), and ca. 45 km ENE in the vicinity of Cerro Sol, Municipio de San Jerónimo Coatlán (Rodríguez-Pérez and Mata-Silva 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:530). Special thanks to J. César Bolán-Mata for letting VMS, SMG, and AR know about this snake when it was crossing the road.

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PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS (Eastern Foxsnake). USA: WISCONSIN: WALWORTH Co.: Genoa City, southeastern Walworth County (42.49716°N, 88.33335°W; WGS 84). 9 July 2019. Howard Hunt. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP924a-b; photo vouchers). One individual was found within Genoa City near the North Branch of Nippersink Creek. New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range (Casper 1996. *Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The individual was initially misidentified by the resident as a rattlesnake due to its rattlesnake mimic behavior (e.g., vibrations of the tail and flattening of the head into a triangular shape), until expert biologists could determine it as an Eastern Foxsnake. The snake was later released upon point of capture. The nearest museum voucher is ca. 25 km to the east in Kenosha County (MPM H 33158).

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). USA: NEBRASKA: CLAY Co.: 1.1 km N, 3.3 km W Deweese P.O. (40.36498°N, 98.17727°W; NAD 83). 19 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSU 17683). Individual was found dead on roadway in an area dominated by row-crop agriculture, with a few scattered prairies grazed by livestock. Individual collected by homestead. We took no measurements, and no tissues were collected, as the specimen was in bad condition. First record in county. Fills in distributional gap in south-central Nebraska and is known from the surrounding counties of Adams, Hall, Nuckolls, Thayer, and Webster (Fogell 2010. *A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska*. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.; Bridger et al. 2014. *Collinsorum*

3:6–8). The nearest known record is from 14.5 km to the south-east in Nuckolls County (4.5 mi N Nelson; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-3363). Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling and sharing herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). USA: WISCONSIN: LAFAYETTE Co.: E of Hazel Green in the Township of Benton (42.5°N, 90.4°W; WGS 84; location information generalized to protect sensitive nature of this species in Wisconsin and detailed location information is available upon request from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources). 28 May 2019. Amy Staffen. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM 935a-c; photo vouchers). An individual adult observed basking in a dry prairie, lethargic and hesitant to move from the area. New county record filling a gap in the known range of this species in Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Associated habitat consisted of remnant dry prairie and oak savanna plant communities. Adjacent habitats are a mix of agricultural fields, pasture lands, and fallow fields of upland cool season grass and shrubs. This observation is a significant southern range extension from previous known locations (Natural Heritage Inventory [EOID: 30376]), 58.5 km to the north in Grant County, approaching the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway.

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REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queen Snake). USA: ILLINOIS: BUREAU Co.: Hennepin Canal 0.5 mi N of Tiskilwa on Co Rd 1890E (41.29568°N, 89.49225°W; WGS 84). 7 September 2019. T. G. Anton and J. T. Cavataio. Verified by D. B. Wylie. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 34444). Single neonate found DOR on bridge over canal. New county record (Smith 1961. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull. 28:1–298; Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.). This specimen fills a north-south gap between Lee and Marshall counties. The nearest record is ca. 40.2 km to the southeast in Marshall County (INHS 14812). Specimen salvaged under Illinois Department of Natural Resources Research Permit (HSCP 19-44) issued to TGA.

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RHINOCEILUS LECONTEI (Long-nosed Snake). USA: CALIFORNIA: TUOLUMNE Co.: Obyrnes Ferry Rd near jct with New Melones Dam Rd (0.35 km by air NW of Hwy 108) (37.8882°N, 120.5014°W; WGS 84), 358 m elev. 31 May 2019. Casey Moss. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC-2430; photo voucher). La Grange Rd (J59), ca. 5.2 km by air SE of jct with Hwy 108 (37.8057°N, 120.4733°W; WGS 84), 356 m elev. 31 May 2019. Casey Moss. LACM PC-2430. Both specimens found DOR and verified by Robert W. Hansen. First records for Tuolumne County, based on examination of records in VertNet and a database maintained by R. W. Hansen (pers. comm.). This

species is known from all Sierra Nevada counties to the south (Moss 2019. Herpetol. Rev. 50:749), but a 122-km gap remains to the north, where a lone record exists for Placer County (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology [MVZ] 179991).

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SENTICOLIS TRIASPIS (Green Ratsnake). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF NOGALES: Nogales (18.81738°N, 97.15922°W; WGS 84), 1290 m elev. 22 April 2014. Gerardo Hernández del Carmen. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R-9406; photo voucher). The snake was found ca. 1000 h, under debris ca. 63 m away from the edge of the river. Although this species has a wide but discontinuous distribution (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2014. Los Anfíbios y Reptiles de Hidalgo, México: Diversidad, Biogeografía y Conservación. Sociedad Herpetológica Mexicana, A.C., Pachuca, Hidalgo. 387 pp.), there are no previous records in the center-west part of the state of Veracruz, a region known as “las Altas Montañas” (Almaraz-Vidal and Cerón-de la Luz. 2016. Bioma 40:21–34). Herein, we present the first confirmed locality of *S. triaspis* in the central-western zone of the state of Veracruz 78 km SW of the nearest record for Chavarrillo, Municipality of Emiliano Zapata, Veracruz; this was erroneously referred to as Alchichuca, Municipality of Chavarrillo, in Pérez-Higareda et al. (2007. Serpientes de la Región de Los Tuxtlas, Veracruz, México. Guía de Identificación Ilustrada. National Autonomous University of Mexico, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico. 189 pp.) and 44 km NE of the nearest locality listed as “3.37 km North of Tehuacan,” Puebla (Canseco-Márquez and Gutiérrez-Mayén. 2010. Anfíbios y Reptiles del Valle de Tehuacán-Cuicatlán. La Comisión Nacional para el Conocimiento y Uso de la Biodiversidad, Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico. 302 pp.). We thank E. N. Smith for cataloguing the digital photographs and L. Canseco-Márquez for species verification.

