Geographic Distribution: Eleutherodactylus planirostris (Greenhouse Frog)

Karen H. Beard
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS


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DESMognathus aeneus (Seepage Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: CRAWFORD Co.: 90–150 m E of Rowland Rd. at its crossing of Hartley Branch (32.68513°N, 83.88709°W; WGS84). 08 July 2014. B. Battistella, S. Graham, and S. Riddle. Verified by Carlos Camp, John Jensen, and David Laurocino. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM 40692–40694). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 368 pp.). This is the first population known from this physiographic province in Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, op. cit.). There is notable herpetofaunal species richness in the vicinity of this locality, with certain northern/montane-associated species and Coastal Plain-associated species reaching their southernmost and inland-most parts of their ranges, respectively (Graham et al. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:19–34). This new record is no exception; it is ca. 12 km further S than the previous southernmost known population in Chilton Co., Alabama (AUM records).

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NOTOPHTHALMUS Meridionalis (Black-spotted Newt). MÉXICO: SAN LUIS POTOSÍ: Municipality of Tamasopo. Agua Buena (21.95905°N, 99.39214°W; WGS84), 360 m elev. 10 November 1973. UASLP Agronomy students. Verified by Joel Vázquez Díaz. Zoological Collection, Instituto de Investigación de Zonas Desérticas, Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí (CZIIZD-UASLP 1095 [lot of four samples]). First municipality record, extending the known range ca. 47 airline km W of the closest known locality at 1.6 km E Los Sabinos, Ciudad Valles, San Luis Potosi (Lemos-Espinal and Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of San Luis Potosí, Eagle Mountain Publ., Eagle Mountain, Utah. 300 pp.). Although Flores-Villela et al. (2008. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2014.1. <www.iucnredlist.org>. Downloaded 22 July 2014) reported that the species has not been found more than 130 km inland, our record extends that to 176 km inland. However, the possibility exists that the Agua Buena population is extirpated, because none have been found since 1973, even though the site has been visited frequently. The newts were collected in an area covered with tropical semi-deciduous moist forest.

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NOTOPHTHALMUS Viridescens (Eastern Newt). USA: TENNESSEE: Sullivan Co.: South Holston Weir Dam Wetland, across from Osceola Island Parking Area along Holston View Dam Road (36.5237°N, 82.1108°W; WGS84). 08 February 2002. M. Kevin Hamed. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 3326, photo of live individual). New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles of Tennessee. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C. 650 pp.), this is the first population known from this physiographic province in Georgia (Jensen et al. 2008, op. cit.). There is notable herpetofaunal species richness in the vicinity of this locality, with certain northern/montane-associated species and Coastal Plain-associated species reaching their southernmost and inland-most parts of their ranges, respectively (Graham et al. 2010. Southeast. Nat. 9:19–34). This new record is no exception; it is ca. 12 km further S than the previous southernmost known population in Chilton Co., Alabama (AUM records).

