GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a **standard format** only, and all authors *must* adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, STANDARD ENGLISH NAME if available (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2012. *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding Confidence in Our Understanding*. 7th ed. Herpetol. Circ. 39:1–92 [available from ssarbooks.com], for Mexico as it appears in Liner and Casas-Andreu 2008. *Standard Spanish, English and Scientific Names of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico*. Herpetol. Circ. 38:1–162), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data, including lat/long coordinates in **decimal degrees** and cite the map datum used), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (*cannot* be verified by an author; curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Sabaj Pérez [ed.]. 2013, *Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology: an Online Reference*, ver. 4.0, available at http://www.asih.org/) and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief and must adhere to format used in this section; these should provide a geographic context for the new record). Close with author name(s) in bold, capital letters (give name and address in full—spell out state or province names—no abbreviations, e-mail address after each author name/address for those wishing to provide it—e-mail required for corresponding author). Please include distance from nearest previously known record (provide a citation or refer to existing vouchered material to substantiate your report). If publishing specific locality information for a rare or endangered species has the potential to jeopardize that population, please consult with the Section Editor at time of record submission. If field work and/or specimen collection occurred where permits were required, please include permit number(s) and authorizing agency in the text of the note. Generally, this means that permit information should be included for any specimens COLLECTED. This is unnecessary for photo vouchers.

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

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

For reports concerning **introduced species**, it is important to note whether a population has become established or if the report represents an isolated occurrence, such as a released captive. Additionally, it will be helpful to include any information that establishes a timeline for the introduction, such as date of first observation.

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the **standard format only** to one of the Section Co-editors: **David C. Blackburn** (Africa and Europe), **Indraneil Das** (Asia, Australasia, South Pacific), **Jerry D. Johnson** (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean Basin), **Alan M. Richmond** (USA & Canada), or **Gustavo J. Scrocchi** (South America). Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. **Electronic submission of manuscripts is required** (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments)**.** Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors. A template for preparation of geographic distribution notes is available online at: http://ssarherps.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/GeoDistNotes_FormattingGuidelines.pdf.

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Cabral, H., and A. Caballero. 2012. Geographic distribution: Paraguay, Departamento Central: *Pseudoeryx plicatilis*. Herpetol. Rev. 43:622.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

***ANEIDES AENEUS* (Green Salamander)**. USA: GEORGIA: Chattooga Co.: Dirtseller Mountain (34.37°N, 85.47°W; WGS 84). 16 July 2013. Nate Thomas and Matt Elliott. Verified by N. Castleberry. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 50426). A second specimen, GMNH 50425, was found on Little Sand Mountain. Floyd Co.: Rocky Mountain (34.35°N, 85.29°W; WGS 84). 10 October 2012. Brett Tyler and Nate Thomas. Verified by N. Castleberry. GMNH 50166. Walker Co.: John's Mountain (34.61°N, 85.09°W;

WGS 84). 13 October 2012. Nate Thomas. Verified by N. Castleberry. GMNH 50427. New county records (Elliott 2008. *In* Jensen et al. [eds.], Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia, pp. 158–160. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia).

Until the discovery of the records reported herein, *Aneides aeneus* was known to occur only in the widely separated Blue Ridge and Cumberland Plateau physiographic provinces of Georgia (Elliott 2008, *op. cit.*). While conducting general biological and ecological inventories on Rocky Mountain two of us (BT and NT) encountered green salamanders in crevices of both cliff and boulder sandstone outcroppings. Rocky Mountain is in the Ridge and Valley physiographic province and far removed from the Cumberland Plateau to the northwest and the Blue Ridge to the northeast. This discovery spawned further searches for this species on other Georgia mountains within this province resulting in the additional Ridge and Valley records documented above. Ridge and Valley records do not exist from adjacent Alabama, but a record from Grainger County, Tennessee ca. 210 km north of the John's Mountain site in Georgia represents the nearest previously known Ridge and Valley record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12, Austin Peay State University. 94 pp.). These records suggest that the species may be more widespread in the southern portion of the Ridge and Valley and surveys in appropriate habitats within this province in Alabama and southern Tennessee are warranted.

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***HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM* (Four-toed Salamander)**. USA: NORTH CAROLINA: McDowell Co.: Box Creek Wilderness, Vein Mountain Tract (35.55400°N, 81.96539°W, WGS 84), ~330 m elev. 24 March 2014. Christopher R. Wilson. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. North Carolina Museum of Natural Sciences (NCSM photographic voucher CRW 14-3). Two additional animals were found in the Box Creek Wilderness, Yonguskas Tract (NCSM photographic voucher CRW 14-4) and Thompson Tract (no voucher). New county records (Jeffrey C. Beane, NC State Museum of Natural Sciences, pers. comm.). All animals were females found tending egg clutches under moss at the edge of small temporary pools within forested seepage areas along drainages. These properties are owned by 130 of Chatham LLC, a private land conservation company.

CHRISTOPHER R. WILSON, Unique Places LLC, 9 Bradford Pl, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28791, USA; e-mail: critterfro@gmail.com.

***SIREN INTERMEDIA* (Lesser Siren)**. USA: TEXAS: Williamson Co.: San Gabriel River, TX Hwy 29 at low water bridge crossing, E of Georgetown (30.6459ºN, 97.5850ºW; WGS 84). 19 March 1995. Mike Bartley. Verified by David Cannatella. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 70530). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Specimen previously collected and cataloged into the TNHC without permit information.

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ANURA — FROGS

***ANAXYRUS (= BUFO) WOODHOUSII* (Woodhouse's Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: Madison Co.: Midway, 3 mi SE (30.9892ºN, 95.7286ºW; WGS 84). 2 May 1953. W. F. Blair. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 35880). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Specimen previously collected and cataloged into the TNHC without permit information.

