

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

ICHTHYOSAURA ALPESTRIS VELUCHIENSIS (Greek Alpine Newt). GREECE: PELOPONNESE: ACHAIA PREFECTURE: 1 km SE of Manesi (38.01781°N, 21.95991°E; WGS 84), 710 m elev. 15 April 2019. Elias Tzoras and Rafael Vazquez. Verified by Petros Lymberakis. Natural History Museum of Crete—University of Crete (NHMC 80.2.3.47; photo voucher). We observed one aquatic adult in a shallow seasonal canal next to a flowing stream (found sympatric with *Salamandra salamandra weneri* larvae). On 26 April 2019, we observed two additional individuals, also aquatic adults and in seasonal canals 150 m from the first observation. Again, we found these individuals together with several *S. s. weneri* larvae, as well as *Rana graeca* tadpoles. Both observations occurred in the afternoon in rainy weather. *Ichthyosaura alpestris veluchiensis* is only known from 5–10 populations across the North Peloponnese peninsula, the southernmost limit of its range (Sotiropoulos et al. 1995. *Herpetozoa* 8:25–34). The nearest previous record is in Kertezi, 4 km straight-line distance to the southeast (Bringsøe 1994. *Ann. Mus. Goulandris* 9:349–374).

ELIAS TZORAS, Patra, 26442 Achaia, Greece (e-mail: eliaztzoras@outlook.com); **RAFAEL VAZQUEZ**, Rúa Santa Bárbara, 4. Rutis-Vilaboa, 15174 Culleredo, A Coruña, España (e-mail: perentie32@hotmail.com).

NOTOPHTHALMUS VIRIDESCENS (Eastern Newt). USA: GEORGIA: HALL Co.: University of North Georgia campus, Oakwood (34.24333°N, 83.86722°W; WGS 84). 19 April 2019. Michael J. Bender. Verified by Nikole L. Castleberry. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 51980; photo voucher). Eft found in rotting log is a new county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.; J. Jensen, pers. comm.). Additional undocumented efts have been observed on campus in this general area and the species has been documented in seven of the nine counties adjacent to Hall County, with the nearest record coming from Dawson County ca. 32 km from our capture site (J. Jensen, pers. comm.).

MAGGIE M. WOODALL (e-mail: mmwood@ung.edu) and **MICHAEL J. BENDER**, Department of Biology, University of North Georgia, 3820 Mundy Mill Road, Oakwood, Georgia 30566, USA (e-mail: michael.bender@ung.edu).

SIREN INTERMEDIA (Lesser Siren). USA: TEXAS: LIVE OAK Co.: backwater of the Nueces River, near Lake Corpus Christi (28.24460°N, 97.95140°W; WGS 84). 7 May 2019. Timothy Turner. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 113460 [DRD 5511]). One adult individual (269.7 g, 330 mm SVL, 160 mm tail length) collected from a baited crayfish trap set in a backwater habitat that ranges from 1–3 m deep, with abundant aquatic vegetation and woody debris. New county record filling part of the gap in the distribution of this species in south 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.). *Siren intermedia* is known from adjacent Duval, Jim Wells, McMullen, and San Patricio counties (Dixon et al. 2013, *op. cit.*). The nearest known specimens to this new record are from ca. 29 km to the southeast from near Sandia, Jim Wells County, Texas (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] A-188849–188876). We currently recognize this individual as *S. intermedia* but acknowledge that the taxonomic status of this species has not yet been fully resolved, especially in this region. This specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit (SPR-1018-294) issued to DRD.

DREW R. DAVIS, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA and Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712, USA (e-mail: drew.davis@utrgv.edu); **TIMOTHY TURNER**, 503 Mystic Drive, Mathis, Texas 78368, USA; **KALLY M. MARBACH**, Law Enforcement Division, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, P.O. Box 402, George West, Texas 78022, USA; **PAUL S. CRUMP**, Non-game and Rare Species Program, Wildlife Division, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, 4200 Smith School Road, Austin, Texas 78744, USA; **RICHARD J. KLINE**, School of Earth, Environmental, and Marine Sciences, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, 100 Marine Lab Drive, South Padre Island, Texas 78597, USA.

ANURA — FROGS

AGALYCHNIS SPURRELLI (Gliding Treefrog). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: DISTRICT OF PAVÓN: Pavones (8.4204°N, 83.1069°W; WGS 84). 6 August 2018. A. Vega, M. I. Clark, and G. Chaves. Verified by Federico Bolaños. Museum of Zoology, Universidad de Costa Rica, San José (UCR 22974). A male was collected from a recently disturbed seasonal roadside swamp surrounded by a small abandoned sustenance farm consisting of banana trees and cassava. Other anurans observed in the area were *Hypsiboas rosenbergi*, *Leptodactylus insularum*, *L. savagei*, *Dendropsophus ebraccatus*, and a breeding congregation of *A. callidryas*. First record from the district, representing a 108 airline km range extension of the species from the closest previous record in Puntarenas at Coto Brus, District of Coto Brus. It is also an expansion of the range of this species along the Pacific versant of the Cordillera de Talamanca onto the Burica Peninsula (Savage 2002. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. 934 pp; www.amphibiaweb.org, 1 Nov 2018; www.vertnet.org, 1 Nov 2018). A female was photographed nearby, 5.3 km to the northeast of Pavones on road to Zancudo, in a grassy swamp 250 m east of the Pacific Ocean (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM-PC] 2412–2417; photo vouchers). The male specimen was collected under a permit issued to GC by SINAC (SINAC-SE-018-2018).

ANDRES VEGA, AMBICOR, 400 E., 75 S., 75 E. de la Municipalidad de Tibás, Tibás, Costa Rica (e-mail: avegak@hotmail.com); **MEAGHAN I. CLARK**, Department of Biology, California State University, Northridge, California, 18111 Nordhoff St., Northridge, California 91330, USA (e-mail: meaghan.clark.90@my.csun.edu); **GERARDO CHAVES**, Museum of Zoology, University of Costa Rica, San Jose (e-mail: gerardo.chaves@ucr.ac.cr).

CRAUGASTOR AUGUSTI (Barking Frog). MEXICO: GUANAJUATO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN LUIS DE LA PAZ: Mineral de Pozos (20.2168°N, 100.4875°W; WGS 84), 2221 m elev. 19 July 2017. José Carlos Iturbe Morgado. Verified by Jesús M. Castillo Cerón. Colección Herpetológica (CH), Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CIB), Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB-CH 5164). First record from the municipality, first from the northeastern portion of the state, and a range extension of 117 km NE of the closest record in the state at Sierra de Santa Rosa, Municipality of Guanajuato (Leyte-Manrique et al. 2015. Rev. Mex. Herpetol. 1:1–14; Leyte-Manrique et al. 2016. Rev. Mex. Biodivers. 87:150–155). The adult specimen was salvaged and donated to CIB-CH after it was inadvertently captured in a Sherman mammal trap.

IRENE GOYENECHEA, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Ciudad del Conocimiento, Km 4.5 carretera Pachuca-Tulancingo, Col. Carboneras, 42181 Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, Mexico (e-mail: ireneg28@gmail.com); **JORGE FALCÓN-ORDAZ**, Laboratorio de Morfología Animal, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Ciudad del Conocimiento, Km 4.5 carretera Pachuca-Tulancingo, Col. Carboneras, 42181 Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, Mexico (e-mail: jfalcon.ordaz@gmail.com).

HOPLOBATRACHUS LITORALIS (Coastal Bullfrog). INDIA: ASSAM: KAMRUP METROPOLITAN DISTRICT: Guwahati (26.1746°N, 91.8006°E; WGS 84), 80 m elev. 6 July 2019. Sanath Bhora. Verified by Saibal Sengupta. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.1557; photo voucher). Individual found on gravel road surrounded by secondary vegetation at ca. 2115 h. This report is the first record of this species from Assam State, India. This species has previously been reported from Ukhia, Teknaf Upazila and Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh (Hasan et al. 2012. Zootaxa 3312:45–48), northern Tripura, India (Purkayastha and Basak 2018. Hamadryad 38:25–26) and West Bengal (Mondal et al. 2018. Herpetol. Rev. 49:500). The closest record of the species is from Panisagar in the state of Tripura, 219 km southeast of the present finding (Purkayastha and Basak 2018. Hamadryad 38:25–26).

SANATH BOHRA, **RUPANKAR BHATTACHARJEE**, **NAZRUDDIN KHAN**, and **JAYADITYA PURKAYASTHA**, Help Earth, Lachitnagar, RNC Path Guwahati 781 007, Assam, India (e-mail: mail.jayaditya@gmail.com).

HYLA SQUIRELLA (Squirrel Treefrog). USA: ARKANSAS: ASHLEY Co.: Hwy 8, 12.2 km E of junction with US Hwy 425 (33.17535°N, 91.69370°W). 30 July 2018. Tobin Fulmer. Verified by Renn Tumlison. Henderson State University Museum of Zoology (HSU 1972). One adult was collected by hand from a flooded ditch. New county record filling a distributional gap between Union County, Arkansas and Ouachita Parish, Louisiana (Dundee et al. 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. xi + 300 pp.; Connor and Fulmer 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:620–621). Specimen collected under an Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Scientific Collecting permit (#050720181) issued to TE

TOBIN FULMER, 328 S 12th St, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71923, USA (e-mail: frogman1975@yahoo.com); **HYLA FULMER**, 1033 S Magnolia Dr, El Dorado, Arkansas 71730, USA.

PTYCHOHYLA ZOPHODES (Gloomy Mountain Stream Frog). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ZONGOLICA: Tetlapanga (18.71359°N, 96.95471°W; WGS 84), 1114 m elev. 28 September 2013. Demesio Macario-Cueyactle. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Amphibian and Reptiles Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA A-9231; photo voucher). The frog was found in a backyard at 1319 h in an area with patches of subtropical rainforest forest and agricultural plots of corn and coffee. First record for the municipality, extending the range of the species 8.56 airline km northwest from the closest known locality at Finca Santa Martha, Ocotepéc, Municipality of Los Reyes (De la Torre-Loranca et al. 2017. Mesoam. Herpetol. 4:662–663).

DEMESIO MACARIO-CUEYATCLE, Universidad Veracruzana, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, camino viejo Peñuela-Amatlán de los Reyes. S/N. Mpio. de Amatlán de los Reyes, C.P. 94950, Veracruz, Mexico; **FELIPE AGUSTÍN LARA-HERNÁNDEZ** and **VÍCTOR VÁSQUEZ-CRUZ**, PIMVS Herpetario Palancoatl, Avenida 19 número 5525, Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico (e-mail: victorbiolvc@gmail.com).

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: INDIANA: JEFFERSON Co.: flooded agricultural field 1.4 km WNW of Lamb (38.694888°N, 85.203162°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2019. Nathan J. Engbrecht and Jason J. Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH AR IMG 027A–B; photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. 2nd Edition, Revised. Indiana Academy of Science, Indianapolis, Indiana. 404 pp.). Chorusing was heard from a flooded agricultural field. One adult male captured by hand, measured, and released. *Scaphiopus holbrookii* also was heard at two nearby localities, including a site 2.7 km SE of Brooksbury (38.71705°N, 85.22360°W; WGS 84) where an adult male was captured by hand and photographed (FMNH AR IMG 028A–C; photo voucher). These sites are part of a larger *S. holbrookii* population cluster along the Ohio River that straddles the Jefferson–Switzerland County line. The nearest vouchered record is located on the Bartholomew–Jennings County line, 66.7 km to the northwest (FMNH AR IMG 020A & 020B, photo voucher).

SHELBY Co.: small wetland in an agricultural field 4.8 km W of Flat Rock (39.361337°N, 85.886544°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2019. Nathan J. Engbrecht and Jason J. Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. FMNH AR IMG 029A–D (photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). We (NJE and JJM) initially collected an audio recording of *S. holbrookii* chorusing at this site on 14 June 2018 (Illinois Natural History Survey [INHS] 2018g [audio voucher]) but a specimen was not secured. On 26 April 2019 we located a single adult male 20–25 m from the edge of a small wetland situated in an agricultural field; the specimen was photographed and released on site (voucher info noted above). The nearest vouchered locality to this site is located ca. 26 km to the south-southeast near Elizabethtown where it was reported by J. B. Cope and J. Stone (Minton and Minton 1960. Herpetologica 16:259) and collected by R. Myers (specimen HM 136 at the Joseph Moore Museum, Earlham College) in 1956 and 1957. This current locality is one of the only sites where *S. holbrookii* occurs north of the Wisconsin Glacial Boundary along the northern periphery of the species' range in Indiana (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*), Illinois (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians of

Illinois. Illinois Natural History Survey, Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois, 282 pp.), and Ohio (Davis 2013. *In* Pflingsten et al. [eds.], *Amphibians of Ohio*, pp. 685–707. Ohio Biological Survey, Inc., Columbus, Ohio; Gray and Letsinger 2001. Indiana Geological Survey, Special Report 71).

SWITZERLAND CO.: small wetland along Green Valley Road, ca. 1.2 km NW of Lamb (38.69703°N, 85.19997°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2019. Nathan J. Engbrecht and Jason J. Mirtl. Verified by Alan Resetar. FMNH AR IMG 030A–C (photo voucher). New county record (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*). Full chorus heard from a small wetland. Seventeen specimens were captured, measured, and released. *Scaphiopus holbrookii* calls were heard at a second site (38.69105°N, 85.18595°W; WGS 84) in the community of Lamb where a single adult male was captured by hand and photographed (FMNH AR IMG 031A–C; photo voucher). These localities represent a range extension for *S. holbrookii* in Indiana 68 km to the southeast of where it was collected near Sand Creek along the Bartholomew–Jennings County line (FMNH AR IMG 020A & 020B; photo vouchers) and 82 km NE of a Floyd County site along Indian Creek (Minton and Minton 1960, *op. cit.*). The region encompassing southeast Indiana, southwest Ohio, and northern Kentucky is generally lacking in *S. holbrookii* records (Minton 2001, *op. cit.*; Davis 2013, *op. cit.*; <https://fw.ky.gov/Wildlife/PublishingImages/EasternSpadefoot.jpg>; 11 June 2019), and we suspect that sand deposits along the Ohio River have served as a habitat corridor by which *S. holbrookii* colonized this region.

NATHAN J. ENGBRECHT (e-mail: nengbrecht@dnr.in.gov), **JASON J. MIRTLE** (e-mail: jmirtl@dnr.in.gov), and **ZACHARY T. TRUELOCK**, Indiana Department of Natural Resources, 5596 East State Road 46, Bloomington, Indiana 47401, USA (e-mail: ztruelock@dnr.in.gov).

SCAPHIOPUS HOLBROOKII (Eastern Spadefoot). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: BERKS CO.: precise locality withheld due to conservation concerns. 23 July 2003. Shane Thorp, Alexander Reynolds, and Brandon M. Ruhe. Verified by Michael W. Klemens. American Museum of Natural History (AMNH A-170803). Adult male. County record and first verified record for the Delaware River Drainage of Pennsylvania. Additionally, a range extension of ca. 115 km (straight-line) SE of nearest known verified record in Pennsylvania (McCoy 1982. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Pennsylvania*. Carnegie Mus. Nat. His. Spec. Publ. No. 6. 91 pp.). Subsequently, the area has been the focus of much study by us over the past 16 years yielding significant information about *S. holbrookii* in Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH CO.: precise locality withheld due to conservation concerns. 28 November 2003. Brandon M. Ruhe. Verified by Michael W. Klemens. AMNH A-170808. Juvenile found AOR while road-cruising. County record (McCoy 1982, *op. cit.*). Latest observation date of species recorded in Pennsylvania. This location is ca. 1 km NE of the above Berks County record (AMNH A-170803; see above).

Specimens collected under Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission Type 1 Scientific Collector's Permit 1-0351. The authors assert that the views expressed in this paper do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of the Interior or the United States government.

BRANDON M. RUHE, The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation, P.O. Box 620, Oley, Pennsylvania, 19547, USA (e-mail: bruhe@machac.org); **AMY R. RUHE**, National Park Service, Valley Forge National Historical Park & Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site, 1400 North Outer Line Dr., King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406, USA (e-mail: amy_ruhe@nps.gov).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). USA: COLORADO: OTERO Co.: north side of the Arkansas River at Oxbow State Wildlife Area (38.04659°N, 103.41595°W; WGS 84) 1214 m elev. 5 May 2016. Lauren J. Livo. Verified by Peter V. Lindeman and Michael V. Plummer. University of Colorado Museum of Natural History (UCM Ancillary Collection #AC-283; photo voucher). Purgatoire River, 1.2 km E and 0.5 km S of the confluence with Jack Canyon in Ninemile Valley (37.71233°N, 103.50470°W; WGS 84), 1295 m elev. 14 July 2018. Hunter D. Johnson, Nicholas Kreutzer, Robert Kreutzer, and Anthony Berardi. Verified by Bryon Shipley and Max Maloney. UCM Ancillary Collection #AC-284 (photo voucher).

