

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA OPACUM (Marbled Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: WILLIAMSON Co.: Bowie Nature Park (35.97583°N, 87.13838°W; NAD 83). 5 March 2016. Andy Mueller, Mike Iacchetta, and McKayla Spencer. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19656; photo voucher). Larva captured swimming in ephemeral pool. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 9 Mar 2016). Nearest confirmed record ca. 18 km NW in Montgomery Bell State Park, Dickson County, Tennessee (APSU 3159).

ANDY MUELLER (e-mail: amueller@my.apsu.edu), **MICHAEL IACCHETTA**, and **MCKAYLA SPENCER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

AMBYSTOMA TEXANUM (Small-mouthed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: ROBERTSON Co.: Cedar Hill Swamp Wildlife Management Area (36.54542°N, 86.99279°W; WGS 84), 206 m elev. 9 March 2017. Steven Hromada, Lauren Schnorr, and Matt Pierson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19816; photo voucher). Adult found within moss mat in upland depressional wetland. New county record extending the known contiguous range one county eastward in the state (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 10 Mar 2016) and is 20.6 km from closest record in Montgomery County (APSU 1967).

STEVEN J. HROMADA (e-mail: stevhromada@gmail.com), **MATTHEW T. PIERSON**, **LAUREN SCHNORR**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

EURYCEA LONGICAUDA (Long-tailed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN Co.: residential property off of McElroy Hollow Rd (35.09443°N, 86.63542°W; WGS 84). 16 June 2015. Matt A. McFerrin. Verified by Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19770; photo voucher). One adult found near a residential house. New county record that is ca. 34.25 km SSE of the nearest known voucher specimen (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ.

No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 26 Oct 2016).

MATT A. MCFERRIN, 2 McElroy Hollow Rd., Fayetteville, Tennessee 37334, USA; **JOSHUA R. ENNEN**, Tennessee Aquarium Conservation Institute, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402, USA (e-mail: jre@tnaqua.org).

EURYCEA LONGICAUDA (Long-tailed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON Co.: Goose Creek ca. 5.7 km SW of Lafayette (36.47072°N, 86.04239°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2016. Kristoffer H. Wild, Andy Mueller, James Flaherty, Jonathan S. Clinger, and C. M. Gienger. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19748). An adult (33 mm SVL) was collected under a limestone rock in Goose Creek, 60 m east of TN-10 bridge crossing over Goose Creek. This specimen represents a new county record and fills in a gap in the distribution of this species in Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 13 Dec 2016). The nearest record is ca. 23 km to the southwest in Sumner County (Redmond and Scott 1996, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under a Scientific Research and Collection Permit from the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC #2014-004) issued to CMG.

KRISTOFFER H. WILD (e-mail: kwild@my.apsu.edu), **ANDY MUELLER**, **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, **JONATHAN S. CLINGER**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON Co.: Goose Creek ca. 5.7 SW of Lafayette (36.47117°N, 86.0418°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2016. John Clinger, Andy Mueller, Kristoffer H. Wild, James Flaherty, and C. M. Gienger. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19744). An adult male (56 mm SVL) was collected 100 m east of TN-10 Route 10 bridge crossing over Goose Creek. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 13 Dec 2016). The nearest record is from ca. 23 km to the northwest in Sumner County (Redmond and Scott 1996, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under a Scientific Research and Collection Permit from the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC #2014-004) issued to CMG.

JONATHAN S. CLINGER (e-mail: john_clinger@yahoo.com), **ANDY MUELLER**, **KRISTOFFER H. WILD**, **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, **JONATHAN S. CLINGER**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

ANAXYRUS QUERCICUS (Oak Toad). USA: FLORIDA: HENDRY Co.: Spirit-of-the-Wild Wildlife Management Area, 2.53 km SE of State Road 29 and Roberts Canal intersection (26.62082°N, 81.42429°W; WGS 84). 29 April 2017. Peter Kleinhenz, Nicholas Scobel, and Skyler Walker. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 179692; photo voucher). Adult observed at the edge of a sandy fire lane in open, mesic flatwoods. New county record that fills distribution gap in southern Florida (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final Report, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). This observation occurred ca. 21.73 km from the nearest records in Collier County, Florida (Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates [CUMV] 5892, Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University [YPM] HERA 547, 1943).

PETER KLEINHENZ, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, 2574 Seagate Drive, Suite 240, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, USA (e-mail: peter.kleinhenz@myfwc.com); **NICHOLAS SCOBEL**, University of Florida IFAS Ft. Lauderdale Research and Education Center, 3205 College Avenue, Davie, Florida 33314-7799 (e-mail: nicholas.j.scobel@gmail.com); **SKYLER WALKER**, Santa Fe College, 3000 NW 83 Street, Gainesville, Florida 32696 (e-mail: skyler_1717@hotmail.com).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). USA: TEXAS: MATAGORDA Co.: private residence off Kaack Rd. on the outskirts of Bay City (28.96477°N, 95.91526°W; WGS 84). 5 September 2016. Christian L. Swanson and Romey L. Swanson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 100728). Individual (18 mm SVL, 0.4 g) was caught by hand on artificial structure beneath a carport at night. Several other individuals were heard calling both at the collection site and within a neighborhood in central Bay City. 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.). As the result of human mediated dispersal, this species has greatly extended its historic range outside of the Rio Grande Valley region of South Texas including the Texas Mid-Coast. The nearest existing record of *E. cystignathoides* comes from adjacent Brazoria County to the east. Wharton County to the north and Jackson County to the west are suspected to support populations of this species but species presence had not been confirmed by a vouchered specimen. This specimen was collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Permit (SPR-0316-095) issued to RLS.

CHRISTIAN L. SWANSON and **ROMEY L. SWANSON**, Hill Country Conservancy, P.O. Box 163125 Austin, Texas 78716, USA (e-mail: romeyl@hillcountryconservancy.org).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS PLANIROSTRIS (Greenhouse Frog). USA: FLORIDA: LEE Co.: Cayo Costa State Park ferry landing (26.68592°N, 82.24556°W), 1 m elev. 18 May 2016. Joseph R. Mendelson III and Alison M. Kelly. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 178255). First record for this barrier island (Krysko et al. 2011. Atlas of Amphibians and Reptiles in Florida. Final report, Florida Fish and Wildlife

Conservation Commission, Tallahassee, Florida. 524 pp.). Individual found dead and desiccated. No additional individuals observed or heard. The nearest geographical records are from Fort Myers (UF 103072) on the mainland and two nearby islands: Sanibel Island (UF 176445) and Buck Key (Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University [MCZ] 106395).

JOSEPH R. MENDELSON III, Zoo Atlanta, Atlanta, Georgia 30315, USA (e-mail: jmendelson@zoatlanta.org); **ALISON M. KELLY**, REI, Inc., 1800 Northeast Expressway NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, USA.

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). USA: NEBRASKA: LOUP Co.: 1.76 km N, 5.8 km E Taylor (41.9291°N, 99.3086°W; WGS 84). 30 September 2016. Keith Geluso. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University (FHSM 17465). New county record that extends the distribution westward for the species in north-central Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 158 pp.). *Hyla chrysoscelis* is common in forested and wooded habitats in southeastern Nebraska, and several isolated localities are known in central and northern parts of the state, specifically Lincoln, Hall, and Knox counties (Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*, McLean et al. 2015. Collinsorum 4:2–4). We captured one *H. chrysoscelis* at the homestead of a ranch in Loup County, Nebraska, located about 1 km N from the upstream end of the Calamus Reservoir on the Calamus River. On 12 August 2016, residents observed three individuals at another homestead about 3.5 km to the southeast, and the homestead was adjacent to the northeast side of the reservoir. The reservoir edge contained many deciduous trees (41.9016°N, 99.2874°W; WGS 84). Prior to those sightings, residents did not recall observing this species on the ranch. The nearest records of occurrence are known from Lincoln County (147 km; Fogell 2010, *op. cit.*), Hall County (144 km; McLean et al. 2015, *op. cit.*), and Knox County (129 km; University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] 23848). Deciduous trees, primarily Plains Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), surrounded the border of Calamus Reservoir. These observations of treefrogs might suggest a recent range expansion along riparian corridors into the predominantly treeless Sandhill Region of Nebraska or represent a human-mediated dispersal event. The most parsimonious conclusion at this time is that these records represent a human introduction, especially considering the distances to the nearest prior known records for this species in Nebraska. Other disjunct records of *H. chrysoscelis* are known from neighboring Great Plains states beyond known distributional limits for the species. In South Dakota, isolated records are reported from near Lake Oahe, a reservoir in the central part of the state; it was unclear if observations represented an introduction or relict peripheral population (Kiesow 2006. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of South Dakota. South Dakota Department of Game, Fish, and Parks, Pierre. 178 pp.; <http://sdherps.org> [15 Mar 2017]). In Kansas, a record also is known from central parts of the state associated with a reservoir (e.g., Pratt County Lake in Pratt County). One possible mechanism for dispersal to reservoirs is that larvae of *H. chrysoscelis* were introduced inadvertently when fish were released in reservoirs or associated with live bait with fisherman (see Hammerson 1982. Herpetol. Rev. 13:115–116). Further examination of this disjunct population and its dispersal mechanism is warranted. Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

SIMON P. TYE (e-mail: stye@icloud.com) and **KEITH GELUSO** (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu), Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, 2401 11th Avenue, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA; **MARY J. HARNER**, Departments of Communication and Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA.

INCILIUS SIGNIFER. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: LOS SANTOS: TONOSI DISTRICT: Cerro Hoya National Park, La Bajia (7.34474°N, 80.64932°W; WGS 84), 805 m elev. 12 April 2016. E. E. Flores. Verified by Abel Batista. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8663; photo voucher). First record for this species from Cerro Hoya National Park (ANAM/ECO/GTZ 2004. Plan de Manejo del Parque Nacional Cerro Hoya. 102 pp), extending the distributional range of the species in Panama ca. 36 km south from El Montuoso Forest Reserve (The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species 2015. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2305/IUCN.UK.2005-4.RLTS.T61758A54356758.en>. 3 January 2017). The frog was found at night at 2310 h sitting on the ground near a small creek surrounded by a livestock pasture. Cerro Hoya National Park is mostly an isolated patch of primary wet forest situated in south-central Panama. This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-118-15) issued by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

ERIC ENRIQUE FLORES, Sistema Nacional de Investigación de Panamá (SNI) & INDICASAT-AIP, Apartado 0923-00126, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama (e-mail: sailax1@gmail.com); **VAYRON DE GRACIA** (e-mail: vayrondv_13grx@hotmail.com) and **DANIEL RIVAS**, Ministry of Environment of Panama, Santiago de Veraguas, Panama.

LEPTODACTYLUS BOLIVIANUS (Bolivian White-lipped Frog). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: MARIATO DISTRICT: Cerro Hoya National Park, Restingue (7.24311°N, 80.90406°W; WGS84), 0 m elev. 18 May 2016. E. E. Flores. Verified by Marcos Ponce. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá, Panama City, Panama (MVUP 2683). First record for Cerro Hoya National Park (ANAM/ECO/GTZ 2004. Plan de Manejo del Parque Nacional Cerro Hoya. 102 pp), extending its range in Panama ca. 54 km southwest of the closest previously known locality in Tonosi, Los Santos Province (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 8616). The frog was found at 2000 h vocalizing from a small pool within a swampy pasture. Cerro Hoya National Park is principally an isolated patch of primary wet forest situated in the southern part of central Panama. This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-118-15) provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

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LEPTODACTYLUS FURNARIUS. BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: RIO CLARO: Sítio Águas Claras, District of Lídice (22.83982°S, 44.20772°W; WGS 84), 566 m elev. June 2010. T. Silva-Soares and P. Nogueira-Costa. Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. Amphibian Collection of Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 72138). Pequena Central Hidroelétrica Braço, District of Lídice (22.78129°S, 44.23130°W; WGS 84), 660 m elev. 11 September 2010. T. Silva-Soares and P. Nogueira-Costa. Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. MNRJ 72166. The geographic distribution of *Leptodactylus furnarius* includes Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil, where it is known from the states of São

Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio Grande do Sul, Paraná, Distrito Federal, Goiás, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Bahia, and Piauí (Eterovick & Sazima 2004. Anfíbios da Serra do Cipó, Minas Gerais—Brazil. Belo Horizonte: Editora PUC—Minas; Baldo et al. 2008. Check List 4:98–102; Zank et al. 2008. Check List 4:89–91; Santos et al. 2010. Check List, 6:253–254). This specimen represents a new state record. *Leptodactylus furnarius* in the state of Rio de Janeiro is ca. 250 km from the type locality in Parapiacaba, São Paulo. The nearest known record is at Serra da Bocaina (22.73334°S, 44.26666°W; WGS 84; ca. 1050 m elev.), in the Municipality of São José Barreiro, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Sazima and Bokermann 1978. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 38:899), at ca. 42 km N from this new locality.

KAREN PINTO-SILVA, Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Vertebrados, Quinta da Boa Vista, s/nº, CEP 20940-040, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (e-mail: bio.kren@gmail.com); **THIAGO SILVA-SOARES**, Instituto Nacional da Mata Atlântica, Laboratório de Zoologia, Av. José Ruschi, nº 4, Centro, CEP 29650-000, Santa Teresa, ES, Brazil (e-mail: thiagosilvasoares@hotmail.com).

LITHOBATES AREOLATUS CIRCULOSUS (Northern Crawfish Frog). USA: ARKANSAS: PERRY Co.: off Cherry Hill Loop Rd. (Co. Rd. 42), ca. 1.6 km S of State Hwy 60 (34.96737°N, 92.93956°W; WGS 84), 97 m elev. 23 February 2017. Anthony Holt. Verified by Christopher S. Thigpen. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 33611). Calling adult male collected by hand from a tractor tire rut in a cattle pasture. New county record (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). This record adds an additional occurrence within the Fourche Mountain subdivision of the Ouachita Mountains and extends the distribution of the species 25 km southwest of its nearest known locality in Morrilton, Conway County (Trauth et al. 2004, *op. cit.*). The specimen was collected under the authority of the Arkansas Game & Fish Commission to SET (Scientific Collection Permit no. 012020161).