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SISTRURUS TERGEMINUS (Western Massasauga). USA: TEXAS: COCHRAN Co.: CR 260, ca. 4.2 km E from jct with SH 214 (33.40435°N, 102.77410°W; WGS 84), 1138 m elev. 16 April 2019. Russell Martin. Verified by Gregory Pandelis. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 9418, 9419; photo voucher). A juvenile was found basking on a caliche road at ca. 1800 h. New 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.). A previously collected but erroneously reported record exists for Yoakum County. A specimen was collected from “Plains, 19 m N, 4 mi E” (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 90043) and recorded as Yoakum County, but this maps well into Cochran County. We are unaware of any records for Yoakum County, and therefore, conclude that *Sistrurus tergeminus* is not currently known from Yoakum County but was and is now confirmed to occur in Cochran County. The closest known location record occurs ca. 36 km to the west-northwest in Hockley County (UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] H-386).

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THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). USA: WISCONSIN: JEFFERSON Co.: City of Whitewater, T5N R15E (specific locality information withheld due to the rarity of this Species of Special Concern in Wisconsin). 17 June 2012. J. M. Kapfer. Verified by Brian L. Sloss. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP 884a-d; photo vouchers). Specimen found under a plywood cover board in an open grassland/prairie. The species has not been previously verified from Jefferson County (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.; Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.). The nearest record is ca. 20 km to the south in Walworth County (Wisconsin Natural Heritage Inventory 27772). However, a specimen morphologically resembling *T. radix*, collected on 14 August 1897 by "F. Kumlien" (presumed to be Thure Ludwig Theodor Kumlien), does exist at the University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum (UWZM 1307). Adjacent habitats were primarily a mix of immature deciduous woodland and a shallow wetland dominated by Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) and cattail (*Typha* sp.). Two individuals were identified as Plains Gartersnakes through genetic analysis using an 80% threshold (mean STRUCTURE *q* values of 0.9766% and 0.9296%) for species determination (Sloss 2011. Genetic identity of Wisconsin gartersnakes [*Thamnophis* spp.] using microsatellite genetic markers. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Report 192: PUB-SS-592-2011; <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/EndangeredResources/documents/SlossReport.pdf>; 26 Sept 2017). A third snake was collected at this same site on 28 August 2012 and also identified as a Plains Gartersnake through genetic analysis using an 80% threshold (mean STRUCTURE *q* value of 0.8684%) for species determination (MPM VZP 885a-d, 886a-e; photo vouchers). These specimens, which possessed morphological traits similar to both *T. radix* and Butler's Gartersnakes (*T. butleri*), come from a site where occurrences of *T. butleri* x *T. radix* hybrids have been genetically confirmed (unpubl. data), and were analyzed as part of a broader genetics study examining the Plains/Butler's Gartersnake complex in Wisconsin. It would be beneficial to further investigate the genetic makeup of *T. radix* and *T. butleri* populations in areas where these species hybridize, to better delineate their ranges in Wisconsin.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: ALABAMA: MONTGOMERY Co.: Auburn University Montgomery, wooded parcel on western part of campus (32.36968°N, 86.18550°W; WGS 84). 21 February 2019. Zach Long and Raegan Rainey. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 2573; photo voucher). Individual found crossing a path. New county record (Guyer et al. 2018. Lizards

and Snakes of Alabama. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 397 pp.). This record fills a gap in the Flatwoods/Blackland Prairie Margins section of the Southeastern Plains ecoregion and lies ca. 25 km to the west of the nearest published location in western Macon County (Guyer et al. 2018, *op. cit.*). A search of VertNet for unpublished museum specimens yielded no results and no previously published records were discovered using *Zoological Record*.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: NEBRASKA: BUTLER Co.: 4.0 km N, 2.0 km W Bellwood P.O. (41.37757°N, 97.26278°W; NAD 83). 3 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17667). Male (290 mm SVL, 105 mm tail length) found DOR between agricultural crops and wooded area in the flood plain of Platte River. 4.0 km N, 1.75 km W Bellwood P.O. (41.37755°N, 97.25900°W; NAD 83). 3 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. FHSM 17668. Male (545 mm SVL, 160 mm tail length) found on road in the same habitat as individual mentioned above. These specimens represent a county record and fill in distributional gap in east-central Nebraska. *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from all surrounding counties (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). The nearest known record to these two specimens is from ca. 9.4 km to the west-northwest in Platte County (3 mi S Columbus; Michigan State University Museum [MSUM] HE 3745). Specimens were collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

