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

These geographic distribution records will be accepted in a standard format only, and all authors must adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, COMMON NAME (for the United States and Canada as it appears in Crother [ed.] 2008. Standard and English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico. SSAR Herpetol. Circ. 37:1–84, gratis PDF available [http://www.ssarherps.org/pages/HerpCommmNames.php]; for Mexico as it appears in Liner and Casas-Andreu 2008, Standard Spanish, English and Scientific Names of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Mexico. Herpetol. Circ. 38:1–162), LOCALITY (use metric for distances and give precise locality data, including lat/long coordinates in decimal degrees and cite the map datum used), DATE (day-month-year), COLLECTOR, VERIFIED BY (cannot be verified by an author; curator at an institutional collection is preferred), PLACE OF DEPOSITION (where applicable, use standardized collection designations as they appear in Leviton et al. 1985, Standard Symbolic Codes for Institutional Resource Collections in Herpetology and Ichthyology, Copeia 1985[3]:802–832 and CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS (brief), CITATIONS (brief and must adhere to format used in this section; these should provide a geographic context for the new record), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full—spell out state or province names—no abbreviations). Please include distance from nearest previously known record (provide a citation or refer to existing voucher material to substantiate your report). If publishing specific locality information for a rare or endangered species has the potential to jeopardize that population, please consult with the Section Editor at time of record submission. If field work and/or specimen collection occurred where permits were required, please include permit number(s) and authorizing agency in the text of the note.

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

If the locality reported is clearly outside of the natural range of the species, a statement to that effect should be included in the note, along with relevant citation(s). Additionally, if an “introduced” species has become established at the new locality, please include supporting observations, as well as information concerning means of introduction and source population, if known.

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

Please submit any geographic distribution records in the standard format only to one of the Section Co-editors: Alan M. Richmond (USA & Canada records only); Jerry D. Johnson (Mexico and Central America, including the Caribbean Basin); Indraneil Das (all Old World records); or Gustavo J. Scrocchi (South American records). Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data cannot be presented adequately in the standard format. Electronic submission of manuscripts is required (as Microsoft Word or Rich Text format [rtf] files, as e-mail attachments). Refer to inside front cover for e-mail addresses of section editors.


**CAUDA — SALAMANDERS**

**AMBYSOMA MACULATUM** (Spotted Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: GWINNETT CO.: Mill Creek Nature Center (34.06076°N, 83.98080°W, WGS 84; elev. ~312 m), 7 October 2011. Cyndi Moore and Robert L. Hill. Verified by John Jensen. UTAD 6979. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens, 575 pp.); has been previously observed in Gwinnett Co. though this report represents the first vouchered specimen. This species has also been documented in neighboring Fulton, Dekalb, Rockdale, and Walton counties. An adult specimen (~100 mm SVL) was discovered under a log ~3 m S of the hiking path and ~0.25 km from preserve entrance at Mall of Georgia Boulevard. It was photographed and returned.

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Atlantic Maritime Ecozone, pp. 613–631. NRC Research Press, Ottawa) listed the species as hypothetical for the ecoregion that includes Victoria Co. Extends the known range of this species 60 km N from the nearest documented locality, near Woodstock (46.15814°N, 67.63716°W, WGS 84; NBM 009096). York Co.: Unknown stream 4.6 ESE of Stanley (46.2695°N, 66.67605°W, WGS 84). 18 August 2010. Gregor E. M. Jongsma. NBM 009077. The individual, collected near Stanley, extends the range of *D. fuscus* 29 km N from the nearest documented locality, Killarney Park, Fredericton, York Co. (46.01793°N, 66.62197°W, WGS 84; NBM 009075). All specimens were verified by Donald F. McAlpine.

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**ANURA — FROGS**

**DENDROPSOPHIS SANBORNII (Sanborn’s Treefrog).** BRAZIL: MATO GROSSO DO SUÍ; MUNICIPALITY OF TRES LAGOS; Fazenda Santa Marina (20.3636°S, 52.5815°W; SAD 69). 10 October 2010. F. L. Souza, P. Landgref-Filho, and M. N. Godoi. Coleção Zoológica de Referência da Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, MS, Brazil (ZUFMS-AMP 2156–2158), Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 73486–73488). Verified by U. Caramaschi. This species was previously known in western Río Grande del Sur, Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo, and Mato Grosso (Brazil), northern Argentina, Uruguay, and Oriental region of Paraguay (Ribeiro et al. 2005. Biota Neotrop. 5[2]:1–15). We present the first record of this species from Mato Grosso do Sul State, filling a distributional gap of 915 km across central Brazil, between the closest published localities, 330 km W from records in São Vassconcelos and Rossa-Feres 2008. Phylomedusa 7[2]:127–142) and 624 km NW from records in Mato Grosso (Ribeiro et al., op. cit.). Individuals were associated with veredas (palm swamp) in a typical Cerrado vegetation.