These observations are the first documented occurrences of *Apalone mutica* in Colorado (Hammerson 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*, Second Edition. University Press of Colorado & Colorado Division of Wildlife, Niwot, Colorado. 484 pp.). The Purgatoire River observation extends the range 208 km SW and the Arkansas River observation extends the range 199 km W of the nearest record in Kearney County, Kansas (Taggart 2019. *Kansas Herpetofaunal Atlas: An Online Reference*. <http://webapps.fhsu.edu/kshep>; 29 May 2019). The turtles reported here occur west of John Martin Dam, located 21 km below the confluence of the Arkansas River and its tributary, the Purgatoire River. The dam is a potential barrier and disrupts the natural flow of the river. Withdrawal of water for agricultural use leads to periods of dewatering in western Kansas (Roper 2019. *Pueblo Chieftain*. <https://www.chieftain.com/news/20190425/kansas-colorado-have-long-feud-over-arkansas-river>; 7 June 2019). These factors create potential isolation from the western Kansas populations. The Purgatoire River specimen was encountered on a COPARC survey led by TW, AD, and HDJ under Colorado Parks and Wildlife scientific collection license #18HP1013.

HUNTER D. JOHNSON, 3594 Larkspur Drive, Longmont, Colorado 80503, USA (e-mail: johnsonhd2001@gmail.com); **LAUREN J. LIVO**, 1835 South Van Gordon Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80228, USA (e-mail: ljlivo@aol.com); **ROBERT KRUEZTER** and **NICHOLAS KRUEZTER**, 2914 Eaton Street, Wheat Ridge, Colorado 80214, USA; **ANTHONY BERARDI**, 527 Smith Street, Fort Collins, Colorado 80524, USA; **TIMOTHY WARFEL**, 466 South Balsam Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80266, USA; **ANDREW DUBOIS**, 1690 Swadley Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215, USA.

GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA (Wood Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: CLARK CO.: specific locality information has been generalized due to the sensitive nature of this species in Wisconsin. 3 May 2019. Andrew Badje. Verified by Donald J. Brown. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPMVZP916a-b; photo vouchers). 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.). One adult female was observed basking on sand/gravel substrate within a floodplain forest. This report confirms the continued existence of a 1979 wood turtle occurrence that was vetted by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' (WDNR) Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) Program. From 1976–2002, additional Wood Turtle reports (10 km E, 15 km SW, and 25 km SW) have been vetted by the WDNR NHI program, suggesting a more widespread extent than previously thought. Although targeted surveys are revealing more *G. insculpta* reports in Clark County, the paucity of data regarding relative abundance and population demographics is limiting our understanding of long-term viability in the area.

ANDREW F. BADJE, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Natural Heritage Conservation, 101 Eagle Drive, Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA; e-mail: andrew.badje@wisconsin.gov.

KINOSTERNON SCORPIOIDES (Red-cheeked Mud Turtle). BRAZIL: ACRE: MUNICIPALITY OF RIO BRANCO: Fazenda São Raimundo (9.95798°S, 67.73786°W; WGS 84). 15 September 2011. M. Barbosa de Souza. Verified by Jabson Franco Costa. Herpetological Collection, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Brazil (UFAHC 2011-1; adult male). Rio Branco, Bairro Aviário, (9.95798°S, 67.82490°W; WGS 84), 153 m elev. 25 November 2011. C. Barros Pereira. Verified by Jabson Franco Costa. UFAHC 2011-2 (adult male). Parque Nacional do Serra da Divisor (8.37702°S, 73.17374°W; WGS 84). 20 March 2004. S. M. Lessa de Souza. Verified by Jabson Franco Costa. Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente, Rio Branco, Acre, Brazil, Coleção de Répteis e Anfíbios do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, Manaus, Amazonas, Brasil (INPA HF 2018-1; photo voucher). Two juveniles photographed.

The species occurs in Amazon Basin of Colombia (states of Amazonas, Caquetá, Putomayo and Vaupés), Brazil (states of Amazonas, Pará and Roraima), and Peru (state of Loreto; Rueda-Almonacid et al. 2007. *Las Tortugas y los Cocodrilianos de los Países Andinos del Trópico*. Conservation International, Editorial Panamericana, Formas e Impresos, Bogotá, Colombia. 538 pp.; Vogt 2008. *Amazon Turtles*. Biblos, Lima, Peru. 104 pp.; Van Dijk et al. 2014. *Chelon. Res. Monogr.* 5:329–479). First state records. The nearest locality record to the northwest is ca. 920 km in Iquitos, Maynas Province, Peru (Dixon and Soini 1986. *The Reptiles of the Upper Amazon Basin, Iquitos Region, Peru*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 154 pp.), and the nearest locality record to the southwest is ca. 167 km away in Bolognesi, Atalaya Province, Department of Uacaly, Peru (Lehr 2000. *Herpetol. Rev.* 31:253). Specimens collected under a Permanent Collecting Permit (#14032-1) issued by Instituto Brasileiro de Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis – IBAMA to RCV.

RICHARD C. VOGT (e-mail: vogt@inpa.gov.br) and **MARIEL ACÁCIO DE LIMA**, Coordenação de Biodiversidade, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Av. André Araújo, 2936, Petrópolis, Manaus - AM, CEP 69067-375, Brazil (e-mail: mariel.acacio@gmail.com); **MOISÉS BARBOSA DE SOUZA**, Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Acre – UFAC, Campus de Rio Branco, Rodovia BR 364, Km 04, s/n - Distrito Industrial, Rio Branco - 69920-900 Acre, Brazil (e-mail: moisesbs@ufac.br); **CAMILA K. FAGUNDES**, Wildlife Conservation Society, Brazil Program, Av. General Rodrigo Octavio, 6200. 690080-900, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (e-mail: cfagundes@wsc.org).

MANOURIA IMPRESSA (Impressed Tortoise). INDIA: ARUNCHAL PRADESH: LOWER SUBANSIRI DISTRICT: Yazali, Potin (27.32793°N, 93.81201°E; WGS 84), 950 m elev. 26 June 2019. Anuja Mital and Bunty Tao. Verified by Indraneil Das. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore [ZRC[IMG] 2.412–415]. Two individuals rescued from Potin village (male: 238 mm SCL; female: 292 mm SCL). The habitat consists of moist, evergreen forests of the Himalayan foothills, with thick leaf litter. New country record. This locality is ca. 244 airline km from nearest known population in Hukaung Valley Wildlife Sanctuary, Myanmar (Htun and Platt 2016. *Asian Herpetol. Res.* 7:295–297); the species generally distributed over Southeast Asia, including Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, the Langbian Plateau of Vietnam, and Peninsular Malaysia (Iverson

1992. *A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World*. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. xiii + 363 pp.; Lehr and Holloway 2000. *Herpetol. Res.* 31:111), with unverified records from southern Yunnan Province (Buskirk 1989. *Chinese Herpetol. Res.* 2:65–68). An additional shell (265 mm SCL), was examined on 29 June 2019 that was collected from an adjacent forest ca. 8 y prior. This shell was from a specimen found buried near roots of fig tree, in close proximity to a freshwater stream and was collected for consumption. We thank B. B. Bhatt, C. Bednarski, L. Gunia, and L. Natu for information, and the Desert Tortoise Council for funding.

ANUJA JOSEPHINE MITAL, Alamanda, Glendale, Thane, Maharashtra 400 610, India (e-mail: anujamital@gmail.com); **BUNTY TAO**, Yazali, Lower Subansiri, Arunchal Pradesh 791 119, India (e-mail: buntytao@gmail.com); **ABHIJIT DAS**, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand 248 001, India (e-mail: abhijit@wii.gov.in).

PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA (River Cooter). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE CO.: 210 m downstream of Jones Road crossing of Little Buffalo River, Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.40620°N, 87.50440°W; NAD 83). 7 May 2019. Natalie Schroth. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19955; photo voucher). An adult male was found swimming in shallow water in the Little Buffalo River. Redmond and Scott (2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; 13 May 2019) indicate that although this species is documented in all major river drainages within Tennessee, relatively few records exist resulting in many gaps in the distribution. This new county record decreases the size of the gap of records in south-central Tennessee by extending the known distribution about 70 km SW from a record (APSU 19235) in northwestern Marshall County and 30 km SE from records (APSU 119854; Tulane University Museum of Natural History [TU] 16050) in Perry County (Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

NATALIE D. SCHROTH (e-mail: nds3b@mtmail.mtsu.edu), **LOUIS B. GIBSON** (e-mail: jbg3y@mtmail.mtsu.edu), and **BRIAN T. MILLER**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 37132, USA (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). BRITISH WEST INDIES: Grand Cayman Island: near intersection of Frank Sound Rd and Mastic Rd (19.31315°N, 81.18229°W; WGS84), 3 m elev. 11 October 2018. Steven J. Poe and Joseph C. Barnett. Verified by J. Tomas Giermakowski. Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB 99811–99813). First records for the center of the island and a range extension of 19.5 km SE of Seven Mile Beach on the west end of the island (Powell 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:321). All specimens were found at night sleeping in trees along Frank Sound Rd at three closely related points: Mastic Road intersection, 0.25 km N of Mastic Rd, and at the CUC substation just N of Eastern Highway (A3). We suspect this seemingly viable population is the result of a separate island invasion by way of imported landscaping vegetation. The National Conservation Council of the Cayman Islands Department of Environment issued collecting permit (Ref. No. PSAP) to SJP.

JOSEPH C. BARNETT (e-mail: josephbarnett@unm.edu) and **STEVEN J. POE**, Department of Biology, University of New Mexico, 219 Yale Boulevard NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106, USA (e-mail: anolis@unm.edu); **JANE HAAKONSSON**, Cayman Islands Department of Environment, Grand Cayman KY 1-1002, Cayman Islands (e-mail: Jane.Haakonsson@gov.ky).

ANOLIS CRISTATELLUS (Crested Anole). USA: FLORIDA: HIGHLANDS Co.: Archbold Biological Station, just outside main research building (27.18175°N, 81.35222°W; WGS 84). 7 March 2019. Garrett R. Lawson and Xochitl Ortiz Ross. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysov. Archbold Biological Station Herpetology Collection (HERPARCH 2504) and Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 188728; photo voucher). An adult male specimen was captured on the edge of a covered cement walkway at 1500 h. Re-examination of 39 alcohol-preserved anoles in the ABS collection (collected 1977–2016 in Highlands County) confirmed that all were either *A. carolinensis* or *A. sagrei*, lending further confidence that this specimen represents a novel introduction. This location is ca. 169 km NW of the nearest verified specimen collected in Broward County (UF 157199). *Anolis cristatellus* has been slow to expand in Florida after its initial introduction in 1975 (Schwartz and Thomas 1975. Checklist of West Indian Amphibians and Reptiles. Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Special Publication 1. 216 pp.). The collection of an individual so far from the species' known range in Florida implies that vehicular transport may be a viable mode of establishment of new populations of *A. cristatellus*.

GARRETT R. LAWSON (e-mail: glawson.wildlife@gmail.com), **ARNOLD W. NORDEN** (e-mail: anguispira@hotmail.com), and **BETSI B. ROTHERMEL**, Archbold Biological Station, 123 Main Drive, Venus, Florida 33960, USA (e-mail: brothermel@archbold-station.org).

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: LOUISIANA: TANGIPAHOA PARISH: Southeastern Louisiana University, 801 North Oak Street, Hammond (30.51055°N, 90.46497°W; WGS 84). January 2015, 27 August 2018. Jordan Donini, Florence Wen, and Oliver Ljustina. Verified by Brian Crother. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 188783–188788; photo vouchers). New parish record (Boundy and Carr 2017. Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana: An Identification and Reference Guide. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. xi + 386 pp.). This is the first record for *Anolis sagrei* in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. Populations of *A. sagrei* have been found in neighboring parishes such as St. Tammany Parish, ca. 75 km away (Thawley 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:239), Orleans and Jefferson Parish (Thomas et al. 1990. Herpetol. Rev. 21:22), East Baton Rouge Parish (Platt and Fontenot 1994. Herpetol. Rev. 25:33), and St. John the Baptist Parish (Boundy 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:195). JD first observed *A. sagrei* in the first-floor lobby of the Biology building at Southeastern Louisiana University in January 2015, when he identified a single individual male at the base of some established potted Mother-in-Law's Tongue (*Sansevieria* sp.). No additional individuals were identified following surveys around the property at that time. Between June and July 2017, four Savannah Holly Trees (*Ilex* × *attenuate*), ca. 2 m tall, and a variety of non-native herbaceous ornamental plants were planted outside of the newly finished Computer Science and Technology building on the Southeastern Louisiana University campus. Multiple individuals of multiple size classes were observed on trunks and branches of the trees, along the base of the trees, scattered throughout the substrate, and on the walls of the aforementioned new building. *Anolis sagrei* has been introduced to other states via the plant trade (Adams et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:282; Saenz et al. 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:474) and plant nurseries are known vectors for individuals (Steffen and Birkhead 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:353), so the introduction of this *A. sagrei* population is most likely due to the addition of ornamental plants, rather than range expansion from neighboring parishes. Between 14 September and 17

September 2018, 39 individuals were captured for class identification, but at least 44 individuals were observed. Of the collected individuals, there were 15 females, 8 males, and 16 juveniles. Females were palpated for eggs and 4 females were determined to be gravid (Propper et al. 1991. J. Herpetol. 25:484–486), indicating this group as the first known reproductive population of *A. sagrei* in Tangipahoa Parish.

FLORENCE WEN (e-mail: florence.wen@selu.edu); **OLIVER LJUSTINA**, Department of Biological Sciences, Southeastern Louisiana University, Hammond, Louisiana 70402, USA (e-mail: oliver.ljustina@selu.edu); **JORDAN DONINI**, Department of Pure and Applied Sciences, Florida Southwestern State College, 7505 Grand Lely Drive, Naples, Florida 34113, USA (e-mail: jordan.donini@fsw.edu).

COLEONYX ELEGANS (Elegant Banded Gecko). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ATOYAC: Rancho Fermín (18.9099°N, 96.8206°W; WGS 84), 560 m elev. 20 October 2014. V. Vásquez-Cruz, E. M. Pérez-Gómez, and F. Chacón-Juárez. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R-9235; photo voucher). This juvenile (35 mm SVL) was found active at 1829 h crawling between rocks in a matrix of sugarcane and tropical rainforest.

MUNICIPALITY OF CUITLÁHUAC: La Pitahaya (La Luz) (18.77°N, 96.69°W; WGS 84), 310 m elev. 29 April 2018. V. Vásquez-Cruz, E. M. Pérez-Gómez, and F. Chacón-Juárez. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. UTA R-9234 (photo voucher). This adult was found dead at 2120 h in a pasture at the edge of town.

These two reports are the first records for the municipalities of Atoyac and Cuitláhuac, extending the known distributional range of the species in Veracruz ca. 5.6 airline km NE and 19.6 km SE, respectively, from the closest known record at Potrero Viejo, Municipality of Amatlán de los Reyes (Chavez-Lugo et al. 2015. Rev. Mex. Biodiv. 86:1103–1106).

VÍCTOR VÁSQUEZ-CRUZ, PIMVS Herpetario Palancoatl, Avenida 19 número 5525, Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico (e-mail: victorbiolvc@gmail.com); **EDUARDO MICHELL PÉREZ-GÓMEZ** and **FABIOLA CHACÓN-JUÁREZ**, Universidad Veracruzana, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas y Agropecuarias, camino viejo Peñuela-Amatlán de los Reyes, S/N, Mpio. de Amatlán de los Reyes, C.P. 94950, Veracruz, Mexico.

GYMNOPHTHALMUS UNDERWOODI (Underwood's Spectacled Tegu). DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: LA ALTA GRACIA PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN RAFAEL DEL YUMA: Hispanola Island, southeast of Dominicus (18.32678°N, 68.80742°W; WGS 84), ca. 2 m elev. 13 February 2018. Michał Szkuclarek. Verified by S. Blair Hedges. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp: 182; photo voucher). First record for the Island, located ca. 51 km NW from the nearest record at Punta Cana, La Altagarcía Province, Municipality of Higüey, Hispanola Island (Scantlebury et al. 2010. IRCF Rept. Amphib. 17:180–181). Several adults were observed in leaf litter at 1428 h; they were most likely descendants of the lizards reported at Punta Cana (Scantlebury et al. 2010, *op. cit.*).

MICHAŁ SZKUDLAREK, Faculty of Biology, Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, 61-614 Poznań, ul. Umultowska 89, Poland; e-mail: michalszkuclarek@protonmail.com.

HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko). MEXICO: CHIAPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF OCOSINGO: Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Chan-Kin, Comisión Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas (CONANP) (16.65783°N,

90.67604°W; WGS 84), 108 m elev. 18 October 2017. Franklin Cuapio, Santiago López, and Saul Reynoso. Verified by Victor Hugo Reynoso. Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Departamento de Zoología (CNAR-RF 456). First record from the Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna Chan-Kin and a range extension of ca. 28.8 airline km SE of the nearest record from Frontera Corozal, Municipality of Ocosingo (Paredes-León and Reynoso 2005. *Herpetol. Rev.* 36:467–468). Other records in Chiapas from the Lacandon rainforest include 36.3 km E of Lacanjá (International Hotel), Municipality of Ocosingo (<https://www.gbif.org/occurrence/686800599>; 22 Jan 2018) and ca. 65.5 airline km N and slightly east from Ejido Chajul, Municipality of Marqués de Comillas (Hernández-Ordoñez et al. 2015. *Rev. Mex. Biodiv.* 86:457–468). We found this exotic species active during sunset and after dark on a wooden wall. Financial support was given by Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología through project FORDECYT-273646-Cambio Global y Sustentabilidad en la Cuenca del Usumacinta y Zona Marina de Influencia: Bases para la adaptación al cambio climático desde la ciencia y la gestión del territorio. Collecting permit # SGPA/DGVS/08912/17 from the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales of Mexico was issued to Pierre Charruau.

FRANKLIN CUAPIO-CHAVARRIA (e-mail: franklin.cuapio@ccgss.org), **SANTIAGO LÓPEZ-MONDRAGÓN**, and **PIERRE CHARRUAU**, Centro del Cambio Global y la Sustentabilidad A. C., Calle Centenario del Instituto Juárez S/N, C.P. 86080, Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico; **SAUL REYNOSO MENDOZA**, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco. Carretera Villahermosa-Cárdenas Km. 0.5 S/N, Entronque a Bosques de Saloya. C.P. 86150, Villahermosa, Tabasco, Mexico.

HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan Spotted House Gecko). USA: LOUISIANA: PLAQUEMINES PARISH: Belle Chassee (29.84511°N, 89.99440°W; WGS 84). 24 November 2018. R. Reed McClure. Verified by Sean P. Graham. James Scudday Vertebrate Collections, Sul Ross State University (SRSU 7233). Single adult captured from the side of a building at 1625 h. This individual represents the first record for Plaquemines Parish and the sixth documented locality in Louisiana after Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany, St. John, and Tangipahoa parishes (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 20:192–196.; Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217; Glorioso 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:81; Borgardt 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:258; Erdmann 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:125). The nearest record for *H. parvamaculatus* is 15.63 km to the northwest in Orleans Parish, Louisiana (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 252883). This record is a southeastern expansion of the known range of *H. parvamaculatus* in Louisiana (Erdmann 2017, *op. cit.*).

SAINT BERNARD PARISH: Delacroix (29.78206°N, 89.77693°W; WGS 84). 24 November 2018. R. Reed McClure. Verified by Sean P. Graham. SRSU 7234–7240. Several dozen adults observed on the side of a building at 1818 h. These individuals represent the first records for St. Bernard Parish and the seventh documented locality in Louisiana after Orleans, Jefferson, St. Tammany, St. John, Tangipahoa, and Plaquemines parishes (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 20:192–196; Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217; Glorioso 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:81; Borgardt 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:258; Erdmann 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:125; see above). The nearest record for *H. parvamaculatus* is 22.13 km to the northwest in Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana (SRSU 7233). This record is a southeastward expansion of the known range of *H. parvamaculatus* in Louisiana (Erdmann 2017, *op. cit.*).

Both specimens were collected under Louisiana Fishing License (#2005248188).

R. REED McCLURE, Department of Biology, Geology, and Physical Sciences, Sul Ross State University, Alpine, Texas 79830, USA; e-mail: rrm15jk@sulross.edu.

HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan Spotted House Gecko) USA: LOUISIANA: PLAQUEMINES PARISH: 0.15 km S of the intersection of LA-23 and Jump Basin Road, Venice (29.266630°N, 89.35570°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2019. V. C. Montross and W. McGighan. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 189238; photo voucher). New parish record. On 2 May 2019, three *Hemidactylus parvamaculatus* were observed after lifting an abandoned door left on the side of Jump Basin Road. An adult specimen was photographed. This record extends the known distribution of this species in Louisiana south of all previously recorded parishes and is 105 km SW of the species' first recorded location in the state at Audubon Zoo, Orleans Parish (Heckard et al. 2013. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 20:192–196). Four additional parishes in southeastern Louisiana have since been added to its known distribution including Jefferson (Borgardt 2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:217), St. Tammany (Glorioso 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:81), St. John (Borgardt 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:258), and Tangipahoa (Erdman 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:125), as well as Chambers and Orange counties in east Texas (Davis and LaDuc 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:102). On 2 May 2019, a *H. parvamaculatus* (UF 189239; photo voucher) was found 53.1 km NW of the Jump Basin Road record, under some roadside debris 0.33 km SW of the intersection of Hwy 15 and Renolds Lane, Pointe à la Hache (29.56747°N, 89.77794°W; WGS 84). This second location places the species west of the Mississippi River within Plaquemines Parish. On 25 May 2019, we revisited these sites. No *H. parvamaculatus* were subsequently detected at the Jump Basin Road location; however, we found eight adult *H. parvamaculatus* among the debris at the Hwy 15 site, including adult males and three gravid female specimens. On 25 May 2019 at 1830 h, several *H. parvamaculatus* were detected at a second site in Venice, 25 m W of LA 23 and 0.75 km NW of the Jump Basin Road site (29.27359°N, 89.35327°W; WGS 84) under a piece of discarded corrugated sheet metal on top of a concrete slab adjacent to a dilapidated structure. We observed at least eight adult *H. parvamaculatus* flee from under the metal. Three geckos were captured including one male and two females. One specimen was photographed (UF 189240; photo voucher). At 2000 h, we detected *H. parvamaculatus* (UF 189241; photo voucher) on the brick exterior walls, nearby trees, and main structure of Fort Jackson, 0.5 km N of the intersection of LA 23 and Herbert Harvey Drive and 14 km NW of the Jump Basin Road site in Buras (29.35635°N, 89.45672°W; WGS 84). *Hemidactylus turcicus* was also present at this site and co-occurred with *H. parvamaculatus* on the brick structures and tree trunks. At 2056 h, we collected and photographed *H. parvamaculatus* (UF 189242; photo voucher) on the side of a building in Port Sulphur, 35 m N of LA 23 and 40.1 km NW of the Jump Basin Road site (29.48034°N, 89.69379°W; WGS 84). At this location, we observed over 50 individuals of both sexes and all age classes on the south wall of the building. On 2 June 2019, an adult *H. parvamaculatus* of unknown sex was observed inside a private residence in Belle Chase, 0.16 km SW of LA 23 (29.85832°N, 89.99059°W; WGS 84) and 90.6 km NW of the Jump Basin Road site (UF 188774; photo voucher). This specimen is the northernmost record for Plaquemines Parish, located 15.25 km SE of the original Audubon

Zoo location (Heckard et al. 2013, *op. cit.*). Additional specimens of purportedly the same species (though unable to confirm, since *H. turcicus* has also been sighted in this neighborhood [RWM, pers. obs.]) have occasionally been observed at this location congregating around lights at night. These six sites provide a near-complete survey of the length of Plaquemines Parish, with 90.6 km between the northernmost residential site and the southernmost Jump Basin Road site. These records demonstrate the firm establishment of this nonnative gecko within Plaquemines Parish on both the eastern and western banks of the Mississippi River.

SAINT BERNARD PARISH: 0.35 km SE of St. Bernard State Park entrance, Braithwaite. (29.86210°N, 89.89778°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2019. V. C. Montross and W. McGighan. Verified by Aaron M. Bauer. (UF 189243; photo voucher). New parish record. Multiple adult *H. parvimaclulatus* were sighted in St. Bernard State Park on the walls of the bath house and one adult was photographed. Another *H. parvimaclulatus* was observed ca. 4 m from the bath house on the side of an oak tree. On 25 May 2019 at 2230 h, several *H. parvimaclulatus* were detected on the side of a building at a second site in Chalmette, St. Bernard Parish, 100 m SE of the intersection of E Saint Bernard Highway and Newton Blvd and 0.98 km NE of the St. Bernard State Park bath house site (29.86989°N, 89.89280°W; WGS 84). We observed both *H. parvimaclulatus* and *H. turcicus* on the brick exterior of the building. One *H. parvimaclulatus* specimen was collected and photographed by C. M. Pellecchia and C. A. Collen (UF 189244; photo voucher). At 2240 h, we detected *H. parvimaclulatus* at a third location within the parish in Chalmette, also on the brick exterior walls of a building, at the intersection of E Saint Bernard Highway and Charles Drive and 9.26 km NW of the St. Bernard State Park bath house site (29.93059°N, 89.95214°W; WGS 84). One specimen was photographed by C. M. Pellecchia and C. A. Collen (UF 189245; photo voucher). The three sites described in this note for St. Bernard Parish provide a preliminary survey of *H. parvimaclulatus* and demonstrate the establishment of this species within the parish.

SAINT CHARLES PARISH: 11000 block of River Road in St. Rose (29.975°N, 90.282°W; WGS 84). 20 September 2018. B. M. Glorioso, B. R. Maldonado, K. Macedo, I. N. Morenc. Verified by David Heckard. UF 189169–189171 (photo vouchers). New parish record. Dozens of individuals were observed each night on various buildings and other structures at a private business on 12 September 2018, 20 September 2018, and 20 May 2019 while searching for established Cuban Treefrogs at this location (Glorioso et al. 2018. *Herpetol. Rev.* 49:709).

CHRISTOPHER M. PELLECCIA, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA and International Reptile Conservation Foundation, Tuscon, Arizona 85745, USA (e-mail: christopher.pelleccchia@usm.edu); **BRAD M. GLORIOSO**, U.S. Geological Survey, Wetland and Aquatic Research Center, 700 Cajundome Blvd., Lafayette, Louisiana 70506, USA (e-mail: gloriosob@usgs.gov); **ROBERT W. MENDYK**, Department of Herpetology, Audubon Zoo, 6500 Magazine St., New Orleans, Louisiana 70118, USA, and Department of Herpetology, Smithsonian National Zoological Park, 3001 Connecticut Ave NW, Washington, D.C. 20008, USA (e-mail: rmendyk@auduboninstitute.org); **CHARLES A. COLLEN**, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401, USA; **V. CHRISTOPHER MONTROSS**, Prattville, Alabama 36066, USA; **WILLIAM MCGIGHAN**, Unicoi, Tennessee 37692, USA; **KELSEY MACEDO**, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454, USA; **BRITTANY R. MALDONADO**, U.S. Geological Survey, Wetland and Aquatic Research Center, Lafayette, Louisiana, 70506, USA; **IAN N. MORENC**, Ponchatoula, Louisiana 70454, USA.

HEMIDACTYLUS PARVIMACULATUS (Sri Lankan Spotted House Gecko). USA: MISSISSIPPI: NESHOPA Co.: private property, 0.78 km NNE of the intersection of Main Street and MS Hwy 19 (32.77769°N, 89.10433°W; WGS 84). 24 April 2019. Christopher Pellecchia and Henry Benson. Verified by Brad M. Glorioso. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 185564; photo voucher). New state and county record. At 0800 h, one adult male gecko ran across a garage floor in front of the homeowner. The homeowner was able to capture the specimen. One gecko found in one day and night of searching in an area that does not currently support another non-native established gecko species, *Hemidactylus turcicus*. The closest previously known record is 278 km to the southwest from St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana (UF 176422; Glorioso 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:81). This is the first reported and confirmed presence of *H. parvimaclulatus* in the state of Mississippi and most likely represents a lone individual. Authors searched the area from 1800–2100 h on 24 April 2019 for more *H. parvimaclulatus* at several adjacent residences and one local business without finding any other geckos. The resident has familial ties to New Orleans, Louisiana and the adjacent neighbor owns a travel camping trailer; both of which may be possible means of introduction of this gecko. Also, this location was struck by an EF1 tornado on 18 April 2019 that downed powerlines and trees in the neighborhood, which may have displaced the gecko from another location in the vicinity as well. As *H. parvimaclulatus* expands its range within southeastern Louisiana, the establishment of the species is likely inevitable for Mississippi.

CHRISTOPHER M. PELLECCIA, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Southern Mississippi, 118 College Drive, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39406, USA (e-mail: christopher.pelleccchia@usm.edu); **HENRY D. BENSON**, Philadelphia, Mississippi 39350, USA (e-mail: h.benson52@gmail.com).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MEXICO: QUERÉTARO: MUNICIPALITY OF QUERÉTARO: Santiago de Querétaro (20.6330°N, 100.4471°W; WGS 84). 27 February 2018. Mauricio Tepos-Ramírez and Leonardo Álvarez. Verified by Omar Hernández-Ordóñez. Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Instituto de Biología, UNAM, CDMX (IBH-T-492; photo voucher). The adult gecko was photographed inside a residence located in a southern suburb of Querétaro City. First record for the species in Querétaro, located 693 km S of the closest record at Tlahualilo, Durango (Álvarez 2008. *Animales Exóticos en México: Una Amenaza para la Biodiversidad*. CONABIO. CDMX, México. 518 pp.). Additionally, we observed many other individuals in nearby locations, indicating a viable reproducing population in the area. A search on VertNet and Naturalista database found unpublished records from the adjoining states of Nuevo León and San Luis Potosí; the latter state has the closest record (Louisiana Museum of Natural History, Louisiana State University [LSUMZ] 8446), which is 190 airline km NW of the record presented here.

MAURICIO TEPOS-RAMÍREZ, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Avenida de las Ciencias S/N Juriquilla, Delegación Santa Rosa Jáuregui, Querétaro. C.P. 76230, Mexico (e-mail: teposmauricio@gmail.com); **ALFREDO ACOSTA-RAMÍREZ**, José María Morelos y Pavón S/N Pinal de Amoles, Querétaro C.P. 76300, Mexico; **GUSTAVO JIMÉNEZ-VELÁZQUEZ**, Vida Silvestre Coala A. C. Sotuta mz. 85 lt. 12 Col. Pedregal de San Nicolas, C.P. 14100 Tlalpan, CDMX, Mexico; **LEONARDO ÁLVAREZ-ALVARADO**, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro, Avenida de las Ciencias S/N Juriquilla, Querétaro. C.P. 76230, Mexico.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: LAUDERDALE CO.: University of North Alabama Baptist Campus Ministries in Florence at intersection of North Wood Avenue and Nellie Avenue (34.80901°N, 87.67768°W; WGS 84). 6 June 2018. J. L. Dennison and Caleb A. Aldridge. Verified by Coleman Sheehy. Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (UF 142647; photo voucher). A single individual observed on an interior wall at 2015 h. Sightings of multiple individuals were made on prior occasions in fall 2017 (C. Greer, pers. comm.). New county record (Guyer et al. 2018. *Lizards and Snakes of Alabama*. The University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 416 pp.). Previously recorded in southern and central Alabama counties, with the nearest from Jefferson County (Auburn University Museum of Natural History [AUM] 34999), ca. 200 km SSE (highway distance). This observation fills a gap between central Alabama and central Tennessee records (David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University [APSU] 19356–19358) and supports jump dispersal of *H. turcicus* via automobile to human-dense localities (e.g., hotels, college campuses, travel stations, etc.; Lee 2008. *J. Mississippi Acad. Sci.* 53:184–188; Norberg et al. 2013. *J. Tennessee Acad. Sci.* 88:64–66).

J. L. DENNISON, Southern Environmental Engineering, 1222 Helton Drive, Florence, Alabama 35630, USA (e-mail: jdennison@see-env.com); **CALEB A. ALDRIDGE**, Department of Wildlife, Fisheries and Aquaculture, Mississippi State University, 775 Stone Boulevard, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762-9690, USA (e-mail: caa134@msstate.edu).

LIOLAEMUS TIRANTII. ARGENTINA: RIO NEGRO: DEPARTAMENTO EL CUY: El Chocón (39.51250°S, 68.57583°W; WGS 84). 20 October 2008. C. S. Abdala and G. J. Scrocchi. Verified by S. Quinteros. Museo Patagónico de Ciencias Naturales Juan Carlos Salgado, General Roca, Río Negro, Argentina (MPCN-H 30). Cerro Policía, Puesto Yapeleo, 15 km N of Cerro Policía, El Barrial (39.64608°S, 68.78367°W; WGS 84), 474 m elev. 16 November 2015. C. S. Abdala, R. V. Semhan, M. M. Paz, and A. L. Bulacios Arroyo. Verified by S. Quinteros. Herpetological Collection Fundación Miguel Lillo, San Miguel de Tucumán, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 29722–29730). Specimens were active, sunning and feeding from 1000–1800 h in a region with greyish to brownish sandy soils. First province records, extending the known distribution 100 km SE from a previous record near pueblo La Amarga, Zapala Department, Neuquén, Argentina (Avila et al. 2017. *Zootaxa* 4362:535–563). Project registered at Dirección de Fauna Silvestre de Río Negro (Exp. 085558-SaYDS-2015). The fieldwork was supported by PICT 2263 and 1398, Agency for Scientific and Technological Promotion.