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THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). USA: NEVADA: CARSON CITY Co.: Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest, Lake Tahoe Basin, ca. 100 m E of Nevada State Route 28, un-named pond along Bliss Creek (39.13686°N, 119.925327°W; WGS 84), 2099 m elev. 1 August 2019. Chris R. Feldman and Morgan S. Feldman-Matocq. Verified by Vicki L. Thill. University of Nevada, Reno, Museum of Natural History (UNR 9889, 9890, 9892-9894). Three small adult female specimens (UNR 9889: 382 mm SVL, 509 mm TL, 35 g; UNR 9893: 315 mm, 411 mm TL, 20 g; UNR 9894: 390 mm SVL, 532 mm TL, 39 g) and two small adult male specimens (UNR 9890: 395 mm SVL, 532 mm TL, 35 g; UNR 9892: 395 mm SVL, 527 mm TL, 40 g) found at the edge or in the shallows of a small pond fed by Bliss Creek. The pond was full of larval, metamorphosing, and newly transformed Sierran Treefrogs (*Pseudacris sierra*), and one snake (UNR 9892) contained two transformed *P. sierra* in its gut. This is the first verified county record for *T. sirtalis*, and suggests these snakes occur around the entire Tahoe Rim, as they are common in ponds along the western Tahoe Basin, such as Watson Lake, in Placer County, California (e.g., California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 247414-247418) but have not been documented along the eastern Tahoe Basin. The nearest specimen records are two *T. sirtalis*, ca. 6.5 km SW, Lake Tahoe, Douglas County, Nevada (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution

[USNM] 8585, 8588) and one outside the Tahoe Basin, ca. 16 km ESE, ca. 5 km S of Stewart, Douglas County, Nevada (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MVZ] 17285). This record also confirms the presence in their predicted range (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 3rd Edition. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, Massachusetts. 500 pp.). We thank Nevada Department of Wildlife (NDOW) for permits to CRF (License Number 229931) and V. Thill for museum curation.

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TRIMETOPON BARBOURI (Barbour's Pygmy Snake). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: OSA CANTON: Drake Bay, between bridge crossing Río Agujas and La Paloma Lodge (8.6955°N, 83.6753°W; WGS 84), 38 m elev. 5 November 2019. Gianfranco Gómez and Tracie Stice. Verified by G. Chavez. Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Costa Rica (MZUCR 23262). An adult male (261 mm total length) in which the morphological characteristics (coloration, measurements, scutellation) agree with those reported in the literature, except for the number of dorsal scale rows at midbody (17), which previously were reported as 15. First record for Costa Rica, with the closest record occurring ca. 138 airline km to the east at Serenity Vista, Chiriquí Province, Panama (Derry 2015. Mesomamer. Herpetol. 1:136–140). The specimen was collected under Permiso de Investigación y Licencia de Colecta No SINAC-ACOSA-DT-PI-R-005-19.

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TROPIDOCOLON LINEATUM (Lined Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: HOWARD CO.: 4.8 km S, 4.5 km E Dannebrog P.O. (41.07576°N, 98.49403°W; NAD 83). 27 October 2018. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17678). Individual (230 mm SVL, 25 mm tail length) found on gravel road in an area with agricultural crops and grazed grasslands with adjacent shelterbelts. First record in county filling in a distributional gap in central Nebraska (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska–Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). Species known from the surrounding counties of Buffalo, Greeley, Hall, Merrick, and Sherman (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*; Andersen et al. 2015. Collinsorum 4:7–10). The nearest known record is from 24.7 km to the southeast in Hall County (Hall County Park, Grand Island; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] ZM-6148). Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Park Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG. We thank T. Labeledz for compiling herpetological records housed at UNSM.

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New Distributional Records for the Herpetofauna of Campeche and Yucatán, Mexico

The composition and geographical distribution of the herpetofauna on the Mexican portion of the Yucatan Peninsula (specifically Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo) is reasonably well known (Lee 1996, 2000; Campbell 1998; Köhler

2008, 2011; Johnson et al. 2010; González-Sánchez et al. 2017). Additional fieldwork, however, continues to generate new records for the peninsula (Colston et al. 2015), new records at the state level (Neri-Castro et al. 2017; Ortiz-Medina et al. 2017a, b; Torres-Solís et al. 2017), or notable range extensions (Ortiz-Medina and García-Padilla 2016; Ortiz-Medina et al. 2016; Ravell-Ley et al. 2017; Cedeño-Vázquez and Beutelspacher-García 2018; Carbajal-Márquez et al. 2018). It is also expected that the known species richness and distribution of amphibians and reptiles in the region will increase and be refined with further explorations (González-Sánchez et al. 2017).

Herein, we report a total of 26 distributional records for 17 amphibian and reptile species in the Mexican states of Campeche and Yucatán, including one new state record and 24 first municipality records, together with other significant information compiled during our fieldwork from 2012–2018; two other observations were provided to us by S. A. Cobá-Canto and Á. R. Varguez-Paz. Coordinates and elevations for each locality were taken with a GPS device using map datum WGS 84;

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distances between localities are in airline km. All species were verified by Vicente Mata-Silva. Species names follow those of González-Sánchez et al. (2017), except for the use of the genus *Cachryx* instead of *Ctenosaura* (Malone et al. 2017). Common names were taken from Liner and Casas-Andreu (2008) and vegetation formations follow those identified in Johnson et al. (2010). Photographic vouchers were deposited in the University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections Herpetology Observations (UTEPObs: Herp:), and preserved specimens in the herpetological collection of Colecciones Zoológicas, Campus de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (YUC-CC-250-11/HER/). A collecting permit (SGPA/DGVS/001643/18) for preserved specimens was issued by Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT) to Silvia E. Hernández-Betancourt, with the collaboration of JBCS.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

BOLITOGLOSSA YUCATANA (Yucatán Mushroom-tongued Salamander). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF HOPELCHÉN: 5.5 km SE of Komchén (19.5504°N, 89.8241°W), 148 m elev. 26 December 2013. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:141. The salamander was found during a rainy night climbing on a tree trunk ca. 1.5 m above ground in a semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record that helps fill a ca. 154 km gap in the known distribution of the species between Oxkutzcab, Municipality of Oxkutzcab, Yucatán, ca. 66.1 km to the north northeast, and 20 km NE of Xpujil, Municipality of Calakmul, Campeche, ca. 105 km to the south southeast (Calderón et al. 2003).

YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Reserva Biocultural Xakil Kiuc (20.0890°N, 89.5512°W), 102 m elev. 25 June 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:140. The salamander was found at the base of a tree trunk on a rainy night in semihumid tropical forest, containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record located ca. 31.2 km WSW of the nearest known locality at Actun Sabaca, 6 km S of Tekax, Municipality of Tekax, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

ANURA — FROGS

CRAUGASTOR YUCATANENSIS (Yucatan Rainfrog). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF HOPELCHÉN: Grutas de Xtacumbilxunaan, 2 km SW of Bolonchén de Rejón (19.9910°N, 89.7642°W), 116 m elev. 12 June 2018. J. A. Ortiz-Medina, P. E. Nahuat-Cervera, and D. I. Cabrera-Cen. UTEPObs: Herp:142, 143. Two gravid females were discovered within two separate wall crevices inside the cave; one was found at 1740 h and the other at 2038 h. First record of this species from Campeche, extending the known distributional range ca. 55.8 km WSW and ca. 63.8 km SSE from the nearest localities previously reported in Yucatán at Actun Sabaca, Municipality of Tekax, and Grutas de Calcethok, Municipality of Opichén, respectively (Lee 1996; Ortiz-Medina et al. 2016).

DENDROPSOPHUS MICROCEPHALUS (Small-headed Tree-frog). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF CELESTÚN: 14 km E of Celestún (20.8540°N, 90.2615°W), 4 m elev. 20 November 2016. D. I. Cabrera-Cen. UTEPObs: Herp:146. The frog was found at night on a *Crescentia cujete* leaf in flooded grassland with remnant mangrove swamp vegetation. First municipality record extending the distributional range of this species ca. 36.9 km N from the

nearest known reported locality at Carretera Tankuche-El Remate, Municipality of Calkiní, Campeche (Lee 1996).

MUNICIPALITY OF DZILAM DE BRAVO: 14.7 km ESE of Dzilam de Bravo (21.3497°N, 88.7566°W), 4 m elev. 2 December 2016. D. I. Cabrera-Cen. UTEPObs: Herp:147. The frog was observed at night in secondary subhumid forest containing thorn trees. First record for the municipality and a range extension of ca. 62.6 km WSW from the nearest known locality 11 mi (17.7 km) S of Río Lagartos, Municipality of Río Lagartos, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

MUNICIPALITY OF HOMÚN: Parque Estatal Lagunas de Yalahau (20.6572°N, 89.2194°W), 17 m elev. 11 January 2015. P. E. Nahuat-Cervera. UTEPObs: Herp:144. The frog was found at ca. 2230 h on an albarrada (stone wall), 10 m from a lake shore, in subhumid tropical forest primarily composed by deciduous trees. First municipality record and a range extension of ca. 42.5 km W from the nearest known locality of this species at 1.5 mi (2.4 km) S of Libre Unión, Municipality of Yaxcabá, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

MUNICIPALITY OF MÉRIDA: Parque Ecológico “Kai lu um” (21.0421°N, 89.6535°W), 6 m elev. 27 February 2017. D. I. Cabrera-Cen and M. S. Meneses-Millán. UTEPObs: Herp:148. The frog was found at night in an artificial lake numerically dominated by plants such as *Cladium jamaicense* and *Typha angustifolia*. First municipality record located ca. 66.5 km ENE of the closest known locality in the state from Celestún, Municipality of Celestún.

MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Reserva Biocultural Xakil Kiuc (20.1067°N, 89.5473°W), 101 m elev. 28 June 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:145. The frog was found calling at night from aquatic vegetation in a temporary pond surrounded by semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record, located ca. 69.9 km SW of the closest record reported from Homún, Yucatán and ca. 71 km NNE of the nearest record outside Yucatán, 3.3 km N of Dzibachén, Municipality of Hopelchén, Campeche (Lee 1996).

These five new records suggest a continuous distribution of *D. microcephalus* within the Yucatan Peninsula, including the northwest corner (Lee 1996; Köhler 2011).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF AKIL: Akil (20.2676°N, 89.3463°W), 33 m elev. 24 January 2018. J. R. Cobá-Canto. UTEPObs: Herp:149. The frog was found among plant pots in the garden of the health center serving citizens of the municipality. First municipality record in the state located ca. 13.4 km northeast of the nearest reported locality at Emiliano Zapata, Municipality of Oxkutzcab (Ortiz-Medina et al. 2017a).

MUNICIPALITY OF PROGRESO: Chicxulub Puerto (21.2917°N, 89.6056°W), near sea level. 24 April 2018. J. A. Ortiz-Medina, P. E. Nahuat-Cervera, and D. I. Cabrera-Cen. UTEPObs: Herp:164, YUC-CC-250-11/HER/253. The frog was found at 0100 h calling from under rubble in a clandestine garbage dump located inside a vacant lot near a mangrove swamp containing *Terminalia catappa* trees. First municipality record and first coastal locality for this species from the state, representing a range extension of ca. 28 km to the north from Mérida, the nearest known locality for this alien invasive species (Ortiz-Medina et al. 2017a).