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**LEPTODACTYLUS POECILOCHILUS** (Turbo White-lipped Frog). COSTA RICA: HEREDIA: SAN RAMÓN DE SABRAQUIÉ: Braulio Carrillo National Park, Estación El Ceibo (ca. 10.327363°N, 84.078677°W; WGS 84), 525 m elev. 10 January 2005. S. Mohammedi and J. W. Streicher. Verified by W. Ronald Heyer. USNM 561433; UTADC 526. First record for Heredia and one of only a few records from the Atlantic versant of Costa Rica (Savage 2002. Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna Between Two Continents, Between Two Seas. University of Chicago Press. xx + 934 pp.). The frog was caught at 2005 h during a light rain in a pasture bordering a forested portion of Braulio Carrillo National Park. It was secured under MINAE permit #0098520004 (License #38312) issued to both of us.

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**LITHOBATES [= RANA] CATESBEIANUS** (American Bullfrog). USA: NEW MEXICO: TAOS CO.: Rio Grande, ca. 3.2 km N (upriver) of Pilar (36.29367°N, 105.77918°W, WGS 84; elev. 1830 m). 26 September 2009. J. N. Stuart. One juvenile photographed; many present. Digital Archives, Division of Herpetology, Biodiversity Institute, University of Kansas (KUDA 012246).

**LOS ALAMOS** CO.: Pajarito Springs, on W side of White Rock Canyon above the Rio Grande (35.80396°N, 106.19689°W, WGS84; elev. 1707 m). 4 April 2010. M. Bjorklund. Adult male (KUDA 012251). Tadpoles were also found at Pajarito Spring, 16 April

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Found under log along shoreline of impoundment pond; captured by hand. Previously, L. heckscheri had been verified in only three localities in Alabama: one each in Mobile, Baldwin, and Escambia counties (Mount 1975, op. cit.). Whereas the historic Alabama localities are exclusively within the Lower Coastal Plains, this new record is farther north (171 km ENE from the nearest known location in Alabama), situated within the transitional zone between the Red Hills and Black Belt regions. Because this species is thought to be restricted to the Coastal Plains (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.), this record is novel and suggests that other habitats might be suitable.

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PSEUDACRIS CLARKII (Spotted Chorus Frog). USA: NEW MEXICO: QUAY CO.: Playa lake located on the south side of NM Hwy 231, 2.0 km W of intersection of NM Hwy 469 and NM Hwy 23; ca. 2.7 air km SW of Wheatland (34.89232°N, 103.37679°W; NAD1983; elev. 1440 m). 05 August 2011. Jessica A. Kissner. Verified by Toby Hibbits. University of Kansas (KUDA digital images 012215–012218, and 012219 audio). First state record (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, New Mexico). Nearest previous record was at Muleshoe National Wildlife Refuge in Muleshoe, Texas, ca. 117 km airline SE from the new locality. At 2144 h, two adult males were heard and seen calling from the base of emergent vegetation after a 0.5 mm rainfall. Air temperature was 20.9°C and humidity was 83%, with cloudy skies and an average wind speed of 5.6 mph.

Field work was conducted under permit number 3318 issued by New Mexico Department of Game and Fish.

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RAORCHESTES PARVULUS (Karin Bubble-nest Frog). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: Sylhet District: Khadimnagar National Park (24.940556°N, 91.93889°E; WGS 84; 46 m elev.). 29 April

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A male was previously captured 0.6 miles upstream on 15 June 2011 by Levi T. Cole and Luke D. Walker. That animal was photographed and released at capture site.

There is no indication these individuals represent a breeding population in New Mexico.

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Red-eared Sliders are occasionally reported from urban ponds and nature centers in Madison and Milwaukee, disjunct from the known natural range, and are presumed to be released pets (Bob Hay, Wisconsin DNR, pers. comm.). This gravid female represents the first Wisconsin record from a stream system within the natural range (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Man. 8, Champaign, Illinois. 282 pp.), and is considered a natural occurrence in an industrial corridor without public access (as is typical of release sites). Recent (post-1985) records are available from the Des Plaines River watershed in Cook (FMNH 267587, INHS 16868, DuPage (INHS 10775), and Will (FMNH 251323) counties, Illinois. A specimen was also collected in 1876 from Lake County, Illinois (FLMNH 51108). The eventual establishment of sliders in Wisconsin has been predicted, possibly abetted by ongoing climate warming (Casper 2008. Bull. Chicago Herpetol. Soc. 43(5):73–79). Regardless of origin, sliders are now breeding in Kenosha Co., and should be added to the state herpetofaunal list.