ANA L. BULACIOS ARROYO (e-mail: analubula87@gmail.com), **ROMINA V. SEMHAN** (e-mail: romisemhan@gmail.com); **MARCOS M. PAZ** (e-mail: marcosmax_paz@hotmail.com) and **CRISTIAN S. ABDALA**, Instituto de Herpetología, Unidad Ejecutora Lillo, Fundación Miguel Lillo-Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Miguel Lillo 251, 4000 Tucumán, Argentina (e-mail: samiryjazmin@gmail.com); **PABLO CHAFRAT**, Área de Biodiversidad, Museo Patagónico de Ciencias Naturales “Juan Carlos Salgado,” Instituto Universitario Patagónico de las Artes, Avenida Roca 1250, 8382 General Roca, Río Negro, Argentina (e-mail: pablochafrat@hotmail.com).

PHELSUMA GRANDIS (Madagascar Giant Day Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: MONROE CO.: Big Coppitt Key, near the corner of Puerta Dr and Riviera Dr (24.60043°N, 81.66985°W; WGS 84). 5 July 2019. Thomas Fieldsend. Verified by Coleman M. Sheehy, III. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 189234–189237; photo voucher).

New island record (Krysko et al. 2019. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 728 pp.). More than 12 *P. grandis* of all age classes were observed during a 3-h visit. Big Coppitt Key is the 14th island in the Florida Keys, from which *P. grandis* has now been reported; the others being Big Pine Key, Grassy Key, Little Torch Key, Plantation Key (Krysko et al. 2003. *Florida Sci.* 66:222–225), Vaca Key (Krysko et al. 2007. *Herpetol. Rev.* 38:219), Key West (Krysko et al. 2008. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:483), Sugarloaf Key (Krysko and Borgia 2009. *Herpetol. Rev.* 40:364), one of the Saddlebunch Keys (Krysko 2010. *Herpetol. Rev.* 41:513), Ramrod Key (Krysko et al. 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:569), Key Largo (Krysko et al. 2013. *Herpetol. Rev.* 44:626), Key Colony Beach (UF 171689), Fat Deer Key (UF 188910–188912), and Cudjoe Key (UF 175808). *Phelsuma grandis* is also currently established in Miami-Dade County, in both Miami (Thawley and Stroud 2017. *Herpetol. Rev.* 48:812) and Homestead (UF 185566–185569). Previous records from Broward County and Palm Beach County do not represent established populations (Krysko et al. 2019, *op. cit.*), nor apparently does a lone report from Collier County (UF 179676).

THOMAS W. FIELDSSEND, Department of Biological Sciences, Florida International University, Miami, Florida 33199, USA (e-mail: thomasfieldsend@hushmail.com); **KENNETH L. KRYSKO**, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: langaha01@yahoo.com).

PHRYNOSOMA DITMARSII (Rock Horned Lizard). MEXICO: SONORA: MUNICIPALITY OF BACOACHI: Arroyo los Chorros, Cerro Los Chorros, Rancho las Playitas (Picacho), 7.5 airline km WSW of Bacoachi (30.61228°N, 110.04328°W; WGS 84), 1238 m elev. 10 November 2018. José Abel Salazar-Martínez. Verified by Dale S. Turner and James C. Rorabaugh. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASU HP00287; photo voucher). Rancho las Playitas (Picacho), 14.4 airline km WSW of Bacoachi (30.59767°N, 110.11199°W; WGS 84), 1352 m elev. 4 November 2018. Guillermo Molina-Padilla and José Abel Salazar-Martínez. Verified by Dale S. Turner and James C. Rorabaugh. ASU HP00286 (photo voucher). Rancho las Playitas (Picacho), 20.4 airline km WSW of Bacoachi (30.5486°N, 110.1617°W, WGS 84), 1078 m elev. 12 December 2018. José Abel Salazar-Martínez. Verified by Dale S. Turner. ASU HP00330 (photo voucher). The lizards were diurnally active during November and December within rocky areas in desert grassland. First three records reported for the municipality, bridging a distributional gap between the closest known localities in the Sierra la Púrica, Municipality of Nacozari de García, 37 km ESE, and the Sierra Manzanal, Municipality of Cananea, 24 km NNW (Turner et al. 2017. *Mesoam. Herpetol.* 4:979–985; Aguilar-Morales and Van Devender 2018. *Son. Herpetol.* 31:40–50). Photographs are also available at Madrean Discovery Expeditions database (www.madreandiscovery.org; catalog numbers: mde-30579, mde-30635, mde-30636).

GUILLERMO MOLINA-PADILLA, Av. Juárez No. 14, Cananea, Sonora 84620, Mexico (e-mail: guimopa@hotmail.com); **THOMAS R. VAN DEVENDER**, GreaterGood.org, 6262 N. Swan Rd., Suite 165, Tucson, Arizona 85718, USA (e-mail: yecora4@comcast.net); **JOSÉ ABEL SALAZAR-MARTÍNEZ**, Calle 5 de Mayo s/n, Bacoachi, Sonora 84680, Mexico (e-mail: jase7006@hotmail.com).

PHRYNOSOMA SHERBROOKEI (Guerrero Horned Lizard). MEXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF ATLIXTLAC: Lucerito (17.40764°N, 98.85045°W; WGS 84), 2230 m elev. 21 April 2018. Adán Bautista del Moral. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional

Autónoma de México (MZFC 32969). The lizard, a juvenile female, was found at 1153 h while basking in disturbed oak forest. First municipality record extending its range 50.3 airline km south-southwest from the nearest reported locality near La Encinera (Los Terrenos), Municipality of Olinalá (Nieto-Montes de Oca et al. 2014. *Herpetologica* 70:241–257). It is also the highest elevation record, previously set at 1997 m at the type locality (Nieto-Montes de Oca et al. 2014, *op. cit.*). The specimen was collected under license (#FAUT-0015) issued to Oscar Flores-Villela by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT), with an extension to RPA.

ADÁN BAUTISTA-DEL MORAL, Laboratorio Integral de Fauna Silvestre, Facultad de Ciencias Químico-Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero, C.P. 39087, Av. Lázaro Cárdenas S/N, La Haciendita, Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Guerrero, Mexico (e-mail: abam_93@hotmail.com); **RICARDO PALACIOS-AGUILAR**, Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera,” Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. A.P. 70399, 04510, Coyoacán, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: ricardopalaciosagUILAR@gmail.com); **RUFINO SANTOS-BIBIANO**, Laboratorio de Herpetología II, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, A.P. 70515, 04510 Coyoacán, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: rufino.santos@yahoo.com.mx).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

BOA IMPERATOR (Central American Boa Constrictor). MEXICO: NUEVO LEÓN: MUNICIPALITY OF ARAMBERRI: Ejido Ignacio Zaragoza (24.15937°N, 99.74759°W; WGS 84), 932 m elev. 29 September 2014. Isaias Osbaldo Ramos-Rojas. Verified by Adriana Edith González Hernández. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México Herpetology Collection, Mexico City (BH-RF 464). The snake was found crawling on a road at 1643 h in a region characterized by rosette scrub vegetation (Carlos and Exequiel 2002. *J. Veg. Sci.* 13:651–662), numerically dominated by *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Cordia boissieri*, and *Heliopsis parvifolia* in the upper shrub layer, *Agave lechuguilla* and *Hechtia glomerata* in the lower layer, and by various types of grasses in spaces lacking shrubs. Ejido El Mezquital (24.16300°N, 99.75897°W; WGS 84), 960 m elev. 12 October 2018. Nahúm Eryan Sánchez-Morales and Mario Antonio Serra-Ortiz. Verified by Javier Banda-Leal. Herpetology Collection, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, San Nicolás de los Garza (UANL 8359; photo voucher). This boa was found DOR at 1530 h on a road passing through similar rosette scrub vegetation. Ejido Ignacio Zaragoza and Ejido El Mezquital are separated by a distance of 1.2 km. These are the first two records for *Boa imperator* in Nuevo León, and extensions of the species' geographic distribution 44.6 and 45.8 km NW, respectively, from the closest known locality at Centro Recreativo El Salto del Tigre in Ejido El Olmo, Municipality of Güemez, Tamaulipas (Terán-Juarez et al. 2016. *Mesoam. Herpetol.* 3:43–113). The vegetation found there, at an elevation of 313 m, is gallery forest next to Río Corona, and adjacent to tropical dry forest, primarily containing deciduous trees and pre-montane shrubs. Fieldwork was funded in part along with collecting Permit Number Oficio N° SGPA/DGVS/011905/17 issued to David Lazcano.

MANUEL NEVAREZ DE LOS REYES (e-mail: digitostigma@gmail.com), **DAVID LAZCANO**, Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 157, San Nicolás de los Garza, Nuevo León, C.P. 66450, Mexico (e-mail: imantodes52@hotmail.com); **ERIC CENTENERO-ALCALÁ**, Laboratorio de Sistemática Molecular, Unidad de Investigación Multidisciplinaria de Investigación Experimental Zaragoza, Facultad de Estudios Superiores

Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Batalla 5 de Mayo s/n, Col. Ejército de Oriente, C.P. 09230, Ciudad de México, Mexico. (e-mail: eca_46@hotmail.com); **NAHÚM ERYAN-SÁNCHEZ-MORALES** (e-mail: nahum_sanchez@hotmail) and **MARIO ANTONIO SERRA-ORTÍZ**, CEMEX, Avenida Ricardo Margarín, Zozaya 325, Colonia Valle del Campestre, San Pedro Garza García, Nuevo León, C.P. 66265, Mexico (e-mail: maserraor@gmail.com); **LARRY DAVID WILSON**, Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras, and 1350 Pelican Court, Homestead, Florida 33035, USA (e-mail: bufodoc@aol.com).

CONIOPHANES PICEIVITTIS (Cope's Black-striped Snake). MEXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF ATOYAC: Los Túneles Ferroviarios, 1.3 airline km NW of Atoyac (18.92090°N, 96.76742°W; WGS 84), 510 m elev. 6 October 2018. Víctor Vásquez-Cruz. Verified by Luis Canseco-Márquez. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA R-9225; photo voucher). Juvenile snake was found under a rock in a patch of secondary vegetation. First municipality record and extends the range of the species ca. 45 airline km S from the closest record, 23 miles (37 km) SE of Jalapa (Xalapa), Municipality of Emiliano Zapata, Veracruz (Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin [TNHC] 27446; Harrison 1992. A Taxonomic Revision of the Snakes in the *Coniophanes piceivittis* Species Group. M.S. Thesis, University of Texas at El Paso. 65 pp.; Flores-Villela and Smith 2009. *Herpetologica* 65:404–412).

VÍCTOR VÁSQUEZ-CRUZ MARTÍNEZ (e-mail: victorbiolvc@gmail.com), **RAÚL ANDRÉS DÍAZ-RAMOS**, and **ARLETH REYNOSO-MARTÍNEZ**, PIMVS Herpetario Palancoatl, Avenida 19 número 5525, Colonia Nueva Esperanza, Córdoba, Veracruz, Mexico.

CONTIA TENUIS (Common Sharp-tailed Snake). USA: CALIFORNIA: MERCED CO.: Pacheco Pass, 5.6 air km W of San Luis Reservoir (37.05161°N, 121.21059°W; WGS 84), 445 m elev. 30 March 2019. Noah Morales, Francesca Heras, Cody Warren, Angelina Galvan, Casey Moss, Alejandro Downey. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 2423–2424; photo vouchers). First record for Merced County (Feldman and Hoyer 2010. *Copeia* 2010:254–267). Two museum specimens (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley [MVZ] 187601–187602) are listed as having been collected in Merced County, but this is a cataloguing error, as these were obtained in Mariposa County (T. J. Papenfuss, pers. comm.).

STANISLAUS CO.: Del Puerto Canyon Rd, ca. 3.3 air km E of Frank Raines County Park (37.42036°N, 121.34497°W; WGS 84), 280 m elev. 25 February 2019. Robert W. Hansen, Chad Lane, Noah Morales, Connor Stone. Verified by Neftali Camacho. LACM PC 2425. First record for Stanislaus County (Feldman and Hoyer 2010, *op. cit.*).

Contia tenuis ranges from British Columbia south to central California, with a majority of records associated with cool, mesic environments along the Pacific Coast (Leonard and Ovaska 1998. *Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept.* 677:1–7; Feldman and Hoyer 2010, *op. cit.*). Records are scarce as one moves inland to much warmer and drier areas. Previously, the only vouchered records for the eastern slopes of the southern Inner Coast Ranges were for Fresno County (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 190201, MVZ 200744), just south of the new records reported here.

NOAH MORALES, Tracy, California 95376, USA (e-mail: noahmorales01@gmail.com); **ROBERT W. HANSEN**, 16333 Deer Path Lane, Clovis, California 93619, USA (e-mail: hansenranch2@gmail.com).

EUPREPIOPHIS MANDARINUS (Mandarin Ratsnake). INDIA: MANIPUR: SENAPATI DISTRICT: near Koubru Peak (25.07177°N, 93.87257°E; WGS 84), 2054 m elev. 26 April 2019. Bendang Ngangom and Harmenn Huidrom. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.412–414). Specimen found in bamboo meadow forest at 1200 h. New record for Manipur State, filling distributional gap between Nagaland and Mizoram states (Ashaharaza et al. 2019. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 13:230–234). This new locality is ca. 107 km from nearest published locality, Kivikhu, Zunheboto District, Nagaland, India (Lele et al. 2018. *IRCF Rept. Amphib.* 25:197–198). This specimen lacks a loreal, differing in scalation described for the species. We thank A. Captain for discussion on taxonomy.

BENDANG NGANGOM, Matai, near Mantripukhri, Imphal East, Manipur, 795 002, India (e-mail: ngbendang@gmail.com); **HARMENN HUIDROM**, Yaikul Hiruhanba Leikai, Imphal West, 795 001, India (e-mail: harshuidrom8@gmail.com); **VIVEK SHARMA**, Department of Zoology, Government Model Science College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, 482 001, India (e-mail: vrks1007@gmail.com).

ERYX CONICUS (Common Sand Boa). NEPAL: PROVINCE NO. 5: RUPANDEHI DISTRICT: Sainamaina (27.69321°N, 83.31338°E; WGS 84), 130 m elev. 22 February 2018. Kamal Devkota. Verified by David Wojnowski. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.406a–b; photo voucher). First record for the district (Schleich and Kästle 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nepal: Biology, Systematics, Field Guide.* A.R.G. Ganter Verlag, Ruggell, Liechtenstein. 1201 pp.; Shah and Tiwari 2004. *Herpetofauna of Nepal: A Conservation Companion.* IUCN – The World Conservation Union, Nepal. 237 pp.). The nearest published locality is ca. 81 airline km to the southeast from Triveni, Nawalparasi (Pandey et al. 2018. *Herpetol. Notes* 11:679–696). We thank The Rufford Foundation, UK, for funding our fieldwork (project numbers 19206–1 and 23145–2 to K. Devkota), and K. Pandey for field support.

KAMAL DEVKOTA (e-mail: devkotakamal67@gmail.com); **CHHABILAL THAPA MAGAR**, Nepal Toxinology Association, Kawasoti 8, Nawalpur, Nepal (e-mail: dr_chhabi@yahoo.com); **SANTOSH BHATTARAI**, National Trust for Nature Conservation, Biodiversity Conservation Center, Ratnanagar 18, Sauraha, Chitwan 44204, Nepal (e-mail: santosh.bhattarai@hotmail.com); **ASHISH BASHYAL**, Biodiversity Conservancy Nepal, Tilottama-7, Rupandehi 32903, Nepal (e-mail: a.bashyal@bioconnepal.org).

HYDROPHIS CURTUS (Hardwicke's Sea Snake). PHILIPPINES: NARO ISLAND: MASBATE PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF CAWAYAN: Barangay Tugbungan (11.89936°N, 123.67443°E; WGS 84), 0 m elev. 20 October 2018. Cyrus Job P. Dela Cruz. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.416; photo voucher). Documented in rotting state near intertidal zone. First island record. *Hydrophis curtus* is widely distributed from the southeastern coast of India to the Straits of Malacca, Indonesia, and Australia, north to China, Taiwan, and Japan (Leviton et al. 2014. *In* Williams and Gosliner [eds.], *The Coral Triangle: The 2011 Hearst Philippine Biodiversity Expedition*, pp. 504–505. California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California). In the Philippines, *H. curtus* is reported from Luzon (Provinces: Cavite [Manila Bay], Manila [Manila Bay], Pangasinan [Lingayen Gulf], Rizal, Zambales), Mindanao (Provinces: Zamboanga del Sur [Zamboanga City]), Negros (Province: Negros Occidental), and Panay (Leviton et al. 2018. *Proc. California Acad. Sci. Ser. 4* 64:461–462).

CYRUS JOB P. DELA CRUZ, Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Region V, Rawis, Legazpi City, Bicol Peninsula, Philippines (e-mail: cyrusjob.delacruz@bicol-u.edu.ph); **FRANCIS GREGOR P. ABUID**, Community Environment and Natural Resources Office, San Jacinto, Masbate, Bicol Peninsula, Philippines (e-mail: franz.abuid@gmail.com).