STANLEY E. TRAUTH, Department of Biological Sciences, Arkansas State University, P.O. Box 599, State University, Arkansas 72467, USA (e-mail: strauth@astate.edu); **ANTHONY HOLT**, University of Arkansas Community College-Morrilton, 1537 University Blvd., Morrilton, Arkansas 72110, USA (e-mail: holt@uacccm.edu).

LITHOBATES BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). USA: NEBRASKA: ANTELOPE Co.: 10.7 km N, 1.0 km W Royal, 0.9 km S of the Antelope/Knox county line (42.4294°N, 98.13781°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2016. Madeline Franks. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hayes State University (FHSM 17270). First county record that fills distributional gap between Boone, Holt, Knox, Madison, and Pierce counties where prior records are known (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 158 pp.). Individual was captured at Historic Mars Campground, along the east branch of the Verdigris creek, in a marshy area along the creek bank. Some of the adjacent surrounding lowlands and lower parts of slopes were dominated by deciduous trees. Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) were common on tops of slopes. The closest previous records were from ca. 50 km to the northeast in Knox County at Lewis and Clark Lake (University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] 21469, 21475, 21479). Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

MADLINE S. FRANKS (e-mail: franksms@lopers.unk.edu) and **KEITH GELUSO** (e-mail: gelusok1@unk.edu), Department of Biology, University of Nebraska at Kearney, 2504 9th Ave., Kearney, Nebraska 68849, USA.

LITHOBATES CATESBEIANUS (American Bullfrog). USA: WISCONSIN: JUNEAU Co.: Sprague-Mather Flowage (44.14149°N, 90.15234°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2016. Art Stevenson. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP871; audio voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range in central Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Numerous *Lithobates catesbeianus* vocalizations were recorded at 2215 h within Sprague-Mather Flowage in north-central Juneau County. Vocalizations were recorded from the public access parking area off of 9th St. W., ca. 2.4 km W of State Highway 80. The nearest voucher record is ca. 30 km to the north-northeast in Wood County (MPM VZP870; see below).

WOOD Co.: ca. 8 km NE of Dexterville (44.40905°N, 90.03104°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2015. Art Stevenson. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. MPM VZP870 (audio voucher). New county record that fills a gap in the species' documented range in central Wisconsin (Casper 1996, *op. cit.*). Numerous *Lithobates catesbeianus* vocalizations were recorded at 2200 h in an unnamed flowage on the north side of Hemlock Rd., ca. 0.6 km E of the Brockman Rd. junction.

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LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON Co.: Goose Creek ca. 5.7 SW of Lafayette (36.47071°N, 86.04371°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2016. Andy Mueller, Kristoffer H. Wild, James Flaherty, Jonathan S. Clinger, and C. M. Gienger. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19749). Juvenile (45 mm SVL) was found in Goose Creek under substrate in Goose Creek. This specimen represents a new county record and fills in a gap in the distribution of this species in Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 13 Dec 2016). The nearest record is 29 km to the southwest in Trousdale County (Glorioso and Pruett 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:247–248). Specimen collected under a Scientific Research and Collection Permit from the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC #2014-004) issued to CMG.

ANDY MUELLER (e-mail: atmyqf@gmail.com), **KRISTOFFER H. WILD**, **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, **JONATHAN S. CLINGER**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Sundquist Science Complex, D125, P.O. Box 4718, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

LITHOBATES CLAMITANS (Green Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: SUMNER Co.: Taylor Hollow State Natural Area (36.52275°N, 86.23003°W; WGS 84), 224 m elev. 9 March 2017. Steven Hromada, Lauren Schnorr, and Matt Pierson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19815; photo voucher). Adult female found under rock at streams edge. New county record filling a gap in Middle

Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 10 Mar 2016). This specimen is 19.6 km from closest record in Trousdale County (Glorioso and Pruett 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:247–248).

STEVEN J. HROMADA (e-mail: stevrehromada@gmail.com), **MATTHEW T. PIERSON**, **LAUREN SCHNORR**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Sundquist Science Complex, D125, P.O. Box 4718, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

LITHOBATES PALUSTRIS (Pickerel Frog). USA: TENNESSEE: MACON Co.: Long Creek ca. 7.6 km W of Lafayette (36.52979°N, 86.11052°W; WGS 84). 19 June 2016. Kristoffer H. Wild, Andy Mueller, James Flaherty, Jonathan S. Clinger, and C. M. Gienger. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19747). A single individual (54 mm SVL) was found under a log 2 m from Long Creek. This specimen represents a new county record and fills in a gap in the distribution of this species in Tennessee (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. Misc. Publ. No. 12. The Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. 94 pp.; <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnamphibiansatlas/>; 13 Dec 2016). The nearest record is 68 km to the east in Clay County (Redmond and Scott 1996, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under a Scientific Research and Collection Permit from the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC #2014-004) issued to CMG.

KRISTOFFER H. WILD (e-mail: kwild@my.apsu.edu), **ANDY MUELLER**, **JAMES P. FLAHERTY**, **JONATHAN S. CLINGER**, and **C. M. GIENGER**, Center of Excellence for Field Biology and Department of Biology, Sundquist Science Complex, D125, P.O. Box 4718, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37040, USA.

LITHOBATES TAYLORI (Leopard Frog). REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: LOS SANTOS: TONOSI DISTRICT: Cerro Hoya National Park, La Bajia (7.33782°N, 80.65312°W; WGS 84), 837 m elev. 14 April 2016. E. Flores. Verified by Marcos Ponce. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá (MVUP 2487). First record for the species from Cerro Hoya National Park (ANAM/ECO/GTZ 2004. Plan de Manejo del Parque Nacional Cerro Hoya. 102 pp), extending the geographic range in Panama ca. 140 km to the south from Santa Fe District (Köhler 2011. Amphibians of Central America. Herpeton, Verlag Elke Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 380 pp.). The frog was found at 1945 h within a pool in a pasture near a cattle pen. Cerro Hoya National Park is mostly an isolated patch of primary wet forest situated in southcentral Panama. Although we found many individual frogs at the site, the area has been severely affected by deforestation and forest fires, especially during the dry season, which may put this isolated population at risk. This work was conducted under the scientific permit (SE/A-118-15) provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

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OCCIDOZYGA LAEVIS (Puddle Frog). PHILIPPINES: BATAN ISLAND: ALBAY PROVINCE: MUNICIPALITY OF RAPU-RAPU: Barangay Lagundi (13.22197°N, 124.00608°E; WGS 84), 34 m elev. 28 March 2016. J.W. Binaday. Verified by Rafe M. Brown. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 1.103a-b; photo voucher). Individual observed in a water puddle within a disturbed secondary-growth forest. First record for Batan Island and the Municipality of Rapu-rapu. Previously recorded in the Philippines from the islands of Alabat, Balabac, Bohol, Bonoon, Busuanga, Cagraray, Calagna-an, Calauit, Camiguin Sur, Catanduanes, Cebu, Coron, Dinagat, Guimaras, Inampulugan, Leyte, Lubang, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindanao, Mindoro, Negros, Palawan, Panay, Polillo, Romblon Island Group, Samar, Sicogon, and Sulu Archipelago (Diesmos et al. 2015. Proc. California Acad. Sci. 62:457–539).

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PROCERATOPHRYS BRAUNI (Horn Toad). BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: SARANDI: Parque Estadual Papagaio Charão (27.91263°S, 52.81715°W; WGS 84), 640 m elev. 5 January 2015. C. E. L. Toffolo. Verified by J. P. Pombal Jr. Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro Collection, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ 90972). Additional specimens were collected on 1 November 2016 (Coleção de Anfíbios da Universidade de Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil [CAUPF] 2951, 3003). We found adult males at approximately 2100 h, singing into the forest. This species has previously been reported from states of Rio Grande do Sul (Barracão, Cambará do Sul, and São Francisco de Paula), and Santa Catarina (Timbé do Sul; Santos et al. 2009. Check List 5:922–925). The new record extends the range ca. 140 km W from Barracão. Specimens collected under Permit No. 2682-1, issued by the Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade.

CARLOS E. L. TOFFOLO (e-mail: carlos.toffolo@outlook.com), **GABRIELLY CENCI DE MATTO NUNES** (e-mail: gabrielly.cmn@gmail.com), **JOÃO PAULO SOARES** (e-mail: joaopaulo.soares32@hotmail.com), and **NOELI ZANELLA** (e-mail: zanella@upf.br), Instituto de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade de Passo Fundo, BR 285, São José, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul 99052-900, Brazil.

RANA SPHENOCEPHALA (Southern Leopard Frog). USA: CALIFORNIA: MADERA Co.: San Joaquin River (36.842821°N, 119.932762°W; WGS 84), 65 m elev. 6 March 2016. Shaun T. Root. Verified by Gregory B. Pauly (via morphology). Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM 188629, 188630; LACM-PC 2138–2166). A 710-base pair fragment of the mitochondrial *cytochrome oxidase I (COI)* gene was PCR amplified using the primers “Chmf4” and “Chmr4” (Che et al. 2012. Mol. Ecol. Resour. 12:247–258.). PCR products were DNA sequenced and species identity was verified by BLAST nucleotide analysis and Bayesian phylogenetic reconstruction. New county record, currently the northernmost documented occurrence in California. Suggests a second population of this nonnative frog is now established in California, ca. 385 km NNE of the only other documented population in the state, which is in the Prado Flood Control Basin and adjacent areas of the Santa Ana River watershed in eastern Orange and western Riverside Counties (LACM 1975, 91314–91327; California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 197588, 197603; Jennings and Fuller 2004. California Fish and Game 90:119–139). The Southern Leopard Frog is considered an exotic invasive species that competes with native species (Jennings and

Fuller 2004, *op. cit.*), so the documentation of two females (based on thumb morphology) in the San Joaquin Valley is cause for concern. Specimens collected under Sport Fishing License (D-0016214183-6).

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RHINELLA JIMI (Jimi's Toad). BRAZIL: ESPÍRITO SANTO: MUNICIPALITY OF LINHARES: District of Regência (19.64554°S, 39.83008°W; WGS 84), 30 m elev. 22 November 2008. Collector unknown. Verified by R. A. Brandão. Museu Nacional, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (MNRJ 55595–55597). Two adult females (MNRJ 55595: 145.3 mm SVL; MNRJ 55596: 132.1 mm SVL) and an adult male (MNRJ 55597: 140.5 mm SVL) all in reproductive condition.

ESPÍRITO SANTO: MUNICIPALITY OF VITÓRIA: Morro de Gurijica (20.30602°S, 40.30499°W; WGS 84), 15 m elev. 12 November 2000. J. L. Gasparini. Verified by R. A. Brandão. MNRJ 26132. Adult female (109.9 mm SVL) in reproductive condition.

PARÁ: MUNICIPALITY OF BURAJÚ: 5 km S of Buraju (1.55347°S, 48.03911°W; WGS 84), 15 m elev. 14 April 2015. Missassi and Viégas. Verified by R. A. Brandão. Museu Paraense “Emílio Goeldi”, Zoologia, Belém, Brazil (MPEG 39197). Adult male (165 mm SVL) in reproductive condition.

This species is previously known in the Brazilian states of Piauí, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte, Alagoas, Sergipe, Pernambuco and Bahia (Stevaux 2002. Revta. Bras. Zool. 19:235–242; Silva et al. 2010. Sitientibus, Ser. Cienc. Biol. 7:334–340). First state records with MPEG 39197 extending the known distribution ca. 352 km N from Pinheiro Municipality in the State of Maranhão (Stevaux 2002, *op. cit.*) and MNRJ 26132 extending the known distribution ca. 674.05 km SE from Maracás Municipality in the State of Bahia (Stevaux 2002, *op. cit.*).

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SARCOHYLA PENTHETER (Mourning Treefrog). MÉXICO: GUERRERO: MUNICIPALITY OF COYUCA DE CATALÁN: Río Frío (17.84309°N, 101.08280°W; WGS 84), 1630 m elev. 12 December 2007. Elizabeth Beltrán-Sánchez. Verified by Edmundo Pérez-Ramos. Museo de Zoología “Alfonso L. Herrera” de la Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM, Mexico D. F. (MZFC 30710, 30711). First municipality record and westernmost locality for the species within the Sierra Madre del Sur, extending the verified distribution in Guerrero 130.8 airline km W from 5.6 km NE of Yerbabuena, municipality of General Heliodoro Castillo (Duellman 2001. Hyliid Frogs of Middle America, Vol. 2. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 18:695–1158). There is an unvouchered record from much closer than the Yerbabuena locality, 23.05 km WNW from Bajos del Balzamar, municipality of Tecpan de Galeana that needs to be verified (Blancas-Hernández 2010. Herpetofauna de Tres Ejidos del Oeste del Estado de Guerrero, México. Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero. Unidad Académica Ciencias Químico Biológicas, Chilpancingo, Guerrero). The two adult male frogs were found in

disturbed oak forest. Fieldwork was conducted under a collecting permit issued to Fausto R. Méndez de la Cruz by SEMARNAT (02570/15).