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: GEORGIA: McIntosh Co.: Darien, GA Hwy 251, 0.6 km NW of I-95 (31.781033°N, 81.383250°W; WGS 84). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50128. First county record. Adult female collected from vegetation bordering a parking lot; three additional adult females observed in overgrown vegetation along the parking lot edge.  

BRIAN CO.: Richmond Hill, US-17, 0.2 km E I-95 (31.928017°N, 81.327933°W). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50129. First county record. Adult male collected from fencerow vegetation aside a motel parking lot. Three additional adult males and two adult females observed in a 15-minute search of the motel grounds.  

CHATHAM CO.: Fort Wentworth, GA Hwy 21, 0.6 km NW I-95 (32.197267°N, 81.195617°W). 08 June 2009. GMNH 50130. First county record. Adult male collected and two adult females observed in hotel landscaping. Several additional lizards, likely *A. sagrei*, heard moving within dense shrubs. All specimens collected by N. W. Turnbough and verified by A. C. Echternacht. These records fill a distributional gap between Glynn Co. in southeast Georgia (Campbell 1996. Herpetol. Rev. 27:155–157) and Jasper Co., South Carolina (Turnbough 2006. Herpetol. Rev. 37:361). They resulted from an attempt by the author to assess *A. sagrei* dispersal into the region via vehicular rafting (Godley et al. 1981. Herpetol. Rev. 12:84–86; Campbell 1996, op. cit.). An I-95 exit was selected for each county and a suitable site for searching was identified upon exiting—hotels/motels or truck stops with adequate landscaping or surrounding vegetation. *Anolis sagrei* were discovered with a single attempt for each county except Chatham, where the second attempt was successful. Such ease in finding *A. sagrei* suggests that the species was likely widespread throughout the I-95 corridor in Georgia, at least in exit areas, prior to the particularly severe winters of 2009/10 and 2010/11. Vehicular rafting appears to be the most parsimonious explanation for *A. sagrei* dispersal to all of the above sites, though transport in nursery plants may be a possibility for the hotel/motel sites.  

SOUTH CAROLINA: Concurrent with or prior to the above collection efforts, the establishment of *A. sagrei* in previously reported South Carolina rest area localities (Turnbough 2006, op. cit.) was investigated. The Jasper Co. site was visited every year from 2006–2009, and in those years an established *A. sagrei* population spread throughout the site and became increasingly abundant. The Colleton Co. and Orangeburg Co. sites were each searched for approximately 15 minutes on 08 June 2009: three adult males and one adult female were observed in vegetation surrounding the Colleton Co. rest area facilities, and seven adult males and one adult female were observed around the Orangeburg Co. facilities. Because overwinter survival is probably the limiting factor for *A. sagrei* establishment in South Carolina, the increased abundance of *A. sagrei* at these two localities likely signifies population establishment rather than higher rates of post-winter vehicular disembarkation. All of the reported South Carolina populations may have been extirpated by the unusually cold winter of 2010/11, however, as *A. sagrei* were not found in four searches of the sites by up to three observers in summer 2011 (L. Rubio-Rocha, pers. comm.). Notably, *A. carolinensis*, which was present at the Jasper Co. site and abundant at the other two sites in 2009, was still present at all three sites in summer 2011.  

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CHALCIDES OCELLATUS (Ocellated Skink). GREECE: Kyklades Prov.: NAXOS ISLAND: Plaka (37.053372°N, 25.388175°E; WGS 84; 25.3 m elev.). 25 May 2011. A. Belasen, B. Li, and J. Foufopoulos. Verified by P. Paflis. University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Division of Reptiles and Amphibians (Digital Image Collection Numbers 968–971, photographic vouchers, one individual). New record for island of Naxos, species has relatively wide distribution on mainland Greece (Valakos et al. 2008. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Greece. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt, Germany, 480 pp.). Also first record from Cyclades archipelago, which has been isolated from the Greek mainland for >200,000 yrs. Several adults and juveniles observed on dry stone walls separating small fields at this south-facing site, a low elevation area characterized by sparse thermo-Mediterranean vegetation growing on granite substrate and loose sandy soils.

