GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to Geographic Distribution appear in Volume 32, Number 1 (March, 2001).

CAUDATA

AMBYSTOMA LATERALE (Blue-spotted Salamander). USA: MINNESOTA: HOUSTON Co: near Houston (43°46'23.33"N, 91°29'43.19"W). 21 June 2000 and 6 July 2001. Joshua M. Kapfer and Shane N. Jones. Bell Museum of Natural History (JFBM 14237). Verified by J. J. Moriarty. First records for county (Oldfield and Moriarty 1994, Amphibians and Reptiles Native to Minnesota. Univ. Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 237 pp.).

Larval individuals were collected with dip nets in June 2000 and July 2001 from the same roadside ephemeral wetland. One specimen was collected in 2000 and preserved in the field (JFBM 14237). Of the two specimens taken in 2001, one was preserved, and the other was cultured through metamorphosis in the laboratory to determine species identification. The wetland from which these specimens were collected was surrounded on three sides (west, south, and east) by mixed hardwood and conifer woodlots, with the north edge having a paved road adjacent (ca. 5 m from wetland). Dominant emergent vegetation was Carex sp. and dominant submergent vegetation was Ceratophyllum sp. The individual collected in 2000 was dip netted during daylight hours on the southern edge of the wetland. The individuals collected in 2001 were dipnetted during daylight hours from the northwestern edge of the wetland. All individuals were collected from shallow water (<0.25 m). Although the adjacent woodlots were searched, no adults were found. Ambystoma laterale is widely distributed in adjacent Wisconsin (Vogt 1981, Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles in Wisconsin, Publ. Milwaukee Pub. Mus., Wisconsin, 205 pp.), occurs in an isolated population in east-central Iowa (Iowa DNR Nongame Tech. Ser. No. 3:1-24), and is found in central and northern Minnesota, with an isolated southern population 115 km to the west in Mower County (Oldfield and Moriarty, op. cit.).

Submitted by **JOSHUA M. KAPFER**, River Studies Center, Department of Biology, University of Wisconsin at LaCrosse, LaCrosse, Wisconsin 54601, USA (e-mail: jnjkapfer@hotmail.com), and **JEFFREY R. PARMELEE**, Department of Biology, Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa 50125, USA (e-mail: parmelee@simpson.edu).

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY Co: floodplain woods along Nanney Road (Cowpath Road on the 1950 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle), 0.16 mi NE of Holly Fork Creek (36°23'44"N, 88°13'47"W). 28 February 2001. Bob Brinkman, Theodore Ives Jr., and Susan Fletcher. Austin Peay State University Museum (APSU 4008). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Two adults found under logs. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by **BOB BRINKMAN**, **THEODORE IVES JR**., and **SUSAN FLETCHER**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA. AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: HOUSTON CO: woodlot just E of Cedar Valley Rd. 1.0 km S of Tennessee Highway 49, 5.6 air km E of Erin (36°17'47"N, 87°38'28"W). 1 September 1999. Scott and Hunter Sutton. Austin Peay State University Museum (APSU 6050). Verified by Joseph T. Collins. Adult under decaying log. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by A. FLOYD SCOTT, SCOTT SUTTON, and HUNTER SUTTON, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

AMBYSTOMA MACULATUM (Spotted Salamander). USA: WISCONSIN: JACKSON CO: Green Bay and Western RR right-ofway, within 75 m W of Bartell Road and ca. 100 m north of Wisc. Rt. 54, W of City Point (Sec. 34, T22N, R1E). 12 May 2001. Andrew G. Cochran and Philip A. Cochran. MPM 33142. Verified by Gary Casper. First documented record from the county (Casper 1996, Geographic Distribution of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Publ. Milwaukee Public Museum, Wisconsin). Casper (op. cit.) expected this species in all Wisconsin counties north of the Tension Zone, as depicted by Curtis (1959, The Vegetation of Wisconsin. Univ. Wisconsin Press, Madison); extends the known range into the Tension Zone itself.

Submitted by ANDREW G. COCHRAN and PHILIP A. COCHRAN, Biology Department, Saint Mary's University, Winona, Minnesota 55987, USA.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: TEXAS: BASTROP CO: Griffith League Ranch, a 5000-acre site owned by the Capitol Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America (30°12'58.6"N, 97°14'30.6"W). 25 May 2001. Todd Swannack and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by R. Kathryn Vaughn. TCWC 84707. Collected from a trap in a herpetofaunal array; new county record (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, 421 pp.).

Submitted by MICHELE GASTON (e-mail: mg45447@swt.edu), TODD SWANNACK, LEE AHLBRANDT, and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER (e-mail: mf11@swt.edu), Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

EURYCEA CIRRIGERA (Southern Two-Lined Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: MOORE Co: tributary to West Fork Mulberry Creek along Bagley Hollow Road at Charity Church (35°19'18"N, 86°28'17"W). 14 March 2001. Christine Abbey-Carlton, Susan Fletcher and Bob Brinkman. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 4175). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Two adults under rock at spring. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by CHRISTINE ABBEY-CARLTON, SUSAN FLETCHER, and BOB BRINKMAN, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

EURYCEA LONGICAUDA LONGICAUDA (Longtail Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: CLAIBORNE CO: Lincoln Memorial University campus, stream feeding Blanton Lake (36°34'50"N, 83°39'52"W). 20 April 2001. Susan Fletcher and Bob Brinkman. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 4280). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult under flat rock at edge of stream. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by **SUSAN FLETCHER** and **BOB BRINKMAN**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

GYRINOPHILUS PORPHYRITICUS PORPHYRITICUS

(Northern Spring Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: FENTRESS CO: Colditz Cove State Natural Area near Northrup Falls (36°21'30"N, 84°52'19"W). 20 April 2001. Bob Brinkman and Susan Fletcher. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 3262, digital photo). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult and one larva found under rocks along trail leading to waterfall. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by **BOB BRINKMAN** and **SUSAN M. FLETCHER**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: GREENE Co: Oconee National Forest at point where FS Road 1246 crosses unnamed creek, 11.3 km NW Greensboro. 21 January 2001. Matt Elliott and Stacy Smith. GMNH 46757–758. Verified by M. E. McGhee. Under logs adjacent to beaver pond. New county record (Williamson and Moulis 1994, Savannah Sci. Mus. Publ. 3:1–712).

Submitted by **MATTHEW J. ELLIOTT**, Georgia Gap Analysis Program, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA, and **STACY N. SMITH**, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: JACKSON Co: Boscoe Creek, adjacent to Thompson Mills State Forest, 4.8 km WNW Braselton. 4 February 2000. Stacy Smith, Rhett Jackson, and Gary Grossman. GMNH 45152. Verified by M. E. McGhee. In boggy area adjacent to stream. First vouchered county record (Williamson and Moulis 1994, Savannah Sci. Mus. Publ. 3:1-712). Neill (1957, Copeia 1957:43–47) observed this species in Jackson County, but did not secure a voucher specimen.

Submitted by **STACY N. SMITH**, Warnell School of Forest Resources, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA, and **MATTHEW J. ELLIOTT**, Georgia Gap Analysis Program, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602, USA.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: INDIANA: JACKSON Co: Muscatatuck National Wildlife Refuge in the Muscatatuck Seep Springs Research Natural Area on Chestnut Ridge. 20 April 2001. Vicky J. Meretsky. Verified by Joseph T. Collins. University of Kansas Natural History Museum (KU Color Slides 11833–834). First county record (Minton 1972, Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Acad. Sci. Monogr. 3, Indianapolis, Indiana).

Submitted by **VICKY J. MERETSKY** and **SARA M. PYLES**, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: HENRY Co: floodplain woods along Nanney Road (Cowpath Road on the 1950 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle), 0.16 mi NE of Holly Fork Creek (36°23'44"N, 88°13'47"W). 28 February 2001. Theodore Ives Jr., Susan Fletcher, and Bob Brinkman. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 4149). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult under dead log. New county record and first record of the species in Tennessee west of Kentucky Lake (impounded lower Tennessee River) (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by **THEODORE IVES JR.**, **SUSAN FLETCHER**, and **BOB BRINKMAN**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

HYDROMANTES PLATYCEPHALUS (Mount Lyell Salamander). USA: CALIFORNIA: TULARE Co: Sequoia National Forest, Bullfrog Lakes: NE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of section 6, T18S, R32E; 36°23'54.6"N, 118°33'10.4"W, 3365 m. 31 August 1997. Ronald Gonzales. MVZ 230238–239. Verified by Robert W. Hansen. One adult (65 mm SVL, 101 mm TL) and one subadult (43 mm SVL, 72 mm TL) found under granite slabs on bedrock and decomposed granite gravel with icemelt seepage, along creek just above upper lake. Extends range 1.8 km SSW of southernmost published locality (Franklin Pass area; Stebbins 1985. A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians. 2nd ed., Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. 336 pp.), but more importantly, this is the first record for the Little Kern/Kern River drainage, and southernmost record for the western slope of the Sierra Nevada.

Submitted by **RONALD GONZALES**, 921 East Kaweah Avenue, Visalia, California 93292, USA.

PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS (Northern Slimy Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: MOORE Co: deciduous woods just East of US Highway 241, 0.3 miles N Chestnut Ridge (35°20'17"N, 86°32'05"W). 14 March 2001. Bob Brinkman, Christine Abbey-Carlton, and Susan Fletcher. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 4192). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult under log in woods. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by **BOB BRINKMAN**, **CHRISTINE ABBEY-CARLTON** and **SUSAN FLETCHER**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

ANURA

ACRIS CREPITANS (Northern Cricket Frog). USA: TENNES-SEE: MOORE Co: In tributary to West Fork of Mulberry Creek along Bagley Hollow Road at Charity Church (35°19'15"N, 86°28'14"W). 14 March 2001. Christine Abbey-Carlton, Susan Fletcher, and Bob Brinkman. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 4161). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult collected in vegetation along edge of stream. New county record (Redmond and Scott 1996, Austin Peay St. Univ. Center for Field Biol. Misc. Publ. No. 12:1–94).

Submitted by CHRISTINE ABBEY-CARLTON, SUSAN FLETCHER, and BOB BRINKMAN, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

AMOLOPS CREMNOBATUS (Roughback Torrent Frog). VIET-NAM: HA TINH PROVINCE: Huong Son District, Huong Son Nature Reserve, Rao An Region, 200 m (18°22'N, 105°13'E). David Kizirian. AMNH A-161150. Verified by Nikolai Orlov. First record for Vietnam (Inger 1998, Raffles Bull. Zool. 46[1]:29–34).

Submitted by **RAOUL BAIN**, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, USA, and **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG**, Department of Zoology, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hoang Quoc Viet St., Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam.

BUFO GLABERRIMUS: VENEZUELA: ESTADO TACHIRA: Municipio Uribante: Campamento Siberia, 28 km S Pregonero, Doradas and Uribante rivers (7°53'N, 71°45'W), 650–950 m. Colección de Vertebrados, Universidad de Los Andes, Facultad de Ciencias (CVULA-IV 3570, 3658, 3686–87, 3699, 3800, 5637, 5803 and 6302) and Unidad de Ecología y Calidad Ambiental, Compañía Anónima de Administración de Fuente Eléctrica (CADAFE), (UECA-H-28 and 147). All verified by A. Acosta. First country record and northernmost known locality. Previously reported from flanks of northern Andes in Colombia (Cochran and Goin 1970. USNM Bull. 288:113).

Submitted by ANDRES CHACÓN-ORTIZ and AMELIA DIAZ DE PASCUAL, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Venezuela (e-mail: aecortiz@yahoo.com and adiaz@ciens.ula.ve), and FRANCISCO GODOY, Desarrollo Uribante Caparo, filial de CADAFE, Táchira, Venezuela (e-mail: cuencaparo@telcel.net.ve).

BUFO HOUSTONENSIS (Houston Toad). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co: 4.3 km S jct Lee County Road 331 and CR 333 on CR 333 (30°18'46.1"N, 97°09'08.9"W). 2 April 2001. James R. Dixon and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by R. Kathryn Vaughn. TCWC 84556. DOR; represents first recorded occurrence of this endangered species in Lee County (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press. 421 pp.).

Submitted by MICHELE A. GASTON (e-mail: mg45447@swt.edu) and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER (e-mail: mf11@swt.edu), Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA, and JAMES R. DIXON, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA.