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SMILISCA DENTATA (Upland Burrowing Treefrog). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: MUNICIPALITY OF JESUS MARIA: 1.8 km S from General Ignacio Zaragoza (21.5144°N, 102.2752°W; WGS 84), 2037 m elev. 5 September 2015. Héctor Ávila-Villegas and Carlos Alberto Flores de Anda. Verified by John Wiens. University of Arizona Museum of Natural History (UAZ 57636; photo voucher). First municipality record and northwestern-most documented locality for the species, extending its distribution 11 km NW from the previously known Aguascalientes site, 1 km NW from El Niágara, Municipality of Aguascalientes (21.8629°N, 102.4629°W; WGS 84; Ávila-Villegas et al. 2009. Bol. Soc. Herpetol. Mex. 17:55–60). It is also 23 km NW from the RAMSAR site El Jagüey, “Buenavista de Peñuelas,” designated in 2011 for containing the only viable breeding population of *S. dentata* known at the time (<https://rsis.ramsar.org/rsis/1972>; retrieved 17 Mar 2016). Our record, a juvenile (31 mm TL), suggests the presence of a reproductive population at this new locality as well.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: WISCONSIN: ASHLAND Co.: ca. 1.6 km S of Clam Lake in southwest Ashland County (46.154°N, 90.915°W; WGS 84). 11 June 2015. Kathy Moe. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP868; photo voucher). One adult was observed at the junction of State Highway 77 and the West Fork of the Chippewa River. New county record that extends the species’ documented range in northwest Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). The nearest vouchered records are ca. 40 km to the south in Sawyer County (MPM P416) and 50 km to the west-northwest in Douglas County (MPM P555).

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EMYDOIDEA BLANDINGII (Blanding’s Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: PIERCE Co.: ca. 6.4 km W of River Falls in northwestern Pierce County (44.834°N, 92.72°W; WGS 84; locality has been generalized due to the sensitive nature of this species in Wisconsin). 28 May 2015. David Lundeen. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP869; photo voucher). New county

record that fills a gap in the species’ documented range (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). One adult was observed within the Kinnickinnic River watershed. Currently, the nearest species’ occurrences that have been vetted in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources’ Natural Heritage Inventory Program are ca. 35 km to the north in St. Croix County and 65 km to the southeast in Pepin County.

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: JACKSON Co.: Black River at Hall’s Creek Canoe Landing, 8.6 km NW of the center of Black River Falls (44.358312°N, 90.784175°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2012. Corey Raimond. Verified by Joshua Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP864; photo voucher). An adult was observed basking along a rocky, shallow, swift-flowing segment of the Black River, a tributary of the Mississippi River. New county record that extends the range of this species in Wisconsin (Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). Of the seven bordering counties, the species has been documented from three: Mississippi River populations in Trempealeau and La Crosse counties and Wisconsin River populations in Juneau County. This finding extends the species range 65 km northeast from the Mississippi River populations (Casper 1996, *op. cit.*).

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GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle). USA: WISCONSIN: WAUKESHA Co.: city of Waukesha (43.01337°N, 88.22921°W; WGS 84). 26 August 2016. David Skryja. Verified by Joshua M. Kapfer. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP867; photo voucher). An adult individual was photographed while sunning on a rock in the Fox River on the edge of downtown Waukesha. New county record that extends the known range of this species in Wisconsin (Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles in Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 205 pp.; Casper 1996. Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 87 pp.). This observation is ca. 28 km west of a recent record from along the Milwaukee River in Milwaukee County (Illinois Natural History Survey [INHS] Herp Photo 2012m; Casper 2015. Herp. Rev. 46:582–586) and ca. 52 km N of a record from Powers Lake in Kenosha County (MPM 29588; Bolek 1997. Herpetol. Rev. 28:94). Individuals of this species have been observed sunning at this site every year for the past several years. In addition, several individuals have been observed sunning on logs in the river about a mile downriver from this site. There are no barriers to turtle movement between the downtown site and the downriver site. South (downriver) from downtown, the river is surrounded by parkland (lawn and forest) and more heavily-forested habitat, as well as railroad embankment.

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GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle). USA: TENNESSEE: HAMILTON Co.: Chattanooga, River Point Park, confluence of South Chickamauga Creek and Tennessee River (35.08925°N, 85.26768°W; WGS 84). 4 August 2016. Jonathan D. Mays. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19762; photo voucher). Six individuals observed basking on woody debris. First record for the county (Redmond and Scott 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptile-atlas/>; 31 Aug 2016). This record expands the species range in Tennessee by one county to the south, and brings the known distribution to within 12 km of the Georgia border.

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RHINOCEMYS PUNCTULARIA (Spot-legged Turtle). BRAZIL: BAHIA: MUNICIPALITY OF CAMAMU: Ilha Grande (13.92092°S, 39.01533°W; WGS 84), 26 m elev. 5 November 2016. G. Novaes e Fagundes and T. Sousa Barbosa. Verified by A. J. Suzart Argôlo. Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz, Ilhéus, Bahia, Brazil (MZUESC 17194). Juvenile (125 mm CL, 120 mm PL, 290 g) found around 1900 h in a shallow pond within coastal plain forest habitat. *Rhinoclemys punctularia* is known from Venezuela to the Brazilian states of Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Roraima, Tocantins, Maranhão, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro (Dornas et al. 2011. Check List 7:49–51; Silva et al. 2011. Check List 7:75–77; Pereira et al. 2013. Check List 9:146–147; Siciliano et al. 2014. Herpetol. Notes 7:667–671; do Valle et al. 2016. Check List 12:1951). This individual represents the second record from Bahia, the first from an island, and extends the known distribution 128 airline km S from the nearest known locality in Salvador, Bahia (do Valle et al. 2016, *op. cit.*). Specimen was collected under ICMBio/SISBIO permit #8060-1.

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STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle). USA: TEXAS: LIBERTY Co.: FM 770, ca. 2 km N of Daisetta (30.13019°N, 94.64812°W, WGS 84). 22 May 2016. Romey L. Swanson and Christian L. Swanson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC 98995). Individual male (85 mm CL, 91.7 g) was observed alive on the road shoulder and collected by hand. 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 specimen fills a portion of a multi-county distributional gap in southeastern Texas. *Sternotherus odoratus* has been collected from four (San Jacinto, Polk, Hardin, and Jefferson) of the six adjacent counties; however, georeferenced photographic records exist within the iNaturalist database for the remaining counties (Harris and Chambers). This specimen was collected under Texas Parks and Wildlife Scientific Permit (SPR-0316-095) issued to RLS.

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TRACHEMYS GAIGEA (Mexican Plateau Slider). MÉXICO: CHI-HUAHUA: MUNICIPALITY OF CORONADO: Rio Florido, ca. 8 km NE of Pico del Águila Dam (26.601510°N, 105.205561°W; WGS 84), 1561 m elev. 12 August 2000. Ana Gatica-Colima, César Muñoz-Rivas, Alejandra Aguirre-Terrones, and Jesús Martínez-Calderas. Verified by M. R. J. Forstner. Sección Herpetológica, Colección Científica de Vertebrados, Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez (CCV-UACJ 191). First municipality record for this species and a range extension of ca. 146 km S from its nearest record in Chihuahua, located 1.6 km E of La Cruz, municipality of Aldama (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Anfibios y Reptiles del Estado de Chihuahua, México/Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. UNAM-CONABIO, Tlanepantla, México, México. 613 pp.), and ca. 106 km N from the type locality of *Pseudemys scripta hartwegi* (= *Trachemys gaigae*) at “Río Nazas, 1.2 km east of Presa Lázaro Cárdenas, Durango, México” (Legler 1990. In Gibbons [ed.], Life History and Ecology of the Slider Turtle, pp. 82–105. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.). A second visit to the municipality was made on 1 April 2012, ca. 17 km NE of the previous site. Two individuals were captured there with fishing nets; one was released and the other donated to the vertebrate collection at UACJ (CCV-UACJ 878). During another visit to the first site on 11 June 2013, we found a large carapace from this species (CCV-UACJ 1035) inside the dam gates where water flow is controlled; the river flow was less than previous years. We noticed the presence of large fish in the water, but no turtles in the water or basking on logs. The potential allopatric distribution of the two named populations of this species (i.e., Gaige’s Slider [referred to our specimens] and Nazas Slider), as discussed and depicted as subspecies of *T. scripta* by Legler and Vogt (2013. The Turtles of Mexico: Land and Freshwater Forms. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 402 pp.), suggests the possibility that they are separate evolutionary lineages (species). Turtles were collected under permits issued to A. Gatica-Colima by DGVS (1445, 2726, 4726, and 6579).

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TRACHEMYS ORNATA (Ornate Slider). MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: MUNICIPALITY OF LÁZARO CÁRDENAS: Lázaro Cárdenas (17.9651154°N, 102.172891°W; WGS 84), 14 m elev. 1 December 2012. Andrés Alberto Mendoza-Hernández. Verified by Uri O. García-Vázquez. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, The University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8088, 8089; photo voucher). First record for Michoacán (Alvarado-Díaz 2013. Amphib. Rept. Conserv. 7:128–170; Legler and Vogt 2013. The Turtles of Mexico: Land and Freshwater Forms. University of California Press, Berkeley, California. 402 pp.). The locality also represents a range extension of 64.5 km NW from the nearest known locality at Playa Linda, municipality of Zihuatanejo, Guerrero (Macip-Ríos et al. 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:128–129; Mertz et al. 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:58). The turtle was found near Lázaro Cárdenas port at 2019 h in a disturbed area pond surrounded by tropical deciduous forest.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS (Red-eared Slider). USA: PENNSYLVANIA: CENTRE Co.: The Pennsylvania State University (40.794705°N, 77.863341°W; NAD 83). 25 April 2016. D. A. S. Owen and H. I. Engler. Verified by D. Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AHAP-D 1260; photo voucher). New county record (Pennsylvania Amphibian and Reptile Survey: www.paherpsurvey.org; 3 Nov 2016; Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.). Five individuals seen basking on various rocks in an on-campus pond. Same individuals seen again basking and swimming on 29 October 2016, and six observed on 20 February 2017. *Trachemys scripta elegans* is known to occur in adjacent Huntingdon, Blair, and Cambria counties (www.paherpsurvey.org), which are located to the south/southeast of Centre County.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: ANDERSON Co.: Fant's Grove Circle (34.603711°N, 82.807100°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2016. B. Bagwell, J. Mota, C. Sabin, J. Newman, and K. Barrett. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 1228; photo voucher). One juvenile observed crossing the road near a wetland. New county record (www.vertnet.org, 31 Aug 2016; www.carolinaherpatlas.org, 31 Aug 2016). There is a record of the species *Trachemys scripta* in the bordering Greenville County but it is unclear whether or not it is the native Yellow-bellied Slider or the invasive Red-eared Slider. This record extends the known range south from both Greenville and Pickens counties, with the closest known record in Pickens County, ca. 11.1 km to the north (AUM AHAP-D 1262). This record confirms that Yellow-bellied Sliders are in the northwestern region of South Carolina.

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TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA SCRIPTA (Yellow-bellied Slider). USA: SOUTH CAROLINA: PICKENS Co.: off of Hwy 133 (34.701171°N, 82.832944°W; WGS 84). 27 August 2016. J. Mota and J. Newman. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 1262; photo voucher). New county record (www.vertnet.org, 27 Aug 2016; www.carolinaherpatlas.org, 27 Aug 2016). The Campbell Museum of Natural History, Clemson University has a record of the species *Trachemys scripta* in the bordering Greenville County but it is unclear whether or not it is the native Yellow-bellied Slider or the invasive Red-eared Slider. This record confirms that Yellow-bellied Sliders occur in the extreme northwestern region of South Carolina. The closest known confirmed specimen of *T. s. scripta* was found in Anderson County, ca. 11.1 km to the south (AUM AHAP-D 1228).

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SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

ANOLIS GRUUIO. REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: VERAGUAS: CALOBRE DISTRICT: La Yeguada Forest Reserve, San Juan River (8.50926°N, 80.84020°W; WGS 84), 1207 m elev. 16 March 2016. E. E. Flores. Verified by Marcos Ponce. Museo de Vertebrados, Universidad de Panamá (MVUP 2148). First record of the species from La Yeguada Forest Reserve (Sanjur 2009. Anfíbios y Reptiles de la Reserva Forestal La Yeguada. Tesis de Licenciatura. Universidad de Panamá. 28 pp), located near Panama's central cordillera region. It also establishes the easternmost locality for this species, and extends its known range in Panama ca. 31 km to the east (Lotzkat et al. 2012. Check List 8:620–625). The female was observed at 2025 h under natural vegetation on a shrub branch near the riverbank. La Yeguada Forest Reserve and Santa Fe National Park are the only protected areas where this Panamanian endemic is known to occur. This work was conducted under a scientific permit (SE/A-118-15) provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Panama (MiAmbiente).

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BARISIA CILIARIS (Northern Alligator Lizard). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPALITY OF SANTA BÁRBARA: La Providencia-Santa Bárbara Road, 8 km SW of Santa Bárbara (26.76503°N, 105.89231°W; WGS 84), 2729 m elev. 16 July 2014. Uri O. García-Vázquez, Marysol Trujano-Ortega, José C. Arenas-Monroy, and Arturo Arellano-Covarrubias. Verified by Adrián Nieto-Montes de Oca. Museo de Zoología "Alfonso L. Herrera" de la Facultad de Ciencias de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFC-HE 30634). First municipality record and second state record with a precise locality, located 90.4 km ESE from the closest record in Mesa de Agostadero town of Cerro Blanco, municipality of Balleza, Chihuahua (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2007. Anfíbios y Reptiles del Estado de Chihuahua, México/Amphibians and Reptiles of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. UNAM-CONABIO, Tlanepantla, México, México. 613 pp.). The juvenile lizard was found under a fallen log in pine-oak forest. The individual was collected under a permit issued to UOGV by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (#FAUT-0243). We thank Nelson M. Cerón De La Luz for sharing relevant literature and Levi N. Gray for valuable comments on a draft of this manuscript.