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HELODERMA HORMIDUM (Mexican Bearded Lizard). MÉXICO: OAXACA. Municipality of San Pedro Mixtepec, Jardín Botánico de la Universidad del Mar, km 239 on road to Sola de Vega-Puerto Escondido, ca. 6 km N of Puerto Escondido (15.916663°N, 97.076748°W; WGS84), 91 m elev. 17 June 2009. Guillermo Sanchez-de la Vega. Verified by Jerry D. Johnson. Laboratory for Environmental Biology, Centennial Museum, The University of Texas at El Paso photographic voucher (G 2011.2). First municipality record that fills a gap between the closest reported localities ca. 89 km NWN in Jamiltepec and ca. 193 km ENE in Cerro


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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: GEORGIA: DEKALB CO.: 33.776392°N, 84.290554°W (WGS 84), elev. 309 m. 7 September 2011. Valerie Van Sweden. Verified by John Jensen. UTADC 6974. New county record (Jensen et al. 2008. Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia. Univ. of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.). Has been documented in neighboring Clayton and Fulton counties. Different age class specimens of this introduced species have been observed at this private residence in downtown Decatur since May 2011. A juvenile specimen was found under a blown down tarp on the porch of a private residence.

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**NOROPS CARPENTERII**. HONDURAS: GRACIAS A DIOS: Bachi Kiamp (15.133333°N, 84.40°W; WGS84), 40 m elev. 16 July 2009. James R. McCranie. SMF 91746. Verified by Sebastian Lotzkat. First record for Honduras, extends range ca. 120 km NE from the closest known locality in Parque Nacional LasLAYA, Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua (Sunyer and Köhler 2007. Salamandra 43:57–62). The lizard was active during the afternoon in secondary vegetation on a riverbank.

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SERPENTES — SNAKES


Specimen verifications were made by A. Floyd Scott. Vouch er specimens collected under the authority of the Tennessee
Wildlife Resources Agency; field work supported by State Wildlife Grant (SWG) funding under the authority of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

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BOIGA SIAMENSIS (Siamese Cat Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZARR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.330963°N, 91.801120°E; WGS 84; ca. 50 m elev.). Two individuals found during day, on tea bushes (Camellia sp.) in Fulbari Tea Estate, adjacent to Lawachara National Park. 16 June 2011 and 17 June 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.155). First confirmed locality record from Bangladesh. Kabir et al. (2009. Encyclopedia of Flora and Fauna of Bangladesh, Vol. 25. Amphibians and Reptiles. Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dhaka. 204 pp.) listed Sylhet and Chittagong Division, without locality information, voucher specimen or photographs. Nearest records from Gibbon Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam (ca. 349 km NE), Garo Hills, Meghalaya (ca. 201 km NW) and Sikkim (ca. 483 km NW) by Das et al. (2010. Russian Vertebrata a nogales, Predio las agujas, C.P. 45200, Zapopan, Jalisco, México.

CROTALUS CULMINATUS (Northwestern Middle American Rattlesnake). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF SAN PEDRO MIXTEPEC: Jardín Botánico Puerto Escondido de la Universidad del Mar (JBPE UMAR), km 239 on Sola de Vega-Puerto Escondido Road, ca. 6 km N of Puerto Escondido (15.916947°N, 97.076694°W; WGS 84), 88 m elev. 28 January 2008. Guillermo Sanchez-de la Vega. Verified by Jeffery D. Johnson. Laboratory of Colecciones Biológicas, Universidad del Mar, Campus Puerto Escondido (Rep-42). First municipality record that fills a gap between the nearest confirmed localities, ca. 216 km WNW in Copala, Guerrerro (Armstrong and Murphy 1979. Spec. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., Univ. Kansas [5]:i–vii, 1–88) and ca. 175 km ENE between Salina Cruz and Tequisistlán on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Gadov 1908. Through Southern México. Whitherby and Co., London. xvi + 257 pp.). Gloyd (1940. Spec. Publ. Chicago Acad. Sci. [4]:i–vii, 1–270) shows a map depicting a locality further west (possibly near Puerto Angel?) to the one reported by Gadov (1940. op. cit.), but he failed to include it in the localities he listed for Oaxaca. The same locality was seemingly mapped by Campbell and Lagmar (2004. The Venomous Reptiles of the Western Hemisphere, Vol. II. Comstock Publ. Assoc., Ithaca, New York. xiv + 477–870 pp.). The adult female was DOR near the main entrance to JBPE UMAR. The vegetation in the area is represented primarily by tropical deciduous forest.