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Introduced species previously recorded in Mississippi from a greenhouse in Oktibbeha Co. (Starkville), about 180 km NE, and from Harrison Co. (Gulfport) (Dinsmore 2004. *op. cit*.), about 238 km SE. Recently also collected in Jackson Co. (Ocean Springs, Jennifer Y. Lamb, pers. comm.). The specimen captured 11 June was calling from a mound of vegetative debris in a steep, wooded ravine in the Belhaven residential neighborhood. A toe was clipped for DNA analysis. Approximately 5–6 individuals were calling concurrently nearby. One that subsequently escaped was photographed on the leaf of a shrub at the height of approximately 1 m. A brief survey for calling frogs was undertaken by car and on foot in the same neighborhood on the night of 14 June 2014. The species was heard at the collection site and at seven other sites within 1 km. MMNS 10475 was captured from the Belhaven site in the Fondren residential neighborhood when it escaped from a cat. Others were heard calling nearby; the species had previously been heard several blocks to the southwest. The presence of the frogs in multiple locations over a distance of at least 3 km suggests that the species is locally established in Jackson. To our knowledge this represents the most northerly and inland established population. The population apparently survived a cold winter; the US National Weather Service recorded 62 days between October 2013 and April 2014 when the temperature reached 0ºC or lower in Jackson (National Weather Service, Jackson, MS Weather Forecast Office. http://www.srh.noaa.gov/jan/?n=climate_zone_jan_90_100_degs, updated 12 September 2014, accessed 12 September 2014). The means of introduction is not known; the Gulfport population is suspected to have arrived on nursery stock (Dinsmore 2004. *op. cit.*).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLYS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). PHILIPPINES: MINDANAO ISLAND: Davao City, Ladislawa Villages (7.09697°N, 125.60933°E; WGS84; 32 m elev.). 4 May 2014. Christina A. Olson and Arvin C. Diesmos. Verified by Fred Kraus. National Museum of the Philippines (PNM 9088–9097). First detected through its distinct advertisement call, 24 October 2013, several individuals of both male and female frogs found under landscape plants and garden rocks in residential area of large, urban city. A follow-up survey on 4 May 2014 indicated an established population, with frogs observed in area of at least four blocks (~10 ha). Ten individuals collected. A review of Philippine non-native amphibians did not include records of this species (Diesmos et al. 2010. *J. Environ. Sci. Manag.* 9:411–53). Because
of its cryptic call and appearance, individuals may be introduced to new localities and overlooked until population is established (Olson et al. 2012. Biol. Inv. 14:889–900). Inquiries with local residents indicate that this population may have been in the area for at least two to five years. First record for Philippines and Southeast Asia, extending its non-native range in Pacific Basin. Nearby localities with introduced populations include Guam and Hawaii; it is native to Cuba, Cayman Islands, and Bahama Islands (Olson et al. 2012. Pac. Sci. 66:255–270).

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**ELEUTHERODACTYLUUS (EUHYAS) PLANIROSTRIS** (Greenhouse Frog).

HONDURAS: LA PAZ: Hotel Del Angel, La Paz, (14.321117°N, 87.676800°W; WGS84), 650 m elev. 24 June 2013. Alexander Gutsche and James R. McCranie. Verified by Mark O. Rödel. Museum für Naturkunde (ZMB 79254–79255). First records for La Paz and only the third Honduran record for this introduced frog. The two previously reported populations are from San Pedro Sula, Cortés (McCranie et al. 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 39:362–363), ca. 140 km NNW of La Paz, and on Guanaja Island, Islas de la Bahía (McCranie and Valdés Orellana 2014. Herpetol. Notes 7:41–49). The two juvenile frogs were discovered at night in a well-watered garden on the hotel grounds. Other juveniles and two adults were also observed in a pool at the site, as well as males calling from inside cracks of a concrete-lined basin protecting water pipes; presence of adults and juveniles indicates an established breeding population. The hotel owners told us that the mostly exotic plants in the garden were trucked to the hotel from a nursery in Tegucigalpa, Distrito Central, Honduras.

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**ELEUTHERODACTYLUUS RIPARIUS** (Cuban Stream Frog).

CUBA: MATANZAS: ARCHIPIÉLAGO SABANA-CAMAYEY: Cayo Cinco Leguas, Cinco Leguas Key (23.1305°N, 80.9134°W; WGS84), 28 September 2001. Blas Pérez. Verified by Ariel Rodríguez. Herpetological Collection of the Instituto de Ecología y Sistemática, Habana, Cuba (CZACC 14.482–83). First record for Cinco Leguas Key; northermost record for the species, and a range extension of 233.3 km from the nearest record on Coco Key (Estrada and Hedges 1998. Carib. J. Sci. 34:218–230). Henderson and Powell (2009. Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians, Univ. Florida Press, Gainesville. 495 pp.) assumed that this species is distributed all along this archipelago, but did not cite voucher material. The frogs were found in a riparian habitat and is only one of five anuran species known on the archipelago from that type of ecosystem (Díaz and Cádiz 2008. AbcTaxa 4:1–294).

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**GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS** (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad).


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**GASTROPHRYNE CAROLINENSIS** (Eastern Narrow-mouthed Toad).


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**GASTROPHRYNE OLIVACEA** (Western Narrow-Mouthed Toad).


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**HOPLOBATRACHUS CRASSUS** (Jordon's Bullfrog).