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CYRTOPODION SCABRUM (Rough-tailed Bowfoot Gecko). USA: NEVADA: CLARK Co.: Apex Dunes (36.2714°N, 114.9760°W; WGS 84), 610 m elev. 26 June 2015. Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University (BYU 63051–63054). Apex Dunes (36.2924°N, 114.9670°W; WGS 84), 663 m elev. 30 June 2016. BYU 63076. Near Sunrise Mountain (36.2345°N, 114.9614°W; WGS 84), 661 m elev. 17 September 2015. BYU 62942. Nellis Air Force Base (36.2458°N, 114.9815°W; WGS 84), 661 m elev. 17 September 2015. BYU 62937. All specimens were collected by Stephen E. Stocking, Riley Campbell, Seth Williams, Jason Jones, Alison Cockrum, Jennifer Edwards, Heather Ferguson, and Cesar Landin. Specimens verified by Jack Sites. Forty-six individuals were observed (most were photo vouchered) and seven were collected as vouchers on ten nocturnal surveys between 26 June 2015 and 30 June 2016. New record for the state for this exotic gecko (Stebbins 2003. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston, Massachusetts. 560 pp.).

Twelve individuals were observed and six specimens collected on the evening of 26 June 2015 in the Apex Dunes off-road Vehicle (ORV) recreation area northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, and immediately adjacent to Nellis Air Force Base (AFB). The lizards were observed in ORV impacted Mojave Desert scrub with active and stabilized sand deposits. Vegetation consisted of Creosote Bush, Ambrosia, and Desert Willow. Lizards were observed on the ground, on the surface of low rocks, or in low-lying vegetation, in areas with trash (broken concrete debris), rocky canyons and hillsides, and flat desert scrub with scattered low rocks. Three additional surveys were conducted on Nellis AFB between 1 August and 16 September 2015 resulting in 15 observations in disturbed desert areas around buildings and development (a jogging track built in Creosote scrub desert, and rock and concrete culverts built under roads) and in undisturbed habitat in a rocky canyon of the Sunrise Mountains. Surveys on between 17 August and 27 September 2015 resulted in another eleven individuals observed in the Apex Dunes ORV recreation area, which included hatchlings. Surveys on 8–9 April 2016 and 25 June 2016 produced five more individuals on Nellis AFB and a 30 June 2016 nocturnal survey in the Apex Dunes ORV area produced three more individuals, including one further north than previous observations. All active observations were nocturnal with active temperatures varying between 35°C in June to 21°C in September.

The lizard occurs over an area of at least 20.8 km², both on and off of Nellis AFB. On Nellis AFB, the gecko occupies undisturbed or lightly disturbed Mojave Desert scrub, except for roads and permanent structures. Off-base habitat varies from undisturbed to highly disturbed by ORV activity.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: BULLOCK Co.: Wehle Land Conservation Center, 5.8 km SE of AL Hwy 51 and Bullock CR 47 (Pleasant Hill Road) intersection (32.03525°N, 85.47384°W; WGS 84). 27 June 2016. Eric Soehren. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AUM AHAP-D 1181; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.). A juvenile (ca. 40 mm TL) was observed and captured on bathroom wall of administrative office building before being photographed and released. The Wehle facility is very isolated from any nearby urban/residential settings suggesting

possible introduction from stowaways on the vehicles or items of visiting guests. This record extends the distribution ca. 35 km NW of the nearest published record in Barbour County (Mount 1975, *op. cit.*). Another Bullock County specimen was reported prior to the aforementioned record ca. 22.5 km from Union Springs on 14 July 2014 by Ginger Johnson (AUM AHAP-D 1182).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ALABAMA: ESCAMBIA Co.: private property (31.14291°N, 86.70255°W; NAD 83). 4 August 2016. D. A. S. Owen, A. S. Whitehurst, and M. W. Herr. Verified by D. Laurencio. Auburn University Museum of Natural History (AHAP-D 1261; photo voucher). New county record (Mount 1975. The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station, Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.; D. Laurencio, pers. comm.). One individual was seen crawling on the side of a house on a rainy night at 2100 h. *Hemidactylus turcicus* is known to occur in adjacent Convington County (Brooks and Graham 2012. Herpetol. Rev. 43:618) with the nearest collected specimen from Rome Pond, ca. 2.73 km east in Convington County (AUM 39893).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: ARKANSAS: ST. FRANCIS Co.: 300 Holiday Drive at Hampton Inn in Forrest City (35.03856°N, 90.78617°W; WGS 84). 22 April 2017. H. W. Robison and C. T. McAllister. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology (ASUMZ 33619). New county record in the eastern part of the state for this exotic lizard and only the second locale reported from Crowley's Ridge (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville, Arkansas. 421 pp.). Specimen was an adult female (53 mm SVL) with yolked ovarian follicles indicative of a breeding population. This gecko has now been collected from at least 11 counties in Arkansas, including Clark, Craighead, Columbia, Jefferson, Montgomery, Pulaski, Sebastian, Union, Washington, and White (Trauth et al. 2004, *op. cit.*; Lindsey and Robison 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:218; Connior 2010. Herpetol. Rev. 41:107; Fowler 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:112). The nearest previous locale is 90 km to the north at Craighead Forest Lake, Craighead County (S. E. Trauth, pers. comm.). Specimen collected DOR under Scientific Collecting Permit (020620175) issued to CTM by the Arkansas Game and Fish Commission.

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean House Gecko). USA: TENNESSEE: ANDERSON Co.: 192 JD Yarnell Industrial Parkway in Clinton (36.111671°N, 84.111353°W; WGS 84), ca. 219 m

elev. 19 July 2015. Chase L. Hively and Robert Y. Wu. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19590–19594; photo voucher). A total of nine adult (6 males, 3 females; 4.5–6.0 cm SVL) specimens, 1 juvenile (4.0 cm SVL) and 1 hatchling (2.7 cm SVL) were observed on the exterior walls of the LaSalle Bristol distribution facility between ca. 2330 h on 19 July 2015 and 0100 h on 20 July 2015 which suggests an established population. Numerous individuals, including multiple hatchlings, were observed again at this location on 9 August 2016 and 10 August 2016, indicating successful overwintering and reproduction. Individuals may have arrived on shipments received at the commercial distribution facility and likely overwinter within the walls of the building. This facility may also facilitate jump dispersal of this species to new localities. *Hemidactylus turcicus* was first documented in Tennessee in 2007 and has since been observed in multiple locations throughout the state (Nordberg et al. 2013. J. Tennessee Acad. Sci. 88:64–66). This represents the first verified record for Anderson County and the nearest verified record is in Knox County, ca. 22 km SE of the current location on 6 June 2014 (Hively 2015. Herpetol. Rev. 46:59–60). All data collected under the authority of a Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Scientific Collection Permit (# 3812).

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PLESTIODON OBSOLETUS (Great Plains Skink). USA: NEBRASKA: LINCOLN Co.: 11.0 km S, 3.8 km W Brady (40.92263°N, 100.41436°W; WGS 84). 14 May 2016. Jack O'Connor and Dan O'Connor. Verified by Luke J. Welton. University of Kansas Digital Archives (KUADA 12147, 12148; photo voucher). New county record that extends the distributional range northward in southwestern Nebraska (Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Nebraska. 158 pp.). *Plestiodon obsoletus* is known from adjacent Hayes and Frontier counties to the south. The closest previous record is from 41 km to the southwest in Hayes County (Wright et al. 2011. Herpetol. Rev. 42:575–576). A single individual was discovered underneath a retaining wall block next to a cabin. The wall was about 50 m south of the edge of Jeffrey Reservoir and about 10 m west of a slope containing large cottonwoods (*Populus deltoides*), other deciduous trees, and smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*).

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SCELOPORUS CYANOGENYS (Blue Spiny Lizard). USA: TEXAS: BROOKS Co.: unnamed road 705 m SW of Creek 304 Road, Encino (26.93231°N, 98.22483°W; WGS 84). 20 November 2016. Clinton J. Guadiana and Maxwell B. Pons Jr. Verified by Carl J. Franklin. Amphibian and Reptile Diversity Research Center, University of Texas at Arlington (UTADC 8760–8762; photo voucher). At ca. 1344 h, two adult and one juvenile *S. cyanogenys* were observed under a piece of metal. One male individual was captured by hand and photographed. To our knowledge this is the first county record of *S. cyanogenys* from Brooks County (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 new county record fills the gap in the known distribution in Texas, between Duval and Jim Wells

counties to the north and Hidalgo County to the south. The nearest known record is from Starr County, ca. 68.5 km to the southwest (Biodiversity Research and Teaching Collections, Texas A&M University [TCWC] 94370). The adult individuals observed had a unique coloration of a bright orange head, yellow torso, and transitioning to turquoise on the hind limbs and tail. It appears that this coloration is locale specific.

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SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS (Eastern Fence Lizard). USA: TENNESSEE: LAUDERDALE Co.: Fort Pillow State Historic Park, 5.0 km NNE of Fulton (35.64528°N, 89.83711°W; WGS 84). 7 April 2017. Kristoffer H. Wild and Mallory Strawn. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19744). Two adult males were found 0.5 km N of visitor center along Yellow Historic Trail, both basking on a south facing slope, 10 m from one another. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tlireptileatlas/>; 7 April 2017). The nearest record is ca. 35 km to the south-southwest in Shelby County (Scott and Redmond 2008, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under a Scientific Research and Collection Permit from the Tennessee Department of Environmental Conservation (TDEC #2014-004) issued to CMG.

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SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS (Eastern Fence Lizard). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN Co.: residential property off McElroy Hollow Rd (35.094429°N, 86.635420°W; WGS 84). 21 April 2017. Matt A. McFerrin. Verified by Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19823; photo voucher). One adult found near a residential house. This record is a new county record that is 42.45 km SE of the nearest voucher specimens (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] R-101346, R-101347) for this species (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tlireptileatlas/>; 28 April 2017).

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UMA SCOPARIA (Mojave Fringe-toed Lizard). USA: NEVADA: NYE Co.: Big Dune Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC; 36.6460°N, 116.5699°W; WGS 84), 745 m elev. 16 September 2016. Jason L. Jones, Stephen E. Stocking, Seth Cohen, James Vanas, Lonnie Holmes, Scott Cambrin, Kelly Hunt, Lara Kobalt, and Aaron Ambos. Verified by Jack Sites. Monte L. Bean Life Science Museum, Brigham Young University (BYU 52102). New state record (Jones and Lovich 2009. Lizards of the American Southwest. Rio Nuevo Publishers, Tucson, Arizona. 560 pp.). One individual was observed and photographed on 5 September 2016 in the Big Dune ACEC, and on the morning of 16 September 2016, twelve individuals were observed, eight of which were hand captured (seven tail tips and one whole body specimen [BYU 52102]).

Three additional surveys throughout the dune complex and greater Amargosa Valley were conducted on 30 September, 14 October, and 21 October 2016, resulting in eight additional observations throughout the Big Dune ACEC. Surveys resulted in both adults and juveniles being observed and captured (90–197 mm TL, 2.6–36.6 g). All active observations were diurnal with temperatures varying between 31.7–33.5°C and relative humidity of 9.20%. The area containing the lizards consists of a cluster of shifting longitudinal and barchan dunes. The lizards were observed in Mojave Desert scrub in both off-road vehicle and non-impacted areas. Vegetation was dominated by Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata*), Sandpaper Plant (*Petalonyx thurberi*), Prickly Poppy (*Argemone corybosa*), and Astragalus (*Astragalus lentiginosus*). Lizards were observed on the surface of the dune or typically under creosote bushes. *Uma scoparia* occurs over an area of at least 2.1 km², extending across a minimum of 6.2 km perimeter of the Big Dune ACEC.

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SQUAMATA — SNAKES

BOIGA FORSTENI (Forsten's Cat Snake). INDIA: JHARKHAND: PALAMU DISTRICT: Old Palamu Fort (23.89353°N, 84.23655°E; WGS 84), 301 m elev. 10 March 2017. A. Chaudhuri, M. Sen, and S. Chowdhury. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore [ZRC[IMG] 2.306; photo voucher]. An individual was found dead within the Old Palamu Fort at ca. 1100 h.

LATEHAR DISTRICT: Maromar Village (23.62683°N, 84.20278°E; WGS 84), 516 m elev. 29 May 2016. Subrata Roy. Verified by Jayaditya Purkayastha. ZRC(IMG) 2.307 (photo voucher). An individual was found alive on a metalled road patch in Maromar Village at ca. 2130 h.

New records for Jharkhand State, extending the range ca. 525 km and 560 km, respectively, both southwest of the nearest locality in Purnea District, Bihar State (Dasgupta and Raha 2004. In Director [ed.], Fauna of Bihar [Including Jharkhand], Part 1, pp. 143–179. Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata). The habitat is northern tropical dry deciduous forest mainly consisting Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Mahua (*Madhuca longifolia*), Arjun (*Terminalia arjuna*), Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) and dry bamboo brakes.

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CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY Co.: Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, Big Sandy Unit (36.37788°N, 88.04801°W; WGS 84), 141 m elev. 8 April 2017. Steven Hromada and Matt Pierson. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19821; photo voucher). Adult found under roofing debris. New county record filling a gap in the known range along the Tennessee River drainage (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tlireptileatlas/>; 18 May 2017). This locality is 9.34 km from closest record (APSU 441) in Stewart County.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: NEBRASKA: ANTELOPE Co.: 10.7 km N, 1.0 km W Royal, 0.9 km S of the Antelope/Knox county line (42.4294°N, 98.13781°W; WGS 84). 10 July 2016. Madeline Franks. Verified by Curtis J. Schmidt. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hayes State University (FHSM 17271). First county record (Ballinger et al. 2010. Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. Rusty Lizard Press, Oro Valley, Arizona. 400 pp.; Fogell 2010. A Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Nebraska. University of Nebraska, Lincoln. 158 pp.). This specimen extends the known distribution of this species ca. 39 km southward from records in adjacent Knox County (University of Nebraska State Museum [UNSM] 5255, 5256). Individual was captured in the entrance of a small hole near the east branch of the Verdigris Creek at the Historic Mars Campground. The capture site was grassy area with a sandy substrate. Surrounding the grassy area along the creek, some low-lying areas and lower parts of adjacent slopes were dominated by deciduous trees. Eastern Red Cedars (*Juniperus virginiana*) were common on tops of slopes. Specimen was collected under a Nebraska Game and Parks Commission, Scientific and Educational Permit No. 617 issued to KG.