MUNICIPALITY OF TEKAX: Tekax de Álvaro Obregón (20.2111°N, 89.2855°W), 32 m elev. 3 June 2018. J. A. Ortiz-Medina, D. I. Cabrera-Cen, P. E. Nahuat-Cervera, and D. E. Chan-Espinoza. UTEPObs: Herp:165, YUC-CC-250-11/HER/254. The frog was found at 2330 h on leaf litter in the garden next to a house; many other individuals were heard calling from yards of neighboring homes. First municipality record, southernmost locality for this

species in the state, and a range extension of ca. 8.9 km SE from the closest record reported at Akil, Municipality of Akil.

RHINOPHRYNUS DORSALIS (Burrowing Toad). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Reserva Biocultural Kaxil Kiuc (20.1067°N, 89.5473°W), 101 m elev. 26 August 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:150. The toad was found at night in a plastic-lined aguada (semipermanent body of water) after a heavy rain in semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record located ca. 74.4 km NNE and ca. 100 km SW, respectively, from the nearest known localities for this species at Dzibachén, Municipality of Hopelchén, Campeche, and 1.5 mi (2.4 km) S of Libre Unión, Municipality of Yaxcabá, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

CACHRYX DEFENSOR (Yucatán Spiny-tailed Iguana). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Oxkutzcab (20.3089°N, 89.4350°W), 48 m elev. 1 December 2012. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp: 151, 152. A male and female of this species, respectively, were found at 1600 h on an albarrada (stone wall) in secondary semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality records positioned ca. 35.6 km S of the nearest known locality in the state at Mayapán, Municipality of Tecoh (Lee 1996).

SCELOPORUS LUNDELLI (Lundell's Spiny Lizard). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Reserva Biocultural Kaxil Kiuc (20.0890°N, 89.5512°W), 102 m elev. 25 February 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:153. The lizard was found at 1330 h on a tree trunk ca. 2 m above ground in semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record located respectively, ca. 60.5 km SSW and ca. 72.4 km NNE of the nearest known records for the species at Mayapán, Municipality of Tecoh, Yucatán, and Dzibachén, Municipality of Hopelchén, Campeche (Lee 1996).

SCINCELLA CHERRIEI (Brown Forest Skink). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF MÉRIDA: Reserva Ecológica Cuxtal, Campus de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, Universidad Autónoma de Yucatán (20.8660°N, 89.6235°W), 13 m elev. 10 June 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:166, YUC-CC-250-11/HER/256. The adult male skink was discovered crawling through leaf litter in a campus garden at 1245 h. The surrounding vegetation was subhumid tropical forest composed of deciduous trees. First municipality record and a distributional range extension of ca. 86.8 km WNW from the nearest known locality in the state, 1.5 mi (2.4 km) S of Libre Unión, Municipality of Yaxcabá (Lee 1996).

MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Ejido X-Kobenhaltún (20.0765°N, 89.5305°W), 111 m elev. 26 October 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:167, YUC-CC-250-11/HER/255. The gravid female, containing three eggs, was caught at 2143 h on leaf litter in a recently cleared patch of land used for agriculture surrounded by secondary semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. At the time of capture, air temperature was 23.1°C with 84.7% relative humidity. First municipality record, which helps fill a ca. 182 km gap in the known distribution of the species between 1.5 mi (2.4 km) S of Libre Unión, Municipality of Yaxcabá, Yucatán (Lee 1996) ca. 100.7 km to the northeast, and an apparently isolated un-vouchered observation from the southeastern portion of Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve,

Municipality of Campeche, Campeche (Padilla and Perera-Trejo 2009), ca. 88.9 km to the west southwest.

SPHAERODACTYLUS GLAUCUS (Collared Dwarf Gecko). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF HOPELCHÉN: 6 km SE of Komchén (19.5450°N, 89.8245°W), 143 m elev. 26 December 2013. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:154. The lizard was found on a rainy night under tree bark ca. 1.5 m above ground in semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record located ca. 90.2 km NE and ca. 72.8 km SE, respectively, from the nearest known records of the species in the state at Apazote, Municipality of Champotón (Lee 1996), and an observation reported without a voucher specimen from the southeastern section of Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve, Municipality of Campeche (Padilla and Perera-Trejo 2009).

THECADACTYLUS RAPICAUDA (Turniptail Gecko). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF HOPELCHÉN: Grutas de Xtacumbilxunaán, 2 km SW of Bolonchén de Rejón (19.9910°N, 89.7642°W), 116 m elev. 12 June 2018. J. A. Ortiz-Medina, D. I. Cabrera-Cen, and P. E. Nahuat-Cervera. UTEPObs: Herp:155. Two lizards of this species were found at night climbing on the cave walls. First municipality record, second for this species from northern Campeche, and fourth for the state that fills a distributional gap in the known range of the species between Tekax, Municipality of Tekax, Yucatán (Lee 1996), ca. 55 km to the east northeast, and an observation without a voucher reported from the southeastern portion of Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve, Municipality of Campeche, Campeche (Padilla and Perera-Trejo 2009), ca. 63.5 km to the west.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

DIPSAS BREVIFACIES (Snail-eating Thirst Snake). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF CALKINÍ: 4 km SE of San Agustín Chunhuás (20.2356°N, 90.1576°W), 10 m elev. 29 December 2013. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:157. The snake was found at night on a footpath in secondary semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record, northernmost record for this species in the state that also fills a distributional gap in its known range between Uxmal, Municipality of Santa Elena, Yucatán (Lee 1996) ca. 43 km to the east northeast, and a non-vouchered observation from the southeastern section of Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve, Municipality of Campeche, Campeche (Padilla and Perera-Trejo 2009) ca. 38.4 km to the southwest.