BANGLADESH: RANGPUR DIVISION: RANGPUR DISTRICT: Khoragach Village,

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The specimen was taken under a scientific collecting permit issued to Uri O. García-Vázquez from the Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

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**KALOUILA TAPROBANICA** (Sri Lankan Bull Frog). BANGLADESH: DHAKA DIVISION: MYMensingh DISTRICT: Bangladesh Agricultural University Campus (24.719625°N, 90.42658°E; WGS84; 147 m elev.). 21 June 2014. Md. Monjurul Islam Talukdar and Md Nurul Islam. Adult at 1930 h from a human-dominated grassland near Fazlul Haque Hall of Bangladesh Agricultural University,Verified by I. Das. Photographic voucher deposited at Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum (previously Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research), National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.68a-c). Only prior country record is from deciduous forests of Madhupur National Park, Gazipur District, central Bangladesh (Reza and Mahony 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:348). This is the first report for Mymensingh District, ca. 160 km E of previous location.

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**LEPTODACTYLUS CHAQUENSIS** (White-Lipped Frog). BRAZIL: PIÁUI: MUNICIPALITY OF FLORIANÓPOLIS: 6.787778°S, 43.041667°W (SAD 69), 6 February 2013, M.S.C.S. Lima. Verified by U. Caramaschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 87532–87534). The species has a wide distribution in South America. Although there are gaps in the known distribution, it has been recorded from Brazil, Paraguay, eastern Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay. In Argentina and Paraguay, its occurrence is mainly reported to the Gran Chaco formations and its ecotonal regions. In Brazil, its occurrence is known to the states of Acre, Rondonia, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, and Paraná. More precisely its occurrence in Brazil is confirmed to the ecoregions of Pantanal biome in the states of Mato Grosso and Mato Grosso do Sul and in the Cerrado biome of the states of Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, and Sao Paulo, as well as in the transitional ecoregions of the State of Rio Grande do Sul (Frost 2014. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 6.0. http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia/; Heyer and Giaretta 2009. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 122:292–305). This first state record for Piauí increases the occurrence at least 800 km NE from the Cerrado biomes of Minas Gerais and represents the first record of the species within the Cerrado biome of northeastern Brazil; this suggests that the species is widespread in this Brazilian biome.

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**LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS** (American Bullfrog). USA: ALABAMA: CHESSANSH CO.: wetland 30 m N of Crenshaw County Rd., 30 and 160 m E of Piney Woods Creek (31.84732°N, 86.21375°W; WGS84). 03 July 2013. M. Herr and S. Graham. Verified by David Laurencio, Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 750, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Printing Co., Auburn. 347 pp.). Funding was provided by a National Science Foundation grant (IOS-1051367, DEB-0949483) to Tracy Langkilde and a Penn State Office of Undergraduate Education Summer Discovery Grant to Mark Herr.

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**OSTEOPILUS SEPTENTRIONALIS** (Cuban Treefrog). USA: FLORIDA: WALTON CO.: ~5 km SW Santa Rosa Beach; 0.43–0.48 road km N of Griggs Road intersection (31.20073°N, 84.79092°W; WGS84). William W. Booker and Steve J. Hromada. 21 March 2014. Adult vocalizing in a vernal pool with 75 other Spring Peepers and observed amplexus. We also noted 10 additional adults crossing Holston View Dam Road migrating toward the vernal pool.


Work approved under authority of Georgia DNR Scientific Collecting Permit #29-WJH-13-191 issued on 20 June 2013, and University of Georgia IACUC AUP #A2012 10-004-Y1-A0 issued on 27 February 2013. We thank the instructors and students of the UGA Herpetology course for their assistance.

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CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). USA: IOWA: PLYMOUTH CO.: Deer Creek Wildlife Management Area (42.71898°N, 96.50965°W; WGS84). 12 June 2014. Alice R. Millikin. Verified by Jessa L. Watters. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 44140). New county record (LeClere 2013. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Iowa. ECO Herpetological Publishing & Distribution, Rodeo, New Mexico. 349 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Iowa. Previous records exist from surrounding counties in Iowa (Sioux, Cherokee, Woodbury) as well as to the west in Union Co., South Dakota. Juvenile collected from shallow margin of a reservoir. Specimen collected under a Iowa Department of Natural Resources Fishing License.