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DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: LINCOLN Co.: residential property off of McElroy Hollow Rd (35.09443°N, 86.63542°W; WGS 84). 23 June 2015. Matt A. McFerrin. Verified by Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19769; photo voucher). One adult found dead near the residential house. New county record that is 39.1 km SE of the nearest vouchered specimens for this species (Scott and Redmond 2008. Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tlireptileatlas/>; 25 Oct 2016).

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LAMPROPELTIS GENTILIS (Western Milksnake). USA: KANSAS: CLARK Co.: 8.5 mi N, 0.3 mi E Ashland (37.31375°N, 99.75833°W; WGS 84), 706 m elev. 31 May 2016. Hunter Johnson, Cam Johnson, and Andrew DuBois. Verified by Travis W. Taggart. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hayes State University (FHSM 17480). New county record (Collins et al. 2010. Amphibians, Reptiles, and Turtles in Kansas. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah. 312 pp.). A juvenile was observed under a rock as part of the Kansas Herpetological Society 2016 Spring Field Trip (Taggart 2016. Collinsorum 5:2–3). This record fills a gap between specimens from Kiowa County to the east (FHSM 12867), Meade County to the west (Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas [KU] 193247, 2111152; Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan [UMMZ] 96069, 127302), and a single record for Ford County to the north (California Academy of Sciences [CAS] 9914). This snake was collected under Kansas scientific collecting permit (SC-098-2016) issued to Travis W. Taggart, as a subpermittee participating in the KHS spring field trip.

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LYCODON AULICUS (Common Wolf Snake). NEPAL: PROVINCE NO. 3: DOLAKHA DISTRICT: Laduk VDC-08, Singati (27.76972°N, 86.16699°E; WGS 84), 953 m elev. 1 December 2016. S. Bhattarai and U. Neupane. Verified by Santosh Bhattarai. Lee Kong Chian Natural History Museum, National University of Singapore (ZRC[IMG] 2.304; photo voucher). Individual observed at 1928 h. First record from Dolakha District, Gaurishankar Conservation Area (Schleich and Kästle 2002. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Nepal*. A.R.G. Gantner Verlag, Ruggell, Germany. 1201 pp). The nearest published locality is in Swayammbhu, Kathmandu Province-3, ca. 87 km to the southwest. This species is commonly seen in Terai Nepal (Schleich and Kästle 2012, *op. cit.*). We thank National Trust for Nature Conservation-Gauri Shankar Conservation Area with fieldwork and logistics.

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NAJA HAJE (Egyptian Cobra). UGANDA: NORTHERN REGION: KAAKONG DISTRICT: Nakosowan, 1 mi W (3.63940°N, 34.06650°E; WGS 84), 1504 m elev. 19 July 2016. Daniel F. Hughes and Mathias Behangana. Verified by Wolfgang Wüster. University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP 21599). Nakosowan, 1.1 mi SE (3.63175°N, 34.08733°E; WGS 84) 1475 m elev. 21 July 2016. Daniel F. Hughes and Mathias Behangana. Verified by Wolfgang Wüster. UTEP 21600. Both specimens were found DOR in savanna/woodland-savanna habitat. New district record (Spawls et al. 2002. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi*. Academic Press, London. 543 pp.), extending the distribution of this species ca. 220 km east-northeast from Gulu, the nearest known record in Uganda (Pitman 1974. *A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda*. Wheldon & Wesley, London. 290 pp.). Specimens collected under approved permit from Uganda National Council of Science and Technology research permit (NS 481) and approvals from Mr. James Lutalo, Commissioner of Wildlife Conservation and CITES Authority for Uganda, and Mr. Aggrey Rwetsiba, Senior Monitoring and Research Coordinator for Uganda Wildlife Authority.

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NAJA NIGRICOLLIS (Black-necked Spitting Cobra). UGANDA: NORTHERN REGION: KAAKONG DISTRICT: Karenga (3.57635°N, 33.69529°E; WGS 84), 1432 m elev. 14 July 2013. Deogratias Owachgiu and Candace Scharsu. Verified by Wolfgang Wüster. University of Texas at El Paso Biodiversity Collections (UTEP 2017.18; photo voucher). Individual found behind convent house near garden in disturbed woodland-savanna habitat. New district record (Spawls et al. 2002. *A Field Guide to the Reptiles of East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi*. Academic Press, London. 543 pp.), extending the distribution of this species ca. 180 km ENE from Gulu, the nearest known record in Uganda (Pitman 1974. *A Guide to the Snakes of Uganda*. Wheldon & Wesley, London. 290 pp.).

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PITUOPHIS MELANOLEUCUS LODINGI (Black Pine Snake). USA: MISSISSIPPI: LAWRENCE Co.: River Rd, 189 m NW of intersection with Conerly Rd. (31.44268°N, 89.99398°W; WGS 84), 52 m elev. 12 August 2013. Joseph L. Pradillo and Greg W. Pruess. Verified by Robert L. Jones. Mississippi Museum of Natural Sciences (MMNS 19455). Sub-adult male snake (100 cm SVL, 17 cm tail length, 485 g) was collected DOR. New county record. This record increases the number of counties that *P. m. lodingi* has been documented from in Mississippi to 15 (USFWS 2015. Federal Register 80:60468–60489) and extends the northwest portion of the species range by 39.4 km.

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REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queensnake). USA: TENNESSEE: BEDFORD Co.: near mouth of a small tributary of the Duck River ca. 100 m downstream from TN Hwy 269 bridge (35.465742°N, 86.2956867°W; WGS 84), 240 m elev. 17 September 2016. Steven Hromada. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19757; photo voucher). Juvenile found under a rock at the stream edge. New county record (Scott and Redmond 2008. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. <http://www.apsubiology.org/tnreptileatlas/>; 26 Oct 2016) that is ca. 10 km from closest record in Coffee County (Niemiller 2005. *J. Tennessee Acad. Sci.* 80:6–12).

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SENTICOLIS TRIASPIS (Green Ratsnake). USA: ARIZONA: GRAHAM Co.: Pinaleno Mountains, 15.5 km NE of Bonita (32.6486°N, 109.8197°W; NAD 83), ca. 2042 m elev. 17 September 2016. J. Clayton Sharp. Verified by Thomas R. Jones. Arizona State University Herpetological Collection (ASUHP 00115; photo voucher). The snake was found between 1730–1745 h in steep topography in Wet Canyon. Surrounding habitat was primarily Gambel Oak, Arizona Walnut, and some Ponderosa Pine. This is the first record from the Pinaleno Mountains (Brennan and Holycross 2006. *A Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles in Arizona*. Arizona Game and Fish Department, Phoenix, Arizona. 150 pp.). This record extends the known range ca. 65 km NW of the nearest vouchered records from Fort Bowie National Historic Site in Apache Pass between the Chiricahua and Dos Cabezas mountains (Museum of Natural History, University of Arizona [UAZ] 57000, 55612-PSV). Considering the history of herpetological investigation in the Pinaleno Mountains by both professionals and amateurs (e.g., Nickerson and Mays 1969. *Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci.* 72:492–505), this discovery is somewhat surprising and suggests that *S. triaspis* might occur there only in localized populations and/or at low densities. However, the presence of *S. triaspis* is not entirely unexpected given the biogeographical similarities among the Pinalenos, Chiricahuas, and other “sky

island” mountains of southeastern Arizona (e.g., Lowe 1992. *In* Stone and Bellantoni [eds.], *Proceedings of the Symposium on Research in Saguaro National Monument*, pp. 91–104. Cooperative Park Studies Unit, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona; Brennan and Holycross 2006, *op. cit.*).

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STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). USA: GEORGIA: FAYETTE Co.: junction of Dartmouth Place E and golf cart path in Peachtree City (33.373450°N, 84.532999°W; WGS 84). 2 May 2016. Michael J. Bender and Lorie D. Bender. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 076). Specimen found DOR but still moving, likely run over by a golf cart. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This species has been documented in adjoining Fulton County (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*) and was found ca. 37.0 km SW of the nearest collected specimen in College Park, Fulton County, Georgia (Georgia Museum of Natural History [GMNH] 375). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collections Permit (29-WJH-16-194).

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TANTILLA CORONATA (Southeastern Crowned Snake). USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: Property adjacent to intersection of Gordon Road and M.L.K. Jr. Parkway in Barnesville (33.0444°N, 84.1350°W; WGS 84). 23 September 2016. Michael J. Bender and Kori A. Ogletree. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collections of Vertebrates (GSC 075). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This species has been documented in adjacent Monroe and Upson counties (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*) and was found ca. 19.3 km N of the nearest collected specimen from Culloden, Monroe County, Georgia (Carnegie Museum of Natural History [CM] Herps 17878). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collections Permit (29-WJH-16-194).

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THAMNOPHIS ELEGANS (Terrestrial Gartersnake). USA: OREGON: CLACKAMAS Co.: Canby (45.26741°N, 122.70963°W; WGS 84), 27 m elev. 25 September 2016. C. Rombough and L. Trunk. Verified by Al St. John and Mark Leppin. Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California, Berkeley (MVZ OBS:HERP:23, 24; photo vouchers). This is only the third record for *T. elegans* in Clackamas County. The previous records consist of a specimen from Molalla (St. John 2002. *Reptiles of the Northwest*. Lone Pine Publishing, Renton, Washington. 272 pp.) and one from 6.4 km E of Carver (MVZ 61983). The present observation is ca. 16 km NW of the Molalla locality and represents the lowest elevation in Clackamas Co., as well as the only record between Molalla (in the Cascades foothills) and the Coast Range foothills on the other side of the valley (at that latitude). Two adult snakes were found at the edge of the Molalla River between 1615 and 1630

h, on a gravel bar near an overflow pool surrounded by clumps of grass (*Leersia oryzoides*, *Phalaris arundinacea*) and sedges (*Carex* spp.). The snakes were an adult male (MVZ OBS:HERP:23; 455.0 mm SVL, 620.0 mm total length, 44.0 g) and female (MVZ OBS:HERP:24; 550.0 mm SVL, 705.0 mm total length, 63.4 g). A return visit to this location on 28 September 2016 yielded two more snakes, both recent neonates (194 mm SVL, 244 mm total length, 3.2 g; 226 mm SVL, 292 mm total length, and 5.2 g). Both were in similar habitat as the previous snakes. All *T. elegans* from this locality are the “Willamette Valley phenotype” described by St. John (2002, *op. cit.*). Thanks to Al St. John, Mark Leppin, Michelle Koo, and Carol Spencer for help with this note.

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VIRGINIA VALERIAE (Smooth Earth Snake). USA: GEORGIA: LAMAR Co.: property adjacent to intersection of Gordon Road and M.L.K. Jr. Parkway in Barnesville (33.0444°N, 84.1350°W; WGS 84). 12 July 2016. Michael J. Bender and Kori A. Ogletree. Verified by Gregory D. Hartman. Gordon State College Collection of Vertebrates (GSC 74). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia. 575 pp.). This species has been documented in adjacent Monroe and Upson counties (Jensen et al. 2008, *op. cit.*) and was found ca. 45.1 km SW of the nearest collected specimen from Sprewell Bluff, Upson County, Georgia (GSC 1467). Specimen collected under a Georgia Department of Natural Resources Scientific Collections Permit (29-WJH-16-194).

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ERRATUM

Hathcock and Painter (2015. *Herpetol. Rev.* 46:60–61) reported *Arizona elegans* (Glossy Snake) from Los Alamos County, New Mexico, USA, based on Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB) 95428. However, recent reexamination of this very flat DOR specimen indicates that it is a *Pantherophis emoryi* (Great Plains Ratsnake). This constitutes a new county record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. *Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico. 431 pp.).

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Historic Amphibian and Reptile County Records from South Dakota, USA

The species distribution maps created by Ballinger et al. (2000) have served as the principal reference in documenting the occurrence of amphibians and reptiles across South Dakota. These maps contain data from 7361 museum specimens that were known at the time to exist from South Dakota. Although regional surveys conducted since 2000 have increased the understanding of distributions of species within the state (Collins et al. 2005; Platt et al. 2006; Davis et al. 2016; Davis et al. 2017), additional efforts have resulted in the creation of a database of over 11,400 known amphibian and reptile voucher specimens from South Dakota. This database increases the number of known specimens by over 53% from material used to create previous dot distribution maps. Many of these new voucher specimens either: 1) were collected from 2013–2016 and represent recent collecting efforts from the senior author; 2) are specimens from collections that were not included in Ballinger et al. (2000); or 3) were collected after 2000. For example, we collected voucher specimen data from several important regional collections within South Dakota (i.e., Augustana University, South Dakota State University, University of Sioux Falls, Yankton College) that were not included in Ballinger et al. (2000), and these specimens represent almost 20% of this increase in the number of known specimens from South Dakota. Additionally, we have included specimens collected prior to 2000 that were deposited at collections for which Ballinger et al. (2000) acknowledged as a source of data, though these specimens appear to have not been included in their maps. The synthesis of historic specimen records has allowed for the identification of many new distributional records from South Dakota that were previously unknown.