IMANTODES GEMMISTRATUS (Central American Tree Snake). MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPALITY OF URIQUE: 7.3 km NE of Colorada de Orozco “El Naranjo” (27.0524°N, 108.2165°W; WGS 84), 1036 m elev. 9 December 2011. Israel Solano-Zavaleta and Andrés Alberto Mendoza-Hernández. Verified by Uri Omar García-Vázquez. Herpetological Image Collection, Museo de Zoología, Facultad de Estudios Superiores Zaragoza, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFZ-IMG 171; photo voucher). First municipality record and second record for Chihuahua, representing a range extension of ca. 46 km S from the closest known locality at El Guamuchilito, Municipality of Chínipas, Chihuahua (Smith and Lemos-Espinal 2006. *Herpetol. Rev.* 37:109); as *I. g. latistratus*). The snake was found at 1430 h under a rock in a montane pine forest.

ANDRÉS ALBERTO MENDOZA-HERNÁNDEZ, 174 E 300 S, Provo, Utah 84606, USA (e-mail: andalmeher@gmail.com); **ISRAEL SOLANO-ZAVALETA**, Ecología Evolutiva y Demografía Animal, Departamento de Ecología y Recursos Naturales, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510, Ciudad de México, Mexico (e-mail: crotalus.viper@gmail.com); **ANDREA J. ROTH-MONZÓN**, Evolutionary Ecology Laboratories, Department of Biology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602, USA (e-mail: rothmonzon@gmail.com).

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE Co.: Jones Road crossing at Little Buffalo River, Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.40507°N, 87.50630°W; NAD 83). 7 May 2019. Jeremy E. Smith and Brian T. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19954; photo voucher). An adult found on a debris pile adjacent to the Little Buffalo River. Redmond and Scott (2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; 13 May 2019) indicate that this species probably occurs statewide, but that records are lacking for most of the south-central counties. This new county record decreases the size of the hiatus of distributional records in south-central Tennessee by extending the known distribution ca. 20 km S from a record in north-central Lewis County (University of Michigan Museum of Zoology [UMMZ] 155659; Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

JEREMY E. SMITH (e-mail: jes8x@mtmail.mtsu.edu) and **BRIAN T. MILLER**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, 37132, USA (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu).

LIODYTES RIGIDA (Glossy Swampsnake). USA: TEXAS: TRINITY Co.: ca. 3.82 air km S and 18.48 air km W of Lufkin, Boggy Slough Conservation Area, Temple Foundation property, (31.30927°N, 94.92383°W; WGS 84). 4 June 2018. Kasey L. Jobe, Sarah E. Ebert, Joshua R. Koenig, and Christopher M. Schalk. Verified by Toby J. Hibbitts. Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University (TCWC 104609). 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. 264 pp.). Adult male specimen (232 mm SVL, 83 mm TL, 9.5 g) collected on bank of a pond. This record fills a gap between Angelina County to the east, Walker County to the southwest, and San Jacinto County to

the South. This specimen is 19.01 km SE of the nearest record from Diboll, Texas in Angelina County (TCWC 15863). Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Permit for Research (SPR-0506-662) issued to Toby J. Hibbitts.

JOSHUA R. KOENIG (e-mail: koenigjr@jacks.sfasu.edu), **KASEY L. JOBE** (e-mail: jobekl1@jacks.sfasu.edu), **SARAH E. EBERT** (e-mail: ebertse@jacks.sfasu.edu), **CONNOR S. ADAMS** (e-mail: adams1@jacks.sfasu.edu), and **CHRISTOPHER M. SCHALK**, Arthur Temple College of Forestry and Agriculture, Stephen F. Austin State University, 419 East College St., Nacogdoches, Texas 75962, USA (e-mail: schalkc@sfasu.edu).

MASTICOPHIS TAENIATUS (Striped Whipsnake). MEXICO: GUANAJUATO: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN FELIPE: 0.67 airline km N of Laguna de Guadalupe (21.81120°N, 101.36315°W; WGS 84), 2222 m elev. 3 October 2018. Ivan Villalobos-Juárez and Jesús Sigala-Rodríguez. Verified by Irene Goyenechea. Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas. Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 112, 112b; photo voucher) and Colección Zoológica, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (CZUAA-REP-717; whole specimen). First state record for the species, extending its geographical distribution ca. 59 airline km SE of the nearest locality at El Llano, Aguascalientes (Sigala-Rodríguez et al. 2008. *Herpetol. Rev.* 39:240). The snake was found DOR and collected under permit issued to Jesús Sigala by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SGPA/DGVS/05874/17).

IVAN VILLALOBOS-JUÁREZ (e-mail: lepidushunter@gmail.com) and **JESÚS SIGALA-RODRÍGUEZ**, Colección Zoológica, Departamento de Biología, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, C.P. 20131, Aguascalientes, Ags, Mexico (e-mail: jjsigala@gmail.com).

NERODIA ERYTHROGASTER (Plain-bellied Watersnake). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE Co.: along the shore of the Little Buffalo River, Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.33610°N, 87.51153°W; NAD 83). 27 June 2019. Brian T. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19960; photo voucher). Redmond and Scott (2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tntreptileatlas/>; 9 July 2019) indicate that this species is found throughout western Tennessee but has a more limited distribution in middle Tennessee. This new county record decreases the size of the hiatus of distributional records in middle Tennessee by extending the known distribution ca. 129 km W of a record in northern Franklin County (APSU 19788), 110 km S of records in central Cheatham County (APSU 4316, 5967), and 70 km SW of a record in Humphreys County (APSU 17720; Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

BRIAN T. MILLER (e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu) and **CLINTON R. WARREN**, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA (e-mail: crw6u@mtmail.mtsu).

NERODIA FASCIATA (Southern Watersnake). USA: OKLAHOMA: MARSHALL Co.: Briar Creek, near bridge crossing on OK Hwy 32 (33.99712°N, 96.80274°W; WGS 84), 215 m elev. 11 July 2018. Elyse D. Ellsworth, Jordan E. Norris, and Roshin A. Papaly. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 47149). The specimen found was a young juvenile of unknown sex (14.06 g, 270 mm SVL, 90 mm tail length). There is no historical record of the species in Marshall County, though the geographical shift is not unexpected (Boyle et al. 2016. *Ecol. Mod.* 328:34–43). First county record that extends the current distributional range ca. 39 km W from the nearest record in Bryan County (OMNH 9890). Specimen collected

under Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collector's permit No. 7442 issued to JEN.

JORDAN E. NORRIS (e-mail: j.norris9785@ou.edu) and **ELYSE D. ELLSWORTH**, Department of Biology, University of Oklahoma, 2401 Chautauqua Ave, Norman, Oklahoma 73072, USA (e-mail: eellsworth@ou.edu).

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS AESTIVUS (Northern Rough Green Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: WARREN Co.: ca. 69 m SE of the junction of Brown Chapel Rd and Crisp Springs Rd, west of McMinnville (35.68217°N, 85.87635°W; WGS 84). 5 June 2018. Claire M. Ciafré. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19958; photo voucher). An adult was found moving through dense *Smilax* sp. vines overhanging a cattle pond at the edge between a woodland and a pasture. New county record filling a gap in the statewide distribution (Scott and Redmond. 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <https://www.apsubiology.org/tntreptileatlas/>; 28 June 2019). This record is ca. 14 km east of the closest recorded specimen (Middle Tennessee State University [MTSU] 62S) in Cannon County; however, the locality data for that record is approximate. The next closest specimen was collected ca. 23 km away (MTSU 61S), also in Cannon County.

CLAIRE M. CIAFRÉ, Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA; e-mail: cmciafre@gmail.com.

OXYBELIS FULGIDUS (Green Vinesnake). MEXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN JERÓNIMO COATLÁN: Cerro Sol (16.15172°N, 97.00255°W; WGS 84), 1250 m elev. 3 February 2017. Ciro Rodríguez-Pérez. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at El Paso (UTEPObs: Herp 170; photo voucher). The snake was found while consuming a bird on an oak tree (*Quercus* sp.) in pine-oak forest (Rodríguez-Pérez and Mata-Silva 2019. *Herpetol. Rev.* 50:166). Cerro Sol is found in the Sierra Madre del Sur physiographic region. First municipality record that closes a gap between ca. 83 km to the west 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. 68 km to the southeast in the vicinity of San José Chacalapa, Municipio de San Pedro Pochutla (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 39692).

CIRO RODRÍGUEZ-PÉREZ, Priv. Morelos no. 121, 1a. Sección, San Antonio de la Cal, C. P. 71236, Oaxaca, Mexico (e-mail: ciro.biologo@gmail.com); **VICENTE MATA-SILVA**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA (e-mail: vmata@utep.edu).

PANTHEROPHIS VULPINUS (Eastern Foxsnake). USA: WISCONSIN: LINCOLN Co.: ca. 15 km NE of Merrill in southeastern Lincoln County (45.26694°N, 89.54411°W; WGS 84). 26 June 2019. Bill S. Millis. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP921a–d; photo vouchers). 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.). A single adult, ca. 1.2 m in length, was initially seen alive, crossing State Highway 17 between Prairie Drive and Old Highway 17. Shortly afterwards, a vehicle was seen driving over the individual (motorist intentions unknown), killing the snake in the process. The nearest museum vouchers are ca. 16 km to the south in Marathon County (Michigan State University

Museum [MSUM] HE 10355) and 50 km to the north-northeast in Oneida County (MPM P 582). Additionally, BSM observed a *P. vulpinus* in the Merrill School Forest (45.2882°N, 89.7889°W), central Lincoln County, on 5 May 2018 (MPM VZP922; photo voucher). Such incidental encounters suggest the species is more widespread in Lincoln County.

BILL S. MILLIS, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, 101 Eagle Dr, Merrill, Wisconsin 54452, USA (e-mail: william.millis@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).

SALVADORA HEXALEPIS (Western Patch-nosed Snake). MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR: MUNICIPALITY OF LORETO: Isla Carmen (25.81992°N, 111.21770°W; WGS 84), 13 m elev. 13 November 2018. Austin Montero, Gerardo Marrón, and Bradford D. Hollingsworth. Verified by Melissa A. Stepek. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM HerpPC 5389–5390; photo voucher). The snake was found active on ground surface at 1100 h on the southwestern end of the island. First record for Isla Carmen (Grismer 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California: Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortez*. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.). In addition to Isla Carmen, this species has been reported on Islas Espíritu Santo, San José, and Tiburón in the Gulf of California (herpatlas.sdnhm.com; accessed 27 Nov 2018).

AUSTIN N. MONTERO-QUINTANA, El Centro de Investigación en Biodiversidad y Conservación – Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Morelos, Av. Universidad 1001, Col. Chamilpa, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, CP 62209 (e-mail: austin_montero@hotmail.com); **GERARDO MARRÓN**, Laboratorio de Aves, Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur, A.P. 19-B, La Paz, B.C.S., Mexico 23080 (e-mail: atakamara@gmail.com); **VINCE SCHEIDT**, 3158 Occidental Street, San Diego, California, 92122-3205, USA (e-mail: vince.scheidt@gmail.com); **BRADFORD D. HOLLINGSWORTH**, Department of Herpetology, San Diego Natural History Museum, P.O. Box 121390, San Diego, California 92112-1390, USA (e-mail: bhollingsworth@sdnhm.org).

SISTRURUS MILIARIUS (Pygmy Rattlesnake). USA: ARKANSAS: GRANT CO.: ca. 5 km SW of the city of Hensley, south of Hensley Mail Route Rd. (34.48445°N, 92.28600°W; WGS 84). 31 March 2019. Robert Neal. Verified by Lori Neuman-Lee. Arkansas State University Herpetological Museum (ASUMZ 33910; photo voucher). Female (44.5 cm total length, 80 g) representing a new county record; previously known from adjacent Jefferson and five other Arkansas counties, with the nearest previous record being ca. 28.8 km SE in Jefferson County (University of Arkansas Collections Facility [UAFMC] Herps 0068-0735-0461, 0068-0735-0818). Specimen collected under Arkansas Game and Fish Commission Wildlife Pet Rules 09.14(A).

ROBERT NEAL, 2206 Peach Tree Dr, Little Rock, Arkansas 72211, USA; e-mail: inspect@inspect.house

STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay's Brownsnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY CO.: Puryear Rd, ca. 0.7 rd km E jct Paschall Ln (36.44452°N, 88.36802°W; WGS 84), 155 m elev. 4 May 2018. Steven J. Hromada, Matt T. Pierson, Claire Ciafre, and Chelsea Blumbergs. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19874). Adult female found dead on road adjacent to forest and a residential property during rainy night. New county record filling a gap in western Tennessee (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. http://

www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/; accessed 5 May 2018). This record is ca. 16 km S from closest record in Calloway County, Kentucky (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 214562). Specimen collected under TWRA Scientific Collecting Permit 1509.

STEVEN J. HROMADA (e-mail: stevehromada@gmail.com), **MATT T. PIERSON**, **CLAIRE CIAFRE**, **CHELSEA BLUMBERGS**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology, Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: LAWRENCE CO.: CC Road ca. 16 m S of Mill Road intersection, Laurel Hill Wildlife Management Area (35.38292°N, 87.49575°W; NAD 83). 27 June 2019. Brian T. Miller. Verified by A. F. Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 11961; photo voucher). An adult found dead on road. Redmond and Scott (2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/; 9 July 2019) indicate that this species probably occurs statewide, but that conspicuous voids in distributional records occur throughout the state. This new county record decreases the size of the hiatus of distributional records in south-central Tennessee by extending the known distribution about 40 km NE from a record (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] R-123857) in southeastern-central Wayne County, 50 km SE from records in Perry County (APSU 12237, 12572), 60 km S from a record in Hickman County (APSU 19674), and 100 km W from a record in Moore County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] RH76-031; Redmond and Scott 2008, *op. cit.*).

BRIAN T. MILLER, Department of Biology, Middle Tennessee State University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee 37132, USA; e-mail: brian.miller@mtsu.edu.

TANTILLA CORONATA (Southeastern Crowned Snake). USA: GEORGIA: FORSYTH CO.: Ridgeline Trail at Sawnee Mountain Preserve (34.24212°N, 84.14109°W; WGS 84). 1 September 2018. D. Martinez, M. Martinez, and A. Martinez. Verified by John Jensen and Nikole Castleberry. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 51925). An adult *T. coronata* was found on the surface of a rocky/sandy hiking trail under partial shade provided by forest cover at ca. 1100 h. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This specimen was 33 km WSW of a record from Hall County (National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution [USNM] 165858) and 31.5 km NE of a record from Fulton County (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University [MCZ] Herp R-259), the two nearest records.

JUSTIN T. OGUNI, The Veterinary Clinic West, 1100 Old Dallas Road, Marietta, Georgia 30064, USA; e-mail: goonie16@gmail.com.

TRIMORPHODON VILKINSONII (Texas Lyresnake). USA: NEW MEXICO: GRANT CO.: south end of Coyote Hills (31.97770°N, 108.45445°W; WGS 84), 1536 m elev. 30 March 2019. Devin Bergquist, Evan Arambul, Ben Stupavsky, Kyle Vargas, and James Wallace. Verified by Thomas J. Devitt. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 113221; photo voucher). Sias and Brand (2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:69) reported a *T. biscutatus* (*sensu lato*) from the Big Burro Mountains, Grant County (Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico [MSB] 62811), and we can now refer that specimen to *T. lambda* based on examination of photos. Devitt (2006. *Mol. Ecol.* 15:4387–4407) listed a *T. vilkinsonii* (species assignment confirmed by genetic

analysis) from Grant County, but this was based only on a shed skin with imprecise locality data (“off Tyrone-Redrock Road”) from the Big Burro Mountains (T. J. Devitt, pers. comm.), just south of and nearly sympatric with the Sias and Brand (2002, *op. cit.*) *T. lambda* record. Van Devender and Worthington (1977. In Wauer and Riskind [eds.], Transactions of the Symposium on the Biological Resources of the Chihuahuan Desert Region, United States and Mexico, pp. 85–106. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Transactions and Proceedings Series No. 3) reported Holocene-aged fossil vertebrae assignable to *Trimorphodon* from Howell’s Ridge Cave in the Little Hatchet Mountains, less than 10 km southwest of the Coyote Hills record documented here. Devitt et al. (2008. Copeia 2008:370–387) noted the possibility of hybridization involving *T. lambda* and *T. vilkinsonii* in southwestern New Mexico, but a contact zone has not been identified (but see above) and the specimen reported herein is phenotypically *vilkinsonii* with no evidence of *lambda* influence. The present record is the first voucher for *T. vilkinsonii* in Grant County. The nearest other records in adjacent counties are ca. 52 km ESE in the Carrizalillo Hills, Luna County (Vargas 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:578) and ca. 59 km SSE in the Alamo Hueco Mountains, Hidalgo County (Price 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:578).

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ROBERT W. HANSEN, 16333 Deer Path Lane, Clovis, California 93619, USA (e-mail: hansenranch2@gmail.com); **DEVIN BERGQUIST**, 1323

Mandrake Way, Beaumont, California 92223, USA (e-mail: devinbergquist@gmail.com); **JAMES N. STUART**, New Mexico Department of Game and Fish, 1 Wildlife Way, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87507, USA (e-mail: james.stuart@state.nm.us).