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GRAPTEMYS OUA CHITEN SI S (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: LOUISIANA: WEST BATON ROUGE PARISH: southeast side of Addis

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**PLATEMYX PLATYCEPHALA PLATYCEPHALA** *(Twist-necked Turtle)*. **BRAZIL**: AMAZONAS: MUNICIPALITY OF MARAã: Coracizinho stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.590833°S, 64.886389°W; WGS84). 01 July 2004. J. Valsecchi. Verified by A. L. C. Prudente. Colônia Herpetológica do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará, Brazil (MPEG 556), collected in tropical upland forest with a pitfall trap located near a shallow forest pool. Ubim stream, at the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve (2.4675°S, 64.575278°W; WGS84). 12 April 2014. D. G. Rocha and T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. Colônia Herpetológica do Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá, Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil (HERPETO 0658), found close to the shoreline of a shallow, muddy, and slow-water stream, in tropical upland forest. MUNICIPALITY OF JUTAí: left margin of Jutaí River, at the Jutaí River Extractive Reserve (3.253056°S, 67.326389°W; WGS84). 11 June 2014. T. Q. Morcatty. Verified by W. Dutra. HERPETO 0659. *Platemyx p. platycephala* is potentially distributed in the whole Amazon region (Almonacid et al. 2007. Las Tortugas y los Cocodrilanos de los Países Andinos del Tropico. Conservación Internacional, Bogotá, Colombia. 467 pp.) and some species collection confirms its occurrence in Ecuador, Venezuela, Guyana, French Guiana, Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, and Brazil (Ernst 1983 J. Herpetol. 17:345–355; Pritchard, Skelley, Sparks, and Van Zyll de Jong 1984. The Turtles of Venezuela. SSAR Contrib. Herpet. No. 2, Oxford, Ohio. 403 pp.; Csinneros 2006 Biota Neotrop. 6:3–16). In Brazil, the species has been recorded from the states of Mato Grosso, Acre, Pará, and Amazonas (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*; Bernard et al. 2011 Biota Neotrop. 11[3]:117–144; Molina et al. 2009 Check-List 5[3]:714–716; Ferrara et al. 2009 Herpetol. Rev. 40[2]:236). In Amazonas state, the species was recorded at the east and west ends of the state, leaving a gap of 1120 km between Manaus and Tabatinga (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). The nearest known record to the new records in Marã is 555 km E, in the lower Amazon River, near Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). The new record in Jutaí is 317 km SW of nearest record for the Vaíari River, near Tabatinga, Amazonas, Brazil (Ernst 1983, *op. cit.*). Due to the difficulty of detecting individuals, the distribution of this secretive species is poorly documented, and these records extend its confirmed distribution area to include the central part of the Amazon. License number SISBIO 43620-1 by Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

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**PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA** *(River Cooter)*. **USA**: TEXAS: COMAL CO.: New Braunfels, Landa Lake Park, Comal Springs. (29.71344°N, 98.135651°W; WGS84). 7–20 April 2014. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8191–8193, photo voucher). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). An adult male was captured by hand. This specimen represents a range extension of approximately 350 km from the closest known locality in eastern Texas (Dixon 2013, *op. cit.*). This is not a species that would be considered common in the pet trade. It is unclear if this animal represents an individual release or an established population. We hope that sampling conducted over the next several years will allow us resolve this issue.

North American Freshwater Turtle Research Group (NAFTRG) was conducting its summer long-term turtle population study under permit # SPR-0212-019.

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Individual was trapped in the Mermentau River using a single-throated hoop net and baited with frozen menhaden. Trap was set in shallow water near riverbank between two Bald Cypress trees (*Taxodium distichum*). This record, in addition to another individual trapped 8 July 2013, extends the previously documented range south approximately 32.5 river km from the town of Mermentau (Jefferson Davis Parish) into Cameron Parish (HerpNet database search, http://www.herpnet.org; J. Boundy, pers. comm.).

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New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Adult female found partially covered in leaf litter along trail in open, mature floodplain forest. Individual captured, photographed, and released. This record fills in county gap adjacent to Montgomery, Macon, Russell, and Barbour counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, op. cit.) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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Aquatic trapping of turtles has been performed at the Thomson Causeway for approximately 20 years with no previous captures of S. odoratus; thus, this specimen may indicate a recent expansion of the range. Alternately, the previous lack of detection of this species could be attributed to trapping bias. Beginning in May 2014, 2.5-cm mesh traps were deployed, which may have increased the likelihood of capture over the 5-cm mesh traps that we used exclusively in the past.