BUFO ICTERICUS (Yellow Cururu Toad). BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Corumbá. 23 October 2000. C. Fernandes Canêdo. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB 6573, SLV 117.7 mm). Verified by M. Trefaut Rodrigues. Right bank of Corumbá River in Cerrado vegetational formation next to Corumbá Falls. Species is widespread in the Atlantic rainforest of south, eastern and southeastern Brazilian regions (Lynch 1979, The Amphibians of the Lowland Tropical Forests. In Duellman [ed.], The South American Herpetofauna: Its Origin, Evolution, and Dispersal, pp. 189-215; Cei 1980, Monit. Zool. Ital. [N.S.], Monogr. 2:1-609; Heyer et al. 1990, Arq. Zool. Univ. São Paulo 31[4]:231-410), usually in elevated forests but also in grassland (Kwet and Di-Bernardo 1999, Pró Mata - Anfíbios. EDIPUCRS. 107 pp.). First record for state of Goiás; expands distribution up to 600 km N (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.) and 640 km W (Haddad and Sazima 1992, Anfíbios Anuros da Serra do Japi. In Morellato [org.], História Natural da Serra do Japi: Ecologia e preservação de uma área florestal do Sudeste do Brasil, pp. 188-210. Unicamp Ed.) from previously known range.

Submitted by IVAN FRANÇA E SOUZA, WILIAN VAZ SILVA, HÉLDER LÚCIO RODRIGUES DA SILVA, and NELSON JORGE DA SILVA, JR., Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Universidade Católica de Goiás, Avenida Universitária 1440, Setor Universitário, 74.210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil (email [IFS]: souzai@terra.com.br).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JOHNSTONEI. COLOMBIA: SANTANDER: Bucaramanga (7°7'28"N, 73°06'41.6"W), 1041 m. J. Jerez, Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS A346-350, mean SVL = 21.79 ± 1.8 mm, N = 5). Verified by John D. Lynch. Found calling on ornamental vegetation of house gardens at east edge of city, but not in the neighboring patches of vegetation, suggesting a microhabitat preference for the frequently watered garden vegetation. Specimens of this colonizer frog are sold by gardeners and house watchmen to "adorn" yards, and in this way are dispersed to a wide residential sector of the city. Numerous specimens were captured after a complaint to the environmental authority of the city from a resident complaining of environmental contamination by the noise (calling frogs) during a rainy night. Specimens represent the second record for Colombia; extend known range of the species from Barranquilla (500 km airline).

Submitted by JESUS E. ORTEGA, ADRIANA JEREZ, and MARTHA PATRICIA RAMIREZ-PINILLA, Colección Herpetológica, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia (e-mail: mpramir@uis.edu.co).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS JUIPOCA. BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Silvânia, Floresta Nacional de Silvânia (16°39'S, 48°36'W, 900 m). 4 April–5 May 1997. R. P. Bastos. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 26415–416). Verified by U. Caramaschi and C. A. G. Cruz. Previously reported from vicinity of type locality in Sousas, Campinas, São Paulo (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. A Taxonomic and Geographical Reference. Allen Press, Inc., Lawrence, Kansas. vi + 732 pp.). Also cited as occurring in Serra da Canastra (20°10'S, 46°30'W, 900–1496 m), Municipality of São Roque de Minas, Sacramento, and, Delfinópolis, Minas Gerais (Haddad et al. 1988, Brasil Florestal 64:9–20) and Morro do Ferro (21°48'S, 46°35'W, 700 m), Municipality of Poços de Caldas, Minas Gerais (Cardoso et al. 1989, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 49[1]:241–249). First state record; extends known geographical distribution ca. 490 km to the north.

Submitted by **ROGÉRIO P. BASTOS**, Departamento de Biologia Geral, ICB, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Caixa Postal 131, 74001-970 Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil, and **JOSÉ P. POMBAL**, **JR.**, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS LUTITUS. COLOMBIA: SANTANDER: Piedecuesta Municipality, corregimiento Sevilla, Estación Experimental y Demostrativa El Rasgón (7°3'N, 72°57'W), 2180 m. A. Jerez, S. Arroyo. Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS-A-625, 627, 645, 796, 910, 1174, 1178; SVL range 22–24 mm). Verified by John D. Lynch. Previously known only from type locality (Lynch 1984, Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol. 60:10–12). Extends distribution north 108 km (airline).

Submitted by ADRIANA JEREZ, SANDY ARROYO, and MARTHA PATRICIA RAMIREZ-PINILLA, Colección Herpetológica, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia (e-mail: mpramir@uis.edu.co).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MARNOCKII (Cliff Chirping Frog). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Grutas de Coyame, 6 km S Coyame. 22 June 1980. J. Reddell, O. McKenzie, and M. Shumate. KU 187788. Verified by Richard L. Holland. First record from México; extends known range more than 160 km from the closest reported locality in Pecos County, Texas (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). However, if M. J. Forstner's remarks, as presented in Dixon (*op. cit.*), are correct, then all *Eleutherodactylus guttilatus* records from the Big Bend region of Texas would in reality refer to *E. marnockii*. If so, the range extension would decrease to about 25 km from the Grutas de Coyame record to the closest reported locality in Presidio County, Texas (Dixon, *op. cit*).

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL**, Laboratorio de Ecología, Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Apartado Postal 314, Tlalnepantla, México, México 54090 (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx), and **HOBART M. SMITH** and **DAVID CHISZAR**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail [HMS]: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu).

ELEUTHERODACTYLUS MEROSTICTUS. COLOMBIA: SANTANDER: Piedecuesta Municipality, corregimiento Sevilla, Estación Experimental y Demostrativa El Rasgón (7°3'N, 72°57'W), 2180 m. A. Jerez, S. Arroyo. Colección Herpetológica, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Industrial de Santander (UIS-A-622, 624, 642, 731, 734, 759, 864, 865, 915, 964, 1016, 1032, 1043; SVL range 14.4–22.64 mm). Verified by John D. Lynch. Previously known only from type locality (Lynch 1984, Milwaukee Publ. Mus. Contrib. Biol. Geol. 60:10–12). Extends distribution north 122 km (airline) on the Cordillera Oriental of the Colombian Andes. Submitted by **ADRIANA JEREZ**, **SANDY ARROYO**, and **MARTHA PATRICIA RAMIREZ-PINILLA**, Colección Herpetológica, Universidad Industrial de Santander, Bucaramanga, Colombia (e-mail: mpramir@uis.edu.co).

EPIPEDOBATES BRACCATUS. BOLIVIA: SANTA CRUZ: EI Portón (18°10'S, 60°08'W, ca. 550 m). 3 March 1954. Carl Gans. LACM 44399, male, SVL 25.4 mm; LACM 60976, cleared and stained, SVL 31.0 mm). Gans (1960, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 35:283-314) reported the collection of 32 specimens of Epipedobates flavopictus from El Portón, Santa Cruz, Bolivia, that were deposited in the MCZ (17 specimens) and CM (15 specimens). Two specimens (MCZ 29824 and CM 36155F) noted above were later donated to LACM. Silverstone (1976, Nat. Hist. Mus. Los Angeles Co., Sci. Bull. 27:1-53) reviewed the Bolivian material mentioned above and included them as a population within pattern 1 (formed by E. braccatus and E. flavopictus) of E. pictus. Since Silversone's publication (op. cit.), it has not been clear which species, E. braccatus or E. flavopictus, is present in Bolivia (Haddad and Martins 1994, Herpetologica 50:282-295; De La Riva et al. 2000, Rev. Esp. Herpetol. 14:19-164). I examined the two LACM specimens and identified them as E. braccatus, making them the first record from Bolivia.

Submitted by **VICTOR R. MORALES**, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences and Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, TAMUS 2258, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, USA.

EPIPEDOBATES FEMORALIS (Brilliant-thighed Poison Frog). BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Piranhas, 5 km from Piranhas River (16°36'09"S, 51°47'49"W). 26 March 2001. D. Fenolio. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB 6575, tadpole). Collected at night in a small pond (30 m in diameter) in an anthropic area. Two young specimens were also collected (16°35'04"S, 51°47'57"W) on 29 May 2001 (CEPB 6576, SLV 13.6 mm; CEPB 6577, SLV 16.7 mm) by V. Oliveira dos Santos. All specimens were verified by M. Trefaut Rodrigues and were collected on the west bank of the Piranhas River. This species has been mentioned in descriptions of the South American herpetofauna (Duellman 1978, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Misc. Pub. 65:1-352; Duellman and Salas 1991, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Occ. Pap. 143:1-13; Rodriguez and Duellman 1994, Guide to the Frogs of the Iquitos Region. Lawrence, Kansas. 80 pp.) as always being found within the Amazon rainforest limits. The records reported herein come from a region previously occupied by Cerrado vegetational formation and they are the first records for the state of Goiás, expanding its distribution up to 740 km S from the previously known range (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World, Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.).

Submitted by IVAN FRANÇA E SOUZA, WILIAN VAZ SILVA, RAFAEL SILVEIRA RIBEIRO, HÉLDER LÚCIO RODRIGUES DA SILVA, and NELSON JORGE DA SILVA, JR., Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Universidade Católica de Goiás, Avenida Universitária 1440, Setor Universitário, 74.210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil (e-mail: souzai@terra.com.br).

FROSTIUS PERNAMBUCENSIS (Bromeliad Toad). BRAZIL: Bahia: Municipality of Santa Terezinha–Pedra Branca (12°51'S, 39°28'W). 17 October 1997. M. Freitas and F. A. Juncá. Laboratório de Animais Peçonhentos e Herpetologia da Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana (LAPH-UEFS 33). Verified by O. L. Peixoto and C. A. G. da Cruz. Previously known only from the Reserva Dois Irmãos, Recife, state of Pernambuco, this little known species had its range extended ca. 170 km SW to Murici, state of Alagoas, 20 years after the original description (Peixoto and Freire 1998, Herpetol. Rev. 29:172). Herein, we report the first record in Serra da Jibóia, state of Bahia, extending the distribution of this species ca. 450 km south. As with the discovery in the state of Alagoas, this population was found at ca. 850 m, in typical Atlantic Forest vegetation.

Submitted by FLORA ACUÑA JUNCÁ, Departamento de Ciências Biológicas, Universidade Estadual de Feira de Santana, 44031-460 Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil, and MARCOS DE FREITAS, Grupo Ambientalista da Bahia, Avenida Lucaia, ed. Rv Center, 10 andar, Rio Vermelho, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

HYLA MICROPS (Nova Friburgo Treefrog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). January 2000. D. L. Silvano. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 26463–64); September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 26465–66. All verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. According to Frost (1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.), distribution was the Atlantic rainforests of the southeastern region of Brazil, later extended to the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Kwet 1998, Herpetol. Rev. 29:49). Three males were collected on vegetation at the margins of a temporary pool inside the forest. New record for the state of Bahia and for northeastern Brazil; represents the northern limit of the distribution for this species.

Submitted by **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvano@softhome.net) and **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

HYLA NANA. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Municipality of Itaqui: nearness Ibicui River bridge at BR 472 Road (29°20'S, 56°38'W). Between December 1999 and January of 2001. L. O. M. Giasson and S. T. Z. Cechin. Herpetology Collection, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria (ZUFSM 2355–56, 2710–12). Verified by P. C. A. Garcia and C. F. B. Haddad. No previous voucher specimen for this frog was available from the state of Rio Grande do Sul, despite its being widespread in adjacent areas of Argentina and Uruguay (Klappenbach and Langone 1992, Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural 8:163–222).

Submitted by LUÍS O. M. GIASSON, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, C. P. 199, 12506-900, Rio Claro – SP, Brazil (e-mail: olimpio@biologo.mailbr.com.br) and SONIA T. Z. CECHIN, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, faixa de camobi, km 9, campus, Camobi, cep: 97105-900, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (e-mail: cechinsz@ccne.ufsm.br).

HYLA PRASINA (Burmeister's Treefrog). BRAZIL: RIO

GRANDE DO SUL: São José dos Ausentes, Silveira (28°50'S, 50°00'W), Fazenda Cachoeirão dos Rodrigues (ca. 1200 m). 18 February 2001. A. Kwet and T. Miranda. Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia da PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil (MCP 4613–14). Verified by M. Di-Bernardo. This new record for the state of Rio Grande do Sul represents the southernmost locality known for this species in the mountains of southeastern Brazil (Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) and extends known distribution ca. 300 km south from previous records. Two males were found calling at a pond in syntopy with abundant *Hyla pulchella*, *H. minuta* and *Pseudis cardosoi*.

Submitted by **AXEL KWET**, Zoologie, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart, Rosenstein 1, D-70191 Stuttgart, Germany (e-mail: axel.kwet@uni-tuebingen.de), and **TATIANA MIRANDA**, Laboratório de Pesquisas Biológicas, PUCRS, Avenida Ipiranga, 6681, CEP 90619-900 Porto Alegre, Brazil (email: tatimiran@hotmail.com).