EPICTIA VINDUMI. YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF TEABO: 1.8 km S of Teabo (20.3842°N, 89.2873°W), 28 m elev. 24 May 2018. Á. R. Varguez-Paz. UTEPObs: Herp:156. The snake was found during an archaeological rescue excavation of Mayan ruins by the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia. The vegetation formation of the surrounding area is composed by semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First municipality record, southernmost record for the species in the state, and a distributional range extension of ca. 52.5 km SW from the nearest known record at Kantunil, Municipality of Kantunil (Wallach 2016).

IMANTODES TENUISSIMUS (Yucatán Blunthead Tree Snake). CAMPECHE: MUNICIPALITY OF HOPELCHÉN: 2.2 km SE of Komchén on road to Pakchén (19.5805°N, 89.8368°W), 134 m elev. 26 December 2013. J. A. Ortiz-Medina. UTEPObs: Herp:158. The snake was found DOR at night in semihumid tropical forest containing

some deciduous trees. First municipality record located ca. 69.4 km SE of the nearest reported observation (no voucher) from the southeastern portion of Los Petenes Biosphere Reserve, Municipality of Campeche, Campeche (Padilla and Perera-Trejo 2009).

LAMPROELTIS ABNORMA (Guatemalan Milksnake). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF CELESTÚN: 18.2 km E of Celestún on road to Kinchil (20.8569°N, 90.2247°W), 5 m elev. 04 May 2018. P. E. Nahuat-Cervera. UTEPObs: Herp:159. The snake was found DOR at night in an area containing flooded subhumid tropical forest. First municipality record and a distributional range extension of ca. 68.3 km WSW from the nearest known record for the species at 1.6 mi (2.5 km) W of Dzibilchaltún, Municipality of Mérida, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

PORTHIDIUM YUCATANICUM (Yucatán Hog-nosed Pitviper). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF OXKUTZCAB: Ejido X-Kobenhaltún (20.0757°N, 89.5305°W), 114 m elev. 29 July 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina and A. E. Soberanis-Vega. UTEPObs: Herp:160. Individual found at 0800 h on a footpath in secondary semihumid tropical forest surrounded by patches of farmland. Reserva Biocultural Kaxil Kiuic (20.0890°N, 89.5430°W), 110 m elev. 6 November 2016. J. A. Ortiz-Medina and S. A. Uc-Uc. UTEPObs: Herp:161. Individual found in mature semihumid tropical forest containing some deciduous trees. First records for the municipality, which are located ca. 40 and 38 km SE, respectively, from the nearest known published record at Uxmal, Municipality of Santa Elena, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

TANTILLA MOESTA (Black-bellied Centipede Snake). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF TETIZ: 2.5 km E of Tetiz (20.9662°N, 89.9099°W), 9 m elev. 19 May 2018. P. E. Nahuat-Cervera. UTEPObs: Herp:162. The snake was found DOR in the morning on a recently paved road passing through subhumid tropical forest composed of deciduous trees. First municipality record located ca. 30 km W of the closest known locality for the species at Mérida, Municipality of Mérida, Yucatán (Lee 1996).

TROPIDODIPSAS FASCIATA (Banded Snail Sucker). YUCATÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF HUNUCMÁ: 8 km SE of Sisal on road to Hunucmá (21.1078°N, 89.9867°W), 4 m elev. 27 September 2017. D. I. Cabrerá-Cen. UTEPObs: Herp:163. The snake was found AOR at 2353 h in an area composed of flooded sections of subhumid tropical forest transitioning into a mangrove swamp. First municipality record, fourth for this species in the state, and northernmost record on the Yucatan Peninsula located ca. 138 km WNW of the nearest known record for the species at Yokdzonot, Municipality of Yaxcabá, Yucatán (Lee 1996). Even though the distribution maps in Lee (1996, 2000) indicated the probable occurrence of this species in the northwestern corner of the Yucatan Peninsula, this record confirms its presence in that area.

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New County Records for the Panhandle Region of Texas, USA

The Texas, USA panhandle is an under-represented region in regard to amphibian and reptile records (Dixon 2013). Here, we report 27 county records observed while performing driving surveys for *Sistrurus tergeminus* during the month of June 2019. All specimen vouchers were deposited in the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC). Anuran recordings and photo vouchers were also deposited at TCWC and given a photo voucher number (TCWC-PV). All identifications were verified by Travis J. LaDuc and common and scientific names follow Crother (2017). Specimens were collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Department permit issued to TJH (SPR-0506-662). This is publication number 1612 of the Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS DEBILIS (Chihuahuan Green Toad). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 3.16 km E, 1.56 km S Aberdeen (35.02325°N, 100.11311°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104837. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 25.8 km to the east at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma [OMNH] 35548).

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ANAXYRUS PUNCTATUS (Red-spotted Toad). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 9.35 km E, 6.92 km N Aberdeen (35.09922°N, 100.04314°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104818. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 19.1 km to the east at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 35549).

GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA (Western Narrow-mouthed Toad). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 13.87 km E, 3.36 km N Memphis (34.75364°N, 100.38253°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC-PV014 (audio recording). This record extends the distribution southwest from the nearest record, which is 61.6 km to the northeast at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 35579).