Funding for this work was provided by a grant from the National Science Foundation to F. J. Janzen. Permission to conduct the research was granted by the Illinois DNR, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

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This record extends the previously documented range southwest approximately 32 km from specimens collected (USNM 100091, 100093) near the town of Mermettaw (Jefferson Davis Parish; HerpNet database search, http://www.herpnet.org, accessed 29 May 2014). Individual was captured in a baited, modified crab trap.

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observed beyond the property indicating that this population is established and likely expanding through the contiguous tropical landscaping of neighboring properties. According to the property owner, he first observed the species in August 2012 shortly after receiving shipments of palm trees in May–August originating from suppliers located in the Hawaiian Islands.

Additional reports from California include Rancho Mirage and Palm Desert, Riverside Co., and Huntington Beach and Santa Ana, Orange Co. (www.californiaherps.com). The status of these populations is undetermined.

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**ENYALIUS CATENATUS** (Wied’s Fathead Anole). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF MATA DE SÃO JOÃO: Reserva Sapiranga (12.566153°S, 38.037281°W, WGS84; elev. 31 m). 16 November 2013. Ricardo Marques. Setor de Herpetologia, Coleção Herpetológica de Referência do Centro de Ecologia e Conservação Animal, Universidade Católica do Salvador, Salvador, Brazil (CHCECOA003215; survey license SISBIO No. 23355-2; female, SVL = 44.8 mm, TL = 83.5 mm, HL = 14 mm). Enyalius catenatus is restricted to forested habitats between the municipality of Palmares in southern Pernambuco and the municipality of Ilhéus in southern Bahia, comprising approximately 800 km (Jackson 1978 Arq. Zool. 30[1]:1–79). This record fills a distribution gap between Ilhéus, southern Bahia (276 km SW) and Coruripe in Alagoas (295 km NE) (Silva et al. 2006. In Moura [ed.], A Mata Atlântica em Alagoas, pp. 65–76. Ed. Universidade Federal de Alagoas, Maceió).

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: TEXAS: Erath Co.: Stephenville city limits (32.22067°N, 98.20491°W; WGS84). 22 July 2014. Jacob Devlin Owen. Verified by Travis LaDuc, Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92222). 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.). Juvenile measuring 24+2 mm and weighing 0.2 g. This record adds to the rapidly expanding range of the introduced H. turcicus. Additionally, this species is frequently observed on many structures throughout Stephenville city limits and is potential evidence for an established population. This individual was captured at 2245 h along the wall of the First Baptist Church where the gecko was hunting insects clustering around the lights of the church.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS** (Mediterranean Gecko). MEXICO: Jalisco: Municipality of Ocotlán: Ocotlán (20.346244°N, 102.774645°W; WGS84), 1530 m elev. 30 December 2013. Daniel Rigoberto Aceves Lara. Verified by Gunther Köhler. CUCBA, Universidad de Guadalajara, (CZUG-R 305). First record for the state, extending the known range ca. 178 airline km SSW of the nearest locality at Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes (Vázquez-Díaz and Quintero-Díaz 2005. Anfibios y Reptiles de Aguascalientes. CONABIO, CIEMA, A.C. México, D.F. 318 pp.). Multiple adults and two juveniles were also observed at the same locality on the evening of 8 January 2014, which indicates a well-established population.

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**HOLBROOKIA ELEGANS** (Pacific Earless Lizard). MÉXICO: Durango: Municipio de Tamazula: 1.84 km SE Tamazula (24.96583°N, 106.94944°W, WGS84), 267 m elev. 29 September 2013. Jared White. Verified by Travis LaDuc. CIIDIR-DGO 1402. First record for Durango and a 78 km NNE range extension from the closest known locality, 2 mi. (3.2 km) S Obispo, Sinaloa (Goldberg 2010. Texas J. Sci. 62:281–286). The lizard was found in tropical deciduous forest.