HYLA SENICULA (Corcovado Treefrog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). March 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and P. H. C. Cordeiro. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 25622–24). Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. Published distribution for the species is the coastal region of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo states (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.) and the continental state of Minas Gerais (Caramaschi and Cruz 1996, Herpetol. Rev. 27:208–209). Specimens were collected on perches at the margins of a pool on the borders of a forest after heavy rain; northernmost record for the species.

Submitted by **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net) and **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (email: dsilvano@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

HYLA SOARESI. BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Mambaí (14°29'S; 46°06'W, 709 m). 3 March 2001. R. F. Juliano and R. Lingnau. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 26417). Verified by U. Caramaschi and C. A. G. Cruz. Previously recorded from states of Piauí, Picos, Ceará, Santana do Cariri, Paraíba, Areia Branca, Minas Gerais, Manga (Gomes and Peixoto 1996, Iheringia, ser. Zool. 80:33–38) and Bahia and Jandaíra (Gomes and Peixoto 1991, Acta Biol. Leopoldensia 13:141–162). First state record; extends known distribution ca. 270 km to west.

Submitted by RAFAEL F. JULIANO, RODRIGO LINGNAU, and ROGÉRIO P. BASTOS, Departamento de Biologia Geral, ICB, Universidade Federal de Goiás, Caixa Postal 131, 74001-970 Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil, and JOSÉ P. POMBAL JR., Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PHYLLODYTES MELANOMYSTAX. BRAZIL: SERGIPE: Serra de Itabaiana, Municipality of Areia Branca (10°45'S, 37°19'W, 160 m). 10 May 1997. C. M. Carvalho. Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP 88968–969). Verified by José P. Pombal, Jr. Previously known only from typelocality on the southern coast of the state of Bahia, Brazil (Caramaschi et al. 1992, Copeia 1992:187–191; Frost 2000, Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference V2.20 [1 September 2000] http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/index.html] First state record; extends range NW ca. 350 km airline from the type-locality and range west ca. 50 km airline from the coast line.

Submitted by ULISSES CARAMASCHI, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and OSWALDO LUIZ PEIXOTO, Departamento de Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro, 23851-970 Seropédica, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

PLEURODEMA THAUL (Sapito de Cuatro Ojos). ARGENTINA: NEUQUEN: DEPARTAMENTO MINAS: W shore of Laguna Superior de Epulafquen, 36°49'30"S, 71°5'48"W, ca. 1400 m. 21 January 2000. Carmen Úbeda. Museo de Ciencias Naturales de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (MLP A. 2274). Juvenile specimen collected in a shallow pond near a temperate deciduous forest of roble pellín (Nothofagus obliqua). Juveniles were also present 3 km W in La Negra pond. CHUBUT: DEPARTAMENTO RÍO SENGUER: Land between La Plata and La Plata Chico lakes, 72°00'S, 44°48'50"W, ca. 1000 m. 12 January 2000. Carmen Úbeda. Mature female (SVL 47 mm). (MLPA. 2275). Specimen was collected in a Sphagnum peat bog in a cold-temperate humid deciduous forest of lenga (Nothofagus pumilio). Tadpoles and juveniles were also present. Both verified by Néstor G. Basso. Species is known from Chile and Argentina, with a narrow distribution area along the eastern slopes of the Andes, and occupies a variety of habitats. In Chile, it is distributed from Río Copiapó (III Region) to Aysen Province (XI Region) (Cei 1962, Batracios de Chile. Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile, Santiago de Chile, 128 pp. + cviii). In Argentina, it has been reported, without coordinate precision, for "the Andean-Antarctic region, from the high valleys of Neuquén (Neuquén River) to upper Chubut" (Cei 1980, Amphibians of Argentina. Monit. Zool. ital. [N.S.] Monogr. 2:[i-xii] + 1-609). The two records reported herein represent new latitudinal extremes for distribution east of the Andes. The Laguna Superior de Epulafquen locality represents the northern and warmer manifestation of the Andean-Patagonic forests east of the Andes, where P. thaul coexists with Bufo spinulosus. The La Plata lake locality represents a forest with cold and very humid conditions, where the species co-exists with Batrachyla antartandica and Bufo variegatus.

Submitted by **CARMEN A. ÚBEDA**, Centro Regional Bariloche, Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Unidad Postal Universidad, R 8400 FRF Bariloche, Province de Río Negro, Argentina.

PROCERATOPHRYS AVELINOI. BRAZIL: SANTA CATARINA: Municipality of Ipuaçu: near Chapecó River (26°37'53"S, 52°27'18"W), 720 m. 11–12 April 2001 and 6 June 2001. L. O. M. Giasson and P. A. Hartmann. Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro (CFBH 3816–18). Verified by C. F. B. Haddad. First record for state of Santa Catarina; extends range ca. 150 km east from known distribution in Misiones, Argentina (Kwet and Faivovich 2001, Copeia 2001:203–215).

Submitted by LUÍS O. M. GIASSON (e-mail:

olimpio@biologo.mailbr.com.br), PAULO A. HARTMANN (email: pahart@rc.unesp.br), and PAULO C. A. GARCIA (e-mail: pcgarcia@rc.unesp.br), Curso de Pós–Graduação em Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Caixa Postal 199, 12506-900, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.

PROCERATOPHRYS SCHIRCHI (Horned Toad). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Jussari Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Serra do Teimoso (15°08'S, 39°31'W). July 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 26456–58); Guaratinga Municipality, Fazenda Vista Bela (16°35'S, 39°54'W). September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 26459–60; Nilo Peçanha Municipality, Fazenda São João (13°41'S, 39°14'W). December 2000. R. T. Moura. MNRJ 26461. All verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. All specimens, except those at RPPN Serra do Teimoso, were found on forest litter by day. Species was previously known from the states of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.) in southeastern Brazil; the records reported herein extend its distribution to the north.

Submitted by **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net) and **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (email: dsilvano@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

PSEUDACRIS CRUCIFER (Spring Peeper). USA: WISCONSIN: KEWAUNEE CO: NW 1/4 Sec. 8, T23N, R24E, Lipsky Swamp State Wildlife Area ($44^{\circ}28'45''$, $87^{\circ}37'15''$). 14 April 2001. Melissa Saeland. UWSP Herp 3933 (female, SVL of 33.2 mm, weight = 1.9 g) and UWSP Herp 3934 (male, SVL of 24.6 mm, weight = 1.7 g). Verified by Erik Wild. First county record (Casper 1996, Geographic Distributions of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Publ. Milwaukee Public Museum. 87 pp.).

Submitted by **MELISSA J. SAELAND** (e-mail: msael739@uwsp.edu) and **MARK W. DOPERALSKI**, Department of Biology, University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481, USA.

RANA CHAPAENSIS (Chapa Frog). VIETNAM: HA TINH PROVINCE: Huong Son District, Huong Son Nature Reserve, Rao An Region, 200 m (18°22'N, 105°13'E). David Kizirian and Nguyen Quang Truong. Department of Herpetology, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH A-161150). Verified by Amy Lathrop. First provincial record for Ha Tinh (Bourret 1942, Les Batraciens de L'Indochine; Frost 2000, Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference, Vol. 2.1 [http://research.amnh.org/ herpetology/amphibia]).

Submitted by **RAOUL BAIN**, Center for Biodiversity and Conservation, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th Street, New York, New York 10024, USA, and **NGUYEN QUANG TRUONG**, Department of Zoology, Institute of Ecology and Biological Resources, Hoang Quoc Viet St., Cau Giay, Hanoi, Vietnam.

SCINAX ALTERUS. BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). March 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and P. H. C. Cordeiro. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 25630). Verified by J. P. Pombal, Jr. Species was previously known from the coastal region between the states of Espírito Santo and Paraná (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.). The record reported herein extends its distribution, and represents the northern limit of its range.

Submitted by **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvano@softhome.net) and **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

SCINAX ARGYREORNATUS. BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). January 2000. D. L. Silvano. Museu de Ciências Naturais at PUC Minas (MCN 1929–32); March 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and P. H. C. Cordeiro. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 25602– 12); September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. MCN 2222–23, MNRJ 26462; Guaratinga Municipality, Fazenda Vista Bela (16°35'S, 39°54'W). September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 26467–70. All verified by J. P. Pombal, Jr. Distribution of this species was the coastal region in the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo in southeastern Brazil (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.). The records reported herein extend its range to the north.

Submitted by **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvano@softhome.net) and **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

SCINAX CUSPIDATUS. BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). March 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and P. H. C. Cordeiro. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 25625–26, MNRJ 25629, MNRJ 25631, MNRJ 25656). Verified by J. P. Pombal, Jr. Males of this species were heard calling in a variety of different enviroments, from forest (or their borders, where this male was found) to wet cow pastures. Species was originally known from the lowlands of the coastal region of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, southeastern Brazil (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.). The records reported herein represent the northern range limit for this species.

Submitted by **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvano@softhome.net) and **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

SCINAX HUMILIS BRAZIL: MINAS GERAIS: Municipality of Belmiro Braga (22°01'57"S, 43°29'09"W), ca. 600 m. 9 March and 27 August 2001. C. Canedo and N. R. Canedo. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 27359–60). Verified by José P. Pombal Jr. Previously known from the lowlands of of the state of Rio de Janeiro (Lutz 1973, Brazilian Species of *Hyla*. Univ. Texas Press, Austin. Pp. 194–195) and one locality in north lowlands of the state of São Paulo (Carvalho e Silva and Carvalho e Silva 1998, Reveu fr. Aquariol. 25[1–2]: 47–52). First state record; represents the most inland record and highest elevational occurrence.

Submitted by **CLARISSA CANEDO** (e-mail: canedo@powerline.com.br) and **GUSTAVO M. PRADO** (e-mail: gmprado@ig.com.br), Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro/UFRJ, 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SCINAX NASICA. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Municipality of Itaqui: near Ibicui River bridge at BR 472 Road (29°20'S, 56°38'W). Between December 1999 and January of 2001. L. O. M. Giasson. Herpetology Collection, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria (ZUFSM 2358, 2421, 2480, 2700–01, 2703). Verified by P. C. A. Garcia. No previous voucher specimen was available for the state of Rio Grande do Sul, despite this species being widespread in adjacent areas in Argentina and Uruguay (Klappenbach and Langone 1992, Anales del Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, 8: 163–222).

Submitted by LUÍS O. M. GIASSON, Departamento de Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Caixa Postal 199, 12506-900, Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil; email: olimpio@biologo.mailbr.com.br.

SPHAENORHYNCHUS PALUSTRIS. BRAZIL: BAHIA: Porto Seguro Municipality, Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). March 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and P. H. C. Cordeiro. Museu Nacional at Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 25592–94); September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta. Coleção Célio F. B. Haddad (CFBH 3702–03) at Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP-Rio Claro). All verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. Species was known only from the type locality, Sooretama at Linhares, Espírito Santo (Frost 1985, Amphibian Species of the World. Allen Press, Lawrence, Kansas. 732 pp.); represents a new record for the state of Bahia. Specimens were found in a pool at the borders of a forest on emerging vegetation. Discovery of this population extends the distribution of this species to the north ca. 302 km.

Submitted by **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net) and **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (email: dsilvano@softhome.net), Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, D. Zool./ICB, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

TESTUDINES

APALONE MUTICA CALVATA (Gulf Coast Smooth Softshell). USA: ALABAMA: PERRY Co: Cahaba River, 1 km upstream (north) of County Road 6 crossing. 29 June 2001. Peter V. Lindeman. Verified by Joseph T. Collins. KU Color Slide 11832. Gravid adult female (SCL 269 mm) captured in the act of digging a nest cavity on a flat sand and gravel beach. New county record (Mount 1975, The Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn Univ. Agric. Exp. Sta., Auburn, Alabama. 347 pp.).

Submitted by **PETER V. LINDEMAN**, Department of Biology and Health Services, 150 Cooper Hall, Edinboro University of Pennsylvania, Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16444, USA; e-mail: plindeman@edinboro.edu.

APALONE MUTICA MUTICA (Midland Smooth Softshell). USA: ARKANSAS: Hempstead/Miller County line: vic. Fulton off US Rt. 67 at Red River access. 8 July 2001. Timothy L. Eddings. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 26236). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record for Hempstead; extends range 18 km NW of previous localities in the Red River watershed of Arkansas (Trauth et al., in prep., The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas). Species has also been reported from neighboring Bossier and Caddo parishes, Louisiana (Dundee and Rossman 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.). Interestingly, there are as yet no records of this turtle from adjacent NE Texas (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.).

Submitted by CHRIS T. McALLISTER and TIMOTHY L. EDDINGS, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University-Texarkana, Texarkana, Texas 75505, USA.