VIRGINIA VALERIAE (Smooth Earthsnake). USA: GEORGIA: BULLOCH Co.: private property ca. 0.5 km SW from intersection of US 25 Bypass and Country Club Rd (32.43199°N, 81.82041°W; WGS 84). 12 August 2018. Charlotte R. Cox. Verified by Lance D. McBrayer. Savannah Science Museum, Georgia Southern University (GSU 26317). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). One adult male (182 mm SVL, 44 mm tail length) found in swimming pool. *Virginia valeriae* is known from three different counties adjacent to Bulloch County (Candler, Bryan, and Effingham counties), but this record represents a northwestern extension of their range in southeastern Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*). The closest known record is ca. 38 km S of this locality in Bryan County, Georgia (GSU 4396). Specimen collected under Georgia Scientific Collecting Permit (#1000545789) to CLC.

CHARLOTTE R. COX (e-mail: cc14615@georgiasouthern.edu) and **CHRISTIAN L. COX**, Department of Biology, Georgia Southern University, P.O. Box 8042-1, Statesboro, Georgia 30460, USA.

First Municipality Records and Additional Information on the Herpetofauna of Oaxaca, Mexico

Incorporating the latest information about geographic distribution on the herpetofauna of Oaxaca is an important prerequisite for increasing the effectiveness of its protection (Mata-Silva et al. 2015). Herein we include first municipality records and other information on 20 herpetofaunal species (10 anurans, five lizards, and five snakes) from the southern and western portions of the state. All coordinates were determined using map datum WGS 84. General vegetation zones follow those in Wilson and Johnson (2010), although more precise zones are identified when known. Photo vouchers were deposited in The University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP) Biodiversity Collections (UTEPObs: Herp) and one whole specimen was deposited in the collections of the Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas (CH-CIB). Uriel Hernández-Salinas verified all species identifications. Collecting permits (SEMARNAT: SGPA/DGVS/06183/17, SGPA/DGVS/004007/18) were issued to Aurelio Ramírez-Bautista.

VICENTE MATA-SILVA*

Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0500, USA

ARTURO ROCHA

Department of Biological Sciences, El Paso Community College, El Paso, Texas 79927, USA; e-mail: turyrocha@gmail.com

STEPHANYE MATA-GONZÁLEZ

Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, C.P. 04510, Ciudad de México, Mexico; e-mail: any_matagz@hotmail.com

AURELIO RAMÍREZ-BAUTISTA

Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Instituto de Ciencias Básicas e Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Carretera a Pachuca-Tulancingo km 4.5, Colonia Carboneras, C.P. 42184, Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, Mexico; e-mail: ramibautistaa@gmail.com

CHRISTIAN BERRIOZABAL-ISLAS

Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Instituto de Ciencias Básicas e Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, Carretera a Pachuca-Tulancingo km 4.5, Colonia Carboneras, C.P. 42184, Mineral de la Reforma, Hidalgo, Mexico; e-mail: christianberriozabal@gmail.com

ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA

Oaxaca de Juárez, Oaxaca, C.P. 68023, Mexico; e-mail: eligarcia_18@hotmail.com

JERRY D. JOHNSON

Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0500, USA; e-mail: jjohnson@utep.edu

LARRY DAVID WILSON

Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad, Escuela Agrícola Panamericana Zamorano, Departamento de Francisco Morazán, Honduras; 1350 Pelican Court, Homestead, Florida 33035-1031, USA; e-mail: bufodoc@aol.com

*Corresponding author; e-mail: vmata@utep.edu

ANURA — FROGS

INCILIUS OCCIDENTALIS (Pine Toad). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: Santiago Yosondua (16.867560°N, 97.578059°W), 2149 m elev. 20 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This toad (UTEPObs: Herp:128) was found active on a road passing through the southern edge of town. The closest reported locality is ca. 28 km N of a place cited as “2 mi. [= 3.2 km] E Tlaxiaco,” Municipality of Tlaxiaco (Gehlbach and Collette 1957). Additionally, we observed several individuals in nearby villages of Yosondua and Yervasanta. The general vegetation zone in this area is lower montane dry forest.

CRAUGASTOR PYGMAEUS (Pygmy Robber Frog). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Jocotepec, Cerro San Juan (16.080744°N, 97.490609°W), 759 m elev. 2 January 2018. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, E. Mata-Silva, and S. Mata-González. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 129) also fills a gap between the closest reported localities, ca. 16 km to the northeast in the vicinity of San Marcos Zacatepec, Municipality of Santa Catarina Juquila (García-Padilla and Mata-Silva 2014), and ca. 108 km to the northwest at a locality cited as “11 km S Putla,” Municipality of Putla de Villa de Guerrero (Webb and Baker 1969). The individual was found at 1730 h, in a creek running through remnants of subtropical dry forest containing palm trees (locally known as corozal).

CRAUGASTOR RUGULOSUS (Rugulose Rainfrog). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Jocotepec, Cerro San Juan (16.080744°N, 97.490609°W), 759 m elev. 2 January 2018. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, E. Mata-Silva, and S. Mata-González. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 130) also fills a gap between the closest reported localities, ca. 16 km to the northeast in the vicinity of San Marcos Zacatepec, Municipality of Santa Catarina Juquila (DeSantis et al. 2018), and ca. 40 km to the northwest at a locality cited as “3 km SE Jamiltepec,” Municipality of Santiago Jamiltepec (Webb and Baker 1969). The Cerro San Juan site is located in subtropical dry forest containing palm trees.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS NITIDUS (Shiny Peeping Frog). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: Yervasanta, near Puente Primero de Mayo (16.839176°N, 97.585553°W), 1734 m elev. 20 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, E. Mata-Silva, and L. D. Wilson. The frog (UTEPObs: Herp: 131) was found calling next to an unpaved road in lower montane dry forest containing tropical deciduous trees. This site is found ca. 38 km E from the closest previously known record at a locality cited as “11 km S Chicahuaxtla” (Webb and Baker 1969), Municipality of Putla Villa de Guerrero.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PIPILANS (Whistling Chirping Frog). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: near Río Grande, on road to Pie del Cerro (16.050084°N, 97.418116°W), 65 m elev. 24 June 2013. V. Mata-Silva, and E. Mata-Silva. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 126) is located ca. 48 km to the

southeast from the closest known place at a locality cited as “3 km SE Jamiltepec” by Webb and Baker (1969), Municipality of Santiago Jamiltepec. The frog was found calling near a road in a deforested area formally covered by tropical dry forest containing tropical deciduous trees.

CHARADRAHYLA SAKBAH (Mixteca Cloud-forest Treefrog). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: Cascada Esmeralda (16.847937°N, 97.580525°W), 1990 m elev. 20 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This recently metamorphosed frog (UTEPObs: Herp: 181; Fig. 1) was found with 12 others perched on herbaceous vegetation in lower montane wet forest (cloud forest) near the edge of a stream containing gallery forest numerically dominated by Ahuehuate Trees (*Taxodium mucronatum*). This record extends the known distribution of this recently described species ca. 36 km SE of the type locality at Río Chite ku'e (Río de las Mil Cascadas), San Isidro Paz y Progreso, Municipality of Santa María Yucuhiti (Jiménez-Arcos et al. 2019). The locality reported herein also represents the highest elevation reported for the species (previous high 1390 m).



FIG. 1. *Charadrahyla sakbah* (UTEPObs: Herp: 181) from Cascada Esmeralda, Municipality of Santiago Yosondua, Oaxaca, Mexico.

DENDROPSOPHUS SARTORI (Taylor's Yellow Treefrog). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Río Grande (16.026720°N, 97.430015°W), 30 m elev. 21 September 2014. E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp:123) also fills a gap between the closest known reported localities, one from ca. 94 km northwest of the vicinity of San José Camotinchán, Municipality of San Sebastián Ixcapa (García-Padilla and Mata-Silva 2014), and the other cited as being from a locality “9.3 km W of Puerto Escondido,” Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec (Duellman 2001). The male frog was found calling at 0900 h after a rainstorm in a grassy area that used to be covered by tropical dry forest.

PTYCHOHYLA LEONHARDSCHULTZEI (Schultze's Mountain Stream Frog). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Cerro Tigre (16.166233°N, 97.466516°W), 813 m elev. 2 January 2019. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, S. Mata-González, and

E. Mata-Silva. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 179) extends the known distribution of the species in the state ca. 15 km west from the closest reported locality near the vicinity of El Obispo, Municipality of Santa Catarina Juquila (Mata-Silva et al. 2017a). This adult male was found calling from vegetation next to a stream at 1810 h within a coffee plantation situated in subtropical wet forest. In addition, about six more males were observed calling at the site, which indicates a viable reproducing population.

TLALOCOHYLA SMITHII (Dwarf Mexican Treefrog). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: Santa Catarina Juquila, on east side of town. (16.239065°N, 97.280594°W), 1438 m elev. 7 June 2018. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 132) also represents the highest known elevation for the species that was previously sea level to 1000 m (Wilson and Johnson 2010). The closest acknowledged locality is ca. 21 km to the southeast in the vicinity of Santa Rosa de Lima, Municipality of San Juan Lachao (DeSantis et al. 2018). Several groups of frogs of this species, including calling males, were active at night after a moderate rainstorm in a highly disturbed area that used to contain subtropical moist forest.

HYPOPACHUS USTUS (Two-spaded Narrow-mouthed Toad). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Río Grande, Charco del Diablo (16.017842°N, 97.429911°W), 26 m elev. 2 June 2013. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, and E. Mata-Silva. This male toad (UTEPObs: Herp: 171) was found hiding beneath plant litter at 1830 h. This record also closes a gap between the closest reported localities, ca. 34 km east southeast near the vicinity of Bajos de Chila (cited as “9.3 km W Puerto Escondido”), Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec (KU 139944; VertNet 2018), and ca. 66 km WNW in a locality cited as “12 km ESE Pinotepa Nacional,” on Highway 200 (USNM 304959; VertNet 2018). Also, hundreds of individuals were heard calling at the edge of a nearby pond after a heavy rain. The area around the pond formerly was covered by riparian vegetation bordered by tropical dry forest, but currently it only contains a few patches of herbaceous plants.

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ABRONIA MIXTECA (Mixtecan Arboreal Alligator Lizard). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: ca. 2.9 km E of Santiago



FIG. 2. *Abronia mixteca* (UTEPObs: Herp: 133) from near Santiago Yosondua, Municipality of Santiago Yosondua, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Yosondua (16.864677°N, 97.550252°W), 2397 m elev. 21 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This record (UTEPObs: Herp: 133; Fig. 2) was located ca. 28 km NW of the nearest reported site identified as Agua de Cola, Municipality of San Francisco Cahuacua (Martín-Regalado et al. 2012). The lizard was found on a juniper tree filled with epiphytes in lower montane moist forest containing mostly pine and oak trees.

NOROPS MACRINII (Macrinus's Anole). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Cerro Tigre (16.166201°N, 97.463357°W), 745 m elev. 2 January 2019. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, S. Mata-González, and E. Mata-Silva. This adult male (UTEPObs: Herp: 180) was found sleeping at 2000 h on a tree branch, about 2 m above ground next to a trail in a coffee plantation with remnants of subtropical wet forest. This new locality extends the range ca. 15 km W of the closest known position near the vicinity of El Obispo, Municipality of Santa Catarina Juquila (Mata-Silva et al. 2017b).

NOROPS QUERCORUM (Gray Anole). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: ca. 3 km E of Santiago Yosondua (16.864677°N, 97.550252°W), 2407 m elev. 21 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 134) was found crawling on ground litter in lower montane moist forest containing pine and oak trees. The closest reported locality is ca. 44 km NW at a locality listed as “3.5 [km?] WSW of Tlaxiaco” (Köhler et al. 2014).

SCELOPORUS FORMOSUS (Mexican Emerald Spiny Lizard). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: Santiago Yosondua (16.868776°N, 97.578012°W), 2178 m elev. 21 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This lizard (UTEPObs: Herp: 135) was found on a rock pile next to a road in the southern section of town. The closest reported locality for this species is ca. 26 km to the northwest in the vicinity of San Andres Chicahuaxtla (Lynch and Smith 1965). The site is surrounded by remnants of lower montane moist forest containing pine and oak trees.

SCELOPORUS SPINOSUS (Eastern Spiny Lizard). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: Santiago Yosondua (16.868511°N, 97.577648°W), 2177 m elev. 20 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. The lizard (UTEPObs: Herp: 136) was found on a rock pile next to a road in the southern part of town. The closest reported locality is ca. 27 km NNW at a site listed as “15.9 km SW Tlaxiaco” (UF 34868; VertNet 2018). The site is surrounded by remnants of lower montane moist forest containing pine and oak trees.

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CROTALUS CULMINATUS (Northwestern Middle American Rattlesnake). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: Paso Hondo (16.048929°N, 97.416230°W), 42 m elev. 6 December 2017. V. Mata-Silva and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (CH-CIB 6002) was found at the river's edge in highly disturbed riparian vegetation. This record closes the gap between the nearest reported localities, ca. 30 km W in Parque Nacional Lagunas de Chacahua, Municipality of Villa de Tututepec de Melchor Ocampo (García-Grajales et al. 2016), and ca. 30 km E at Jardín Botánico de la Universidad del Mar, Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec (Sánchez-de la Vega et al. 2012).

MASTICOPHIS LINEATUS (Mexican Whipsnake). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: 0.7 km W of El Vidrio (16.251574°N, 97.159233°W), 1817 m elev. 6 June 2018. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 137) was found crossing Highway 131 within a disturbed area that originally had lower montane moist forest containing pine and oak trees. The closest reported locality is ca. 35 km S at a site listed as “13 km W Puerto Escondido” (KU 137648; VertNet 2018). MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: 1) Lagartero (16.050405°N, 97.647813°W), 8 m elev. 21 December 2007. V. Mata-Silva. This adult snake (UTEPObs: Herp:172) and two more chasing each other were detected at 1700 h in an area represented by secondary growth in tropical dry forest. 2) Río Grande, near the river (16.018660°N, 97.436910°W), 28 m elev. 3 January 2009. V. Mata-Silva and E. Mata-Silva. The adult female (UTEPObs: Herp: 173) was observed at 1540 h mating within a cluster of herbaceous plants in tropical dry forest. Specific vegetation type within that area is riparian woodland containing numerically dominant *Pithecellobium dulce* (locally known as Guamucho). 3) Highway 200 at Junction to San Martín Caballero (15.947316°N, 97.322433°W), 12 m elev. 3 January 2010. V. Mata-Silva. This adult individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 174) was found DOR. The general vegetation zone of the area is characterized by disturbed tropical dry forest. The closest reported locality to the three municipality records noted above is located ca. 54, 32, and 18 km E, respectively, of a site listed as “13 km W Puerto Escondido” (KU 137648; VertNet 2018), Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec.

MASTIGODRYAS MELANOLOMUS (Common Lizard Eater). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA CATARINA JUQUILA: on road to Juquila near Junction to Santiago Yaitepec (16.230468°N, 97.256948°W), 1658 m elev. 18 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 176) was found DOR in highly disturbed lower montane moist forest that previously contained pine and oak trees. The closest reported locality for this species is ca. 12 km E of a place listed as “37 km N San Gabriel” (KU 101150; VertNet 2018).

PITUOPHIS LINEATICOLLIS (Middle American Gopher Snake). MUNICIPALITY OF SAN MARCOS ARTEAGA: 7.5 km W of San Marcos Arteaga (17.726931°N, 97.933692°W), 1858 m elev. 19 December 2017. V. Mata-Silva, and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 127) was found DOR in an area delimited by stands of thorny lower montane moist forest containing oak trees. The closest previously reported locality is ca. 62 km S at a place cited as “25.6 mi. [= 41.1 km] NE Putla de Guerrero, Highway 125 (2.3 mi. [= 3.7 km] SW San Isidro Chicahuaxtla)” (= San Andres Chicahuaxtla) (LACM 128515; VertNet 2018).

SALVADORA MEXICANA (Mexican Patch-nosed Snake). MUNICIPALITY OF SANTIAGO YOSONDUA: ca. 4.2 km E of Yolotepec de la Paz (16.871815°N, 97.462010°W), 755 m elev. 21 June 2017. V. Mata-Silva, A. Rocha, L. D. Wilson, and E. Mata-Silva. This individual (UTEPObs: Herp: 138) was found at 1500 h resting on a rocky slope next to an unpaved road in subtropical dry forest. The closest known record in Oaxaca is located ca. 50 km WNW at a locality cited as “11 km S Putla” (Webb and Baker 1969).