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in Hatchet Creek, Alabama Power Company, 5.7 km NW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 27 intersection (32.85602°N, 86.41414°W; WGS84). 8 May 2009. E. Spadgenske, E. Soehren, and R. Fitch. Verified by David Laurencio. AUM AHAP-D 806 (digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individually captured on island in Hatchet Creek backwater of Mitchell Lake impoundment. Island dominated by mature, montane Pinus palustris (Longleaf Pine) under a frequent burn regime. This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNET) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

A second Coosa Co. specimen (AUM AHAP-D 807), was found on the Coosa Wildlife Management Area.

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**PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM** (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: **TEXAS: KENT CO.**: Lake Alan Henry Wildlife Mitigation Area (LAHWMA); 13 km S, 25 km W Clairemont (33.059834°N, 101.019776°W; WGS84). 24 June 2013. Stephen Kasper. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8195–8197; digital vouchers). New county record at the eastern extent of its range (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). The lizard was found in a creek tributary of the South Fork of the Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River on red Holocene sands that were eroded from the Permian formation canyon slopes. In over 14 years of field observations, this is only the second individual identified by me for LAHWMA and the county.

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Additional DOR specimens were observed (by BKS) at this precise locality in 2007, and more or less continuously to the north and northwest along SR 188 and SR 87 at additional localities over a distance of 30 km, including one in the vicinity of Rye, Arizona, in 2005 (34.087°N, 111.358°W, NAD 1927; elev. 960 m). Habitats along SR 188 range from diverse upland Sonoran Desert scrub as evidenced by abundant Saguaro (Carnegia...
gigantean) and Palo Verde (Parkinsonia floridana, P. microphylla) near Lake Roosevelt to heavily grazed, semi-desert grassland dominated by Acacia (Acacia greggii) and Mesquite (Prosopis velutina) at higher elevations (~ 1000 m) near Rye. Seed harvester ant nests (Pogonomyrmex spp.) were present at all sites where horned lizards were observed.

MARCOPA CO.: Hummingbird Spring Wilderness (33.643°N, 113.139°W; NAD 83; ele. 603 m), 26 August 2013. Keith Sullivan and Hunter McCall. Verified by T. R. Jones. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology observation (MVZ obs Herp #16 photo voucher). The Hummingbird Spring specimen extends the range 32 km SW and 24 km SE of the nearest Arizona localities, the vicinity of Wickenburg and the Harquahala mountains, respectively (Brennan and Holycross 2006, op. cit.), and reduces the apparent gap within the distribution of this lizard in western Marcopan Co. and central Arizona. These lizards and others observed over the course of two months of fieldwork were in rocky, upland Sonoran Desert scrub. Specimens from Hummingbird were not collected as they were found in a wilderness area, but both horn number and color pattern clearly distinguishes this taxon from the only other congener in the area, P. platyrhinos.

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**SQUAMATA — SNAKES**

**AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX LATICINCTUS** (Broad-banded Copperhead). USA: TEXAS: ERCILIA CO.: County Road 296 just west of Farm to Market Road 914 (32.037°N, 98.242°W; WGS84), approximately 25.1 km S of Stephenville, Texas. 21 July 2014. Jacob D. Owen, Jesse M. Meik, Maranda McGonigle, and Colt Hamilton. Verified by Travis LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92221). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Female measuring 513+86 mm SVL (with incomplete tail) and weighing 124.9 g, found crossing a gravel road (north to south) at 2222 h in habitat dominated by yucca and honey mesquite vegetation surrounded by cattle ranches. This new record fills in a distributional gap between adjacent counties.

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**AGKISTRODON RUSSELOIUS** (Yucatecan Cantil). MÉXICO: TABASCO: MUNICIPIO EMILIANO ZAPATA: Nuevo Pochote (17.838383°N, 91.693036°W; WGS84), 18 m elev. 19 February 2014. P. Charruau, A. H. Escobedo Galván, and M. A. Morales Garduza. Verified by M. A. López Luna. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00702). First record for Tabasco, extending range in Mexico ca. 190 km SSW from 5 km S Champotón, Campeche (Gloyd 1972. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 84:327–334); it is also known from near La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala (Campbell 1998. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatán, and Belize. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. xix + 380 pp.). The species was recently elevated from a subspecies of *A. bilineatus* to a full species by Porras et al. (2013. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 7:48–73). The snake was found in an area containing pastures and secondary vegetation. Four other individuals were observed near this locality in rice fields and low semi-evergreen forest of *Haematoxylon campechianum* (Logwood). The species is locally called Nauyaca Guatemalteca, Vibora Cabeza de Jicotea, or Wolpoch.