HYDROMEDUSA TECTIFERA (South American Snakeneck Turtle). BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: Duque de Caxias: Cidade das Meninas (2 juvs). 8 October 1941. A. Passarelli. Museu Nacional, Brazil (MNRJ 1049); October 1944. A. Passarelli. MNRJ 2483. City of Niterói: São Francisco. 1923. MNRJ 3792. All verified by Ronaldo Fernandes. Easternmost records for the species and first records for the state of Rio de Janeiro, where it lives in sympatry with Hydromedusa maximilliani (Ernst and Barbour 1989, Turtles of the World. Smithsonian Institution, Washington).

Submitted by MARTA D. R. CARDOSO, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional/UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro 20940-040, Brazil; e-mail: mdrcardoso@hotmail.com

KINOSTERNON FLAVESCENS (Yellow Mud Turtle). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co: 12.8 km S jct. Lee County Roads 331 and CR 333 on CR 333 (30°19'04.7"N, 97°08'10.9"W). 20 April 2001. Michele Gaston, Ellen Gaston, James R. Dixon, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by R. Kathryn Vaughn. TCWC 84562. DOR; new county record (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press. 421 pp.).

Submitted by MICHELE GASTON (e-mail: mg45447@swt.edu), ELLEN GASTON, and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER (e-mail: mf11@swt.edu), Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos Texas 78666, USA, JAMES R. DIXON, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA, and LEE SHERROD, Horizon Environmental Services, Inc., Austin, Texas 78716, USA.

MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle). USA: FLORIDA: FRANKLIN Co: St. Vincent Island (St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge), Rattlesnake Slough at Oyster Pond, (N29.64383° W85.14850°). 15 August 2000. Thomas E. Lewis. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Ft. Hays State University, Hays, Kansas (MHP 6811). Verified by Lisa K. Irwin. Adult male found dead on margin of dried up freshwater pond. Sex determination based on combination of size (ca. 455 mm median straightline carapace length) and presence of an intercostal fontanelle distance ca. 35-40 mm (Pritchard 1989, The Alligator Snapping Turtle: Biology and Conservation. Publ. Milwaukee Pub. Mus., Milwaukee. 104 pp.). Carapace exhibited evidence, based on scrapes and gouges in the scutes and one instance of bone perforation, of either pre- or post-mortem predation/scavenging by Alligator mississippiensis. Syntopic species associates observed at this locality in January 2000 included Apalone ferox, Pseudemys nelsoni, and Alligator mississippiensis. Definitively establishes first record for interior freshwater pond system of St. Vincent Island and first record for Apalachicola Bay Barrier Islands (Blaney 1971, Herpetologica 274:406-430; Christman 1984. Natural History of St. Vincent Island, Florida. Progress Rep. No. 1, covering the period January 1983-December 1983. Unpubl. Report. Denver Wildl. Res. Center Ecol. Section, Gainesville, Florida. 25 pp.). On 8 April 1997, T. E. Lewis found the skeletal remains of an adult individual at West Pass Beach (N29°37.8268' W85°06.7558') on St. Vincent Island, an outlet from Apalachicola Bay into the Gulf of Mexico. The carapace measured 620 mm (median curved carapace length) and was missing most of the scutes, although the skull was present and still attached to shell (KU Color Slides 11828-11831). Verified by Joseph T. Collins and Travis W. Taggart. We speculate that this occurrence is a result of post-mortem transport by currents out of the Apalachicola River and/or Bay and does not represent an individual from the island population. This species has been reported as inhabiting brackish waters; however, the locality at West Pass is generally considered to be hyper-saline.

Submitted by **THOMAS E. LEWIS**, St. Vincent National Wildlife Refuge, P.O. Box 447, Apalachicola, Florida 32329, USA, and **KELLY J. IRWIN**, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, 915 East Sevier Street, Benton, Arkansas 72015, USA; e-mail: kirwin@agfc.state.ar.us.

TERRAPENE NELSONI KLAUBERI (Northern Spotted Box Turtle). MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: mountains on N side of Arroyo El Camuchil, Batopilas, 435 m. 17 July 2000. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 5921–22). Verified by Richard L. Holland. First records for Chihuahua and a slight range extension eastward from Guirocoba, Sonora (Smith and Smith 1979, Synopsis of the Herpetofauna of Mexico, Vol. VI: Guide to Turtles, Bibliographic Addendum III. John Johnson, North Bennington, Vermont. xviii + 1044 pp.).

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, UBIPRO, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Apartado Postal 314, Avenida de los Barrios s/n, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx), and **HOBART M. SMITH** and **DAVID CHISZAR**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA; e-mail (HMS): hsmith@spot.colorado.edu.

TRACHEMYS SCRIPTA (Slider). USA: TEXAS: LEE Co: 3.6 km W jct. Lee County Road 310 and CR 309 on CR 309 (30°20'46.1"N, 97°06'52.7"W). 20 April 2001. Michele Gaston, Ellen Gaston, James R. Dixon, and Michael R. J. Forstner. Verified by R. Kathryn Vaughn. TCWC 84560–61. Collected AOR; new county record (Dixon 2000, Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas.

Second Ed. Texas A&M University Press. 421 pp.).

Submitted by MICHELE GASTON (e-mail: mg45447@swt.edu), ELLEN GASTON, and MICHAEL R. J. FORSTNER (e-mail: mf11@swt.edu), Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos Texas 78666, USA, JAMES R. DIXON, Texas Cooperative Wildlife Collection, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843, USA, and LEE SHERROD, Horizon Environmental Services, Inc., Austin, Texas, 78716, USA.

LACERTILIA

BACHIA FLAVESCENS. VENEZUELA: ESTADO AMAZONAS: Helipuerto 4 (H4), Alto Río Orinoco (02°05'N, 64°05'W), 290 m. 26 October 1991. Nélida Abab. Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande (MEBRG 2645). Captured under leaf litter on forest floor; Helipuerto 5 (H5), 5 km N Río Orinoco (02°14'35"N, 64°02'32"W), 410 m. 22 October 1991. César Molina. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (MHNLS 14121). Captured under leaf litter on forest floor near small creek. All verified by Gilson Rivas. First state records; previously known only from Bolívar (Gorzula and Señaris 1998, Scientia Guaianæ 8:1–270 pp. + 32 color plates). These new records suggest that this taxon has a wider distribution in Venezuela than was previously suspected.

Submitted by CÉSAR MOLINA. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Sección de Herpetología, Apartado postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela; e-mail: crmolina@mixmail.com.

BACHIA GUIANENSIS. VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Marabá (06°19'10"N, 63°31'35"W), 290 m. 15 May 1992. César Molina. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (MHNLS 14565). Captured in soil under leaf litter in a gallery forest near a creek. Verified by Gilson Rivas. Partially fills gap in distribution between Gurí (07°46'N, 63°00'W) (Hoogmoed and Dixon 1977, Zoologische Mededelingen 51[2]:25–31), Hato La Yeguera, 18 km E El Manteco (07°23'N, 62°24'W, 230 m) (Gorzula and Señaris 1998, Scientia Guaianæ 8:1–270 pp. + 32 color plates), and the Serranía de los Pijiguaos in Bolívar (06°10'N, 66°50'W, 650 m) (Señaris 1998, Amphibia-Reptilia 19:303–310).

Submitted by CÉSAR MOLINA, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Sección de Herpetología, Apartado postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela; e-mail: crmolina@mixmail.com.

CERCOSAURA OCELLATA OCELLATA (Black-striped Shade Lizard). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: Reserva Forestal de Imataca, (07°31'N, 61°08'W) 180 m. 15 May 1990. Luis Balbas. Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande (MEBRG 2712–13). Extends known distribution east ca. 160 km (Gorzula and Señaris 1998, Scientia Guaianæ 8:1–270 pp. + 32 color plates). ESTADO AMAZONAS: Cerro Parú (04°34'N, 65°30'W) 480 m. Mario Palacios. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (MHNLS 12032). Both verified by Gilson Rivas. First state record and the southwesternmost locality in Venezuela, extending the distribution ca. 465 km from the nearest locality (Gorzula and Señaris 1998, *op. cit.*). These new records suggest that this taxon has a wider distribution in Venezuela than was previously suspected.

Submitted by CÉSAR MOLINA. Museo de Historia Natural

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CNEMIDOPHORUS LACERTOIDES. ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: Partido de Bahía Blanca: Bahía Blanca (38°44'S, 62°15'S). 25 March 2001. C. H. F. Perez and C. M. Grassini. Fundación Miguel Lillo Herpetological Collection, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (FML 10359). Verified by L. J. Avila. Southernmost citation for this poorly known teiid species; extends known range 100 km SW of La Ventana Mountains (Cei 1993, Mon. XIV, Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 949 pp). The lizard was found in a human-disturbed site, inside urban limits of Bahia Blanca City along a railroad edge with dumped debris and scattered small shrubs of exotic and native plants.

Submitted by CRISTIAN HERNAN FULVIO PEREZ, Agustin Alvarez 1182 A, 8000, Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires, Argentina (e-mail: liolaemu@criba.edu.ar), and CARLOS MARIO GRASSINI, Cátedra de Biología General, Departamento de Biología, Bioquímica y Farmacia, Universidad Nacional del Sur, San Juan 640, 8000 Bahía Blanca, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

CNEMIDOPHORUS SEXLINEATUS (Six-lined Racerunner). USA: ILLINOIS: HENRY Co: Mineral Marsh State Nature Preserve (41°26'36"N, 89°53'14"W). 7 June 2001. R. Todd Bittner. INHS 17395. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. DOR. Incomplete specimen (head and tail missing) salvaged from dirt truck path. A live individual was also observed at the site, which is a degraded sand prairie. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999, Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8:1–282).

Submitted by **TONYA D. BITTNER**, P.O. Box 34, Bradford, Illinois 61421, USA, and **R. TODD BITTNER**, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Heritage, IVCC E. Campus Building 11, 815 North Orlando Smith Road, Oglesby, Illinois 61348-9691, USA (e-mail: tbittner@theramp.net).

COLEODACTYLUS SEPTENTRIONALIS (Pigmy Gecko). VENEZUELA: MONAGAS: Municipio Sotillo: Campamento El Merey, Morichal del río Uracoa, 09°00'N, 62°21'W, 30 m. 5 April 1989, Ramón Rivero. Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Venezuela (EBRG 2322). Verified by J. Celsa Señaris. Adult female collected on leaf litter at 1205 h. First record for Estado Monagas and North Orinoco River. Another record for Venezuela reported from Los Castillos de Guayana, state of Delta Amacuro, 08°31'N, 62°22'W, 50 m (Avila-Pires 1995, Zoologische Verhandelingen 299:1-706). Donoso-Barros (1968, Carib. J. Sci. 8[3-4]:105-121] and Rivero-Blanco (1967 "1968," Mem. Soc. Cienc. Nat. La Salle 77:103-119) mentioned C. meridionalis for "La Gran Sabana," and for "San Pedro de las Bocas, La Paragua," 06°53'N, 62°52'W (state of Bolívar), respectively, although we think these specimens are probably C. septentrionalis. However, the specimens reported by Donoso-Barros (op. cit) apparently lack vouchers, thus it is difficult to confirm their identity.

Submitted by **GILSON RIVAS FUENMAYOR** (e-mail: gilsonrivas@mixmail.com) and **CESAR R. MOLINA** (e-mail: crmolina@mixmail.com), Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Sección de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela.

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: La Perla (28°18'21.4"N, 104°33'7.3"W), 1610 m. 8 August 2000. Julio A. Lemos Espinal. Herpetological collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 6341–49). Verified by Richard L. Holland. First record for Chihuahua (McCoy 1970, Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 87:1–2), although predicted in the Coyame area (Morafka 1977, A Biogeographic Analysis of the Chihuahuan Desert Through Its Herpetofauna. Biogeographica, Vol. IX., Dr. W. Junk B. V. Publs., The Hague. viii + 313 pp.).

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL**, Laboratorio de Herpetología, UBIPRO, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Apartado Postal 314, Avenida de los Barrios s/n, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx), and **HOBART M. SMITH** and **DAVID CHISZAR**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail [HMS]: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). MÉXICO: DURANGO: Municipio Tlahualilo, Ejido San Dionisio (26°12'9.1"N, 103°41'47.2"W), 1111 m. 2 August 2000. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological Collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 6057–58). Verified by Richard L. Holland. First record for Durango (McCoy 1970, Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 87:1–2).

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HEMIDACTYLUS TURCICUS (Mediterranean Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: FRANKLIN Co: Apalachicola, Seafood-To-Go, 123-A Water Street (N29.64383° W85.14850°). 4 April 2001. Tracy Evans and Royce Evans. Sternberg Museum of Natural History, Fort Hays State University, Hays, Kansas (MHP 6861, adult; 6862 newborn; 6863 egg). Verified by Walter E. Meshaka, Jr. and Travis W. Taggart. County record (Conant and Collins 1998, Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Third ed. expanded. Houghton Mifflin Co. Boston, Massachusetts).