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These two records confirm the presence of *H. chlorophea* in Cache Co. (Cox and Tanner 1995. Snakes of Utah. Bean Life Science Museum, Provo, Utah 92 pp.), where it had not been recorded until recently (Mulcahy 2008. Mol. Phylog. Evol. 46:1095–1115), and expands the range of known localities within the county (B. Sutter, Utah Natural Heritage Database, pers. comm.). In October 2005, a single voucher specimen (CAS 235907) was collected in River Heights by a grade school student. Anecdotal reports exist for additional River Heights records (J. A. MacMa-...

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OLIGODON CYLIRUS (Cantor’s Kukri Snake). BANGLADESH: SYLHET DIVISION: MOULOVIBAZAR DISTRICT: Lawachara National Park (24.331524°N, 91.818104°E; WGS 84; ca. 32 m elev.). One live individual found at ca. 0700 h in Fulbari village, outside Lawachara National Park. Another individual, a road kill, found on former Dhaka-Sylhet highway, dissecting the Park. 22 July 2011 and 24 October 2011. Verified by Gernot Vogel. Photographic voucher, Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore (ZRC [IMG] 2.158). First confirmed record for Sylhet Division. Nearest populations in Bangladesh from Lalmonirhat District (ca. 338 km to NW; David et al. 2011. Zootaxa 2798:1–14), and unconfirmed sightings from Sherpur District (ca. 182 km to NW; M. Khan, pers. comm.).

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RHADINAEA LAUREATA (Crowned Graceful Brownsnake). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE BOCONA near km 86 on Hwy 25 N of Creel (27.789694°N, 107.651972°W; NAD27), 2355 m elev. 12 July 2008. Robert W. Bryson, Jr. and Mike Torocco. UAZ 57331-PSV. Municipio de Guadalupe y Calvo, approximately 1 km N of Baborigame (26.425957°N, 107.268522°W; NAD27), 1800 m elev. 10 October 2008. Ricardo Ramírez-Chaparro and Jesús Enrique-Fuentes. UAZ 57321-PSV. Both specimens verified by Irene Goyenechea and Charles W. Myers. The two localities are separated by ca. 154 km and are the first records for Chihuahua, representing range extensions of 360 km northwest and 312 km northwest, respectively, from the closest recognized records at Laguna del Progresso, Durango (UMMZ 113625–113627; Myers 1974. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 153:1–262); UAZ 57331-PSV is also the northernmost record for this species in Mexico. Both snakes were found in pine-oak woodlands on the Sierra Madre Occidental.

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STORERIA DEKAYI (Brownsnake). USA: GEORGIA: TELFARR Co.: 14.5 km SW Lumber City, Orianne Indigo Snake Preserve
Herpetological Review 43(1), 2012

108 GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION


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**TROPIDOCOLONNY LINEATUM** (Lined Snake). USA: **WISCONSIN**: IOWA CO.: specific locality information withheld due to the sensitive nature of the site. C. Raimond and J. M. Lorch. Verified by Joshua Kapfer and Rori Paloski. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 2011p photo voucher). New state record. Extends the known range of this species by approximately 95 km (Ernst and Ernst 2003. Snakes of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Books, 668 pp.; INHS 21335 from Jo Daviess Co., Illinois). Two adults were observed on a dry prairie remnant on 4 September 2011; an additional adult (based on differences in belly pattern) was located on 10 September 2011. The site lies within an historic prairie complex (Curtis 1959. The Vegetation of Wisconsin: An Ordination of Plant Communities. University of Wisconsin Press, Madison. 640 pp.) that is now a mixture of pastureland, active agricultural fields, and scattered prairie remnants. The main range of *Tropidoclonion lineatum* extends from southeastern South Dakota south to the Gulf Coast of Texas, but there are isolated populations in northern and central Illinois, southeastern Iowa, east-central Missouri, eastern Colorado, and New Mexico (Ernst and Ernst 2003, *op. cit*). The nearest known population to the Wisconsin site occurs in southern Jo Daviess Co., Illinois (Boven 2004. Herpetol. Rev. 35:413). It is unclear whether the Wisconsin animals represent a population disjunct from that of northwest Illinois or whether the secretive habits of this semi-fossorial snake are responsible for the paucity of records. Habitat similar to that found at the newly discovered site is present throughout large portions of Grant, Green, Lafayette, and Iowa counties, Wisconsin, and the species might be more widely distributed in the state than this one record indicates.