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***ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS* (Greenhouse Frog)**. PHILIPPINES: LUZON ISLAND: METRO MANILA: Quezon City, Barangay Mariana (14.618889°N, 121.033056°E; WGS84). 4–9 July 2014. Emerson Y. Sy and Benjamin Eleazar III; Quezon City, Barangay San Antonio (14.64814°N, 121.01459°E; WGS 84). 28 July 2014. Ronald Achacoso. Quezon City, Barangay Diliman (14.65408°N, 121.04819°E, WGS 84). 7 August 2014. Emerson Y. Sy and Benjamin Eleazar IIII. Verified by Fred Kraus. SVL 18.40–23.90 mm. National Museum of the Philippines (Field # EYS 343–348; EYS 352–353). First records for Luzon Island and second known locality for the Philippines. Eight individuals and clutch of eggs collected from three separate localities in a highly populated urban city. Two specimens found inside potted bromeliad plant (Bromeliaceae) and five specimens within a landscaped garden of residential house. A clutch of 15 eggs found under leaf litter in residential garden. One adult female frog found under wooden plank within public park with ornamental plant market stalls. This species is native to the Caribbean Basin, and was first documented in Southeast Asia on Mindanao Island (Olson et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:652–653).

EMERSON Y. SY (e-mail: emersonsy@gmail.com), **BENJAMIN ELEAZAR III**, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez Street, Unit 1202, Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippines; **RONALD ACHACOSO**, Philippine Native Plant Conservation Society, Inc. Cottage 1, Ninoy Aquino Parks and Wildlife Center, North Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines; **ARVIN C. DIESMOS**, Herpetology Section, Zoology Division, National Museum of the Philippines, Padre Burgos Avenue, Ermita 1000, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: arvin.diesmos@gmail.com).

***ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS* (Greenhouse Frog)**. PHILIPPINES: NEGROS ISLAND: NEGROS OCCIDENTAL: Bacolod City, Barangay Villamonte (10.67666°N, 122.96150°E; WGS84). 4 September 2014. J. C. Martyr. Verified by Fred Kraus. National Museum of the Philippines (Field # EYS 387–EYS 388). Adult female (SVL 22.75 mm) and clutch of eight eggs collected in residential garden. First record from Negros Island. Introduced species in the Philippines, recently recorded on Mindanao and Luzon (Olson et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:652–653; Sy et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46: this issue)

EMERSON Y. SY (e-mail: emersonsy@gmail.com), **JOHN CLIFTON MARTYR**, Philippine Center for Terrestrial and Aquatic Research, 1198 Benavidez Street, Unit 1202, Sta. Cruz, Manila, Philippines; **ARVIN C. DIESMOS**, Herpetology Section, Zoology Division, National Museum of the Philippines, Padre Burgos Avenue, Ermita 1000, Manila, Philippines (e-mail: arvin.diesmos@gmail.com).

***GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS* (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad)**. USA: MISSOURI: Cape Girardeau Co.: Juden Creek Conservation Area, 4.1 km NNE of Cape Girardeau (37.339195, 89.497261; WGS 84). 6 September 2014. E. J. Kessler. Verified by C. A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2014af, photo voucher). New county record (Daniel and Edmond 2014. Atlas of Missouri Amphibians and Reptiles for 2013. <http://atlas.moherp.org/pubs/atlas13.pdf>). Single specimen found under log in woods at the top of a bluff.

ETHAN J. KESSLER, Illinois Natural History Survey, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Sciences, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Illinois, USA; e-mail: ekessle2@illinois.edu.

***INCILIUS (= BUFO) NEBULIFER* (Gulf Coast Toad)**. USA: TEXAS: Erath Co.: Tarleton State University, Stephenville, Texas (32.216621°N, 98.220934°W; WGS 84). 18 September 2014. Jacob D. Owen and Colt Hamilton. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTA A-63146). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Individual (16.4 g) found on Tarleton State University grounds at 0615 h on concrete sidewalk after a rainstorm. Specimen was collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Hunting Permit issued to Jacob D. Owen (#776440018849).

JACOB D. OWEN (e-mail: jacob.owen@go.tarleton.edu) and **COLT HAMILTON**, Department of Biological Sciences, Tarleton State University, Box T-0100, Stephenville, Texas 76402, USA (e-mail: gamingninja@ymail.com).

***INCILIUS OCCIDENTALIS* (Pine Toad)**. MÉXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Metztitlán: Reserva de la Biosfera Barranca de Metztitlán near Acalometlán (20.46984ºN, 98.67137ºW; WGS 84), 1306 m elev. 8 October 2011. René Flores Vargas. Verified by Irene Goyenechea. Colección Herpetológica Fotográfica, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CH-CIB 04, photo voucher). First municipality record and first record for Reserva de la Biosfera Barranca de Metztitlán. This specimen represents a range extension of 35.57 km NW from closest known, but unnamed locality in the Municipality of Agua Blanca de Iturbide (Ramírez-Bautista et al. 2010. Lista Anotada de los Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Hidalgo, México. Univ. Autón. Est. de Hidalgo, CONABIO. 104 pp.). The toad was found in the morning under a rock on the bank of Río Venados, surrounded by desert scrub habitat.

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***PHRYNOBATRACHUS OGOENSIS* (Ogooué River Frog)**. GABON: OGOOUÉ-IVINDO PROVINCE: Buffer Zone of Lopé National Park, Ramba Village (00.3635°S, 11.7872°E; WGS 84), 220 m elev. 6 June 2013. J. G. Larson. Verified by J. Rosado. Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ A-149217). Identification was made via comparison to the original species description (Boulenger 1906. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Serie 3, 2:157–172) and a topotype (MCZ A-14831). Mitochondrial data from 16S ribosomal DNA (GenBank Accession KP247505), the first genetic data for this species, was compared to all other known species of *Phrynobatrachus* for which comparable genetic data exist and was at minimum 6.19% divergent. This is the first record of this species outside of the type locality "Lambarene, Ogowe," in west-central Gabon, extending the known range approximately 175 km E. It is also the first record of this species in the vicinity of a protected area of Gabon, suggesting that this species is also found within the Lopé National Park boundaries. A single gravid female was collected from leaf litter in secondary forest. The specimen was collected under permits from Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CENAREST; AR0013/13), Agence Nationale des Parcs Nationaux (ANPN; AE130014) and Direction de la Faune et de la Chasse (82/DGFAP).