Submitted by **JOSEPH T. COLLINS**, The Center for North American Herpetology, 1502 Medinah Circle, Lawrence, Kansas 66047, USA (e-mail: jcollins@ku.edu), and **KELLY J. IRWIN**, Arkansas Game and Fish Commission, 915 East Sevier Street, Benton, Arkansas 72015, USA (e-mail: kirwin@agfc.state.ar.us).

LIOLAEMUS BIBRONI. ARGENTINA: RIO NEGRO: Departmento General Roca: Chichinales (39°06'S, 66°56'S). 13 January 2001. C. H. F. Perez and D. Perez. Verified by L. J. Avila. Fundación Miguel Lillo Herpetological Collection, San Miguel de Tucumán, Argentina (FML 10360). Northeasternmost record for this species in Rio Negro Province; extends range 160 km NE from previous record (Cei 1986, Mon. IV, Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 527 pp). Specimen was found in a typic "Monte" habitat, but the species is common from the Patagonian steppe and ecotonal zones between both phytogeographic formations.

Submitted by CRISTIAN HERNAN FULVIO PÉREZ, Agustin Alvarez 1182 A, 8000, Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires, Argentina (e-mail: liolaemu@criba.edu.ar), and DANIEL R. PEREZ, Instituto Superior de Formación y Perfeccionamiento Docente de Villa Regina, San Luis 327, 8336 Villa Regina, Río Negro, Argentina.

LIOLAEMUS NITIDUS. CHILE. Atacama Region: Llanos de Challe National Park (28°00'S, 71°03'W). 500 m. 9 October 1998. Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción (MZUC 26054– 55); Llanos de Ferreira, Vallenar (28°35'S, 70°46'W), 300 m. 15 January 1987. MZUC 26050–53; Huasco Bajo (28°28'S, 71°11'W) 200 m. 8 December 1988. MZUC 26047–49. All collected by Rodrigo Moreno M. and Jorge Moreno. All verified by Pedro Victoriano. Previously known from Coquimbo (30°10'S, 71°15'W) as far as Bío-Bío (37°45'S, 72°00'W) Regions (Donoso-Barros 1966, Reptiles de Chile. Ed. Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile. 458 pp.). First records for Atacama Region and the northernmost records for Chile.

Submitted by **RODRIGO MORENO** and **JUAN CARLOS ORTIZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción, P.O. Box 160-C, Concepción, Chile, **JORGE MORENO M**., Atacama Regional Museum, P.O. Box 134, Copiapó, Chile, and **FERNANDO TORRES-PÉREZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción, P.O. Box 160-C, Concepción, Chile.

SCELOPORUS MERRIAMI ANNULATUS (Big Bend Canyon Lizard). MEXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Municipality of Ojinaga: vicinity of Sierra Virulento (28°45'50.5"N, 104°19'12.8"W). 17–19 June 2000. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological collection of Unidad de Biotecnología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 5385–97, 5417–23, 5434–67). Verified by Richard L. Holland. First records for Chihuahua; extend known range southwestward ca. 75 km from the Big Bend region of Texas (Olson 1979, Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 227:1; Lemos-Espinal et al. 2000, Bull. Maryland Herpetol. Soc. 36:87).

Submitted by JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL, Laboratorio de Ecología, Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Apartado Postal 314, Tlalnepantla, México, México 54090 (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx), HOBART M. SMITH and DAVID CHISZAR, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail [HMS]: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu), and DAVID L. AUTH, 425 NE 7th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA.

SERPENTES

AGKISTRODON TAYLORI (Taylor's Cantil). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: Coyolapa, Municpality of Atlapexco, ca. 2.5 km N Atlapexco (21°01'24"N, 98°20'50"W), ca. 160 m. 13 July 2000. Héctor Tovar-Tovar. Verified by Sol de Mayo Mejenes-López. Colección Herpetológica, Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario de Hidalgo (ITAH 535). First record for state; extends the range ca. 200 km SE of the closest known locality at Naranjo, San Luis Potosí (Gloyd and Conant 1990, SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 6:1–614). The snake was found DOR in secondary vegetation in an area containing tropical deciduous forest.

Submitted by HÉCTOR TOVAR-TOVAR (e-mail: tovar.hector.12@correoweb.com) and FERNANDO MENDOZA-QUIJANO (e-mail: mendozaq@mail.ibiologia.unam.mx), Instituto Tecnológico Agropecuario de Hidalgo, Km 5.5 Carr. Huejutla-Chalahuiyapa, Apartado Postal 94, Caixa Postal 43000, Huejutla de Reyes, Hidalgo, México.

ANILIUS SCYTALE (Blind Coral Snake). BRAZIL: CEARÁ: Municipality of Crato. 1942. A. R. Hoge. Instituto Butantan, São Paulo - SP (IB 20013). Specimen found in humid forest enclave within dry Caatinga vegetational province. TOCANTINS: Municipality of Arapoema: 25.5 km E Araguaia River. 5 June 1972. Collector unknown. IB 33317. Specimen found in transitional area between Amazon rainforest and Cerrado vegetation province; Municipality of Dianópolis: 15 km NW of Palmeiras River. 9 January 1968. Collector unknown. IB 28010. GOIÁS: Municipality of Niquelândia. 10 February 1990. Collector unknown. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia-GO (CEPB 4145). Specimen found in Gallery forest formation on the west bank of Bagagem River; Municipality of Uruaçu: within city limits. 6 May 1993 Collected by staff of Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de Uruaçu, CEPB 2275. MATO GROSSO: Municipality of Barra do Garças: 1.2 km E Araguaia River within city limits. 25 March 1977. Collector unknown. IB 41188; Municipality of Cuiabá: within city limits. 28 February 1981. Collector unknown. IB 43806; Municipality of Tesouro: Batovi River. 12 March 1982. Collector unknown. IB 44238; Municipality of Nova Brasilândia: 194 km NE Cuiabá, Manso River. 1988. A. Sebben. Universidade de Brasília, Brasília-DF (UnB 1350). All verified by W. W. Lamar.

Species was mentioned by several authors in accounts of the herpetofauna of South America (Roze 1966, La Taxonomia y Zoogeografia de los Ofidios de Venezuela, Edit. Biblioteca, Caracas. 362 pp.; Hoge 1967, Actas Simp. Biota Amazonica 5:217-279; Peters 1972, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 122[9]:491-541; Dixon and Soini 1977, Bull. Milwaukee Publ. Mus. 12:1-154; Cunha and Nascimento 1978, Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi Publ. Avulsas 51:1-218; Duellman 1978, Misc. Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. Univ. Kansas 65:1-352; Hoogmoed 1979, In Duellman [ed.], The South American Herpetofauna: Its Origin, Evolution, and Dispersal, pp. 241-279; Hoogmoed 1982, Mem. Inst. Butantan 46:219-254; Abuys 1982, Litt. Serpentium 2[3]:112-133; Chippaux 1986, Les Serpents de La Guyane Française. Coll. Faune Tropicale 27. Editions de l'Orstron, Paris. 165 pp.; Lancini 1986, Serpientes de Venezuela [Armitano, Ed.], 262 pp.; Vanzolini 1986, Levantamento Herpetológico da Área do Estado de Rondônia sob a Influência da BR 364. CNPq, Relatório de Pesquisa 1, Brasília. 50 pp.; Rodriguez and Cadle 1990, In Gentry [ed.], Four Neotropical Rainforests, pp. 410-425. Yale Univ. Press, New York; Zimmerman and Rodrigues 1990, In Gentry [ed.], Four Neotropical Rainforests, pp. 426-454. Yale Univ. Press, New York; Duellman and Salas 1991, Univ. Kansas Mus. Nat. Hist. Occ. Pap. 143:1-13), always restricted to the rainforests of Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Guianas,

Venezuela, and Brazil. The records from Dianópolis and all of Mato Grosso are from typical Cerrado vegetation formation. These discoveries extend distribution of this taxon 900 km E (Ceará), 1050 km SW (Mato Grosso) and 685 km S (Goiás) from previously known range (Souza et al. 1999, SSAR Annual Meeting, abstr., p. 209).

Submitted by NELSON JORGE DA SILVA, JR. (e-mail: njsj@ucg.br), IVAN FRANÇA E SOUZA, Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Universidade Católica de Goiás, Avenida Universitária 1440, Setor Universitário, 74210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil and GIUSEPPE PUORTO, Coleção Herpetológica, Instituto Butantan, Avenida Vital Brasil 1500, Butantan, 05503-900, São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.

APOSTOLEPIS QUIROGAI. BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Municipality of Santo Ângelo (28°18'S, 54°08'W). 16 March 2001. L. H. Cappellari. Verified by Marcos Di-Bernardo. Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia da Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (MCP 12185). First state record; extends known range 180 km SE from Posadas, Misiones, Argentina (Giraudo and Scrocchi 1998, Herpetologica 54:470–476).

Submitted by **THALES DE LEMA** and **LIZE HELENA CAPPELLARI**, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Departamento de Biologia, Faculdade de Biociências, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, Avenida Ipiranga, 6681, CEP 90619-900, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

BOA CONSTRICTOR IMPERATOR (Mexican Boa Constrictor). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Arroyo El Camuchil, Batopilas (27°01'34.1"N, 107°45'44.5"W), 435 m. 14 July 2000. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 5901). Verified by Richard L. Holland. First record for Chihuahua; extends range 45 airline km ENE of Sierra de Choix, Sinaloa (USNM 46503) reported by Smith (1943, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 93:393–504).

Submitted by JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL, Laboratorio de Herpetología, UBIPRO, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de México, Apartado Postal 314, Avenida de los Barrios s/n, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx), and HOBART M. SMITH and DAVID CHISZAR, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail [HMS]: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu).

COLLORHABDIUM WILLIAMSONI (Williamson's Reed Snake). MALAYSIA: PENINSULAR MALAYSIA: Selangor-Pahang border, Genting Highlands (3°46'N, 101°47'E), ca. 1750 m). May 2001. Oh Kim Sang. Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research: Zoological Reference Collection (ZRC.2.4997, SVL 190 mm; total length 217 mm). Verified by Kelvin K. P. Lim. Previously known from only two montane localities: Maxwell's Hill (Perak) and Cameron Highlands (Perak-Pahang border) (Tweedie 1983, The Snakes of Malaya. Third Ed. Singapore National Printers. 167 pp.); represents a southeasterly range extension of ca. 130 km (from Cameron Highlands).

Submitted by **TZI MING LEONG**, Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, Singapore 119260 (e-

mail: scip0132@nus.edu.sg), and **BOO LIAT LIM**, Department of Wildlife and National Parks (Peninsular Malaysia), Km 10, Jalan Cheras, 561000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

CONIOPHANES BIPUNCTATUS (Two-spotted Snake). COSTA RICA: HEREDIA: 38 km NE Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, Tres Marías, northern Caribbean versant. 1996. Miguel Solano. University of Costa Rica Museum of Zoology (UCR 13039); ca. 13 km S Puerto Viejo de Sarapiquí, La Conquista. 5 June 2001. Alejandro Solórzano. UCR 15400. Both verified by Gerardo Chaves. First records for Costa Rica (Savage and Villa R. 1986, Herpetofauna of Costa Rica. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 3:1–207). These records also bridge a distributional gap between Nicaragua and Panamá (Villa et al. 1988, Middle American Herpetology: A Bibliographic Checklist. Univ. Missouri Press, Columbia. i-xxxv + 131 pp.). UCR 13039 was found in lowland rainforest and UCR 15400 was DOR on highway connecting Puerto Viejo and Río Frío.

Submitted by ALEJANDRO SOLÓRZANO, Serpentario Nacional, P.O. Box 2157-1002, San José, Costa Rica; e-mail: asolorz@racsa.co.cr.

DIADOPHIS PUNCTATUS (Ringneck Snake). USA: LOUISIANA: ST. MARTIN PARISH: Sherburne Wildlife Management Area, Happy Town Road, ca. 0.4 km E Louisiana Rt. 975. 27 April 2001. Chris Wanko. Discovered in mesic, bottomland hardwood forest. LSUMZ 83635. Verified by Jeff Boundy. First record for parish (Dundee and Rossman, 1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp).

Submitted by **MICHAELA. SEYMOUR**, 9150 Ventura Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70815-8855, USA; e-mail: caprimulgus@earthlink.net.