Here, we report 100 historic county records of 28 species of amphibians and reptiles from 18 different natural history collections, all collected prior to 2009. Identification of these county records was the result of recent efforts to create a database of all known voucher specimens from South Dakota and comparing this data with distribution maps in Ballinger et al. (2000) and with records published by Chiszar et al. (1994), Platt et al. (2005), Davis et al. (2016), Davis et al. (2017), and individual accounts published in *Herpetological Review*. Additionally, comments on unvouchered observations and expected distributions of species are included (Thompson and Backlund 1998; Fischer et al. 1999; Bendas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005). Many of these specimen records and their closest known localities are from specimens formerly part of the University of South

Dakota Herpetological Collection (USD) that is now housed at the University of Nebraska State Museum (UNSM), Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, Chicago Academy of Sciences (CHAS), Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM), Campbell Museum of Natural History, Clemson University (CUSC), Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida (FLMNH), James Ford Bell Museum of Natural History, University of Minnesota (JFBM), Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (KU), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County (LACM), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ), Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico (MSB), Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma (OMNH), James R. Slater Museum of Natural History, University of Puget Sound (PSM), San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM), Biodiversity Collections, University of Texas at Austin (TNHC), Museum of Natural History, University of Colorado (UCM), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan (UMMZ), Museum of Natural History, University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point (UWSP), and University of Wisconsin Zoological Museum (UWZM). All nomenclature follows that of Crother (2012), though we continue to recognize the genus *Rana* rather than *Lithobates* (Yuan et al. 2016). Specimens that lacked GPS coordinates when data was received from museums were georeferenced using GEOLocate (WGS 84 datum; www.museum.tulane.edu/geolocate). Uncertainty values (in m) associated with georeferencing are presented following the georeferenced coordinates. When appropriate, we include both former museum catalog numbers and field numbers assigned to specimens following the current museum catalog number. The University of South Dakota recently acquired specimens formerly held at South Dakota State University (SDSU), University of Sioux Falls (USF), and Yankton College (housed at the W. H. Over Museum) and distributional records from these collections have subsequently been deposited at TNHC. In instances where multiple specimens exist documenting the occurrence of a particular species in a given county, the oldest known record was selected, but other known records and their years of collection are included as well. Collecting permit information was not requested from museums, nor does it exist for specimens in the SDSU, USF, and Yankton College collections; however, the majority of these specimens appear to have been collected prior to permit requirements issued by South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks.

CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS

AMBYSTOMA MAVORTIUM (Western Tiger Salamander). BROOKINGS Co.: Lake Goldsmith (44.34551°N, 96.95714°W; error = 587 m). 10 August 1971. Doddi. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100595–100598 (SDSU 71–74 [DRD 3295–3298]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from Brookings County from 2000 (OMNH 39927, 29938). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fischer et al. 1999), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist.

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Ambystoma mavortium is known from adjacent Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury, Lake, and Moody counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below), but not in Lincoln County, Minnesota, though *A. tigrinum* has been reported from there (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 40.5 km to the southeast from west of Flandreau, Moody County, South Dakota (UNSM 23180).

CHARLES MIX CO.: Pickstown (43.06722°N, 98.53203°W; error = 1250 m). No date provided. John G. Cover. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100599 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3608]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Ambystoma mavortium* is known from adjacent Aurora, Gregory, and Hutchinson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Boyd County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 2.8 km to the southwest from Fort Randall, Gregory County, South Dakota (USNM 12013).

KINGSBURY CO.: Lake Thompson (44.27931°N, 97.45852°W; error = 4885 m). No date provided. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100594 (SDSU 54 [DRD 3282]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Kingsbury County (Fischer et al. 1999), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Ambystoma mavortium* is known from adjacent Beadle, Brookings, Clark, Hamlin, and Lake counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 40.7 km to the east from Lake Goldsmith, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100595–100598; see above).

We recognize these individuals as *A. mavortium* but note that little information is known about the boundary between *A. tigrinum* and *A. mavortium* in South Dakota.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). TURNER CO.: 2 mi NW of Centerville (43.13992°N, 96.98950°W; error = 3260 m). 11 October 1979. T. L. Brown. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 50146. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Turner County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Ambystoma tigrinum* is known from adjacent Clay and Yankton counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and *A. mavortium* was recently reported from adjacent McCook County (Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.8 km to the south from north of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 23182). We recognize this individual as *A. tigrinum* but note that little information is known about the boundary between *A. tigrinum* and *A. mavortium* in South Dakota.

NECTURUS MACULOSUS (Mudpuppy). ROBERTS CO.: Big Stone Lake, Hartford Beach State Park (45.40744°N, 96.67727°W; error = 2289 m). 31 March 1981. Larry Garndrich, Ken Wallin, and Floyd Demary. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100538 (DRD 3060). Adult individual caught in fisheries nets while spawning Walleye. This specimen represents a new county record and is the only known voucher specimen of this species from South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Necturus maculosus* has previously been reported from the Minnesota River drainage in Big Stone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014) and from the Red River

drainage in Richland County, North Dakota (Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 109.3 km to the northeast from Lake Latoka, Douglas County, Minnesota (JFBM 16308).

ANURA — FROGS

ANAXYRUS AMERICANUS (American Toad). CODINGTON CO.: 3 mi W of Watertown (44.89939°N, 97.17641°W; error = 1623 m). 22 September 1972. Terry L. Munson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100553 (SDSU 911 [DRD 3039]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288748). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Deuel and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016, 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.3 km to the east from Coteau Prairie Waterfowl Production Area, Deuel County, South Dakota (TNHC 93498; Davis et al. 2016).

KINGSBURY CO.: 4 mi S, 2 mi W of Arlington; T110N, R53W, S27 (44.30648°N, 97.17360°W; error = 1138 m). 6 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Moon. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288745 (TDF 23). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap along the western edge of the distribution of this species in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Kingsbury County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus americanus* is known from adjacent Brookings, Hamlin, and Lake counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the northeast from northeast of Arlington, Brookings County, South Dakota (KU 288744).

ANAXYRUS COGNATUS (Great Plains Toad). CODINGTON CO.: Medicine Lake (44.98417°N, 97.35200°W; error = 889). 18 June 1940. W. J. Breckenridge and W. H. Nord. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 1136. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Clark and Day counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.0 km to the west from northeast of Clark, Clark County, South Dakota (UNSM 17254, 17257, 17258, 17260).

DAY CO.: Andover (45.41023°N, 97.90260°W; error = 710). 24 June 1949. G. Fairfax. Verified by Gary Shugart. PSM Herp-05990, Herp-05991. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1998 (KU 288756). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Day County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Brown, Clark, Codington, Marshall, Roberts, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 24.5 km to the west from northwest of Groton, Brown County, South Dakota (KU 288755).

HAND CO.: 4 mi S, 4 mi W Rockham; T116N, R67W, S28 (44.83050°N, 98.89760°W; error = 1138 m). 14 June 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288760 (TDF 74). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hand County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. This specimen fills part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota and this species is known from adjacent Beadle, Buffalo, Jerauld, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 29.8 km to the east from near Redfield, Spink County, South Dakota (USNM 17167).

HANSON CO.: Stolz Farm; T102N, R59W, S14 (43.63760°N, 97.8769°W; error = 1138 m). 22 July 1997. T. Fischer and S. Stolz. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100567 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3577]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hanson County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus cognatus* is known from adjacent Davison and McCook counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.3 km to the west from southwest of Mitchell, Davison County, South Dakota (USNM 17268, 17284).

ANAXYRUS HEMIOPHRY (Canadian Toad). GRANT CO.: North Fork Whetstone River; SD Hwy 15, 4 mi N of Milbank (45.30944°N, 96.63944°W). 9 May 2000. Justin Meeker. Verified by Jessa L. Waters. OMNH 39879 (REB 1041). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Anaxyrus hemiophrys* is known from adjacent Day and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 11.2 km to the north from Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County, South Dakota (USNM 17497–17500, 17516, 17517, 17519, 17520).

ANAXYRUS WOODHOUSII (Woodhouse's Toad). BROOKINGS CO.: Sexauer Park; T110N, R50W, S23 (44.31773°N, 96.80362°W; error = 1138 m). 5 August 1997. T. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288762 (TDF 22). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Hamlin County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 98.1 km to the west from south of Cavour, Beadle County, South Dakota (USNM 17296).

HANSON CO.: Stolz Farm; T102N, R59W, S14 (43.63760°N, 97.87690°W; error = 1138 m). 22 July 1997. T. Fischer and S. Stolz. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288761 (TDF 11). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hanson County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known

from adjacent Davison County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 14.0 km to the northwest from northeast of Mitchell, Davison County, South Dakota (USNM 18719).

HARDING CO.: Slim Buttes (45.48916°N, 103.19018°W; error = 301 m). 31 July 1924. E. C. O'Roke. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100573 (SDSU 139 [DRD 3049]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Harding County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Butte County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000), Adams and Bowman counties, North Dakota (Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015), and Carter and Fallon counties, Montana (Werner et al. 2004). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 104.9 km to the southwest from Belle Fourche, Butte County, South Dakota (USNM 68715).

HUGHES CO.: Farm Island, 2.5 mi S, 4 mi E of Pierre (44.33609°N, 100.25291°W; error = 2076 m). 6 July 1975. D. C. Kerridge. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 79367 (TTU R-8108 [DCK 75/144]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hughes County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Lyman and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the west from Fort Pierre, Stanley County, South Dakota (MCZ A-1916; see below).

ROBERTS CO.: 2 mi W of Rosholt; T128N, R48W, S1 (45.86662°N, 96.77305°W; error = 1138 m). 18 May 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288763 (TDF 59). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Roberts County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) or Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014), but is known from Richland County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 171.9 km to the south from Brookings, Brookings County, South Dakota (KU 288762; see above).

SPINK CO.: Redfield (44.87581°N, 98.51871°W; error = 1893 m). June 1938. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100574 (SDSU 129 [DRD 3064]), 100575 (SDSU 130 [DRD 3065]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Spink County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Beadle County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 77.3 km to the southeast from Pearl Creek, Beadle County, South Dakota (USNM 17295, 17297, 17298).

STANLEY CO.: Fort Pierre (43.35359°N, 101.37375°W; error = 3129 m). No date provided. Louis Agassiz. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZ A-1916. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species

in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Anaxyrus woodhousii* is known from adjacent Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 9.8 km to the east from Farm Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (TNHC 79367; see above).

HYLA CHRYSOSCELIS (Cope's Gray Treefrog). MARSHALL CO.: 1 mi NW of Veblen (45.87760°N, 97.31025°W; error = 210 m). 5 September 2005. L. B. Williams. Verified by Stanlee Miller. CUSC 2325. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Marshall County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Hyla chrysoscelis* is known from adjacent Roberts County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 31.5 km to the southeast from Sisseton, Roberts County, South Dakota (UNSM 22496).

STANLEY CO.: Oahe Dam (44.45109°N, 100.40236°W; error = 1489 m). 16 June 2003. D. Backlund. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23853. This specimen represents a new county record and representing a new, disjunct population of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and was reported here by Backlund (2004). *Hyla chrysoscelis* is known from no adjacent county in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 268.8 km to the southeast from Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 22501).

PSEUDACRIS MACULATA (Boreal Chorus Frog). BEADLE CO.: Clifton Township; T109N, R61W, S19 (44.23180°N, 98.20640°W; error = 1138 m). 25 September 1997. D. Moon. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288794 (TDF 40). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Beadle County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Clark, Kingsbury, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 50.5 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 22171).

BRULE CO.: 4 mi N of Chamberlain (43.86877°N, 99.29743°W; error = 9898 m). 17 September 1973. T. A. Krause. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100582 (SDSU 925 [DRD 3143]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288812). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brule County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Buffalo and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 20.0 km to the north from southeast of Fort Thompson, Buffalo County, South Dakota (KU 33712).

CODINGTON CO.: 3 mi W, 3 mi S of Kampeska; T116N, R55W, S29 (44.82800°N, 97.46120°N; error = 1138 m). 30 April 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288796 (TDF 43). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the

distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Clark, Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 7.7 km to the northwest from southeast of Clark, Clark County, South Dakota (KU 288795).

EDMUNDS CO.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45.57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 2 September 1978. Vinson L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100583 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3452]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288808). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Edmunds County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Brown County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 63.7 km to the northeast from Willow Creek Lake, Brown County, South Dakota (KU 288809).

GRANT CO.: 15.8 mi S of Milbank (44.99034°N, 96.63562°W; error = 3218 m). 20 April 1985. R. E. Olson. Verified by Emily M. Braker. UCM 63149, 639150. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Grant County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Codington, Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016; see above) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 9.0 km to the south from Nelson Waterfowl Production Area, Deuel County, South Dakota (TNHC 93497; Davis et al. 2016).

McCook Co.: 1 mi E, 5 mi S of Canistota; T101N, R53W, S35 (43.50730°N, 97.1592°W; error = 1138 m). 24 June 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288813 (TDF 76). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from McCook County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Hanson, Lake, Minnehaha, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 34.6 km to the east from south of Sioux Falls, Lincoln County, South Dakota (UNSM 19887, 19903).

SULLY CO.: 18 mi E, 1 mi N of Agar; T116N, R74W, S22 (44.84490°N, 99.7252°W; error = 1138 m). 12 May 1998. Verified by Luke J. Welton. K. E. Skare. KU 288817 (TDF 51). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Sully County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Hughes and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.8 km to the north from southeast of Hosmer, Edmunds County, South Dakota (KU 288808).

YANKTON Co.: 2 mi N of Utica, in roadside ditch (43.01008°N, 97.49645°W; error = 3979 m). 7 April 1958. D. W. Fishbeck and R. Fishbeck. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 19899 (USD 910), 19911 (USD 911). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1958 (UNSM 19882, 19886, 19890, 19908, 19909), 1969 (UNSM 22165), and 1972 (MSB 32997). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Fischer et al. 1999; Backlund 2005; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pseudacris maculata* is known from adjacent Bon Homme, Clay, and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 17.4 km to the southwest from south of Tabor, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (KU 106369).

RANA BLAIRI (Plains Leopard Frog). LYMAN Co.: Byre Game Production Area (43.74450°N, 99.52520°W). 12 July 1999. Joel A. Ernst. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 3887 (ERW 1387). This specimen represents a new county record filling extending the known distribution of this species northwest along the Missouri River in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Rana blairi* is known from adjacent Tripp County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 56.3 km to the southwest from near Winner, Tripp County, South Dakota (UNSM 19825, 19826).

UNION Co.: Mud Lake, near Jefferson (42.53977°N, 96.53241°W; error = 1054 m). 26 May 1958. J. Dailey. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 20736 (USD 997). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1959 (UNSM 20738), 1975 (UNSM 20575, 20576), and 1983 (UNSM 20743). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Union County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana blairi* is known from adjacent Clay and Lincoln counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017), Plymouth and Woodbury counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Dakota and Dixon counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 30.7 km to the northeast from Burbank Lake, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 20540).