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***PIPA CARVALHOI* (Carvalho's Suriname Toad)**. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO NORTE: Municipality of Santa Maria: Agreste region, 60 km W Natal (5.854°S, 35.701°W; WGS 84), 137 m elev. 13 June 2014. Jaqueiuto Jorge. Verified by U. Caramaschi. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil (UFRN 4142, 4143). Two adult males (UFRN 4142: 30.65 mm SVL, UFRN 4143: 30.46 mm SVL) collected in pond near a rock outcrop. Municipality of Tenente Laurentino Cruz: Seridó region, 170 km W Natal (6.157°S, 36.731°W; WGS 84), 703 m elev. 13 July 2014. Marcelo Kokubum. Verified by U. Caramaschi. UFRN 3457. Adult female (49.51 mm SVL) collected in a pitfall trap in the Caatinga region. This species is only known from the Brazilian states of Pernambuco, Ceará, Paraíba, Bahia, Sergipe, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (Miranda-Ribeiro 1937. O campo 1937:54–56; Myers and Carvalho 1945. Boletim do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Nova Série Zoologia 35:1–24; Arzabe 1999. Revista Brasileira de Zoologia 16:851–864; Silvano and Pimenta 2003. *In* Prado et al. [eds], Corredor de Biodiversidade da Mata Atlântica do Sul da Bahia. CD-ROM, IESB/CI/CABS/UFMG/UNICAMP, Ilhéus; Vieira et al. 2007. Oecologia Brasiliensis 11:383–396; Silva et al. 2010. Check List 6:451–453; Santana et al. 2014. Check List 10:407–408). First state record extending the distribution of the species ca. 160 km NE from the Municipality of Boa Vista, Paraíba (Vieira et al. 2007, *op. cit.*) for Santa Maria and ca.120 km NW to Tenente Laurentino Cruz, closing a gap in the distribution of the species. Specimens were collected under permits issued by SISBIO/ICMBio (#12734-1).

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***PIPA PIPA* (Surinam Toad)**. BRAZIL: CEARÁ: Municipality of Fortaleza: Açude Itaperi (3.791714°S, 38.554821°W; WGS 84). 20 January 2014. K. S. Serra. Verified by P.S. Bernarde. Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil (CHUFC A 6749). This species was previously known from basins of Amazonian biome (Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Brazilian Amazon) and the states of Mato Grosso and Goiás in Brazil (Alves-Pinto et al. 2014.

Herpetol. Notes 7:347–353). First state record and extends the known distribution ca. 890 km airline E from Canindé Municipality, Pará, Brazil and ca. 1.650 km airline NE from Bonópolis Municipality, Goiás, Brazil. This species is not native from Ceará and the introduction probably results from an illegal animal commerce that occurs in 2 km around Açude Itaperi. We also saw four other animals in the same place, but they were not captured. The connection of the Açude Itaperi with other lagoons suggests that the species occurs in other waterbodies in the Municipality of Fortaleza. Specimen collected under an approved ICMBio permit (42737-1).

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***PRISTIMANTIS OCKENDENI* (Carabaya Robber Frog)**. BRAZIL: AMAPÁ: Municipality of Serra do Navio: Parque Natural Municipal do Cancão (0.913889°N, 51.999778°W; WGS 84), 120 m elev. 22 April 2012. Yuri B. Silva e Silva. Verified by A.P. Lima. Colecao Universidade da Universidade Federal do Amapá, Macapá, Amapá, Brazil (CECCAMPOS 170). *Pristimantis ockendeni* is an arboreal and nocturnal frog found in primary and secondary forests throughout the upper Amazon Basin of Peru, Ecuador, southern Colombia and northern Bolivia (Padial et al. 2004. Graellsia 60:167–174; http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia/index.html, 20 January 2014). In Brazil, this species was previously known from two states: Acre and Amazonas (http:// www.iucnredlist.org; accessed 30 December 2013). Two adult males were found (one collected) in an upland forest during the night on leaves of shrubs at 1–2 m of height. First state record, extending the range 986 km NW from the Manaus, Amazonas. Specimen collected under ICMBio/SISBIO permit #32651-1.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

***CHRYSEMYS DORSALIS* (Southern Painted Turtle)**. USA: ALABAMA: Bullock Co.: shallow floodplain swamp where Lockhart Creek crosses Highway 51 west of Hurtsboro, Alabama (32.229173°N, 85.463266°W; WGS 84). 27 September 2014. R. Birkhead, M. Birkhead, and S. Birkhead. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40826). Verified by David Laurencio. New county record; verified records are lacking for many Alabama counties (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 347 pp.; www.vertnet.org, 29 Sept 2014). *Chrysemys dorsalis* is assumed to occur primarily in the western portion of the state extending eastward along the Alabama and Tallapoosa River where they intergrade with *C. p. picta*. A previous specimen (AUM 8920) collected from western Bullock County was personally examined by RDB and found to have large yellow blotches on the head and is lacking a dorsal stripe on the carapace but with alternating costal and vertebral seams on the carapace and therefore aligns more closely to *C. p. picta*. This specimen also represents the first record for *C. dorsalis* occurring below the Fall Line from the Chattahoochee drainage (Cowikee Creek). Adult female (126 cm carapace length, straight line) caught in baited ProMar collapsible funnel trap. Specimen was collected under AL General Scientific Collecting Permit #2014063841468680 issued to RDB.

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***TRACHEMYS ORNATA* (Ornate Slider)**. MÉXICO: GUERRERO: Municipality of Zihuatanejo: Ciclopista Playa Linda, 4 km NW of Ixtapa (17.6844°N, 101.6310°W; WGS 84), 16 m elev. 12 July 2008. William H. Mertz. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 3699, photo voucher). New municipality record, extending its range in the state ca. 200 km NW from the vicinity of Acapulco (Iverson. 1992. A Revised Checklist with Distribution Maps of the Turtles of the World. Privately printed, Richmond, Indiana. 363 pp.; Fritz et al. 2011. J. Zool. Syst. Evol. Res. 50:125–136), and also bridges a distributional gap between Acapulco area populations and those at Cabo Corrientes, Jalisco (Legler and Vogt 2013. The Turtles of Mexico: Land and Freshwater Forms. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 402 pp.). The turtle was photographed during the morning in a mangrove swamp.