HEMPHILL Co.: 24.81 km E, 20.21 km S Canadian (35.72249°N, 100.11268°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC-PV015 (audio recording). This record extends the distribution northwest from the nearest record, which is 38.1 km to the southeast near Cheyenne, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma (OMNH 35597).

LIPSCOMB Co.: 12.45 km S Lipscomb (36.12015°N, 100.27650°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC-PV018 (audio recording). This record extends the distribution northwest from the nearest record, which is 54.6 km to the southeast in Packsaddle Wildlife Management Area, Ellis County, Oklahoma (OMNH 41693).

WHEELER Co.: 14.49 km E, 2.71 km S Wheeler (35.41961°N, 100.11199°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC-PV016 (Audio recording). This record extends the distribution southwest from the nearest record, which is 38.4 km to the northeast near Cheyenne, Roger Mills County, Oklahoma (OMNH 35597).

PSEUDACRIS CLARKII (Spotted Chorus Frog). WHEELER Co.: 14.49 km E, 2.64 km S Wheeler (35.41961°N, 100.11199°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg.

TCWC-PV017 (audio recording). This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 45.9 km to the south-southeast at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 35565).

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). LIBSCOMB Co.: 22.60 km W, 3.09 km S Lipscomb (36.20179°N, 100.52496°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104835. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 34.6 km to the south-southeast at Canadian, Hemphill County, Texas (TCWC 11732).

WHEELER Co.: 8.56 km W, 3.28 km S Shamrock (35.18346°N, 100.34363°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104791. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 12 km to the south in Collingsworth County, Texas (UTEP Biodiversity Collections, The University of Texas at El Paso [UTEP] 21900).

SCAPHIOPUS COUCHII (Couch's Spadefoot). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 6.58 km W, 1.56 km S Aberdeen (35.02335°N, 100.22147°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104829. This specimen extends the distribution 45.3 km north-northwest of the nearest specimen, which is near Vinson, Harmon County, Oklahoma (OMNH 32376).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 8.49 km E, 3.33 km N Aberdeen (35.06748°N, 100.05652°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC-PV012 (photo voucher). This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 39 km to the northeast near Sayre, Beckham County, Oklahoma (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 95277).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

CROTAPHYTUS COLLARIS (Eastern Collared Lizard). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 9.52 km E, 4.66 km N Aberdeen (35.07919°N, 100.04362°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104816. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record was collected 19 km to the east at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 37759).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). WHEELER Co.: 19.34 km W, 7.72 km S Wheeler (35.37201°N, 100.48289°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104783. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 36 km to the northwest in Roberts County, Texas (TCWC 79787).

CROTALUS VIRIDIS (Prairie Rattlesnake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 9.66 km E, 5.75 km N Aberdeen (35.0891°N, 100.04341°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104825. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 50.9 km to the southwest in Childress County, Texas (TCWC 87929).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 3.08 km W, 1.55 km S Aberdeen (35.02321°N, 100.18292°W;

WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104817. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 28.8 km to the east-northeast at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 38350).

GLASSCOCK Co.: 11.41 km E, 1.52 km N Garden City (31.87836°N, 101.36095°W; WGS 84). 18 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder. TCWC-PV019 (photo voucher). This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 35.1 km to the east near Sterling City, Sterling County, Texas (TCWC 63100).

HETERODON NASICUS (Plains Hog-nosed Snake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 6.61 km S Shamrock (35.15446°N, 100.25506°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104821. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 69.3 km to the east near Carter, Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 34465).

LAMPROPELTIS CALLIGASTER (Prairie Kingsnake). HEMPHILL Co.: 4.28 km E, 2.15 km N Canadian (35.93136°N, 100.33581°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104828. This is the fourth county this species is known to occur in the Texas panhandle, which is the western edge of their distribution. The nearest record is 47.9 km to the north-northwest in Lipscomb County, Texas (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 86797).

LAMPROPELTIS HOLBROOKI (Speckled Kingsnake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 3.21 km E, 12.17 km N Wellington (34.96518°N, 100.17698°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC-PV010 (photo voucher). This record fills a distribution gap in the eastern portion of the Texas panhandle and the nearest record is 70.8 km west-southwest in Hall County, Texas (University of Kansas Digital Archives [KUDA] 12452).

NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER (Plain-bellied Watersnake). ROBERTS Co.: 18.48 km W, 30.65 km N Miami (35.95991°N, 100.84539°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts and Wade A. Ryberg. TCWC 104820. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 41.3 km to the west-southwest in Hutchinson County, Texas (TNHC 10793).

PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Rat Snake). LIPSCOMB Co.: 7.16 km E Darrouzett (36.44858°N, 100.40716°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC-PV011 (photo voucher). This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 32.9 km to the southwest at Wolf Creek County Park, Ochiltree County, Texas (TCWC 72831).

PANTHEROPHIS OBSOLETUS (Western Ratsnake). FISHER Co.: 19.05 km W Roby (32.73481°N, 100.58029°W; WGS 84). 9 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC-PV013 (photo voucher). This record is on the western edge of the species distribution in Texas. The nearest record is 65.2 km to the south near Blackwell, Nolan County, Texas (TNHC 80038).

SONORA EPISCOPA (Groundsnake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 19.60 km E, 5.54 km N Aberdeen (35.08652°N, 100.04338°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Toby J. Hibbitts. TCWC 104819. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 17.4 km to the east-southeast at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 42952).