**COREY RAIMOND**, 1713 Camus Lane, Madison, Wisconsin 53705, USA; **JEFFREY M. LORCH**, Molecular and Environmental Toxicology Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1300 University Avenue, Wisconsin 53706, USA.
New Distributional Records from the Lesser Sundas, Indonesia

The Lesser Sunda islands stretch from 114.43° to 127.37°E and lie between latitudes of 8 and 10°S. The islands are primarily volcanic in origin, and currently experience a tropical seasonally wet-dry climate which in general becomes increasingly xeric towards the east, and correspondingly, supports vegetation communities ranging from rainforest to grasslands. The associated herpetofauna is also greatly influenced by altitude and isolation, in addition to being an area of integration between faunas of Asian and Australopapuan origins, the much-discussed zone of Wallacea. Consideration of this zone, and biodiversity of the Lesser Sundas otherwise, has been intrinsically hampered by incomplete zoogeographical knowledge. Of the islands, the two best known are Komodo and Bali, with studies of 17 months (Auffenberg 1980) and nine months (McKay 2006), respectively. Both studies increased the known faunal content considerably, 25% in the case of Bali. Information for the rest of the archipelago is comparatively thinner, despite the efforts of various researchers over the course of the last one hundred years. Recent publications, de Lang’s (2011) synthesis of the snakes and the results of the Western Australian Museum/Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense expeditions conducted during 1987–1993 (e.g., How et al. 1996a, 1996b; 1998; How and Kitchener 1997), provide the most modern overview of the herpetofauna, and supported by Merten’s works during early to mid-1900s (e.g., Mertens 1927a; 1927b; 1928; 1957), other species-specific or taxonomic snippets (e.g., Das 1993; Iskandar et al. 1996; Wüster 1996), and the baseline data of seminal publications, such as de Rooij (1915; 1917), Boulenger (1897) and van Kampen (1923), this forms the body of our herpeto-zoogeographical knowledge for the Lesser Sundas.

From 2007 to 2011, we visited the Lesser Sundas, one of us was resident on Bali (RL), and in combination spent approximately 50 months on Bali, four months on Lombok, one month on Sumbawa, and one month on Flores. For islands other than Bali, field work was conducted mainly between October and March, the hottest and wettest time, employing searches on foot or from vehicle, and at a few locations (e.g., Sape, Sumbawa) the aid of local snake handlers. Locations were recorded with GPS in the datum WGS84; digital photographs as vouchers were lodged in the collection of the Museum of the Northern Territory, Australia (NTM). Here, we present the resulting new distributional records, again clearly demonstrating that the herpetofaunal composition of these islands remains incomplete, even those as well known as Bali. The use of traps, which in this case was not available to us, would undoubtedly yield further interesting results. In terms of conservation, viewing these islands as more biodiverse than we realize evinces the value of utilizing widespread societal change (i.e., changing attitudes and practices towards preserving natural ecosystems, vegetation or organisms), as equal in importance to the scattering of formally protected areas in Indonesia.

ANURA — FROGS


SQUAMATA — LIZARDS


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**LEPIDODACTYLIUS INTERMEDIUS** (Komodo Mourning Gecko). FLORES: Reo (8.3071°S, 120.4997°E). 20 Jan 2011. NTM 04493Lint. One adult on mango tree in suburban situation (Fig. 1). Ota et al. (2000) distinguished preserved specimens of this species from preserved *L. lombocensis* by the extent of interdigital webbing and dorsal pattern. Examination of the dorsum of live specimens of both species (see also below) shows them to be highly similar. First record from the Flores mainland, otherwise known from the smaller islands of Komodo and Rinca (Auffenberg 1980).


**EMOIA KITCHENERI** (Kitchener’s Emoia). FLORES: Aimere (8.8308°S, 120.8531°E). 26 Jan 2011. NTM 04462Ekit. One adult climbing low on a banana plant in riparian situation. First record for Flores, previously only the type series from the vicinity of Ngallu, Sumba were known (How et al. 1998).

**EMOIA SIMILIS** (Dunn’s Emoia). FLORES: Labuan Bajo (8.4861°S, 119.8789°E). 9 Jan 2011. NTM 04148Esim. One adult in savannah. How et al. (1998) mention *Emoia similis* from the opposite end of Flores (Larantuka) have colouration sufficiently different from the type to warrant taxonomic investigation. Brown (1991) includes Flores in the species’ distribution without further details. Here, we confirm its presence on western Flores, from a specimen which agreed closely in appearance with the typical form known from neighboring Komodo and Rinca (Auffenberg 1980).