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The Mediterranean Gecko (*Hemidactylus turcicus*) in Pennsylvania, USA

Herein, we report the first documentation of reproducing Mediterranean Gecko (*Hemidactylus turcicus*) colonies in Pennsylvania and, to date, the northernmost confirmed locations in the eastern USA. *Hemidactylus turcicus* has spread widely throughout the USA since it was initially documented from Key West, Florida, in the first decades of the 20th century (Fowler 1915; Stejneger

1922). Established colonies have subsequently been reported from throughout the southern half of the country (Rose and Barbour 1968; Bauer 2000; Powell et al. 2016). The northernmost established colony with a peer-reviewed literature source along the eastern seaboard was documented in Baltimore, Maryland, at multiple locations by Norden and Norden (1991). In addition to the sites in Baltimore, the Maryland Amphibian and Reptile Atlas (MARA) recently documented the species from 11 locations (reported as atlas blocks) in five counties in Maryland without providing specific locations for these observations (Cunningham and Nazdrowicz 2018). It is unknown if these MARA records are reproducing colonies or individuals that were released, escaped from captivity, or accidentally transported as stowaways.

A single museum specimen of this species with collection data from Pennsylvania exists, collected by R. Steffe in Beaver Falls, Beaver County, in 1952 (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] 31440) as reported by Hecnar and Hecnar (2018). No additional observations have been recorded from Beaver Falls suggesting the voucher did not represent an established colony. McCoy (1970), reporting generally on the global, and specifically the western hemisphere, distribution, did not list Pennsylvania as within the range of *H. turcicus*. Neither McCoy (1982), nor Hulse et al. (2001), refer to the species in their works on Pennsylvania. Bauer (2000) posited that the potential distribution of *H. turcicus* could include Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, based upon the proximity of that city to Baltimore and similar urban habitats.

BRANDON M. RUHE*

The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation,
P.O. Box 620, Oley, Pennsylvania 19547, USA

THOMAS C. LADUKE

Department of Biology, East Stroudsburg University, 200 Prospect Street,
East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18301, USA

KYLE TAYLOR

Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University, 1900 Benjamin
Franklin Pkwy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, USA;
Philadelphia Zoo, 3400 West Girard Ave, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania 19104, USA

CHRISTOPHER A. URBAN

Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission, Centre Region Office,
595 E. Rolling Ridge Drive, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania 16823, USA

JASON L. POSTON

The Mid-Atlantic Center for Herpetology and Conservation, P.O. Box 620,
Oley, Pennsylvania 19547, USA

*Corresponding author; e-mail: bruhe@machac.org

We recommend that, when practicable, documentation of multiple individuals and life history stages over multiple years is important when reporting distributions of non-native species to differentiate records that potentially represent individual vagrants from established, reproducing colonies, particularly with non-parthenogenetic species. As such, in the following records, we report the information typical of geographic distribution notes as well as comments on the status of *H. turcicus* at each locality. Unsurprisingly, these records are all associated with residential or commercial structures in urbanized landscapes as has been the case with many of the numerous observations reported since Etheridge (1952) gave the first detailed description of habitat use for the species in the USA at sites in New Orleans, Louisiana. The means of introduction for Pennsylvania *H. turcicus* colonies are unknown and potentially unrelated based on the distance between the locations reported here. Presumably, *H. turcicus* utilizes routes of entry (such as cracks, voids in masonry, and vents) into heated buildings during colder months of the year to seek shelter from the sometimes-harsh periods of winter in southeastern Pennsylvania. Based on repeated observations of multiple individuals of varying life stages through multiple years, we suggest that *H. turcicus* is an established, non-native addition to Pennsylvania's resident herpetofauna.

All reported coordinates are based on the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), as revised in 2004. The East Stroudsburg University (ESUP) catalogue voucher numbers represent digital photo vouchers for each image. Additionally, each record is also listed by a Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey (PARS) catalogue number (acronym not listed in Sabaj 2019) as these records were initially reported through the electronic PARS system (www.paherpsurvey.org).

The following geographic notes represent apparently established *H. turcicus* colonies in Pennsylvania, listed chronologically by earliest voucher date:

USA: PENNSYLVANIA: PHILADELPHIA Co.: River Wards, Port Richmond neighborhood, residential block of East Thompson Street (39.98139°N, 75.10952°W). 14 October 2014 and 17 May 2018. Madeline C. Tieri. Verified by Howard P. Whidden. ESUP R00235 (photo voucher) and PARS 143057. Adults were sporadically observed in this block since 2008, with an increase to annual observations from 2014–2018 (N = 19), including juveniles in each of the aforementioned years. The river wards of Philadelphia include densely populated blocks of older rowhomes. Specimens are occasionally encountered inside homes by residents during colder months of the year and local residents reported seeing “many” geckos outdoors during warmer months of the year. This record represents an apparent reproducing colony of *H. turcicus*, with multiple life stages observed in multiple years. State record and by default, a new county record.

CHESTER Co.: Exton, East Uwchlan Avenue (40.05835°N, 75.65726°W). 24 December 2015. John Nilon. Verified by Howard P. Whidden. ESUP R00237 (photo voucher) and PARS 150641. Photographs of a juvenile found in a rotten piece of wood at an unseasonably warm 20°C. Subsequent investigations in 2017 revealed three adults active on office buildings and loading bays in a series of commercial complexes. This record represents an apparent reproducing colony of *H. turcicus*, with multiple life stages observed in multiple years. New county record.

DELAWARE Co.: Landsdowne, East Plumstead Avenue (39.95071°N, 75.26872°W). 2 November 2016. Kyle Taylor. Verified by Howard P. Whidden. ESUP R00236 (photo voucher) and PARS 150721. Over 100 observations of adults (at least 20 individuals) and juveniles occurred at this site from November 2016 through November 2018 in an urban block of rowhomes. No adults have been observed active outdoors < 18°C at the site; however, juveniles are regularly encountered below this temperature. Residents in the area have observed the species since 2013. This record represents an apparent reproducing colony of *H. turcicus*, with multiple life stages observed in multiple years. New county record.

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New Geographic Distribution Records for Reptiles from North Carolina, USA

The geographic distribution of reptiles in North Carolina (USA) was summarized by Palmer and Braswell (1995) and has since been supplemented by others, including Beane (1998, 2013), Beane and Palmer (2006), Eskew et al. (2008), and Beane and Corey (2010). Here, I report additional new county records based upon specimens and photographs verified by Bryan L. Stuart, Alvin L. Braswell, or William M. Palmer, and housed at the North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM). Geocoordinates are based on datum WGS 84. Permits, where required, were provided by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (#s NC-N/A, 12-SC00218, 12-AR00283, 12-ES00245, 13-SC00218, 13-AR00283, 13-ES00245, 14-SC00218, 14-AR00283, 14-ES00245, 15-SC00218, 15-AR00283, 15-ES00245, 16-SC00218, 16-AR00283, 16-ES00245, 17-SC00218, 17-AR00283, 17-ES00245, 18-SC00218, 18-AR00283, 18-ES00245, 19-SC00218, 19-AR00283, 19-ES00245).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA ASPERA (Gulf Coast Spiny Softshell). DAVIDSON Co.: 1.8 km NNE Southmont, High Rock Lake (35.6784°N, 80.2549°W). 21 June 2016. Thomas C. Michael. NCSM TCM 16-1 (photo voucher). New county record.

DAVIE Co.: 2.9 km WNW Fork (35.8887°N, 80.4755°W). July 2017. Phillip D. Shore. NCSM PDS 17-1 (photo voucher). New county record.

ROWAN Co.: 2.9 km NE Craven, High Rock Lake (35.64704°N, 80.30921°W). 4 August 2014. Jason Dean and William Bryant, Jr. NCSM JD 14-1 (photo voucher). New county record.

These three records partially fill a range hiatus between Iredell, Randolph, and Stanly counties, extending the range ca. 60 km WNW of the nearest record in Randolph County and ca. 50 km NE of the nearest records in Iredell County (Palmer and Braswell 1995; Beane and Corey 2010).

APALONE SPINIFERA SPINIFERA (Eastern Spiny Softshell). HAYWOOD Co.: 1.1 km SSW center of Canton, Pigeon River (35.5247°N, 82.8421°W). 20 July 2017. L. Todd Pusser. NCSM LTP 17-2 (photo voucher). New county record extending the range ca. 27 km SW of the nearest record in Buncombe County (Beane and Corey 2010).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). HOKE Co.: 5.0 km SSE Rockfish, Rockfish Creek, Camp Rockfish (34.95333°N, 79.04083°W). 18 July 2014. Terry Tomasek. NCSM 82029. First specimen voucher for the county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 17 km SW of the nearest record in Cumberland County and ca. 34 km E of the nearest record in Scotland County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

ROCKINGHAM Co.: near Reidsville (36.3550°N, 79.6640°W). Early spring 2012. Ben Moore. NCSM 90627. First specimen voucher

JEFFREY C. BEANE

North Carolina State Museum of Natural Sciences, Research Laboratory,
1626 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1626, USA;
e-mail: jeff.beane@naturalsciences.org

for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported a photographic record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 45 km N of the nearest record in Guilford County, North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 60 km SE of the nearest record on the Franklin-Henry county line, Virginia (Mitchell 1994).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA PICTA (Eastern Painted Turtle). ALEXANDER Co.: 9.8 km NE center of Taylorsville (35.97502°N, 81.08720°W). 24 April 2017. Jeffrey C. Beane, Robert A. Davis, Jeffrey G. Hall, Gabrielle J. Graeter, and Samuel McCoy. NCSM JCB 17-367 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 41 km ENE of the nearest record in Caldwell County (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 32 km WNW of the nearest record in Iredell County (Eskew et al. 2008).

CABARRUS Co.: ca. 3.2 km NNE Mount Pleasant (35.423°N, 80.418°W). 15 April 1979. Leslie Barringer. NCSM 82106. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 29 km ENE of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County and ca. 21 km W of the nearest record in Stanly County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

IREDELL Co.: 6.3 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman (35.66320°N, 80.93795°W). 8 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, Sharon B. Bischof, Trevor G. Walker, Kyle Watkins, et al. NCSM 98666. First specimen voucher for county. Eskew et al. (2008) reported a photographic record. Partially fills a range hiatus ca. 61 km ESE of the nearest record in Caldwell County and ca. 43 km NNW of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

WILKES Co.: 2.3 km SW Doughton (36.3622°N, 80.9752°W). 4 October 2012. David T. Sawyer. NCSM 80752. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 45 km NE of the nearest record in Caldwell County and ca. 38 km SE of the nearest record in Surry County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

GLYPTEMYS MUHLENBERGII (Bog Turtle). CHEROKEE Co.: 4.8 km ESE Andrews (35.1817°N, 83.7774°W). 15 July 1988. Joseph M. Bauman. NCSM 81252. New county record extending the range ca. 10 km W of the nearest record in Macon County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

RUTHERFORD Co.: 12.4 km NNE Hollis, South Mountains Game Lands (35.5473°N, 81.7053°W). 23 May 2013. Scott Loftis. NCSM SL 13-1 (photo voucher). New county record and first record for First Broad River drainage. This record extends the range ca. 22 km E of the nearest record in McDowell County, partially filling a range hiatus between Gaston and McDowell counties (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

KINOSTERNON BAURII (Striped Mud Turtle). PAMLICO Co.: 10.6 km NW Arapahoe (35.10382°N, 76.89225°W). 21 June 2017. Alvin L. Braswell, Allen Boynton, and Alicia Davis. NCSM 91187. New county record extending the range ca. 30 km SE of the nearest record in Craven County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

SAMPSON Co.: 2.3 km SSE Ivanhoe (34.59466°N, 78.24031°W). 1 October 2016. Jeffrey C. Beane, Donald J. Newman, Jeffrey S. Phippen, and Nathan A. Shepard. NCSM 89923. 4.5 km ENE

Kerr (34.67478°N, 78.23695°W). 19 October 2016. Christopher K. Akcali. NCSM 90021. 0.3 km SE Ivanhoe (34.61243°N, 78.24460°W). 24 October 2017. Christopher K. Akcali. NCSM 98229. 6.4 km SW Harrells (34.67504°N, 78.23164°W). 9 October 2018. Christopher K. Akcali. NCSM 98972. New county record extending the range ca. 25 km NNW of the nearest record in Pender County and filling a range hiatus between Bladen and Duplin counties (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

KINOSTERNON SUBRUBRUM SUBRUBRUM (Eastern Mud Turtle). CATAWBA CO.: 12.2 km SSE Claremont, River Bend Park (35.82205°N, 81.18640°W). June 2017. D. Elliott Millinor. NCSM DEM 17-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 16 km SW of the nearest record in Alexander County and ca. 34 km NNE of the nearest record in Lincoln County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA (Eastern River Cooter). CATAWBA CO.: 12.4 km NNW Claremont, Catawba River, River Bend Park (35.82205°N, 81.18640°W). 5 September 2013. D. Elliott Millinor. NCSM DEM 13-1 (photo voucher). New county record. This record helps fill a range hiatus ca. 42 km E of the nearest record in Burke County (Herman et al. 2003) and ca. 71 km WSW of the nearest record in Davie County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

IREDELL CO.: 5.3 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman (35.67043°N, 80.93189°W). 8 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, Sharon B. Bischof, Trevor G. Walker, and Kyle Watkins. NCSM JCB 18-1204 (photo voucher). New county record. This record helps fill a range hiatus ca. 67 km ESE of the nearest record in Burke County (Herman et al. 2003) and ca. 60 km SW of the nearest record in Davie County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

McDOWELL CO.: 2.9 km NE Nebo, Lake James (35.73299°N, 81.90487°W). 13 May 2014. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, and J. Edward Corey III. NCSM 81653. New county record partially filling a range hiatus ca. 24 km WSW of the nearest record in Burke County (Herman et al. 2003) and ca. 91 km ESE of the nearest record in Madison County (Beane 2013).

YADKIN CO.: 4.8 km NNE East Bend, Yadkin River, Pilot Mountain State Park, Yadkin River section (36.25884°N, 80.50411°W). 17 May 2017. Jeffrey C. Beane, Sydney Anderson, J. Edward Corey III, Bronwyn W. Williams, et al. NCSM JCB 17-644 (photo voucher). New county record partially filling a range hiatus ca. 39 km WNW of the nearest record in Forsyth County (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 70 km ENE of the nearest record in Wilkes County (Beane 2013).

STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). BURKE CO.: 5.5 km SW Pleasant Grove, South Mountains State Park, Jacob Fork (35.6013°N, 81.6303°W). 22 July 2017. Tyce Coone and Michael S. Coone. NCSM MSC 17-1 (photo voucher). New county record extending the range ca. 64 km E of the nearest record in Buncombe County and ca. 80 km NW of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County, and partially filling a large range hiatus in the western Piedmont of North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

IREDELL CO.: 5.5 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman (35.67402°N, 80.93715°W). 8 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, Sharon B. Bischof, Trevor G. Walker, Kyle Watkins, et al. NCSM 98670. New county record extending the range ca. 45 km NW of the nearest record in Cabarrus County (Eskew et al. 2008), and partially filling a large range hiatus in the western Piedmont of North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

ROCKINGHAM CO.: 13.8 km SSW center of Reidsville, Haw River State Park (36.2514°N, 79.75722°W). 26 September 2015. Bryn H. Tracy, Alex Dornburg, Jeffrey C. Beane, Bronwyn W. Williams, et al. NCSM 85993. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 19 km ENE of the nearest record in Guilford County, North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 65 km SSE of the nearest record on the Franklin-Henry county line, Virginia (Mitchell 1994).

TERRAPENE CAROLINA CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle). GREENE CO.: 5.0 km SSW Snow Hill (35.41539°N, 77.70025°W). 25 July 2015. Graham Ferrell. NCSM 85767. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 27 km WSW of the nearest record in Pitt County and ca. 27 km E of the nearest record in Wayne County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

MITCHELL CO.: ca. 2.4 km S Penland (35.9098°N, 82.1147°W). 15 October 2002. "RCS." NCSM 81422. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 27 km SW of the nearest record in Avery County (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and 16 km ESE of the nearest record in Yancey County (Beane and Palmer 2006).

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Pond Slider). IREDELL CO.: 6.3 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman (35.66320°N, 80.93795°W). 8 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, Sharon B. Bischof, Trevor G. Walker, Kyle Watkins, et al. NCSM 98667, 98668. 5.5 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman (35.67402°N, 80.93715°W). 8 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, Sharon B. Bischof, Trevor G. Walker, Kyle Watkins, et al. NCSM 98669. New county records extending the range ca. 20 km N of the nearest records in Mecklenburg County (Palmer and Braswell 1995). Neither the native *T. s. scripta* nor the invasive *T. s. elegans* has been previously documented from Iredell County. The three specimens collected appear to be hybrids between the two subspecies, as did several others observed on the same date. One adult female (NCSM JCB 18-1196 [photo voucher]) from 5.5 km SW of Troutman (35.67402°N, 80.93715°W) appeared morphologically to be *T. s. scripta*. The population in Lake Norman almost certainly originally consisted of *T. s. scripta* but has now undergone extensive hybridization with introduced *T. s. elegans*.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). ROCKINGHAM CO.: 14.0 km SSW Madison (36.26258°N, 79.99386°W). 22 June and 8 August 2018. John B. Sealy III. NCSM JBS 18-1, 18-2 (photo vouchers). New county record. This record extends the range ca. 16 km NW of the nearest record in Guilford County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS (Green Anole). CABARRUS CO.: 3.2 km NE Mount Pleasant (35.4144°N, 80.4066°W). 25 April 2013. Karen Codespoti. NCSM KC 13-1 (photo voucher). First photographic voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 33 km ENE of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County and ca. 13 km WNW of the nearest record in Stanly County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

GATES CO.: 1.2 km E Gatesville along Bennetts Creek (36.40280°N, 76.73874°W). 31 March 2016. Signa B. Williams, Floyd K. Williams. NCSM SBW 16-1 (photo voucher). New county record extending the range ca. 42 km N of the nearest record in

Bertie County (Beane 1998).