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

***ASPIDOSCELIS SEXLINEATA* (Six-lined Racerunner)**. USA: ALABAMA: Bullock Co.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 6.4 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection (32.03176°N, 85.46720°W; WGS 84). 27 April 2014. J. Trent and E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 857, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Male incidentally captured in permanent snake box trap placed within fire-maintained open pine sandy upland characterized by diverse herbaceous ground cover. Specimen photographed and released. Record fills gap within all surrounding counties in the eastern portion of the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet, HerpNET) and literature review.

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CNEMIDOPHORUS CRYPTUS. BRAZIL: ESPÍRITO SANTO: Municipality of Viana: 900 m W of Viana, SW of BR 262 (20.388611°S,

40.50815°W; WGS 84), 30 m elev. April 2009. J. C. F. Oliveira, E. Pralon, and L. Novaes Venerano. Verified by M. S. Hoogmoed. Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 31482–31492). RIO DE JANEIRO: Municipality of Rio de Janeiro: Rio de Janeiro Galeão International Airport (22.8000°S, 43.2333°W; WGS 84), 6–40 m elev. No collecting date. Carlos Rodrigo Meirelles Abreu. Verified by A. Silveira. Museu Nacional Rio de Janeiro, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 21540). Species known from Venezuela, and northern and eastern Amazonia. In Brazil, the species occurs in the states of Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, and Amapá (Ávila-Pires 1995. Zool. Verh. Leiden 299:1–706; Mesquita and Colli 2003. Copeia 2003:285–298; Mesquita et al. 2006. S. Amer. J. Herpetol. 1:61–71). First record of the species in southeastern Brazil, approximately 3700 km from the southernmost known distribution of this species. In Espírito Santo the population seems to be well established due to the presence of newborns. In Rio de Janeiro only one individual was recorded and collected by chance during fieldwork. It probably represents an isolated occurrence. These records probably constitute invasions, likely human-induced, but at this time it is not possible to determine when the introduction occurred. Specimens from the Municipality of Viana were collected under a SISBIO permit (#20007).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS **(Mediterranean House Gecko).** USA: CALIFORNIA: Orange Co.: La Habra (33.939652°N, 117.935443°W; WGS 84), 123 m. elev. 14 September 2014. Aaron Wells and Francisco Torres. Natural History Musem of Los Angeles County (LACM 186001, 186002). Verified by Neftali Camacho. New county record. Fills a gap for *H. turcicus* in southern California between San Diego and Los Angeles counties (Beaman et al. 2005. Herpetol. Rev. 36:79; Bernstein and Bernstein 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:474). Seven additional *H. turcicus* were collected at this site on 18 October 2014 by GBP, MHE, and REE (LACM 186003–186009). Two additional populations, E Bristol Lane at N Glassell Street, Santa Ana (LACM 186011–186015) and E Saint Gertrude Place at S Wright Street, Santa Ana (LACM 186017–186019), were also found. All three localities are more than 11 km from each other.

In total, four adult females, three adult males, and two juveniles were collected at the La Habra site, indicating an established population. The E Bristol Lane site in Santa Ana was first reported to the Herpetological Education and Research Project (http://www.naherp.com; HERP 124797, 128378) in September and October 2012, indicating geckos have been at this site for at least two years. Geckos were observed in a region spanning 240 m NNW to SSE and 130 m E to W. The broad spatial distribution, lengthy temporal occurrence, and range of size classes indicate that this is an established population. At the E Saint Gertrude Place at S Wright Street site in Santa Ana, geckos were observed in a region spanning 415 m N to S and 115 m E to W. Given this distribution and the various size classes observed, this population also appears to be established.

Sceloporus occidentalis were also observed at the La Habra and the E Bristol Lane sites. At the former site, *S. occidentalis* and *H. turcicus* were found within centimeters of each other using the same retreats (cracks in a cinder block wall). At the latter site, the two species were found in the same urban habitat (structures adjacent to a hedge row) ca. 25 m apart. Although the divergent diel activity periods likely reduce competition between these two species for some resources, these observations suggest they may compete for retreat space, at least in urban habitats. Their close proximity and co-occupation of retreats may also increase the chances for parasite and pathogen transmission. Specimens were collected under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit #SC4307.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS **(Mediterranean House Gecko).** USA: CALIFORNIA: Ventura Co.: Simi Valley, along N bank of Arroyo Simi, at confluence with Bus Canyon Drain, ca. 125 m N of intersection of Los Angeles Avenue and 5th Street (34.272817°N, 118.783861°W; WGS 84), 225 m elev. 3 October 2014. Christian Huntley. Verified by Neftali Camacho. Natural History Musem of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1852). New county record extending the range of this species ca. 16.6 km W (airline) from the closest vouchered localities in Chatsworth, San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County (Bernstein and Bernstein 2013. Herpetol. Rev. 44:474). Two adults were uncovered from deep (ca. 30 cm) leaf litter by day along the concrete-channeled stream terrace. A second, larger population (LACM 185981–185994) was also found.

Vouchered specimens include six adult females, four adult males, and four juveniles. These geckos were collected at night (2110–2300 h) from a commercial district along the exterior walls of concrete, stucco, or stone buildings, and along stone or brick retaining walls ca. 0–2 m off the ground. Most collection sites were illuminated by light fixtures attached to buildings and had minimal landscaping. The presence of adults and juveniles across a broad area suggests that this is an established population. Specimens were collected under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permit #SC4307.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS **(Mediterranean Gecko).** USA: TENNESSEE: Knox Co.: On retaining walls adjacent to an office building and a commercial distribution facility in Knoxville (35.966133°N, 83.945117°W; WGS 84), ca. 300 m elev. 6 June 2014. Chase L. Hively, Joseph D. Prescott and J. Caleb Stair. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19503, 19504). Verified by A. Floyd Scott and Arthur C.

Echternacht. First vouchered record for Knox Co. Previously, an unverified observation of a single juvenile was made in Knoxville ca. 2.4 km E of the current location on 10 October 2012. The nearest previously verified record was made in Maryville, Tennessee ca. 24 km southwest of the current location on 17 August 2013 (Nordberg et al. 2013. J. Tennessee Acad. Sci. 88:64–66).