TANTILLA NIGRICEPS (Plains Black-headed Snake). LIPSCOMB Co.: 8.68 km W Darrouzett (36.44861°N, 100.42236°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104834. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 41.5 km to the north near Beaver, Beaver County, Oklahoma (University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology [UMMZ] 126029).

THAMNOPHIS MARCIANUS (Checkered Gartersnake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 5.49 km E, 1.61 km S Aberdeen (35.02331°N, 100.08825°W; WGS 84). 7 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104840. This specimen fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 23.7 km to the east-northeast at Sandy Sanders Wildlife Management Area in Beckham County, Oklahoma (OMNH 43984).

GLASSCOCK Co.: 3.10 km E, 5.35 km S Garden City (31.81463°N, 101.44768°W; WGS 84). 18 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder. TCWC 104863. This record fills a distribution gap and the nearest record is 39.5 km to the east near Sterling City, Sterling County, Texas (TNHC 85136).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). COLLINGSWORTH Co.: 17.75 km W, 14.86 km S Shamrock (35.07507°N, 100.44067°W; WGS 84). 8 June 2019. Corey M. Fielder and Danielle K. Walkup. TCWC 104841. This record extends the distribution of this species in the panhandle of Texas to the south and is the fourth county documented in the region. The nearest record is 38.1 km to the north-northwest near Mobeetie, Wheeler County, Texas (TNHC 83096).

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Distributional Records of Amphibians and Reptiles from the Prairie Coteau, South Dakota, USA

The Prairie Coteau is a large ecoregion characterizing much of northeastern South Dakota, including most of Day County (Omernik 1987). Scattered throughout the Prairie Coteau are numerous lakes and wetlands that were formed when glacial ice melted and left depressions across the landscape. Tallgrass prairies historically dominated this region, much of which is now used for grazing and row-crop agriculture. Although enrollment of remaining grasslands in the Conservation Reserve Program has declined throughout northeastern South Dakota in recent years, these declines are most severe in Day County (Wright and Wimberly 2013). With habitat conversion still occurring across the landscape, it remains critically important to have a thorough understanding of species distributions so that informed management decisions can be made (Davis 2018a).

Here, we report new distributional records of three species of amphibians and reptiles from Day County, South Dakota, USA. These records help to fill in distributional gaps of these

species in South Dakota. County records were determined by examining Ballinger et al. (2000), Platt et al. (2005), Davis et al. (2016, 2017a, b), Austin et al. (2017), Davis and Farkas (2018), Davis (2018b), individual accounts published in *Herpetological Review*, and a thorough review of museum holdings. Specimens were deposited at the Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC). Genetic tissue samples (liver) were collected from all individuals and were deposited alongside the specimens at TNHC. All identifications were verified by Travis J. LaDuc, locality information was collected using a handheld GPS (WGS 84), and nomenclature used follows that of Crother (2017). All specimens were collected under a South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Scientific Collecting Permit (2019_#9) issued to DRD and followed an approved University of Texas Rio Grande Valley IACUC protocol (AUP 18-28).

ANURA — FROGS

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). DAY Co.: Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area, east unit (45.48471°N, 97.26227°W). 26 August 2019. Dennis R. Skadsen. TNHC 114356 (DRD 6099). Adult female (12.9 g, 50 mm SVL) collected on the exterior of the campground shower house. This specimen represents a new county record and expands the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Hyla chrysoscelis* is known from adjacent Marshall and Roberts counties (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017b). Fisher et al. (1999) suggest the presence of *H. versicolor* from Day County and only report *H. chrysoscelis* from southeastern South Dakota; however,

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recent data only confirm the presence of *H. chrysoscelis* from northeastern South Dakota (DRD, unpubl. data; T. Jessen, pers. comm.), and we speculate that previous reports of *H. versicolor* in northeastern South Dakota were misidentified *H. chrysoscelis*. Both Backlund (2005), Jessen (2005), and Skadsen (2019) describe increased abundance and the perceived expansion of *H. chrysoscelis* in northeast South Dakota. The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 18.4 km to the east in Roberts County (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 288814).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PLESTIODON SEPTENTRIONALIS (Prairie Skink). DAY CO.: Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area, west unit (45.50402°N, 97.28714°W). 13 August 2019. Dennis R. Skadsen. TNHC 114404 (DRD 6100). Adult individual (5.4 g, 79 mm SVL, 45 mm tail length [incomplete]) collected under a piece of artificial cover. This specimen represents a new county record and partially fills a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Brown, Marshall, and Roberts counties (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017b). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 21.4 km to the north in Marshall County (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 87774).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). DAY CO.: Pickerel Lake State Recreation Area, west unit (45.50402°N, 97.28714°W). 17 September 2019. Dennis R. Skadsen. TNHC 114353 (DRD 6313). Adult female (4.9 g, 229 mm SVL, 60 mm tail length) collected under a piece of artificial cover. Another female specimen (TNHC 114354 [DRD 6314]: 4.0 g, 207 mm SVL, 52 mm tail length) was collected at this same locality on 18 October 2019. These specimens represent a new county record and fill part of the patchy distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). Thompson and Backlund (1998) suggested that *S. occipitomaculata* likely occur in eastern Day County, which is now confirmed by these two recently collected specimens. *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Brown, Marshall, and Roberts counties (Ballinger et al. 2000; Williams et al. 2007; Davis et al. 2017b). The nearest known specimen record is from ca. 22.8 km to the north in Marshall County (University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] 15965).

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