LAMPROPELTIS MEXICANA (San Luis Potosí Kingsnake). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: Municipality of San José de Gracia: Arroyo Los Timones, 1 km S of Santa Rosa (22°01'14" N, 102°34'30" W), 2352 m. 10 October 1998. Héctor Avila Villegas, J. Jesús Sigala Rodriguez, and Gustavo Ernesto Quintero Díaz. Museo de Zoología "Alfonso L. Herrera" Facultad de Ciencias, UNAM (MZFC 13655); same area (22°01'13"N, 102°34'23"W), 2350 m. 11 October 1998. Gabriel González Adame. Museo de Zoología, Departamento de Biología, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-VR 273). Both specimens verified by Hobart M. Smith. First records for Aguascalientes; extend range ca. 74.3 km south of the previous northern record (MCZR 162279) from 2.74 km south of Troncoso, Zacatecas (Liner and Dundee 1977, Herpetol. Rev. 8:85). Both specimens were found in oak savanna and are referable to the "greeri" population as characterized by Webb (1961, Copeia 1961:326-333) and Garstka (1982, Breviora 466:1-35).

Submitted by GUSTAVO QUINTERO-DÍAZ and GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ ADAME, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20100, México, JOEL VÁZQUEZ-DÍAZ, Departamento de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico, Internacional de Relojes, Arte y Diseño, S. A. de C. V., Avenida Aguascalientes Sur 203, Fracc. Prados del Sur, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, 20280, México, J. JESÚS SIGALA RODRÍGUEZ, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Corson Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York 14853-2701, USA, ROBERT W. BRYSON, JR., Department of Biology, Sul Ross State University, Box C-64, Alpine, Texas 79832, USA, and GERARD T. SALMON, 30 Appletree Drive, Rhinebeck, New York 12572, USA.

LIOPHIS FESTAE. BRAZIL: PARÁ: Santarém (54°42'W, 2°26'S), right bank of the Amazonas River, locality São Braz. 2001. S. Santos. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós (LPHA 1558). Verified by Andrei G. Guedes. Previously known from Ecuador and Peru. First record for Brazil; increases known distribution ca. 2815 km by airline from the nearest record (2°30'S, 80°00'W) in Peru (2000, Dixon, Copeia 2000:482–490).

Submitted by **JOSSEHAN GALÚCIO DA FROTA** (e-mail: jgfrota@mailbr.com.br) and **RUBENS NOBUO YUKI**, Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Rua Rosa Vermelha 335, Santarém, Pará, Brazil, CEP: 68.010-200.

MASTIGODRYAS BODDAERTI. BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Campinaçu, E bank Maranhão River (14°03'34"S, 48°29'72"W). 27 February 1997. C. Amaral Souza. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB/SM 26118, SVL 1180 mm, body weight: 165 g). Verified by M. Trefaut Rodrigues. Specimen was found in a gallery forest within the Cerrado vegetational formation. During the faunal rescue operation (Operação Lobo Guará), owing to the flooding of Serra da Mesa hidroeletric power plant reservoir, this taxa was collected in significant numbers by the rescue staff from October 1996 to December 1998, in all the municipalities affected by the reservoir flooding (Niquelândia, Minaçu, Uruaçu, Campinorte, Colinas do Sul, and Barro Alto). Species has been mentioned in comments about the South American Herpetofauna (Gasc and Rodrigues 1980, Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris, 4ª série, 2, A [2]:559-598; Cunha and Nascimento 1978, Publ. Avuls. Mus. Paraense E. Goeldi, nº 102:1-20; Lancini 1986, Serpientes de Venezuela, [E. Armitano Ed.], 262 pp.; Pérez Santos and Moreno 1988, Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. Nat. Torino. 517 pp.), as having its distribution limited in the Amazon Basin Rainforest to Colombia, Bolivia, French Guiana, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil. It was also reported to be present in the northern part of the Atlantic forest (Dixon 1979, In Duellman [ed.], The South American Herpetofauna: Its Origin, Evolution, and Dispersal, pp. 217-240) and as an isolated colony in the state of Bahía, Brazil (Peters and Orejas 1986, The Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata Part I. Revised Ed. Smithsonian Institution. 293 pp.). The presence of this taxon in Brazil was also reported in Manaus, INPA/WWF Reserves, Samuel and Balbina hydroeletric power plants in the state of Amazonas, and in the Tucuruí power plant in the state of Pará (Silva and Sites 1995, Conserv. Biol. 9[4]:873-901). In Rondônia, this species was observed in an open vegetational formation similar to Cerrado vegetational province called Capoeira. Specimen reported herein is the first record for the state of Goiás; extends geographic distribution of this taxa 1815 km SE (Vanzolini 1986, Levantamento Herpetológico as àrea do Estado de Rondônia sob a Influência da Rodovia BR 364,

Relatório de Pesquisa 1, Brasília: CNPq, Assessoria Editorial. 50 pp.) and 1035 km S (from Pará) (Silva and Sites 1995, *op. cit.*) from previously known range limits.

Submitted by IVAN FRANÇA E SOUZA (e-mail: souzai@terra.com.br) and NELSON JORGE DA SILVA, JR., Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Universidade Católica de Goiás, Avenida Universitária 1440, Setor Universitário, 74.210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil.

MICRURUS DUMERILII CARINICAUDA: VENEZUELA: ESTADO MÉRIDA: Cerro La Hechicera, Mérida. 1700 m. 15 September 1991. P. Durant. Colección de Vertebrados, Universidad de los Andes (CVULA IV-6108). Verified by Walter Schargel. First voucher specimen from Estado Mérida and highest elevation record; species had been mentioned as occurring in Estado Mérida by Roze (1989, Amer. Mus. Novit. 2932:9), but without locality data. Roze (1996. Coral Snakes of the Americas. Biology, Identification and Venoms. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.) also gave an altitude range of 100–800 m. Habitat surrounding the locality of the specimen reported herein consisted of cloud forest, where *Micrurus mipartitus semipartitus* also is found.

Submitted by CÉSAR LUIS BARRIO, Fundación AndígenA, Apartado Postal 210, Mérida 5101-A, Venezuela; e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com.

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). MÉXICO: AGUASCALIENTES: Municipality of Jesús María: Maravillas, in garden next to house (21°57′05″N, 102°20′01″W), 1900 m. 23 March 1993. Fernando Franco Veloz. Museo de Zoología, Departamento de Biología, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes (UAA-VR 254). Municipality of Aguascalientes: garden in downtown Aguascalientes (21°53′30″N, 102°17′57″W), 1850 m. 5 September 1998. Erasto Pérez Pedraza and Gustavo Quintero-Díaz. UAA-VR 270. Both specimens verified by Hobart M. Smith and Fernando Mendoza Quijano. First records for Aguascalientes; extends range from *ca*. Querétaro, Querétaro (Minton de Cervantes and Minton 1975, Herpetol. Rev. 22:26) and from Apatzingán and Arteaga, Michoacán (Duellman 1961. Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist. 15:88).

Submitted by JOEL VÁZQUEZ-DÍAZ, Departamento de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico, Internacional de Relojes, Arte y Diseño S. A., Avenida Aguascalientes Sur 203, Fracc. Prados del Sur, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20280, México, and GUSTAVO QUINTERO-DÍAZ, Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Centro de Ciencias Básicas, Departamento de Biología, Avenida Universidad 940, Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes 20100, México.

RAMPHOTYPHLOPS BRAMINUS (Brahminy Blind Snake). THAILAND: RAYONG PROVINCE: Ko Samet (Samet Island). 27 March 2001. Patrick Grootaert (PG field no. 21026). IRSNB 15597. Verified by Van Wallach. DOR being attacked by ants when found in the morning on a forest path near a cliff overhanging the sea by about 50 m. First island record and second provincial record (Niyomwan 1999, Species Diversity, Morphology and Habitat Types of Blind Snakes [Family Typhlopidae] in Thailand. Master of Science Thesis, Dept. Biology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. vi +141 pp. [in Thai with English summary]). In Thailand, species has already been recorded from 36 of the 76 provinces scattered over the country, but not yet from Roi Et and surrounding provinces in the easternmost part (Niyomwan, *op. cit.*). This is probably due to a lack of collecting effort there, because *R. braminus* is widely distributed in the area just east of Thailand, such as Cambodia and Laos (Welch 1988, Snakes of the Orient: A Checklist. Krieger Publ. Co., Malabar, Florida. vii + 183 pp.).

Submitted by **OLIVIER S. G. PAUWELS**, Department of Recent Vertebrates, Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Rue Vautier 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (e-mail: osgpauwels@hotmail.com), **PATRICK GROOTAERT**, Department of Entomology, Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Rue Vautier 29, 1000 Brussels, Belgium (e-mail: grootaert@kbinirsnb.be), and **PIYAWAN NIYOMWAN**, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Chulalongkorn University, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330, Thailand (e-mail: npiyawan@hotmail.com).

REGINA RIGIDA (Glossy Crayfish Snake). USA: LOUISIANA: VERNON PARISH: Fort Polk Military Reservation, Cantonment area. 11 January 2001. Beau B. Gregory. Seale Museum of Louisiana, McNeese State University (SML 9326). Verified by Jeff Boundy. First parish record; fills the gap between the northern parishes, Sabine and Natchitoches, and the southern parishes, Beauregard and Allen, as mapped by Dundee and Rossman (1989, The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. Louisiana St. Univ. Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

Submitted by **AVERY A. WILLIAMS**, Division of Sciences, Louisiana State University at Eunice, Eunice, Louisiana 70535, USA, and **BEAU B. GREGORY**, Environmental and Natural Resource Management Division, Directorate of Public Works, Fort Polk, Louisiana 71459, USA.

REGINA SEPTEMVITTATA (Queen Snake). USA: TENNESSEE: HUMPHREYS Co: Big Richland Creek at Lockhart Road bridge, 3.2 km W Tennessee Highway 13 (36°09'N, 87°48'W). 28 April 2001. Scott Williamson. Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 3265). Verified by A. Floyd Scott. One adult in shallow pool. New county record; previously reported from the western middle Tennessee counties of Stewart (Scott and Zirkle 1992, Herpetol. Rev. 23:27), Montgomery (Scott and Snyder 1968, J. Tennessee Acad. Sci. 43:79–84) and Lawrence (Lawson 1987, J. Herpetol. 21:140–157).

Submitted by **SCOTT WILLIAMSON**, Department of Biology and Center for Field Biology, Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee 37044, USA.

SPILOTES PULLATUS MEXICANUS (Tropical Rat Snake). MÉXICO: HIDALGO: Municipality of Huejutla, Chalahuiyapa, ca. 5.5 km NE of Huejutla (20°08'N, 98°25'W), 170 m. 8 March 1998 and 22 March 1999. Baltazar Hernández-Hernández. Verified by Sol de Mayo A. Mejenes-Lopéz. Colección Herpetológica, Instituto Tecnólogico Agropecuario de Hidalgo (ITAH 120, 125). Adult and juvenile males found dead, the former in tropical deciduous forest and the latter in an adjacent pasture; Municipality of Orizatlán, on highway San Felipe-Huejutla ca. 2.3 km E San Felipe Orizatlán (21°N, 98°W), 160 m. 4 October 1999. Felipe Barragán-Torres. Verified by Sol de Mayo A. Mejenes-López. ITAH 326. A juvenile found DOR in secondary vegetation. First state records for species and bridges three distributional gaps of 1) ca. 56 and 85 km SE respectively, from the closest known locality in San Luis Potosí (Taylor 1953. Univ. Kansas Sci. Bull. 35:1587– 1614), 2) ca. 70 and 96 km SW respectively, from the closest known locality in Veracruz (Pérez-Higareda and Smith 1991, Ofidiofauna de Veracruz, Análisis Taxonómico y Zoogeográfico. Publ. Espec. Inst. Biól. UNAM 7:122), and 3) ca. 160 km SW of the closest locality in Tamaulipas (Smith and Taylor 1945, USNM Bull. 187:1– 239).

Submitted by **FERNANDO MENDOZA-QUIJANO** (e-mail: mendozaq@mail.ibiologia.unam.mx) and **BALTAZAR HERNÁNDEZ-HERNÁNDEZ**, Instituto Tecnolólogico Agropecuario de Hidalgo, Km 5.5 Carr. Huejutla-Chalahuiyapa, Apartado Postal 94, Caixa Postal 43000, Huejutla de Reyes, Hidalgo, México.

STENORRHINA DEGENHARDTI. VENEZUELA: ESTADO BARINAS: Barinitas, 550 m. 14 July 2001. H. Sánchez. Colección de Vertebrados, Universidad de los Andes, Mérida (CVULA 6312). Verified by Yoel Morales. Previous authors (Roze 1966, La taxonomía y Zoogeografía de los Ofidios de Venezuela. Ediciones de la Biblioteca, Univ. Central de Venezuela, Caracas; Lancini 1979, Serpientes de Venezuela. Armitano Ed. Caracas; Lancini and Kornacker 1986, Die Schlangen von Venezuela. Verlag Armitano, Caracas) considered this species confined to the coastal range. First record for the state and the Andes; westernmost record in Venezuela. Habitat was rainforest in Andean piedmont. Biogeographically, area shares elements from different bio-regions: Amazonian, Andean, Llanos, and Coastal range (see Barrio 1998, Acta Biol. Venezuela 18[2]:1–93 for a biogeographic view).