Field work was funded by the Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales y Protección Ambiental (SERNAPAM), Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONACYT) and Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco through project Fondo Mixto TAB-2012-C28-194316.

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**ARIZONA ELEGANS** (Glossy Snake). USA: TEXAS: WILLIAMSON CO.: TX FM 619, ~0.16 km N jct with CR 490 (30.437529°N, 97.259584°W; WGS84). 19 May 2014. Thomas L. Marshall. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92392 [TJL 2648]). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Texas. Previous records exist from adjacent Travis, Bastrop, Lee, and Milam counties. The closest known locality to this recently collected individual is ~15 km S in Bastrop Co. (14.5 km E Elgin; Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 106986). Adult male (SVL: 990 mm, tail length: 174 mm, 361.1 g) found dead on road at 2110 h.

Specimen collected under a Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Research Permit (SPR-1097-912) issued to Travis J. LaDuc.

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COLUBER (= MASTICOPHIS) FLAGELLUM (Coachwhip). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK CO.: Wehle Forever Wild Tract, 5.4 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection (32.03834°N, 85.47552°W; WGS84). 15 May 2007. E. Soehren and J. Trent. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 818, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual encountered crossing sandy road within fire-maintained open pine community. Specimen captured, photographed, and released; fills in county gap adjacent to Macon, Russell, Barbour, and Pike counties within the upper Coastal Plain region (Mount 1975, op. cit.). This record was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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CROTALUS MOLOSSUS MOLOSSUS (Northern Black-tailed Rattlesnake). USA: ARIZONA: Yuma Co.: Tinajas Altas Mountains, unnamed canyon on public land (32.270475°N, 114.05141667°W; WGS84), 483 m 2 May 2009. Chip Cochran, Austin I. Steagall, and Myke Clarkson. Verified by George L. Bradley. UAZ Sonoran Herpetological Photographic Voucher Initiative (UAZ 57585-PSV). First record for the Tinajas Altas Mountains and southwesternmost record for this species in USA, extends the known range ca. 37 km SE of the Gila Mountains (UAZ 45465-PSV) and ca. 30 km W of the Cabeza Prieta Mountains (UAZ 55306-PSV, 55308-PSV). The adult male was found with a coil exposed from underneath a rock in a side canyon surrounded by Lower Colorado River Desertsrub, Sonoran Desert Scrub (Brown 1994. Biotic Communities of the Southwestern United States and Northwestern Mexico. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. 342 pp.), at 1200 h. Ambient 1.5 m temperature was 25.0°C, humidity at 1.5 m was 34.5%, substrate temperature was 26.6°C, cloud cover was thin and covered 75% of the sky.

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Both records were verified by David Laurencio and vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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NERODIA CYCLOPION (Mississippi Green Watersnake). USA: ARKANSAS: LINCOLN CO.: Cane Creek State Park, Boat Ramp at Cane Creek Lake (33.916525°N, 91.76517°W; WGS84). 27, 29 June 2014. T. J. Fayton. Verified by V. V. Tkach. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 33420) and Henderson State University Collection (HSU 1743). New county record filling a gap in the Delta among previous records for adjacent Arkansas, Desha, and Jefferson counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). This snake has now been reported from 19 counties of the state.

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PANTHEROPHIS EMORYI (Great Plains Ratsnake). USA: TEXAS: KIMBLE CO.: 3.6 km W on CR 120 from Highway 377 (30.315922°N, 99.952986°W; WGS84; elev. 633 m), 26 May 2012. Stephanos A. Roussos, Michael Sager, and Brandon Gross. Verified by Llewellyn D. Densmore III and Carl Franklin. Amphibians and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTA DC 8133, 8134, photographic vouchers). New county record (Dixon 2013. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Fills a distributional gap among Menard, Mason, Gillespie, Kerr, Edwards, Sutton, and Schleicher counties. The species is widespread throughout central Texas and Kimble Co. is in the middle of the known distribution (Dixon 2013, op. cit.). The individual was caught, measured and blood sampled (Llewellyn D. Densmore III laboratory collection, Department of Biological Sciences, Texas Tech University; catalog ID LD1281) before being released at the exact location of capture.