**SQUAMATA — SNAKES**

**TYPHLOPS SCHMUTZI** (Reverend Schmutz’s Blind Snake). SUMBAWA: Sumi (8.6035°S, 119.0155°E). 15 Feb 2011. NTM 04931Tschi. One adult taken in a deep leaf litter bed at the base of a limestone outcrop in closely vegetated situation (Fig. 2). Previously known from Komodo and Flores (Auffenberg 1980), this is the first record for Sumbawa.

**BOIGA DENDROPHILA DENDROPHILA** (Mangrove Snake). BALI: Silakarang (8.5944°S, 115.2564°E). 18 Sep 2010 and 20 Sep 2010. NTM 3RL. One dead animal found floating in a stream, and two adults photographed sitting together in a coconut palm, ca. 20 m above ground. Previously known from Java, and further west.


Acknowledgments.—We thank Junai Dae Sira of Sape, Sumbawa, for providing specimens of Daboia siamensis, Kevin Baird, Matt and Becki Phillips-Long for information on Boiga dendrophila and Calliophis intestinalis, and Olya Milenkaya and anonymous reviewers for improving this work.

LITERATURE CITED


New Distributional Records for Reptiles from Tennessee, USA

The geographic distribution of amphibians and reptiles in Tennessee has been well documented by Scott and Redmond (2002), and is regularly updated via online atlas (Scott and Redmond 2008). However, the southeastern region of Tennessee has not received the necessary attention or sampling effort to adequately document the presence of many common species. The following records will assist in filling these data gaps. All turtles were collected during a survey of riverine turtle populations in Marion and Hamilton counties, Tennessee. Other specimens were collected during biological field surveys in the aforementioned counties. Identification and distribution of species followed Powell et al. (1998) and Conant and Collins (1990), respectively. All specimens represent new county records. GPS datum is WGS 84. All county records were supported by Scott and Redmond (2008). All specimens were deposited in the University of Tennessee.

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Tennessee at Chattanooga Natural History Museum Reptile Collection (UTC-R). Nomenclature follows Crother (2008). All specimens were independently verified by Timothy Gaudin (UTC) and Rico Walder (formerly of the Tennessee Aquarium).

**TESTUDINES – TURTLES**


**CHRISTOPHER B. MANIS, STEFAN L. MOSS, ROBERT M. MINTON. UTC-R**


**SQUAMATA – LIZARDS**

**OPHISAURUS ATTENUATUS (Slender Glass Lizard)**. **Hamilton Co.:** Walden Ridge (35.1999639°N, 85.3282083°W), Adult specimen found dead in an open meadow. September 2008. Evan Collins. UTC-R 4662.


**SQUAMATA – SNAKES**


**LAMPROPEL TIS GETULA (Common Kingsnake)**. **Hamilton Co.:** Stuart Heights neighborhood at 3100 Lockwood Drive at intersection (35.1025417°N, 85.2850389°W). First county record. 11 July 1999. UTC-R 45. Timothy Gaudin.


**STORERIA DEKAYI (Dekay’s Brownsnake)**. **Marion Co.:** Terrestrial area associated with Mullins Cove (35.0687306°N, 35.0687306°W), 24 November 1971. UTC-R 14. John Shadwick.


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**Literature Cited**


Herpetological Review 43(1), 2012
Amphibian and Reptile Distribution Records for Louisiana – II

The following distributional records for Louisiana amphibians and reptiles have accumulated since an earlier list of records (Boundy 2004), and are based on Dundee and Rossman (1989) and subsequent sources. Many of the new records are the result of specimens collected for the Natural Science Museum at Louisiana State University (Baton Rouge, LSUMZ), whereas others were detected in a survey of the collection of the Louisiana State University at Shreveport Natural Science Museum (LSUS). Identifications of specimens at LSUS were verified by Laurence Hardy and/or Amanda Lewis. Specimens at LSUMZ were verified by Eric Rittmeier or Douglas Rossman. All specimens represent parish records unless otherwise noted. Geographic coordinates are based on NAD83 datum.

**CAUDATA — SALAMANDERS**

**AMBYSTOMA TALPOIDEUM** (Mole Salamander). **WEBSTER PARISH**: 3.4 km E, 0.8 km of N Doyline (32.5392°N, 93.3691°W). 3 February 1994. Laurence M. Hardy. LSUS 8597–8600. A second specimen, LSUS 8601, was collected in this parish. **WINN PARISH**: Kisatchie National Forest, Winn Ranger District, compartment 22 (approximately 32.10°N, 92.87°W). 30 April 2005. E. S. Walsh. LSUS 8977.