A total of 13 adult (3.8–5.5 cm SVL) specimens (6 males, 7 females) including one gravid female were observed from ca. 0030–0130 h suggesting the presence of an established population. Additional individuals have been observed at this location since the date of collection. Due to the close proximity of these individuals to a commercial distribution facility and a small garden, individuals may have arrived on shipping pallets and/or potted plants. The commercial distribution facility may also facilitate the dispersal of this species to new localities within and beyond Knoxville. Voucher specimens collected under a permit issued by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (#3812).

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***IGUANA IGUANA* (Green Iguana)**. MÉXICO: SINALOA: Municipality of Ahome: San Miguel Zapotitlan, 5.8 km W of San Miguel Zapotitlán, 12.5 km N of Los Mochis (25.930472°N, 108.9991694°W; WGS 84), 17 m elev. 27 February 2013. Pedro Uriarte- Garzón. Verified by Adriana González-Hernández. Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Instituto de Biología, Herpetología–Referencia Fotográfica at Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (CNAR IBH-RF 074 a–c, photo voucher). First municipality record, extending the known distribution 219 km airline N from the nearest known record at Costa Rica, Sinaloa, México (Smith and Van Gelder 1955. Herpetologica 11:145–149). The iguana was found in a tree (*Populus mexicana*) within riparian vegetation on the edge of Río Fuerte.

PEDRO URIARTE-GARZÓN (e-mail: uriartegp@hotmail.com) and **VÍCTOR HUGO-REYNOSO**, Colección Nacional de Anfibios y Reptiles, Departamento de Zoología, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Circuito Exterior s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, D.F., C.P. 04510, México.

***PHELSUMA LATICAUDA* (Gold Dust Day Gecko)**. USA: HAWAI'I: Kaua'i: Wailua: ~200 m SW of intersection of Hwy 56 and Hwy 580 at the south end of Wailua Road, which dead ends at the N bank of Wailua River (22.046414°N; 159.336929°W; WGS 84). 26 June 2014. Maxwell Hitchcock Espinoza and Robert E. Espinoza. Verified by Robert N. Fisher. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM PC 1823, 1824, digital photographs of two individuals). First island record (McKeown 1996. A Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians in the Hawaiian Islands. Diamond Head Publishing, Los Osos, California. 173 pp.; Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians, a Scientic Compendium and Analysis. Springer, Dordrecht. 563 pp.). Native to Madagascar and introduced and previously known from Hawai'i (Big Island), Maui, and O'ahu (McKeown 1996, *op. cit.*; Kraus 2009, *op. cit.*). Three adults and one juvenile observed at 1000 h along a wooden fence and on the trunk and adventitious roots of a *Pandanus* tree within 4 m of Wailua River. Several other adults and a juvenile were observed at 1630 h on the grounds of Kamokila Hawaiian Village, 5443 Kuamo'o Road, Wailua (22.043712°N, 159.360766°W) 2–3 m off the ground on *Pandanus* and other leafy ornamental vegetation. The different age classes and relatively high density of individuals at both localities suggests that breeding populations are well established.

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***PHRYNOSOMA DITMARSI* (Rock Horned Lizard)**. MÉXICO: SONORA: Municipality of Nacozari de García: Sierra de Nacozari, vic. Mina la Caridad, 1630 m elev. 15 September 2013. Timothy R. Burkhardt and Scott Trageser. Verified by T. J. Papenfuss. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology (MVZObs: Herp 13, 14; photographic voucher). First records for the municipality and the region between the Rio Moctezuma and Rio Bavispe; the closest documented locality is ca. 75 km SW of Cerro La Palma in the Sierra Baviacora (University of Arizona [UAZ] 39530–39543). The record also helps fill a range gap among the four previously documented populations: Sierra Manzanal (Lowe et al. 1971. J. Arizona Acad. Sci. 6:275–277), Sierra Baviacora (Lowe and Howard 1975. Southwest. Nat. 20:264–270), Rio Yaqui, vicinity of Tonichi (Perrill 1983. Herpetol. Rev. 14:123) and El Chorro, Municipality of Nácori Chico (Sherbrooke et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:110–111). Both lizards, a male and juvenile, respectively, were observed at 0830 h on a steep and rocky south-facing hillside in a transition zone covered with a dense stand of Sinaloa thornscrub-Madrean oak woodland vegetation.

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***PLESTIODON LYNXE* (Oak Forest Skink)**. MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: Municipality of EL LLANO: Mesa Las Preñadas (21.931920°N, 101.885647°W; WGS 84), 2440 m elev. 11 May 2014. Rubén Alonso Carbajal Márquez, Gustavo E. Quintero Díaz, and Carolina Chávez Floriano. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. San Diego Natural History Museum (SDSNH_HerpPC_05238, photo voucher). First municipality record, closing distributional gap of ca. 83 km between Cerro Altamira, Municipality of Tepezalá, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes, 2nd ed. CONABIO y CIEMA. Ed. México, D.F. 318 pp.) and Villa de Arriaga, San Luis Potosí (Lemos-Espinal and Dixon. 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of San Luis Potosí. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 300 pp.). The skink was found beneath a rock next to a stone wall in an oak savanna. Specimen collected under permit SEMARNAT (SGPA/DGVS/05143/14).

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

***ARIZONA ELEGANS* (Glossy Snake)**. USA: NEW MEXICO: Los Alamos Co.: DOE property; Pajarito Road, 2.25 mi W jct Pajarito Road and NM Hwy 4 (35.83603°N, 106.25773°W; WGS 84). 1 October 2014. Chuck Hathcock. Verified by Tom Giermakowski.

Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 95428). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Adult male DOR. Specimen was collected ca. 20 air mi NW of the nearest known locality.

CHUCK HATHCOCK, Los Alamos, New Mexico, USA (e-mail: chuckhathcock89@gmail.com); **CHARLES W. PAINTER**, 707 Griegos Road NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87107, USA (e-mail: cwpainter49@gmail.com).