JOHNSTON Co.: 7.2 km NNE Wilson's Mills (35.64513°N, 78.33452°W). 16 May 2016. Jane Garvey. NCSM JG 16-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 29 km E of the nearest record in Wake County and ca. 35 km NW of the nearest record in Wayne County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

LEE Co.: 1.1 km WSW Tramway (35.43161°N, 79.22844°W). 17 September 2017. Jeffrey C. Beane and Stephanie J. Horton. NCSM 92258. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 16 km NW of the nearest record in Harnett County and ca. 14 km ENE of the nearest record in Moore County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

SURRY Co.: 4.5 km S Pilot Mountain (town), Pilot Mountain State Park (36.44443°N, 80.464511°W). 5 October 2013. Matt Windsor. NCSM MW 13-1 (photo voucher). New county record extending range ca. 75 km NW of the nearest record in Randolph County and ca. 127 km NE of the nearest record in Caldwell County (Palmer and Braswell 1995; Conant and Collins 1998).

ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). LEE Co.: 1.1 km WSW Tramway (35.43161°N, 79.22844°W). 27 July 2017. Hannah, Nancy, and William Rolland. NCSM NR 17-1 (photo voucher). 17 September 2017. Jeffrey C. Beane and Stephanie J. Horton. NCSM 92259 (juvenile male). 10 May 2019. Jimmy Randolph and Hunter Randolph. NCSM 100683. New county records representing the fifth (temporal) North Carolina county for which this invasive species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Granatosky and Krysko 2013), and extending range ca. 74 km SSW of the nearest records in Durham County (Granatosky and Krysko 2013) and ca. 188 km NW of the nearest records in New Hanover County (Beane and Corey 2010).

PITT Co.: 2.7 km NE Winterville (35.54872°N, 77.38497°W). 25 May 2016. Jeffrey G. Hall. NCSM 88912–88915 (2 adult males, 2 adult females). New county records, representing the fourth (temporal) North Carolina county for which this invasive species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Granatosky and Krysko 2013), and extending range ca. 151 km NNE of the nearest records in New Hanover County (Beane and Corey 2010). Other individuals were observed at this location (a plant nursery), suggesting potential for an established population.

WAKE Co.: 8.1 km ESE Apex (35.7070°N, 78.7647°W). 12 May 2015. Robert S. Flook. NCSM 85015. 23 October 2016. Danielle Chek and Lori Chek. NCSM 90078. 22 April 2018. Nathan A. Shepard. NCSM NAS HM216574 (photo voucher). New county records, representing the third (temporal) North Carolina county for which this invasive species has been reported (Beane and Corey 2010; Granatosky and Krysko 2013), and extending range ca. 40 km SSE of the nearest records in Durham County (Granatosky and Krysko 2013) and ca. 116 km NW of the nearest records in New Hanover County (Beane and Corey 2010).

Granatosky and Krysko (2013) reported an apparent isolated introduction of *A. sagrei* from Durham County, stating it as the first record of the species in North Carolina; however, it had been previously reported from New Hanover County (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2010). Hofmann et al. (2018) reported a single specimen from Pamlico County (26 June 2018), but indicated that it was probably an isolated stage 2 introduction with no evidence of an established population. Numerous additional individuals of different age classes were observed at the Wake County location (a plant nursery) on 23 October 2016 (D. Chek, pers. comm.). This, along with the fact that individuals were collected and photographed over a three-year period, suggests

an established population. This site, and the Lee and Pitt county sites, all include greenhouses where lizards might survive winters; the sites will continue to be monitored. It remains unknown whether *A. sagrei* can persist in the face of North Carolina winters, or whether these or any other populations will become established long-term in the state.

ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA SEXLINEATA (Eastern Six-lined Racerunner). ROCKINGHAM Co.: 3.7 km NNE Mayodan, at Mayo River (36.43862°N, 79.93839°W). 29 August 2013. J. Edward Corey III and Jimmy Dodson. NCSM JEC 13-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 40 km NNW of the nearest record in Guilford County, North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 17 km SSE of the nearest record in Henry County, Virginia (Mitchell 1994).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). CATAWBA Co.: 1.4 km ENE center of Hickory (35.7360°N, 81.3264°W). 29 November 2017. D. Elliot Millinor. NCSM DEM 17-2 (photo voucher). New county record, and the tenth (temporal) North Carolina county from which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). D. E. Millinor (pers. comm.) reports that many have been seen in this location during 2016 and 2017, indicating a probable breeding population.

FORSYTH Co.: 1.9 km SSE center of Kernersville, 1386 S Park Dr. (36.1039°N, 80.0638°W). 3 August 2016. Kenneth Garner. NCSM KG 16-1 (photo voucher). New county record, and the eighth (temporal) North Carolina county from which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). It is unknown whether this record (juvenile) represents an established population or an isolated introduction.

GASTON Co.: 4.7 km ENE center of Gastonia, 900 Cox Rd. (35.27426°N, 81.13577°W). 12 December 2015. Zachary S. Barfield, Grover C. Barfield. NCSM ZSB 15-1 (photo voucher). New county record, and the seventh (temporal) North Carolina county from which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). At least five individuals, mostly juveniles, were reported from walls of a medical facility at this location (G. C. Barfield, pers. comm.), indicating a probable breeding population.

GUILFORD Co.: 5.8 km NNW Sedgfield, 809 Chimney Rock Ct. (36.06359°N, 79.92361°W). 22 August 2016. Collector unknown (received from Dustin Smith and Janice Coakley). NCSM 89995. New county record, and the ninth (temporal) North Carolina county from which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). This specimen is a small juvenile, and at least one or two other juveniles have been observed at this location (D. Smith, pers. comm.), indicating a possible breeding population.

HARNETT Co.: 0.5 km SW Buies Creek, Campbell University campus (35.4093°N, 78.7396°W). 23 September 2014. Malik White and Peggy W. Wiggins. NCSM 82602. New county record, and the fifth (temporal) North Carolina county from which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). Other individuals, including juveniles, have been reported from this location (J. Bartlett and P.W. Wiggins, pers. comm.), indicating a probable established breeding population.

MECKLENBURG Co.: ca. 4.2 km NE center of Charlotte, NoDa district, 399 E. 35th St. (35.2458°N, 80.80669°W). 12 October 2014. Jonathan Carter. NCSM JC 14-1 (photo voucher). New county record, and the sixth (temporal) North Carolina county from

which this introduced species has been documented (Beane and Corey 2010; Beane et al. 2011; Beane 2013). It is unknown whether this record (juvenile) represents an established population or an isolated introduction, but J. Carter (pers. comm.) reported at least two others observed at the same site, and we have received other reports (lacking photos or specimens) of this species from the Charlotte area.

PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). ROCKINGHAM CO.: 13.7 km SSW center of Reidsville, Haw River State Park (36.25426°N, 79.75722°W). 26 September 2015. Jeffrey C. Beane and Bronwyn W. Williams. NCSM 85994. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 34 km WSW of the nearest record in Caswell County and ca. 45 km ESE of the nearest record in Stokes County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS (Eastern Fence Lizard). IREDELL CO.: 6.3 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman State Park (35.66304°N, 80.93833°W). 7 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane et al. NCSM 98671. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 34 km SE of the nearest record in Alexander County and ca. 37 km north-northwest of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). LEE CO.: 7.9 km SSE Lemon Springs (35.31783°N 79.17662°W). 23 June 2013. Jasper Davis. NCSM JD 13-1 (photo voucher). New county record extending the range ca. 16 km NE of the nearest record in Moore County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

FARANCIA ERYTHROGRAMMA (Rainbow Snake). WASHINGTON CO.: 6.1 km ESE Wenona, Pungo Unit of Pocosin Lakes National Wildlife Refuge, W shore Pungo Lake (35.71677°N, 76.57681°W). 14 January 2018. Samuel R. Jolly. NCSM SRJ 18-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 40 km S of the nearest record in Chowan County and ca. 13 km NNW of the nearest record in Hyde County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

HALDEA STRIATULA (Rough Earthsnake). MONTGOMERY CO.: 2.9 km ENE Pekin (35.2112°N, 79.8394°W). 24 September 2016. Jeffrey C. Beane and L. Todd Pusser. NCSM 89885. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 49 km S of the nearest record in Randolph County and ca. 8 km N of the nearest record in Richmond County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

HETERODON PLATIRHINOS (Eastern Hog-nosed Snake). CALDWELL CO.: Sawmills vicinity, ca. 3.6 km SSE Hudson (ca. 35.8186°N, 81.4800°W). September 2014. Frank Authenreith. NCSM 92669. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 26 km WSW of the nearest record in Alexander County, 26 km ENE of the nearest record in Burke County, and ca. 56 km SE of the nearest record in Watauga County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

RUTHERFORD CO.: 14.5 km N Hollis, South Mountains Game Lands (35.56767°N, 81.72129°W). 21 May 2018. Dennis W. Herman and Samuel McCoy. NCSM DWH 18-1 (photo voucher). First photographic voucher for county. Hardy (1952) and Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 48 km NW of the nearest record in Cleveland

County and ca. 63 km ENE of the nearest record in Polk County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

LAMPROPELTIS RHOMBOMACULATA (= L. CALLIGASTER) (Mole Kingsnake). McDOWELL CO.: 1.3 km NNE Nebo (35.72367°N, 81.92642°W). 11 September 2015. Kevin J. Bischof. NCSM 86077. 4.0 km ENE Nebo (35.72898°N, 81.88990°W). 6 June 2015. Kevin J. Bischof. NCSM KJB 15-1 (photo voucher). New county records extending the range of this species ca. 37 km WNW of the nearest record in Burke County and ca. 31 km NNE of the nearest record in Rutherford County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

LAMPROPELTIS GETULA GETULA (Eastern Kingsnake). PERSON CO.: ca. 1.1 km N Moriah (36.26785°N, 78.82776°W). 9 September 2013. William M. Moore. NCSM WMM 14-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 21 km NNE of the nearest record in Durham County (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 19 km WNW of the nearest record in Granville County (Beane 1998).

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Eastern Milksnake). ALEXANDER CO.: 6.6 km NE center of Taylorsville (35.96691°N, 81.12820°W). 3 June 2018. Robert Russo. NCSM RR 18-1 (photo voucher). First photographic voucher for county. Brown (1992) and Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Extends range ca. 53 km E of the nearest records in Caldwell County and ca. 47 km S of the nearest records in Wilkes County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

MICRURUS FULVIUS FULVIUS (Eastern Coralsnake). SAMPSON CO.: 4.3 km S Ivanhoe (34.57558°N, 78.24276°W). 31 October 2016. Christopher K. Akcali. NCSM 90082. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 5 km ESE of the nearest records in Bladen County (Palmer and Braswell 1995, NCSM database) and ca. 7 km NNW of the nearest records in Pender County (Beane 1998; NCSM database).

PANTHEROPHIS GUTTATUS (Red Cornsnake). CLAY CO.: 4.7 km WSW Hayesville (35.03336°N, 83.86642°W). 29 July 2017. David G. Cooper. NCSM DGC 17-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 18 km S of the nearest record in Cherokee County, North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 18 km NW of the nearest record in Towns County, Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008).

CLEVELAND CO.: 5.6 km NE Casar (35.55131°N, 81.58081°W). 9 April 2011 and 7 April 2012. Michael S. Coone and D. Niles. NCSM MSC 11-1, 12-1 (photo vouchers). New county records filling a range hiatus ca. 45 km NW of the nearest record in Gaston County and ca. 58 km ENE of the nearest records in Rutherford County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

STORERIA DEKAYI DEKAYI (Northern Brownsnake). BURKE CO.: 3.9 km NW Bridgewater along Lake James (35.7442°N, 81.8853°W). 13 May 2014. Jeffrey C. Beane and Jeffrey G. Hall. NCSM 81651. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 76 km WNW of the nearest record in Lincoln County and ca. 14 km E of the nearest record in McDowell County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

HALIFAX CO.: 10.9 km WNW Halifax (36.33503°N, 77.70927°W). 9 June 2012. Carter Ricks. NCSM CR 12-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 42 km NE of the nearest record in Nash County and ca. 19 km SSW of the nearest record in Northampton County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

ROCKINGHAM CO.: 13.7 km SSW center of Reidsville, Haw River

State Park (36.25408°N, 79.75825°W). 26 September 2015. Jeffrey C. Beane, J. Edward Corey III, and Bronwyn W. Williams. NCSM 85995. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 19 km N of the nearest record in Guilford County, North Carolina (Palmer and Braswell 1995) and ca. 35 km SSE of the nearest record in Henry County, Virginia (Mitchell 1994).

WILKES CO.: 5.0 km E Fairplains (36.1986°N, 81.0971°W). 8 May 2013. Jeffrey C. Beane, Jeffrey G. Hall, David T. Sawyer, Tammy B. Sawyer, Thomas J. Thorp. NCSM 80753. New county record extending range ca. 51 km WNW of the nearest record in Davie County (Palmer and Braswell 1995; Conant and Collins 1998).

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). ALLEGHANY CO.: 2.9 km SSW Roaring Gap (36.3804°N, 81.0021°W). 29 September 2015. Jeffrey C. Beane, Robert A. Davis, Jeffrey G. Hall, David T. Sawyer, and Nathan A. Shepard. NCSM 86048. New county record extending the range ca. 19 km W of the nearest record in Surry County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

BEAUFORT CO.: 8.2 km W Bath, Goose Creek State Park (35.4723°N, 76.9022°W). 27 September 2014. Jeffrey C. Beane and Stephanie J. Horton. NCSM 82584. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 28 km NNE of the nearest record in Craven County and ca. 37 km W of the nearest record in Hyde County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

TYRRELL CO.: 12.9 km NE Columbia (35.98411°N, 76.13626°W). 13 May 2017. Alvin L. Braswell and Harvey Scarborough. NCSM ALB 2017-414 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 42 km WNW of the nearest record in Dare County and ca. 52 km NNE of the nearest record in Hyde County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

TANTILLA CORONATA (Southeastern Crowned Snake). CHATHAM CO.: 6.0 km WNW Wilsonville (35.74888°N, 79.06563°W). 7 September 2017. Maridith G. Gatens. NCSM MGG 17-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 16 km S of the nearest record in Orange County, ca. 60 km ENE of the nearest record in Randolph County, and ca. 22 km W of the nearest record in Wake County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

IREDELL CO.: 5.3 km SW Troutman, Lake Norman State Park (35.67344°N, 80.94728°W). 7 September 2018. Jeffrey C. Beane and Jeffrey G. Hall. NCSM 98673. New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 36 km SSE of the nearest record in Alexander County and ca. 20 km N of the nearest record in Mecklenburg County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

THAMNOPHIS SAURITUS SAURITUS (Eastern Ribbonsnake). GREENE CO.: 6.1 km SSW Snow Hill (35.40696°N, 77.70970°W). 8 February 2016. Graham Ferrell. NCSM GF 16-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 10 km NE of the nearest record in Lenoir County and ca. 26 km SW of the nearest record in Pitt County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

PENDER CO.: 15.9 km SSW Maple Hill, Holly Shelter Game Lands (34.53357°N, 77.74864°W). 7 May 2015. Christopher K. Akcali. NCSM 84705. First specimen voucher for county. Palmer and Braswell (1995) reported an observational record. Fills a range hiatus ca. 24 km S of the nearest record in Duplin County and ca. 26 km NNE of the nearest record in New Hanover County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS SIRTALIS (Eastern Gartersnake). GREENE CO.: 6.1 km SSW Snow Hill (35.40700°N, 77.70981°W). 17 October 2018. Graham Ferrell. NCSM GF 18-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 35 km SW of the nearest record in Pitt County and ca. 26 km ENE of the nearest record in Wayne County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

IREDELL CO.: 5.2 km WSW Troutman, Lake Norman State Park (35.67634°N, 80.93482°W). 8 September 2018. J. Edward Corey III et al. NCSM JEC 18-1 (photo voucher). New county record filling a range hiatus ca. 26 km E of the nearest record in Catawba County and ca. 42 km SW of the nearest record in Davie County (Palmer and Braswell 1995).

VIRGINIA VALERIAE VALERIAE (Eastern Smooth Earthsnake). WILKES CO.: 1.9 km NNE Traphill (36.3623°N, 81.0241°W). 30 September 2015. Jeffrey C. Beane, Robert A. Davis, Jeffrey G. Hall, David T. Sawyer, and Nathan A. Shepard. NCSM 86051. New county record extending the range ca. 65 km NNW of the nearest record in Iredell County (Palmer and Braswell 1995; Conant and Collins 1998).

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