**AMPHIUMA TRIDACTYLUM** (Three-toed Amphiuma). **CLAIBORNE PARISH**: Corney Lake (approximately 32.91°N, 92.74°W). 1 April 1989. K. Lutsch and D. Wyrick. LSUS 7587–7588.


**ANURA — FROGS**

**ANAXYRUS** (= **BUFO**). **TERRESTRIS** (Southern Toad). **EAST FELICIANA PARISH**: Gilead Road, 10.9–12.2 km S of LA 10 (approximately 30.81°N, 90.86°W). 14 May 2004. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 89797. A more recent specimen, LSUMZ 8979, was collected in this parish.

**ELEUTHERODACTYLUS CYSTIGNATHOIDES** (Rio Grande Chirping Frog). **EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH**: Hawthorne Drive at Butlercup Drive, Baton Rouge (30.3752°N, 91.1217°W). 27 September 2007. Patti Faulkner. LSUMZ 90640. This exotic species has been established at the latter site for at least three years (P. Faulkner, pers. comm.).


**LITHOBATES (= **RANA**). **CLAMITANS** (Green Frog). **WEST CARROLL PARISH**: Big Colewa Wildlife Management Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boundy and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 93798, 93799.

**DEIROCHELYS RETICULARIA** (Chicken Turtle). **DE SOTO PARISH**: 0.4 km S, 5.6 km E of Longstreet (32.0932°N, 93.8904°W). 14 April 1972. Marilyn Brumley. LSUS 8146.


**STERNOTHERUS CARINATUS** (Razor-backed Musk Turtle). **BOSSIER PARISH**: 0.4 km S, 0.8 km W of Magenta (32.3719°N, 93.5966°W). 7 February 1994. C. Cormier. LSUS 6224–6227. A more recent specimen, LSUS 8799, was collected in this parish. **EAST FELICIANA PARISH**: lake just E of LA 63, 0.8 km N of LA 37 (30.7360°N, 90.8547°W). 13 August 2005. Jeff Boundy. LSUMZ 88909–88912.


**SQUAMATA — LIZARDS**


PLESTIODON FASCIATUS (Common Five-lined Skink). West Carroll Parish: Big Colewa Wildlife Management Area, Bearskin Unit (32.42°N, 91.38°W). 28 April 2010. Jeff Boudry and Beau Gregory. LSUMZ 90439. A more recent specimen, LSUMZ 93801, was collected at this location.


SQUAMATA — SNAKES


PANTHEROPHIS SPOILIOIDES (Gray Ratsnake). Iberville Parish: Pecan Drive, 5.6 km airline N of St. Gabriel (30.3089°N, 91.1014°W). 7 May 1993. Jeff Boudry. LSUMZ 56499. A more recent specimen, LSUMZ 89189, was collected in this parish.


Literature Cited


New County Records for the Rolling Plains of North Texas

The rolling plains region of north-central Texas is part of the Kansan biotic province (Blair 1949; Werler and Dixon 2000). This region has been poorly sampled for reptiles and amphibians (Dixon 2000; Werler and Dixon 2000). Here, new records are reported from surveys of this region. County records were determined by examination of Dixon (2000) and issues of Herpetological Review published since Dixon (2000). All voucher specimens and photographs are deposited at the Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC), Texas Memorial Museum. Travis J. LaDuc verified all specimens. Lat/long data were obtained via a handheld GPS using the WGS84 datum. All collections were made under Scientific Collecting Permit SPR-0305-036, issued by Texas Parks and Wildlife.

**ANURA — FROGS**


*Gastrophryne olivacea* (Western Narrow-mouthed Toad). Motley Co.: Double Helix Ranch, ca. 5.8 air km NW Dumont (33.84026°N, 100.53489°W). 21 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67563. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

*Pseudacris clarkii* (Spotted Chorus Frog). King Co.: Roadside ditch along U.S. Rt. 83, 0.8 km N of FM 193 (34.78110°N, 100.01220°W). 23 June 2007. Collected by D. M. Hillis and G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67400. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.

**SQUAMATA — LIZARDS**


**SQUAMATA — SNAKES**


*Pantherophis emoryi* (Great Plains Ratsnake). Dickens Co.: FM 193, 4.2 km W of Dickens/King Co. line (33.78112°N, 100.56343°W). 29 May 2007. Collected by G. B. Pauly. TNHC 67563. This specimen fills a gap in the distribution.


Acknowledgments.—I am grateful to D. M. Hillis and J. J. Bull for access to the Double Helix Ranch, to D. M. Hillis for field assistance, and to T. J. LaDuc for verifying all specimens.

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**LITERATURE CITED**


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