***ARIZONA ELEGANS* (Glossy Snake)**. USA: TEXAS: Parker Co.: Soda Springs Road approximately 0.6 road mi. N of the I-20 frontage road (32.67349°N, 98.03993°E; WGS 84). 21 September 2014. E. Wostl, C. Roelke, and M. Fontenot. Verified by Carl Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center (UTA-R 62069). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This locality is between the published ranges of the two recognized subspecies in the region. *Arizona e. elegans* is documented to the north and west and *A. e. arenicolor* has been documented to the east and south.

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***BOIGA IRREGULARIS* (Brown Treesnake)**. USA: COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS: Rota: Rota Seaport (14.136502°N, 145.135351°E; WGS84). 3 September 2014. Shelwyn Taisacan, Robert Ulloa. Verified by G. Zug. USNM 581745. Snake (42 g, 810 mm SVL, 1020 mm total length) captured in a mouse-baited trap hung on the fence perimeter of the Rota Seaport. Because the Northern Marianas Islands are historically snake-free, these traps are used around ports and airports for early detection of snakes that may stow away in vessels or aircraft from Guam (60 km to the south), possibly evading quarantine detections. Necropsy revealed no prey items in stomach or gastrointestinal tract. Dissection at USNM confirmed the snake was female. To our knowledge, this is the first incursion of a live *Boiga irregularis* on Rota. Brown Treesnakes previously observed on the island (N = 3) arrived in cargo already dead. The USGS Brown Treesnake Rapid Response Team mobilized 4 September–20 October 2014 to search the focal and surrounding areas for evidence of a possible incipient population; no additional snakes were found during this search effort.

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***CARPHOPHIS AMOENUS AMOENUS* (Eastern Wormsnake)**. USA: TENNESSEE: Unicoi Co.: Rock Creek Road (36.12796ºN, 82.35764ºW; WGS 84). 8 August 2013. Stephen K. Nelson and Joseph T. Altobelli. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19468, color photo). First county record (Redmond and Scott 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. http://apsu.edu/repatlas/, accessed 7 November 2014). Found on alive on the road at night in light rain. Fills distribution gap in east Tennessee.

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***CLELIA SCYTALINA* (Mexican Snake Eater)**. MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: Municipality of Lazaro Cardenas: 5.24 km NW of La Mira (18.081977°N, 102.337561°W; WGS 84), 56 m elev. 18 November 2012. Ricardo Josué Pérez-Hernández and Ernesto Raya-García. Verified by Rubén Alonso Carbajal-Márquez. University of Arizona, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Tucson, Arizona (UAZ 57611-PSV; photographic voucher). First record for Michoacán (Duellman 1961. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:1–148; Alvarado-Diaz et al. 2013. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 7:128–170), and a 331.2 km NW range extension from the nearest known locality at Zoquiapan, Guerrero (Pérez-Ramos et al. 2000. Anal. Inst. Biol., Univ. Nac. Autón. México 71:21–24). The sub-adult was found AOR in tropical deciduous forest near a dry stream.

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***CROTALUS ATROX* (Western Diamond-backed Rattlesnake)**. USA: NEW MEXICO: Curry Co.: Broadview, jct Co. Rd 45 and QRP (34.9089°N, 103.3012°W; WGS 84). 16 August 1989. Richard W. Manning. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 70746). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.). Specimen previously collected and cataloged into the TNHC without permit information.

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***CROTALUS CERBERUS* (Arizona Black Rattlesnake)**. USA: ARIZONA: Mohave Co.: Cerbat Mountains ca. 1.2 km SE of Cherum Peak (35.395166°N, 114.125314°W; WGS 84), 1905 m elev. 5 July 2014. Z. R. Mocarski. Verified by George Bradley. University of Arizona (UAZ 57610-PSV, photo voucher). This specimen represents the first vouchered report from the Cerbat Mountains. Previously, this species was known from this range only from unconfirmed reports (Jones et al. 1985. Oecologia 66:595–601). This specimen represents a ca. 25-km range extension to the northwest from the closest known locality in the Hualapai Mountains. No suitable habitat exists between the two ranges. Rather than chaparral, a habitat type frequented by this species, Mohave desert scrub prevails in the lowlands separating the Cerbat and Hualapai mountain ranges. Specimen observed at 1600 h.

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***CROTALUS HORRIDUS* (Timber Rattlesnake)**. USA: ALABAMA: Marshall Co.: 271 Shirt Tail Bend, New Hope (34.50328°N, 86.37999°W; WGS84). 27 May 2013. William E. Dawson. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 714, photo voucher). New county record filling a distributional gap in northern Alabama (Mount 1996. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa, Alabama. 347 pp.). *Crotalus horridus* has been previously recorded in the adjacent counties of Dekalb, Jackson (AUM database; accessed 6 Oct 2014), Blount (www.vertnet.org; accessed 6 Oct 2014), and Madison (Sutton et al. 2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:293–294). First-year juvenile (ca. 40 cm total length) removed from the inground swimming pool of a private residence. The snake was photographed and released.

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***CROTALUS VIRIDIS* (Prairie Rattlesnake)**. USA: NEW MEXICO: Harding Co.: 2.25 km NNW of junction of NM-39 and US-54 in Logan, New Mexico (35.3903°N, 103.4228°W; WGS 84), 1190 m elev. 24 June 2007. Ian M. Latella and Howard Snell. Verified by J. Tomasz Giermakowski. Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 73141). New county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque. 431 pp.). This record fills a distributional gap in northeastern New Mexico. This species is documented in adjacent Mora, Colfax, Union, San Miguel, and Quay counties (Degenhardt et al. 1996, *op. cit.*). Subadult specimen was found alive crossing NM-39 at 2221 h.

IAN M. LATELLA (e-mail: ilatella@unm.edu) and **HOWARD SNELL**, Museum of Southwestern Biology, MSC03 2020, 1 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131, USA.