Submitted by **CESAR L. BARRIO**, Fundación AndígenA, Apartado Postal 210, Mérida 5101-A, Venezuela (e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com) and **DANIEL CALCAÑO**, Serpentario Los Llanos, Barinitas, Barinas, Venezuela (e-mail: reprecal@cantv.net).

STENORRHINA FREMINVILLII (Alacranera). MÉXICO: MICHOACÁN: Colola, Marine camp (near sea turtle nesting beach). 23 September 1977. Clayton J. May. UTEP 12461. Verified by Carl S. Lieb. First record for Michoacán, extending known range ca. 383 km NW of Acapulco, Guerrero (MVZ 78757).

Submitted by **JERRY D. JOHNSON** (e-mail: jjohnson@utep.edu) and **ROBERT G. WEBB**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA.

STORERIA DEKAYI (Brown Snake). USA: WISCONSIN: JACKSON CO: DOR, Wisconsin Rt. 54, ca. 5 km E of North Bend (Sec. 24, T19N, R6W). 13 October 2000. Andrew G. Cochran, Joseph A. Cochran, and Christopher D. Knight. MPM 33146; Green Bay and Western RR right-of-way at Bartell Road, ca. 100 m N of Wisconsin Rt. 54, W of City Point (Sec. 34, T22N, R1E). 26 April 2001. Philip A. Cochran. MPM 33143. Both specimens verified by Gary Casper. These records, from opposite ends of the county (ca. 62 km apart), substantiate an earlier record from the SE corner of the county based on a specimen not examined by Vogt (1981, Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Publ. Milwaukee Public Museum, Wisconsin). Casper (1996, Geographic Distribution of the Amphibians and Reptiles of Wisconsin. Publ. Milwaukee Public Museum, Wisconsin) stated that *S. d. texana* and *S. d. wrightorum* intergrade in a band that passes through Wood County immediately to the east. Although both Jackson County specimens had a dorsal pattern typical for *S. d. texana*, the North Bend snake had a dark vertical streak posterior to the eye, similar to *S. d. dekayi*, whereas the City Point snake had a dark horizontal temporal line, similar to *S. d. limnetes* (Conant and Collins 1991, Peterson Field Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of Eastern and Central North America. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Massachusetts. xx + 450 pp.).

Submitted by ANDREW G. COCHRAN, PHILIP A. COCHRAN, JOSEPH A. COCHRAN, and CHRISTOPHER D. KNIGHT, Biology Department, Saint Mary's University, Winona, Minnesota 55987, USA.

STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA (Redbelly Snake). USA: ILLINOIS: LA SALLE CO: Marseilles State Fish and Wildlife Area (NE 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 30, T33N, R5E). 22 August 2001. R. Todd Bittner. INHS Photographs 2001.12–13. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Juvenile found on edge of degraded dry-mesic upland forest near small intermittent stream. New county record (Phillips et al. 1999, Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8:1–282).

Submitted by **R. TODD BITTNER**, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Heritage, IVCC E. Campus Building 11, 815 North Orlando Smith Road, Oglesby, Illinois 61348-9691, USA, and **TONYA D. BITTNER**, P.O. Box 34, Bradford, Illinois 61421, USA (e-mail: tbittner@theramp.net).

TYPHLOPS RETICULATUS (Blind Worm Snake). VENEZUELA: YARACUY: Municipio Bruzual: between the villages of Chivacoa and Cumaripa, ca. 68°51'N, 10°10'W, 240 m. 20 September 1996. Edward Camargo S. Museo de la Estación Biológica de Rancho Grande, Venezuela (EBRG 3821). Verified by Ramón Rivero. Adult female. Represents the first known record for Estado Yaracuy in westernmost Venezuelan Coastal Range (Dixon and Hendricks 1979, Zoologische Verhandelingen 173:1– 39).

Submitted by **GILSON RIVAS FUENMAYOR**, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, sección de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela; e-mail: gilsonrivas@mixmail.



Hynobius lichenatus, Stage 45 larva. Illustration by Masato Hasumi.

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Additions to the Mozambique Herpetofauna: Two New Lizards from the Namuli Massif

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The herpetofauna of central and northern Mozambique is poorly known. The early studies of Peters (1882) were mainly restricted to coastal areas and the Lower Zambezi region, as have other more recent studies (Broadley 1990, 1992). The Namuli Massif (15°22'S, 37°02'E) is the largest mountain range in northern Mozambique and forms the main watershed for the region (Vincent 1933a). The nearest montane area of similar stature is Mount Mulanje, southeastern Malawi, some 160 km to the southwest. The Namuli Massif is a series of spectacular granitic outcrops that tower over the relatively flat, 800 m high plateau of northern Mozambique. The highest peak, Mount Namuli, is 2412 m high, and several other peaks are over 2200 m.

Few faunal collections have ever been made from the Namuli Massif. Vincent (1933a) gives a general account of the region visited when he collected birds in northern Mozambique during 1931– 1932 (Vincent 1933b, 1936). As part of a survey (November–December 1998) of the avifauna of the Namuli massif (Ryan et al. 1999), three lizards were collected opportunistically. As two represent important additions to the herpetofauna of Mozambique, they are described below.

Chamaeleonidae

Rampholeon platyceps (Mulanje Leaf Chameleon). ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE: Ukalini Forest, Namuli Massif (15°22'S, 37°04'E, ca. 1550 m). 30 November 1998. PEM R14921. An adult female collected by a local guide in the forest that nestles under the south face of the main Namuli peak. Previously considered endemic to the sub-montane seasonal rain forests of Mt. Mulanje (1000–1800 m), although a population is also known from Mchese Mountain, adjacent to Mt. Mulanje (Tilbury, pers. comm.). The Namuli specimen inhabits similar habitat and is the first record of the species from Mozambique.

The female is gravid with seven almost spherical eggs (largest diameter 4.1–4.5 mm, four in the left oviduct and three in the right oviduct) that lack obvious embryonic development. The stomach contained insect fragments, including a coleopteran elytra.

Another small chameleon, possibly referable to this species, was seen being carried by a Crowned Hornbill (*Tockus alboterminatus*) that was flying over the canopy of Ukalini Forest on 29 November.

Gekkonidae

Lygodactylus rex (Regal Dwarf Gecko). ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE:

ridge leading up to the knife-edge Murukuni Ridge, Namuli Massif (15°22'S, 37°03'E; 1800 m). 30 November 1998. PEM R14922. An adult female collected on rock in an open grassy area adjacent to the Ukalini Forest on the south flank of Mt. Namuli. The habitat comprises a large granite whaleback with shallow, dry peaty soil that, after a prolonged dry period, had pulled back in areas from the rock. Another individual, presumed to be the same species, was seen on a dead tree stump in similar habitat bordering the forest edge on the southern flank of Peseni at 2000 m (15°23'S, 37°02'E) on 3 December 1998.

No new material of this species has been reported since its description from Lujeri, Mt. Mulanje (Broadley 1963). The Namuli specimen differs in a number of features from the type series; i.e., in having 8 not 7 upper and lower labials, three postmentals (usually two), and only two nasals (usually three). In addition, the distinctive eyespot above the shoulder (Broadley 1963) is very reduced in extent and intensity in the Namuli female. Broadley (in litt. May 1999) notes that in Mulanje material both sexes have a white spot above the shoulder, and in males this has a broad black border which makes it very conspicuous. The Namuli female is the first record for Mozambique.

Scincidae

Mabuya varia (Variable Mabuya). ZAMBEZIA PROVINCE: southern flank of Peseni, Namuli Massif (15°23'S, 37°02'E; 2000 m). 3 December 1998. PEM R14923. An adult female. This species was common in habitat similar to that of *Lygodactylus rex*, from at least 1500 m to 2000 m elev.

We are aware of no other herpetological collections from the Namuli region. Two of the three lizards in the current small collection are new records for Mozambique. Both specimens show subtle variation from the Mulanje populations, and further material is required to assess whether these differences are consistent and worthy of taxonomic recognition. It is probable that other Malawi endemics (e.g., *Platysaurus mitchelli*, *Lygodactylus bonsi*, *Proscelotes mulanjensis*, and *Chamaeleo mulanjensis*) occur in the montane grasslands and relict forests of the Namuli massif.

Acknowledgments.—We thank Don Broadley (Bulawayo) and Colin Tilbury (Jwaneng) for their comments on the Namuli material. Carlos Bento, Callan Cohen, John Graham, Vincent Parker, and Claire Spottiswoode conducted the avifaunal survey with PGR and assisted with the capture of reptiles.

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New County Records of Amphibians and Reptiles from Indiana

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Distribution records of amphibians and reptiles of Indiana have been documented by Minton (1972) and Minton et al. (1982). However, distribution records are lacking in many sections of Indiana. Voucher specimens of new county records are reported here from Adams, Jay, Miami, Fulton, Floyd, Posey, Dubois, Spencer, Monroe, Owen, Daviess, Sullivan, and Greene counties. Identification of *Ambystoma* was verified electorphoretically by James P. Bogart. All other specimens were verified by Alan Resetar. All voucher specimens, call recordings, and color photographs are deposited in the Saint Joseph's College zoological collection (SJCAM = amphibians; SJCRP = reptiles). Unless otherwise noted, all specimens were collected by the author.

Caudata

Ambystoma jeffersonianum (Jefferson Salamander). ADAMS Co: Hanna-Nuttman Park. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 201. Four larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab; several egg masses seen in the field. All four specimens from this site were LJJ triploids. WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 23 March 2000. Robert Brodman SJCAM 240. Five larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab; two were JJ and three were LLJ. Many egg masses seen in the field.

Ambystoma laterale (Blue-spotted Salamander). JAY Co: Bell-Croft Woods Nature Preserve. 12 April 1999. SJCAM 202. Five larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab; several more seen. Four were LJJ triploids and one was a pure LL diploid. Extends the range ca. 80 km south of Steuben County and east of Kosciusko County.

Ambystoma opacum (Marbled Salamander). OWEN Co: Jordan Seeps Nature Preserve. 27 February 2000. SJCAM 203. Two larvae taken. Fills distribution gap in northwest Indiana between Monroe and Vigo counties.

Ambystoma texanum (Small-mouthed Salamander). SPENCER Co: Bloomfield Barrens Nature Preserve. 4 March 2000. SJCAM 204. Five larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab; dozens of egg masses seen in the field. Extends range into southcentral tip of the state. SULLIVAN Co: 1 km W of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 19 March 2000. SJCAM 205. Five larvae taken; three were raised to metamorphosis in the lab. Extends the range ca. 50 km west of Cass County and ca. 70 km northeast of Warren County. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 206. Five larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab. The Greene and Sullivan county records fill the gap between records from the southwest and west central sections of the state. WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 23 March 2000. SJCAM 241. Two adult males taken from breeding pond. STARKE Co: Koontz Lake Nature Preserve. 28 April 2001. SJCAM 248. Four larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab. Fills gap between between Jasper, LaPorte, and Marshall counties.

Ambystoma tigrinum (Eastern Tiger Salamander). JAY Co: Bell-Croft Woods Nature Preserve. 12 April 1999. SJCAM 207. Four larvae taken; many others seen. SULLIVAN Co: 1 km W of Greene-Sullivan State Forest. 19 March 2000. SJCAM 208. Four larvae taken; dozens of egg masses seen. Fills gap between Vigo and Knox counties. FULTON Co: Lake Manitou. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 238. One adult taken from the road. WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 23 March 2000. SJCAM 242. Two larvae taken and raised to metamorphosis in the lab. Many egg masses seen in the field.

Hemidactylium scutatum (Four-toed Salamander). STARKE Co: Koontz Lake Nature Preserve. 28 April 2001. SJCAM 249. Four adults were seen under logs; two were taken. Fills gap between between LaPorte and Marshall counties.

Plethodon glutinosus (Northern Slimy Salamander). STARKE Co: Koontz Lake Nature Preserve. 28 April 2001. SJCAM 250. Four adults and three juveniles were seen under logs; two were taken. Fills gap between between Jasper, Porter and Marshall counties.

Notophthalmus viridescens (Eastern Newt). FLOYD Co: Hardin Ridge Nature Preserve. 24 February 2000. SJCAM 209. Two voucher specimens taken; many more seen. Fills gaps between Harrison and Clark counties.

Siren intermedia (Lesser Siren). SULLIVAN Co: 1 km W of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 June 2000. SJCAM 210. One adult was taken from a pond. Fills gap between Greene, Knox and Vigo counties.