RANA PIPIENS (Northern Leopard Frog). CODINGTON Co.: north shore of Lake Kampeska (44.94639°N, 97.20537°W; error = 1868 m). 27 September 1972. John Kirk. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100577–100579 (SDSU 842 [DRD 3236], 843 [DRD 3240], 844 [DRD 3241]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1997 (KU 288785) and 2000 (OMNH 39901). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Codington County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Clark, Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 19.7 km to the south from Clear Lake, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UNSM 20102).

DOUGLAS Co.: 1 mi E of Armor; T98N, R63W, S5 (43.33530°N, 98.31890°W; error = 1138 m). 22 May 1998. T. Fischer. Verified by

Luke J. Welton. KU 288800 (TDF 63). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Douglas County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Aurora, Davison, Charles Mix, and Hutchinson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.5 km to the southwest from Lake Andes, Charles Mix County, South Dakota (KU 98125).

EDMUNDS Co.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45. 57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 6 June 1982. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100580 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3449]), 100581 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3450]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1997 (KU 288777). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Edmunds County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Faulk, McPherson, Potter, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 21.3 km to the northwest from south of Eureka, McPherson County, South Dakota (KU 288774).

HAND Co.: Jones Lake (44.47010°N, 98.94575°W; error = 910 m). 25 July 1996. SRG. Verified by Neftali Camacho. LACM 143871–143893. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1998 (KU 288787). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hand County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Beadle, Buffalo, Faulk, Hyde, and Spink counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al.; see below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 27.5 km to the east from southeast of Wessington, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 20124).

HYDE Co.: 7 mi N of Crow Creek Indian Reservation; T110N, R72W, S10 (44.34790°N, 99.4718°W; error = 1138 m). 11 May 1998. D. Giese. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288788 (TDF 47). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hyde County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Buffalo, Faulk, Hand, Hughes, Lyman, Potter, and Sully counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 23.4 km to the south from south of Stephan, Buffalo County, South Dakota (UNSM 20107).

POTTER Co.: 1 mi E of Hoven; T120N, R74W, S3 (45.23730°N, 99.74620°W; error = 1138 m). 12 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288778 (TDF 30). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Potter County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Edmunds, Faulk, Hyde, Sully, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen

is from ca. 7.6 km to the northwest from Swan Lake, Walworth County, South Dakota (KU 288776; see below).

SULLY CO.: 6.5 mi W of Agar; T116N, R78W, S22 (44.84490°N, 100.20970°W; error = 1138 m). 12 May 1998. K. E. Skare. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288791 (TDF 50). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Sully County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Hughes, Hyde, Potter, and Stanley counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 39.3 km to the southwest from Spring Creek, Hughes County, South Dakota (Academy of Natural Sciences, Drexel University [ANSPI] 2902).

WALWORTH CO.: east shore of Swan Lake; T121N, R74W, S4 (45.28526°N, 99.82271°W; error = 1138 m). 12 August 1997. T. Fischer and D. Fischer. Verified by Luke J. Welton. KU 288776 (TDF 20). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Walworth County (Fischer et al. 1999; Naugle et al. 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Rana pipiens* is known from adjacent Dewey, Edmunds, and Potter counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 7.6 km to the southeast from Hoven, Potter County, South Dakota (KU 288778; see above).

SPEA BOMBIFRONS (Plains Spadefoot). EDMUNDS CO.: 2.5 mi E, 0.5 mi S of Hosmer (45.57162°N, 99.42312°W; error = 1609 m). 4 October 1979. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100569 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3451]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the poorly documented distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Spea bombifrons* is known from adjacent Walworth County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.4 km to the west from Molstad Lake Park, Walworth County, South Dakota (KU 98325).

TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE MUTICA (Smooth Softshell). LINCOLN CO.: Big Sioux River, S of Hudson (43.10157°N, 96.45145°W; error = 774 m). August 2004. Thomas Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 14427. This specimen represents a new county record and extends the distribution range of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lincoln County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Apalone mutica* is known from adjacent Clay and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017) and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 0.4 km to the northeast from the Big Sioux River, Sioux County, Iowa (JBLApmu20300604, J. LeClere, pers. comm.).

CHELYDRA SERPENTINA (Snapping Turtle). DOUGLAS CO.: west shore of Corsica Lake (43.41412°N, 98.29747°W; error = 873 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23828 (REB 1074). This specimen represents a new county

record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Douglas County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Davison County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.3 km to the northwest from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (USNM 22303).

HAAKON CO.: 0.5 mi S of Midland (44.06441°N, 101.15542°W; error = 1408 m). 29 April 1967. R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 18273 (USD 2899). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Haakon County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Jackson County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 47.9 km to the southwest from south of Kadoka, Jackson County, South Dakota (UMMZ 76544).

LINCOLN CO.: 2 mi W, 1 mi S of Hudson (43.11577°N, 96.49390°W; error = 2252 m). 6 June 1978. V. L. Weber. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100564 (USF uncataloged [DRD 3447]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lincoln County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chelydra serpentina* is known from adjacent Clay, Minnehaha, and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Lyon County, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.7 km to the southwest from Brule Creek, Union County, South Dakota (UNSM 18028).

CHRYSEMYS PICTA (Painted Turtle). BUTTE CO.: US Hwy 85, 12 mi N jct SD Hwy 168; T14N, R5E, S8 (45.19122°N, 103.54858°W; error = 1138 m). 7 June 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100612 (SDSU 1067 [DRD 3280]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Butte County (Bandas and Higgins 2004; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Harding and Lawrence counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017), Carter County, Montana (Werner et al. 2004), and Crook County, Wyoming (Lewis 2011). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.7 km to the northeast from southwest of Reva, Harding County, South Dakota (KU 68818).

FAULK CO.: 18.7 mi S of Ipswich (45.17364°N, 99.02928°W; error = 23774 m). 6 September 1987. Donald W. Buden. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZ R-183102. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Faulk County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 96.1 km to the northwest from Sand Lake, Campbell County, South Dakota (LACM 105330).

GRANT Co.: Whetstone Creek at Big Stone City (45.28916°N, 96.45674°W; error = 2493 m). 26 August 1952. Gibbs and Bartel. Verified by Greg Schneider. UMMZ 110458 (B52-71). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Grant County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 5.8 km to the northwest from Big Stone Lake, Roberts County, South Dakota (OMNH 44381).

JERAULD Co.: Twin Lakes, lakeside use area (43.96209°N, 98.33191°W; error = 1138 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23829 (REB 1073). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Jerauld County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Beadle and Brule counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 31.7 km to the north from west of Virgil, Beadle County, South Dakota (UNSM 18270).

MINER Co.: Twin Lakes Game Production Area (43.98917°N, 97.71944°W; error = 4828 m). 24 July 2000. M. Bessert. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 23830 (REB 1072). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Miner County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Chrysemys picta* is known from adjacent Hanson, Lake, and McCook counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 34.8 km to the southwest from Riverside, Hanson County, South Dakota (UNSM 18165).

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). BUFFALO Co.: Lake Francis Case, 10 mi N of Chamberlain (43.95567°N, 99.34164°W; error = 4065 m). 28 August 1972. Gary Morrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100536 (SDSU 893 [DRD 3281]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Buffalo County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 75.8 km to the south from the mouth of Platte Creek, Charles Mix County, South Dakota (UNSM 18240).

HUGHES Co.: La Framboise Island, Missouri River (44.35946°N, 100.35435°W). 25 August 2008. Peter Lindeman. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. FLMNH 166419 (photo voucher). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Hughes County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from adjacent Stanley County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca.

1.7 km to the west from the Bad River, Stanley County, South Dakota (FLMNH 164369; see below).

STANLEY Co.: Bad River at US Hwy 83 (44.35085°N, 100.37227°W). 25 August 2008. Peter Lindeman. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. FLMNH 164369 (photo voucher). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Bandas and Higgins 2004), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Graptemys pseudogeographica* is known from adjacent Hughes County, South Dakota (see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 1.7 km to the east from La Framboise Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (FLMNH 166419; see above).

SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

PLESTIODON SEPTENTRIONALIS (Prairie Skink). BROOKINGS Co.: Bangor Township; T110N, R52W, S12, SE corner (44.34365°N, 97.01189°W; error = 569 m). 15 August 1958. Lloyd Oldenberg. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100591 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3583]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Deuel, Hamlin, Kingsbury, and Moody counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below) and Lincoln County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.5 km to the north from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UWSP 1932; see below).

BROWN Co.: 2 mi S, 2 mi W of Putney; Donald Henley Farm; T124N, R61W (45.54511°N, 98.16460°W; error = 6828 m). 14 July 1975. Dean Karnopp. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100587 (SDSU 1014 [DRD 3305]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Marshall County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Sargent County, North Dakota (Jundt 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 58.2 km to the southwest from Roy Lake State Park, Marshall County, South Dakota (KU 98350).

DEUEL Co.: 4.5 mi E, 1 mi N of Clear Lake (44.76838°N, 96.56584°W; error = 4949 m). 13 September 1975. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100586 (SDSU 1002 [DRD 3304]), 100885 (SDSU 1003 [DRD 3306]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (see above and below) and Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, and Yellow Medicine counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 45.7 km to the southwest from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (UWSP 1932; see below).

HAMLIN Co.: Lake Poinsett (44.57739°N, 97.07609°W; error = 587 m). 20 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1932. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Deuel and Kingsbury counties, South Dakota

(Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.5 km to the south from Bangor Township, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100591; see above).

MINNEHAHA Co.: Cactus Hills, Sioux Falls (43.56970°N, 96.67227°W; error = 301 m). 22 May 1955. C. Jerde. Verified by Laura Monahan. UWZM 19069. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 2003 (UNSM 23864). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Brookings County (Fogell 2003; Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Lincoln, McCook, Moody and Turner counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2017; see below), Lyon County, Iowa (LeClere 2013), and Rock County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 51.4 km to the south from Rolling Game Production Area, Lincoln County, South Dakota (TNHC 100585).

MOODY Co.: Pow-wow grounds N of Flandreau (44.07710°N, 96.58909°W; error = 1909 m). 27 September 1972. Greg Brown. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100588 (SDSU 892 [DRD 3308]), 100589 (SDSU 791 [DRD 3309]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (see above) and Pipestone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 44.9 km to the northwest from Bangor Township, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 100591; see above).

SANBORN Co.: 6 mi SW of Woonsocket (43.97330°N, 98.32192°W; error = 5418 m). October 1968. Gary Morrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100590 (SDSU 269 [DRD 3310]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Plestiodon septentrionalis* is known from adjacent Beadle, Davison, and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 24.5 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 16605).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

COLUBER CONSTRICTOR (North American Racer). SULLY Co.: 20 mi WNW of Onida (44.81826°N, 100.43637°W; error = 8192 m). 1 October 1946. H. K. Gloyd and T. I. Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-13849, HERP-13850. These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Coluber constrictor* is known from adjacent Dewey County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 38.3 km to the northwest from southwest of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14248, HERP-14249).

YANKTON Co.: Yankton, trails W of town (42.86708°N, 97.51968°W; error = 1770 m). May 1924. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100592 (Yankton College R1-1 [DRD 3459]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1977 (MSB 33142) and 2005 (JFBM 19033, 19037, 19047). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a

gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Coluber constrictor* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010; Siddons et al. 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.6 km to the west from near Springfield, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 16117).

CROTALUS VIRIDIS (Prairie Rattlesnake). HAAKON Co.: near Manila (44.39430°N, 101.36590°W). 29 October 1939. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. SDNHM 32681–32733. These specimens represent a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Jackson, Jones, Pennington, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 27.6 km to the east from Hayes, Stanley County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-4417).

PERKINS Co.: SW of Strool; T17N, R10E, S27 (45.40789°N, 102.87873°W; error = 1138 m). 24 October 1974. John Haertel. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100568 (SDSU 986 [DRD 3413]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Perkins County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Butte, Corson, Harding, Meade, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 24.2 km to the west from southwest of Reva, Harding County, South Dakota (KU 68815, 68816, 69985).

POTTER Co.: N of Whitlock Bay; T119N, R78W, S32 (45.07909°N, 100.27634; error = 1138 m). 23 October 1975. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100568 (SDSU 1019 [DRD 3414]). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species along its eastern border in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Crotalus viridis* is known from adjacent Dewey, Sully, and Walworth counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.5 km to the northwest from north of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14264–14266).

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ring-necked Snake). MINNEHAHA Co.: ca. 4 mi E of Sioux Falls; 1 mi W of Big Sioux River (43.52929°N, 96.61623°W; error = 1609 m). September 1963. S. Hines. Verified by Thomas Labedz. UNSM 16338 (USD 2519). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1964 (UNSM 16386, 16398, 16399) and 1999 (JFBM 19017). This species has been previously reported from Minnehaha County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Diadophis punctatus* is known from adjacent Lincoln County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 33.6 km to the south from northwest of Fairview, Lincoln County, South Dakota (UNSM 16365).

HETERODON NASICUS (Plains Hog-nosed Snake). HAMLIN CO.: Lake Poinsett (44.56467°N, 97.07712°W; error = 2728 m). 1 July 1925. Ezra Grisselbeck. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100556 (SDSU 489 [DRD 3401]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from adjacent Codington and Deuel counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 39.0 km to the northeast from Clear Lake, Deuel County, South Dakota (UNSM 16048).

HUTCHINSON CO.: Wolf Creek at James River Valley (43.34732°N, 97.62015°W). 15 October 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19036. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from adjacent Bon Homme, Charles Mix, Davison, and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.0 km to the northwest from Rosedale Township, Hanson County, South Dakota (UNSM 16448).