***HYPSIGLENA SLEVINI* (Slevin's Nightsnake)**. MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Municipality of Ensenada: Sierra Santa Isabel, 2.41 km S of Puertecitos (30.327405°N, 114.648571°W; WGS84), 55 m elev. 14 June 2013. S. Murray. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. La Sierra University Digital Photograph Collection, Riverside, California (LSUDPC 9150–9151). Northernmost record for this species, extending the distribution 177 airline km NNW from Bahía de los Ángeles, Municipality of Ensenada, Baja California (Grismer 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Baja California, Including its Pacific Islands and the Islands in the Sea of Cortés. Univ. California Press, Berkeley, California. 399 pp.; Mulcahy and Archibald 2003. J. Herpetol. 37:566–571; Mulcahy et al. 2014. PLoS One 9:e97682). The snake was found surface active at 2205 h in an area comprised almost exclusively of volcanic rock; vegetation was dominated by Brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa*).

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***IMANTODES GEMMISTRATUS* (Central American Tree Snake)**. MÉXICO: TABASCO: Municipality of Emiliano Zapata: Nuevo Pochote (17.83543°N, 91.69940°W; WGS 84), 14 m elev. 27 June 2014. P. Charruau, M. A. Morales-Garduza, J. G. Reyes-Trinidad, and M. A. Ramírez-Pérez. Verified by M. A. López-Luna. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00732). First verified record for Tabasco, although it was expected because of nearby records from surrounding states of Campeche and Chiapas (Lee 1996. The Amphibians and Reptiles of the Yucatán Peninsula. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 500 pp.) and Veracruz (Pérez-Higareda and Smith 1991. Ophidiofauna of Veracruz: Taxonomical and Zoogeographical Analysis. Publ. Espec. 7, UNAM, Instit. Biol., Mexico, D.F. 122 pp.). Fieldwork was financed by the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) and Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco through project Fondo Mixto TAB-2012-C28-194316. Specimen collected under an approved SEMARNAT permit (SGPA/DGVS/03484/14).

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***LAMPROPELTIS HOLBROOKI* (Speckled Kingsnake)**. USA: KANSAS: McPherson Co.: Maxwell Wildlife Refuge (38.482721°N, 97.458396°W; NAD 83). 18 September 2014. Daniel J. Martin. Verified by David J. Bender. University of Colorado Museum (UCM AC-186, photographic voucher). First documented record for this species in McPherson Co. (Collins et al. 2010. Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 312 pp.). Nearest known records from adjacent counties include: Saline (37 km), Elsworth (47 km), Dickinson (62 km), Marion (45 km), and Harvey (46 km); no records are reported for Reno or Rice counties. A large (ca. >1 m) adult was found during a standardized reptile survey, basking at 1402 h in partial shade under a currant shrub (*Ribes* sp.) next to large stones in mixed-grass prairie. Maxwell Wildlife Refuge manager C. Peterson recalled observing *L. holbrooki* on the Refuge several times around 1999 but not since.

This observation was made as part of the Great Plains Reptile Monitoring Project (www.reptilemonitor.org), with funding and logistical support provided by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Parks and Wildlife, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and Colorado State Land Board through a State Wildlife Grant, and from Colorado State University and the U.S. Geological Survey. Work was conducted under Scientific Collection Permit No. SC-000-2014 (State of Kansas) and Colorado State University ACUC #13-4218A.

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***OPHEODRYS VERNALIS* (Smooth Greensnake)**. USA: WISCONSIN: Vernon Co.: Township of Stark (43.606667°N, 90.629444°W, WGS 84). 16 October 2014. Terrell Beck. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer (University of Wisconsin - Whitewater). Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2014ae, photo voucher). New county record. (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum. 87 pp.). An individual adult was photographed basking on a gravel trail

on 16 October 2014 within the Kickapoo Valley Reserve on Star Valley Trail. Associated habitat consisted of old field successional vegetation. Adjacent habitats were a mix of agricultural fields and fallow fields of upland grass and shrubs. This observation complements a specimen collected by K. Teed on 28 July 1990 in Wildcat Mountain State Park (Milwaukee Public Museum, MPM 23475). The individual was found just off State Highway 33 on the road to the lower picnic area (T14N R02W, Sec. 14 NE4).

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***PYTHON REGIUS* (Ball Python)**. USA: LOUISIANA: St. John the Baptist Parish: Town of Ruddock, Old Highway 51, 4.5 km S of Ruddock I-55 ramp (30.149723°N, 90.449167°W; WGS 84). 7 October 2014. Collected by Brian I. Crother and Mary E. White. Verified by David M. Sever. Southeast Lousiana University, Museum of Biology (SLU 02332, SLU-TC 1.78). First record for Louisiana (www.vertnet.org, accessed 10 October 2014; http://specifyportal.flmnh.ufl.edu/herps/, accessed 10 October 2014).

Python regius has been introduced in Florida via pet trade (Krysko et al. 2011. Zootaxa 3028:1–64). This species is known from many sites in Florida, with the closest previous record (UF 169730) being from the City of Pensacola (30.4194°N, 87.276389°W), approximately 309 km E of this first Louisiana record. Collection databases (Herpnet, Vertnet, and the FLMNH database) contain no record of *P. regius* from Alabama, Mississippi, or Texas. There is no evidence that *P. regius* is established in the state of Louisiana, although the species is thought to be established at a similar latitude and longitude in the Florida panhandle, despite a lack of direct evidence in the form of neonates or eggs (K. Krysko and L. Somma, pers. comm.). *Python regius* is known to occur in swamps (Luiselli and Angelici 2009. Ital. J. Zool. 65:183–185) and may be able to successfully overwinter in Louisiana because of its natural tendency to seek out burrows (Aubret et al. 2005. Evol. Ecol. Res. 7:743–758). This specimen is a sexually mature female (94 cm SVL) and appears to have been healthy. The digestive tract contains gray and brown hairs, some of which, at 2.9 cm, are too long to have come from a mouse or rat. Specimen collected DOR.

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***SIBON ANTHRACOPS* (Ringed Snaileater)**. PANAMÁ: Distrito Boquete: 200 m W Caldera (8.38868°N, 82.23274°W; WGS84), elev. 420 m. 16 July 2011. Jessica Van den Burgh. Verified by Jonathan A. Campbell. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Resarch Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 7476, photo voucher). First record for Panamá, and extends the range ca. 200 km SW from the closest confirmed locality in Costa Rica (Província de San José, Pozos de Santa Ana [Solórzano 2004. Serpientes de Costa Rica/Snakes of Costa Rica, INBio, Santo Domingo de Heredia, Costa Rica. 792 pp.]).