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PANTHEROPHIS GUTtatus (Red Cornsnake). USA: ALABAMA: COOSA CO.: Coosa Wildlife Management Area: Cahaba & Columbiana Forever Wild Tracts, 4.7 km NNW of AL Hwy 22 and Coosa CR 29 intersection at Kellys Crossroads (32.87600°N, 86.35409°W; WGS84). 21 May 2014. E. Soehren. Verified by David Laurenco. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 808, digital photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975, The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn University, Alabama. 347 pp.). Individual observed in a non-viable P. borealis (Red-cockaded Woodpecker) artificial cavity insert about 3.7 m up bole of mature Pinus palustris (Longleaf Pine). Snake viewed and videoed using a peeper scope while performing cavity checks. The cavity is regularly occupied by Glaucomys volans (Southern Flying Squirrel) and likely the reason it was found in the insert. This record fills a gap between eastern Chilton and Clay counties in the Piedmont physiographic province (Mount 1975, op. cit.) and was vetted through examination of online museum holdings (VertNet; HerpNet) and thorough literature review (Zoological Record).

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Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collecting Permit (29-WJI-159 CN: 25018).

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Two additional individuals have been observed within the Valley: one unvouched animal DOR ca. 1.3 km W of this site, 24 July 2007 by R. J. Timmons, and one captured, marked, and released 27 August 2012 on the Santa Cruz River ca. 11 km S, by M. Braun and T. R. Jones. In adjacent Sonora, Municipio de Cananea, T. marciianus was observed but not vouchedered 18 August 2008 on a dirt road crossing of the Rio San Rafael, a tributary to the Rio San Pedro, 24.8 km NNE Cananea (31.17187°N, 110.26603°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh, A. D. King, and S. MacVean, and on 21 August 2008 on a dirt road ca. 12 km NNE of Cananea (31.07395°N, 110.24474°W) by J. C. Rorabaugh.

The nearest known records elsewhere in the upper Santa Cruz River drainage are on Sonoita Creek about 18 km NW on the north side of the Patagonia Mountains (MVZ 76663–76664, op. cit.,) and in the upper San Pedro River drainage near Elgin, beyond the Canelo Hills, about 18 km NNE (numerous recent records; TRI, pers. obs.). However, T. marciianus has not been documented from Sonoita Creek since 1967, (Turner 2007. Son. Herpetol. 20:38–42). The Sonora observations are 37 km and 45 km SE of the southernmost San Rafael Valley site, within a southeastern extension of the grasslands that comprise the San Rafael Valley in Arizona and form a drainage divide between the headwaters of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro rivers. The nearest previously documented T. marciianus in Sonora are from “Cananea” (1946, AMNH 67257, 67259) and “Cananea and vicinity” (2005, UAZ 26877–78, 2005) in the Rio San Pedro or Rio Sonora drainages, ca. 60 km SE of the 2007 record and ca. 20 km S of the 2008 Sonora observation.

All individuals were found in a plains grassland community (Brown 1982. Desert Plants 4:115–121), in an area where aquatic habitats have received considerable scrutiny in the past three decades (e.g., Collins et al. 1988. In Szaro et al. [eds.] Management of Amphibians, Reptiles and Small Mammals in North America, pp. 85–53. Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, Fort Collins, Colorado; Jones et al. 1988. Copeia 1988:621–635; Storfer et al. 2004. Copeia 2004:783–796; Rorabaugh et al. 2013. In Gottfried et al. [compilers], Merging Science and Management in a Rapidly Changing World: Biodiversity and Management of the Madrean Archipelago III and 7th Conference on Research and Resource Management in the Southwestern Deserts, pp. 103–109, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, Colorado), thus it is highly unlikely T. marciianus has been overlooked until recently. The distribution of T. marciianus been expanding the last few decades (A. T. Holycross, pers. comm.); in several areas they appear to have occupied habitats that previously supported the now rare T. eques. These records provide further evidence that T. marciianus is extending its distribution within Arizona and possibly adjacent areas of Sonora.

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