LAKE CO.: Bryant Lake, near Chester (43.92095°N, 96.94773°W; error = 1518 m). 13 September 1942. Gerald B. Spawn. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100557 (SDSU 488 [DRD 3402]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Heterodon nasicus* is known from no adjacent counties in South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 72.3 km to the north from Lake Poinsett, Hamlin County, South Dakota (TNHC 100556; see above).

LAMPROPELTIS TRIANGULUM (Milksnake). STANLEY CO.: Fort Pierre (44.35359°N, 100.37375°W; error = 3129 m). 24 September 1932. T. Turner. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 83277. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1967 (UNSM 16136). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Dewey, Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 2.4 km to the east from Pierre, Hughes County, South Dakota (UMMZ 75615, 75641).

TODD CO.: Hidden Timber (43.22945°N, 100.42152°W; error = 3036 m). 1 October 1942. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-11314. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Bennett County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cherry County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 98.0 km to the east from Lucas, Gregory County, South Dakota (UNSM 16147).

YANKTON CO.: Yankton (42.88746°N, 97.38870°W; error = 2600 m). 9 September 1933. Nathan Steinbach, Harlan Kosta, and Frederick Siegfriedt. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100571 (Yankton College R1-7 [DRD 3463]). An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 1987 (UNSM 23588). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Lampropeltis triangulum* is known from adjacent Bon

Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Knox County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 23.1 km to the west from near Tabor, Bon Homme County, South Dakota (UNSM 16134).

PANTHEROPHIS RAMSPOTTI (Western Foxsnake). YANKTON CO.: Mission Hill Township, SW Jim River Rd, ca. 1.75 mi N jct Whiting Dr (42.91861°N, 97.35750°W). 29 September 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19043. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from October 2005 (JFBM 19031, 19038). Voucher specimens of this species once collected and deposited at Yankton College (Fishbeck and Underhill 1959) are now presumed lost. This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pantherophis ramspotti* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar and Knox counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 27.0 km to the southeast from west of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (MSB 50133).

PITUOPHIS CATENIFER (Gophersnake). BUFFALO CO.: 14 mi SE of Stephan, at jct of SD Hwy 34 and SD Hwy 47 (44.07731°N, 99.41933°W). 29 August 1965. D. G. Dunlap. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 17995 (USD 2795). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Brule and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 38.3 km to the southwest from west of Kennebec, Lyman County, South Dakota (CUMV 3704).

CORSON CO.: Rattlesnake Butte; T20N, R29E (45.70611°N, 100.59180°W; error = 1807 m). 1 October 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100565 (SDSU 1058 [DRD 3430]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (see below), Sioux County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966, Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 54.5 km to the south from north of La Plant, Dewey County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-13856).

DEWEY CO.: between Eagle Butte and Cheyenne River Agency (45.00000°N, 101.23000°W). 10 October 1943. A. M. Jackley. Verified by Bradford Hollingsworth. SDNHM 35836–35839. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1946 (CHAS HERP-13856, 13857) and 1947 (CHAS HERP-14259). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Dewey County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Corson, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (see above and below). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 51.5 km to the northwest from Thunder Butte, Ziebach County, South Dakota (CHAS HERP-14260; see below).

LYMAN CO.: 25 mi W of Chamberlain, U.S. Hwy 16 (43.89069°N, 99.83142°W; error = 34,032 m). 1 October 1946. H. K. Gloyd and T. I. Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-13854. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1946 (CHAS HERP-13855) and 1954 (OMNH 28601). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Lyman County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Buffalo, Brule, Gregory, Hughes, Mellette, Stanley, and Tripp counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 38.3 km to the northeast from southeast of Stephan, Buffalo County, South Dakota (UNSM 17995; see above).

SANBORN CO.: 5 mi W, 11 mi N of Mitchell (43.86872°N, 98.12999°W; error = 15649 m). No date provided. G. Horgen. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 16445 (GH 09). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a large gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Davison and Hanson counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 10.4 km to the south from Firesteel Creek, Davison County, South Dakota (UNSM 17977).

STANLEY CO.: 3.75 mi S, 9 mi E of Ft. Pierre (44.29914°N, 100.19162°W; error = 3075 m). 6 July 1975. R. C. Dowler. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 68843 (TTU R-8102 [RCD 258]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Stanley County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey, Haakon, Hughes, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 6.4 km to the northwest from Farm Island, Hughes County, South Dakota (CM 60269).

YANKTON CO.: Yankton (42.88746°N, 97.38870°W; error = 2600 m). October 1923. A. Plarrgnee. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100566 (Yankton College uncataloged [DRD 3465]). Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 1961 (UNSM 17980), 1977 (MSB 33143), and 2005 (JFBM 19048). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Yankton County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Bon Homme and Clay counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Cedar County, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 33.3 km to the southeast from west of Vermillion, Clay County, South Dakota (UNSM 17972).

ZIEBACH CO.: Thunder Butte, 10 mi S of Glad Valley (45.31988°N, 101.88075°W; error = 1807 m). 4 October 1947. Jackley, Gloyd, and Wright. Verified by Allison Sacerdote-Velat. CHAS HERP-14260. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Ziebach County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Pituophis catenifer* is known from adjacent Dewey, Corson, Haakon, and Meade counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known

population to this historic specimen is from ca. 51.5 km to the southeast from near Eagle Butte, Dewey County, South Dakota (SDNHM 35836–35839).

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Red-bellied Snake). BROWN CO.: Sand Lake National Wildlife Refuge (45.78625°N, 98.24105°W; error = 16731 m). 27 May 1996. No collector provided. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100572 (SDSU uncataloged [DRD 3394]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Marshall County, South Dakota (Williams et al. 2007) and Sargent County, North Dakota (LeClere et al. 2009; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 74.3 km to the east from south of Veblen, Marshall County, South Dakota (CUSC 2323; Williams et al. 2007).

HUTCHINSON CO.: Milltown (43.42360°N, 97.80173°W). October 2005. Tom Jessen. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 19044–19046. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Yankton County, South Dakota (see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 68.4 km to the southeast from Yankton, Yankton County, South Dakota (MSB 66649, 66650).

YANKTON CO.: 1122 W 9th Street, Yankton (42.87787°N, 97.41252°W). 2 August 1998. T. L. Brown and M. Chalk. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 66650. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Storeria occipitomaculata* is known from adjacent Hutchinson County, South Dakota (see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 61.8 km to the northwest from southeast of Milltown, Hutchinson County, South Dakota (JFBM 19035).

THAMNOPHIS RADIX (Plains Gartersnake). BON HOMME CO.: Jack Talsma Farm, 7 mi W of Springfield (42.65408°N, 98.03562°W; error = 10219 m). 8 October 1988. T. L. Brown and G. Hornstra. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 53350. This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Charles Mix, Hutchinson, and Yankton counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Knox County, Nebraska (Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 40.7 km to the northeast from southwest of Utica, Yankton County, South Dakota (UNSM 16225, 16227).

BUFFALO CO.: 10 mi N of Chamberlain (43.95567°N, 99.33066°W; error = 4065 m). 9 August 1973. Gary Marrone. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100539 (SDSU 958 [DRD 3387]), 100540 (SDSU 965 [DRD 3388]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Brule, Hand, and Lyman counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 22.0 km to the southwest from east of Reliance, Lyman County, South Dakota (Museum of Vertebrate Zoology, University of California at Berkeley [MVZ] 63679).

CODINGTON CO.: Medicine Lake (44.98417°N, 97.35200°W; error = 889 m). 18 June 1940. W. J. Breckenridge and W. H. Nord. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 1049. An additional historic voucher of this species exists from 2000 (OMNH 40614). This specimen

represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Day, Deuel, Grant, and Hamlin counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.3 km to the north from Blue Dog Lake, Day County, South Dakota (UNSM 16238).

CORSON CO.: Rattlesnake Butte; T20N, R29E (45.70611°N, 100.59180°W; error = 1807 m). 1 October 1976. Steve Thompson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100899 (SDSU 1060 [DRD 3369]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Corson County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Campbell, Dewey, Perkins, Walworth, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below) and Sioux County, North Dakota (Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 26.3 km to the southeast from Indian Creek Recreation Area, Walworth County, South Dakota (OMNH 40619).

FAULK CO.: 16 mi S Ipswich (45.21274°N, 99.02928°W; error = 21158 m). 6 September 1987. Donald W. Buden. Verified by Joseph Martinez. MCZR-183101. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Edmunds and Hand counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 32.9 km to the northeast from east of Mira, Edmunds County, South Dakota (UNSM 16164).

GRANT CO.: 5 mi S of Milbank (45.14673°N, 96.63562°W; error = 2133 m). 20 April 1985. R. Earl Olson. Verified by Samuel Weaver. JFBM 14275. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Codington, Day, Deuel, and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above) and Big Stone and Lac Qui Parle counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 28.7 km to the north from Hartford Beach State Park, Roberts County, South Dakota (KU 98360).

HAAKON CO.: Midland (44.0765°N, 101.1542°W; error = 892 m). 4 June 1967. J. Vomer. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 16242 (USD 2922). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Haakon County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Jackson, Jones, Pennington, Stanley, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see below). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.9 km to the southeast from west of Okaton, Jones County, South Dakota (American Museum of Natural History [AMNH] 36806, 36807).

HAMLIN CO.: bridge between Lake Poinsett and Dry Lake; T113N, R52W (44.60189°N, 97.06288°W; error = 350 m). 17 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1911. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Brookings, Codington, Deuel, and Kingsbury counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to

this historic specimen is from ca. 32.9 km to the southwest from Erwin, Kingsbury County, South Dakota (MSB 66774).

PERKINS CO.: 12 mi S, 8 mi W of Lemmon (45.76697°N, 102.32537°W; error = 13770 m). 7 June 1968. B. Anderson and R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23371 (USD 3071). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in northwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Perkins County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Corson, Harding, Meade, and Ziebach counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above and below) and Adams County, North Dakota (Wheeler and Wheeler 1966; Jundt 2000; Johnson 2015). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 60.1 km to the southeast from east of Glad Valley, Ziebach County, South Dakota (UNSM 23386).

ZIEBACH CO.: 1 mi E of Glad Valley (45.39914°N, 101.75702°W; error = 5241 m). 23 August 1966. R. L. Timken. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23386 (USD 2878). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in central South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). This species has been previously reported from Ziebach County (Backlund 2005), but no vouchered specimens were known to exist. *Thamnophis radix* is known from adjacent Corson, Dewey, Haakon, Meade, and Perkins counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 60.1 km to the northwest from southwest of Lemmon, Perkins County, South Dakota (UNSM 23371).

THAMNOPHIS SIRTALIS (Common Gartersnake). CLARK CO.: 2 mi S of Clark (44.84878°N, 97.73314°W; error = 1609 m). 29 September 1972. Rodney Iverson. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100900 (SDSU 796 [DRD 3357]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Beadle County, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 67.6 km to the southwest from Huron, Beadle County, South Dakota (USNM 197647).

DEUEL CO.: Gary Creek (West Branch of Lac qui Parle River) in Gary (44.79674°N, 96.45646°W; error = 1354 m). 16 September 1971. Ernest S. Delfosse. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100561 (SDSU 510 [DRD 3363]), 100562 (SDSU 511 [DRD 3364]). These specimens represent a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Grant counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see below) and Lac Qui Parle and Yellow Medicine counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to these historic specimens is from ca. 32.3 km to the south from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

GRANT CO.: Blue Cloud Abbey (SE of Marvin, SD), above dam (45.25071°N, 96.89116°W; error = 62 m). 10 May 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1907. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Deuel and Roberts counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; see above) and Lac Qui Parle and Big Stone counties, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 22.1 km to the northeast from Bullhead Lake, Roberts County, South Dakota (UNSM 16261).

HAMLIN Co.: bridge between Lake Poinsett and Dry Lake; T113N, R52W (44.60189°N, 97.06288°W; error = 350 m). 17 June 1968. V. J. Starostka. Verified by Peter Zani. UWSP 1909. This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings, Clark, and Deuel counties, South Dakota (Davis et al. 2016; see above). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 43.5 km to the southeast from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

MOODY Co.: Don Ahern Farm, along Big Sioux River (44.15091°N, 96.68105°W; error = 1888 m). 31 July 1971. Ernest S. Delfosse. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. TNHC 100563 (SDSU 322 [DRD 3365]). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in eastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Brookings and Minnehaha counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000; Davis et al. 2016) and Pipestone County, Minnesota (Moriarty and Hall 2014). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 41.6 km to the northeast from Oak Lake Field Station, Brookings County, South Dakota (TNHC 93511).

OGLALA LAKOTA Co.: 1.5 mi E of Pine Ridge (43.02554°N, 102.52655°W; error = 4276 m). 17 May 1967. J. Legg. Verified by Thomas Labeledz. UNSM 23384 (USD 2951). This specimen represents a new county record filling part of a gap in the distribution of this species in southwestern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Thamnophis sirtalis* is known from adjacent Bennett, Custer, Fall River, and Pennington counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000) and Dawes and Sheridan counties, Nebraska (Ballinger et al. 2010; Fogell 2010). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 36.5 km to the northeast from Batesland, Bennett County, South Dakota (Field Museum of Natural History [FMNH] 35445).

TROPIDOCOLONION LINEATUM (Lined Snake). LINCOLN Co.: 0.5 mi SE of Newton Hills State Park (43.21931°N, 96.57301°W; error = 2026 m). 11 October 1979. T. L. Brown. Verified by T. Giermakowski. MSB 50359. Additional historic vouchers of this species exist from 2003 (JFBM 14416, 16410). This specimen represents a new county record filling a gap in the distribution of this species in southeastern South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000). *Tropidoclonion lineatum* is known from adjacent Minnehaha and Union counties, South Dakota (Ballinger et al. 2000), and Lyon and Sioux counties, Iowa (LeClere 2013). The nearest known population to this historic specimen is from ca. 37.8 km to the north from Beaver Creek Natural Area, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (JFBM 16411).

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