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***TANTILLA HOBARTSMITHI* (Smith's Black-headed Snake)**. USA: CALIFORNIA: Inyo Co.: Southeastern Argus Mountains, unnamed side canyon of Water Canyon (35.99036°N, 117.40489°W; WGS 84), 1150 m elev. 27 May 2014. Adam G. Clause. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 184721 [entire animal], TC 2082 [tissue], PC 1746–1747 [digital color photos]). New locality and second record from the Argus Mountains, ca. 26 km by air from the nearest known locality at Surprise Canyon, Panamint Mountains (Cole and Hardy 1983. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist. 171:199–284; http://herpnet2.org; 11 June 2014). Northern Kingston Mountains, Crystal Spring (35.79444°N, 115.96178°W; WGS 84), 1160 m elev. 31 May–1 June 2014. Adam G. Clause. LACM 184750, TC 2090–2091, 2132, PC 1755–1756. New locality and third record from the Kingston Mountains, ca. 3 km by air from the nearest known locality of Smith Talc Mine, Kingston Mountains (HerpNET2, *op. cit.*). San Bernardino Co.: Southwestern Clark Mountains, Pachalka Spring (35.51806°N, 115.63064°W; WGS 84), 1500 m elev. 29 May 2014. Adam G. Clause. LACM PC 1788. First record from the Clark Mountains, ca. 37 km by air from the nearest known locality of Horse Thief Springs, Kingston Mountains (Cole and Hardy, *op. cit.*; HerpNET2, *op. cit.*). Northeastern San Bernardino Mountains, Hwy 18, 0.8 road km S of Cushenbury Springs (34.35591°N, 116.85161°W; WGS 84), 1320 m elev. 11 June 2013. Philip Clevinger. LACM 185113, PC 1799. First record from the San Bernardino Mountains, ca. 54 km by air from the nearest known locality of Long Canyon, Joshua Tree National Park (Cole and Hardy, *op. cit.*; HerpNET2, *op. cit.*).

All specimens verified by Gregory B. Pauly via examination of head color pattern and/or hemipene structure. Snakes discovered under stones or DOR, associated with spring-fed riparian zones. These records partially fill several gaps in the spotty, relic distribution of *T. hobartsmithi*. They increase the total number of published and/or museum-vouchered California localities for this species to 28 (Cole and Hardy, *op. cit.*; HerpNET2, *op. cit.*; Persons and Nowak 2006. Inventory of Amphibians and Reptiles at Death Valley National Park. USGS Southwest Biological Science Center, Flagstaff, Arizona. 47 pp.; Stebbins 2003. Western Reptiles and Amphibians 3rd ed. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, New York. 533 pp.). Our work was approved under California Department of Fish and Wildlife Scientific Collecting Permits #011663 and #010579, Bureau of Land Management Ridgecrest Field Office Permit #1110 (CA-6601.26) P, and University of Georgia IACUC AUP #A2012 10-004-Y1-A0. Financial support provided by a University of Georgia Presidential Fellowship.

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***THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS* (Common Gartersnake)**. USA: OKLAHOMA: Roger Mills Co.: Cheyenne City Park (35.607°N, 99.699°W; WGS 84). 4 October 2014. Alyssa M. Anwar, Rachel L. Flanagan, Elyse S. Freitas, Gregory F. M. Jongsma, and Tucker H. Walton. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44148). New county record (Sievert and Sievert 2011. A Field Guide to Oklahoma's Amphibians and Reptiles. Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 211 pp.). Female individual (49.7 mm SVL; 66.2 cm total length) found and collected in the city park's semi-drained pool. The nearest known vouchered specimens are from Ellis Co., Oklahoma (OMNH 38404, 42762–42765). Specimen

collected under a Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation Scientific Collector's permit issued to Elyse S. Freitas (#6081).

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***UNGALIOPHIS PANAMENSIS* (Southern Bromeliad Boa)**. PANAMÁ: PANAMÁ OESTE: Altos del Maria (8.63333°N, 80.06666°W; WGS 84), 700 m elev. 24 June 2006. Julie M. Ray, Edgardo J. Griffith, and Heidi L. Ross. Verified by James L. Knight. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 6977, photo voucher). First record for the former Panamá Province and the new Panamá Oeste Province (Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America, 2nd ed. Herpeton Verlag, Offenbach. 200 pp.). The snake was found on the ground in primary premontane cloud forest. I thank the TADS project for logistical support and E. J. Griffith and H. L. Ross for assistance in the field.

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***XENOCHROPHIS VITTATUS* (Striped Keelback)**. USA: PUERTO RICO: Municipality of Carolina: Carolina Pueblo Country Club, 409 Street (18.408226°N, 65.961828°W; WGS84), 3 m elev. 22 July 2013. Brian Ríos-Dróz. MZUPRRP-R-15001. 504 Street (18.418684°N, 65.962445°W; WGS84), 0 m elev. 22 July 2013. Brian Ríos-Dróz. MZUPRRP-R-15002. Both verified by R. Graham Reynolds. First records from the Western Hemisphere for this snake normally native to Indonesia. Several other sightings of reproductively mature adults and juveniles, from separate locations in the Municipality of Carolina made by AH-M and others since 2011, indicate a well-established population on Puerto Rico. Time of introduction is unknown, but anecdotal accounts of "garter snake" sightings in the region are traced back to about 1994 and were thought to be accidental escapees from shipping containers, presumably destined for the pet trade, at the Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport, located ca. 4.5 km NW from collection sites.

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ERRATUM

The latitude coordinates reported by Maxwell and Scott (2014. Herpetol. Rev. 45:466) for a record of *Pituophis m. melanoleucus* in Carroll Co., Tennessee, USA, should read 35.9354ºN instead of 36.9354ºN. The coordinates as published place the record in Marshall Co., Kentucky, whereas the correct coordinates put the record at the "gate to Carroll County Recreation Lake" as stated in the report.

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