Anura

Bufo americanus (American Toad). STARKE Co: Jasper-Pulaski Fish and Wildlife Area. 9 April 1998. SJCAM 246. Two adult males taken from two medium sized choruses. Completes series in northwest Indiana.

Bufo fowleri (Fowler's Toad). SULLIVAN Co: 1 km S of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 212. One adult was taken from the road. Fills gap between Greene, Knox, and Vigo counties.

Scaphiopus holbrookii (Eastern Spadefoot). OWEN Co: Watasch Lake. 25 June 2000. SJCAM 239. A small chorus was videotaped. Extends the range northeast and fills a gap between Bartholemew and Vigo counties.

Acris crepitans (Northern Cricket Frog) ADAMS Co: Hanna-Nuttman Park. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 213. One adult taken from a pond. Fills gaps between Wells and Jay counties. MIAMI Co: 1 km S of Frances Slocum State Forest. 11 May 1999. SJCAM 213. One adult taken from a small chorus. Fills gaps between Fulton and Wabash counties. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 214. One adult male taken from a large chorus. Fills gap between adjacent counties.

Pseudacris crucifer (Spring Peeper). ADAMS Co: Hanna-Nuttman Park. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 215. One adult male taken from a moderate sized chorus. Fills gaps between Allen and Jay counties. DUBOIS Co: Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve. 25 February 2000. SJCAM 216. One adult male taken from a large chorus. Fills gap among adjacent counties. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 217. One adult male taken from a large chorus. Fills gap between adjacent counties. SPENCER Co: Bloomfield Barrens Nature Preserve. 4 March 2000. SJCAM 218. One adult male taken from a small chorus. Fills gap between Warrick and Perry counties.

Pseudacris triseriata (Western Chorus Frog). WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 23 March 2000. SJCAM 243. One adult male taken. Three large choruses and two small choruses were heard. Fills gaps between Huntington, Adams and Jay counties.

Hyla chrysoscelis (Cope's Gray Treefrog). POSEY Co: Twin Swamps Nature Preserve. 27 May 2000. SJCAM 219. One adult male taken from a moderate sized chorus. The chorus was audiotaped. DAVIESS Co: 1 km W of Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. 30 May 2000. SJCAM 220. One adult male AOR. SULLIVAN Co: 1 km S of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 221. One adult male taken from a small chorus. The chorus was audiotaped. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 222. One adult male taken from a small chorus. The chorus was audiotaped. These records nearly complete a series in southwestern Indiana.

Hyla versicolor (Eastern Gray Treefrog). STARKE Co: Koontz Lake Nature Preserve. 28 April 2001. SJCAM 247. Two medium sized choruses were heard and one adult male was taken. Completes a series in northwest Indiana.

Rana catesbeiana (Bullfrog). FULTON Co: Lake Manitou. 6 June 1999. SJCAM 223. One adult taken from small chorus. Extends range into the Upper Wabash Valley. MONROE Co: Lemon Lake. SJCAM 224. One adult taken from small chorus. DAVIESS Co: 1 km W of Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. 30 May 2000. SJCAM 225. One juvenile taken AOR. SULLIVAN Co: 1 km S of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 226. One adult was taken from a small chorus. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 227. One adult male taken from a small chorus. These records nearly complete a series in southwestern Indiana.

Rana clamitans (Green Frog). ADAMS Co: Hanna-Nuttman Park. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 228. One adult male taken from a puddle. WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 24 June 2001. SJCAM 244. One adult male taken from a large chorus. MIAMI Co: 1 km S of Frances Slocum State Forest. 11 May 1999. SJCAM 229. One adult taken from a small chorus. These records complete a series in northeast Indiana. DAVIESS Co: 1 km W of Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. 30 May 2000. SJCAM 230. One adult male taken AOR. SULLIVAN Co: 1 km S of Minnehaha Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 231. One adult was taken AOR. GREENE Co: 1 km E of Hillenbrand Fish and Wildlife Area. 23 April 2000. SJCAM 232. One adult male taken from a small chorus. SPENCER Co: Bloomfield Barrens Nature Preserve. 4 March 2000. SJCAM 233. One adult male taken from a small chorus. These records nearly complete a series in southwestern Indiana.

Rana pipiens (Northern Leopard Frog). WELLS Co: Ouabache State Park. 24 June 2001. SJCAM 245. One adult male taken from a small chorus. Completes a series in northeast Indiana.

Rana sylvatica (Wood Frog). FULTON Co: Manitou Island Conservation Area. 2 April 1999. SJCAM 234. One adult taken from small chorus. Fills the gap between Marshall and Cass counties. DAVIESS Co: 4 km N of Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. 26 February 2000. SJCAM 235. One adult male taken AOR. Fills the gap between Martin and Knox counties. POSEY Co: 2 km SE of Harmonie State Park. 3 March 2000. SJCAM 236. One adult female taken AOR. FLOYD Co: Brock-Sampson Nature Preserve. 24 February 2000. SJCAM 237. One adult male taken from a small chorus. These records fill gaps in the distribution along the Ohio river.

Testudines

Chrysemys picta (Painted turtle). SULLIVAN Co: Greene-Sullivan State Forest. 23 June 2000. SJCRP 201. One adult male was seen and photographed AOR. GREENE Co: Greene-Sullivan State Forest. 29 May 2000. SJCRP 202. One juvenile was captured and photographed in a roadside ditch. DAVIESS Co: Glendale Fish and Wildlife Area. 30 May 2000. SJCRP 203. One male was seen and photographed in a pond.

Terrapene carolina (Eastern Box Turtle). SULLIVAN Co: 2 km W of Dugger. 23 June 2000. SJCRP 204. Male was seen and photographed AOR. SPENCER Co: Bloomfield Barrens Nature Preserve. 29 May 2000. SJCRP 205. One female was seen and photographed along edge of woods and corn field. DAVIESS Co: Capehart Sand Flat Nature Preserve. 30 May 2000. SJCRP 206. One male was seen and photographed in a mud patch. DUBOIS Co: 2 km NW of Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve. 28 May 2000. SJCRP 207. One female was seen and photographed along the edge of the road.

Lacertilia

Eumeces fasciatus (Five-lined Skink). SPENCER Co: Bloomfield Barrens Nature Preserve. 29 May 2000. SJCRP 208. One male seen and photographed while it ate winged termites emerging from a log.

Serpentes

Diadophis punctatus (Northern Ringneck Snake). STARKE Co: Koontz Lake Nature Preserve. 19 June 2001. Robert Brodman and Michael Parrish. SJCR 209. One adult taken from a rotting log. Fills a gap between Fulton and Porter counties in northern Indiana.

Nerodia sipedon (Northern Water Snake). SULLIVAN Co: 1 km W of Greene-Sullivan State Forest. 23 June 2000. SJCRP 210. DOR male.

Thamnophis sirtalis (Common Garter Snake). DUBOIS Co: 1 km W of Buffalo Pond Nature Preserve of Greene-Sullivan State Forest. 30 May 2000. SJCRP 211. DOR juvenile. MINTON, S. A. 1972. Amphibians and Reptiles of Indiana. Indiana Acad. Sci. Monogr. 3.

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New Texas County Records of Amphibians and Reptiles

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The Texas Natural History Collection (TNHC) of the Texas Memorial Museum of Science and History (TMMSH) currently contains over 60,000 dry, frozen, and fluid preserved amphibian and reptile specimens. Although the collection contains significant holdings from localities around the world (notably southeast Asia, Africa, and South America), the majority of specimens in the TNHC are from Texas. Of these 35,000+ Texas specimens, most were collected between the mid-1940's and late 1960's by W. Frank Blair and his students from localities throughout the state, including significant and sizable collections from Brewster, Hutchinson, Presidio, Terrell, and Travis Counties. In the spring of 1999, a National Science Foundation Collections Improvement Grant was awarded to the TMMSH for the verification of all TNHC specimens cataloged prior to 1991 (the date from which new collection information was kept on computer databases). This grant has allowed us to verify not only the presence of these specimens within the TNHC, but to verify and examine the associated locality information from the written ledgers that served as the official record from the 1940's until 1991. To date, we have verified over 52,000 specimens, including all Texas specimens in the collection (Texas specimens cataloged after 1991 included as well). As a result, we have discovered 33 new Texas county records which either fill in distributional gaps or expand the known ranges of certain taxa (Dixon 2000). Information regarding the holdings of the TNHC can be found at

http://www.utexas.edu/depts/tnhc/herps/

Specific inquiries can be directed to David Cannatella at catfish@mail.utexas.edu or Jessica Rosales, collections manager, at rosales@mail.utexas.edu. It should also be noted that the herpetological holdings of Texas Tech University (TTU; 11,500 specimens) were acquired by the TNHC in March 2001; the TTU data and specimens will be incorporated into the main collection during the 2001–02 academic year.

Caudata

Ambystoma maculatum (Spotted Salamander). TITUS CO: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 18 September 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55414.

Ambystoma opacum (Marbled Salamander). TITUS CO: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 21 June 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55413.

Plethodon albagula (Western Slimy Salamander). WALKER CO: New Waverly, 11 mi NW in Sam Houston National Forest. 7 October 1950. UT Zoology 336 Class. TNHC 12079.

Anura

Bufo americanus (American Toad). COOKE Co: Muenster, ca. 10 mi NNE. 6 April 1991. J. H. Yantis. TNHC 55542–55.

Bufo debilis (Green Toad). CALDWELL Co: Luling, 5.7 mi N on Hwy [likely U.S. Hwy 183]. 15 May 1951. R. W. Axtell et al. TNHC 14199. DICKENS CO: FM 193, 4.7 road mi W King County line (also 10 road mi E FM 265 on FM 193). 30 June 2000. T. LaDuc. TNHC 60350. GUADALUPE Co: Kingsbury, 2 mi NW. 19 June 1962. No collector given. TNHC 30969.

Bufo punctatus (Red-spotted Toad). ERATH Co: Thurber, 3 mi SW at old coal mine. 7 July 1950. Allen and Mann. TNHC 12489–96.

Bufo speciosus (Texas Toad). REAL Co: Near Leakey. 31 August 1958. R. Worthington. TNHC 28973.

Eleutherodactylus marnockii (Cliff Chirping Frog). CALDWELL Co: Lockhart, 4 mi NE. 14 Novmber 1953. Trevino. TNHC 20753.

Hyla squirella (Squirrel Treefrog). ATACOSA Co: Lytle, 7 mi SE, on Kirn Ranch. 8 July 1949. Miller. TNHC 7270–2.

Pseudacris crucifer (Spring Peeper). TITUS CO: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 20 June 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55405; SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 18 September 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55406; SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 19 June 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55411.

Pseudacris streckeri (Strecker's Chorus Frog). CHEROKEE Co: Jacksonville, ditches along 1601 Canada Street. 26 December 1979. K. Tedin and J. Sharp. TNHC 49850–63; no specific locality. 26 December 1979. K. Tedin. TNHC 49965–77. TITUS Co: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 28 March 1974. J. Grubb. TNHC 55407 (2 specimens). WALLER Co: Brookshire, 6 mi W. 25 May 1957. Hermes. TNHC 28889.

Pseudacris triseriata (Western Chorus Frog). TITUS CO: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 19 June 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55412.

Rana berlandieri (Rio Grande Leopard Frog). JACKSON CO: Ganado, 12.5 mi E. 24 October 1964. Adler. TNHC 57288.

Rana palustris (Pickerel Frog). RUSK Co: Owens and Barnhardt Creeks, N of Nacogdoches. February 1962. C. Hubbs. TNHC 49255.

Rana sphenocephala (Florida Leopard Frog). ATACOSA Co: Lytle, 7 mi SE on Kirn Ranch. 26 February 1949. Blair. TNHC 5729. Same locality. 15–16 October 1949. UT Zoology 336 class. TNHC 9259. Scaphiopus hurterii (Hurter's Spadefoot). TITUS Co: SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 28 March 1974. J. Grubb. TNHC 55392–5; SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason, "old field." 19 June 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55419–23; SWEPCO site on Swauano Creek near Cason. 25 May 1973. J. Grubb. TNHC 55425. WALLER Co: Monaville. 27 April 1959. M. D. Sabath. TNHC 30920.

Testudines

Terrapene ornata (Ornate Box Turtle). STONEWALL CO: U.S. Rt. 83, 5.8 mi N jct with U.S. Rt. 380, 33°15'43"N, 100°14'53"W. 7 May 1995. A. H. Price. TNHC 55601.

Lacertilia

Eumeces obsoletus (Great Plains Skink). FANNIN Co: Honey Grove. 1 May 1959. Tamsitt, TNHC 26172.

Eumeces septentrionalis (Prairie Skink). HOUSTON CO: Crockett, 2.5 mi W, Halls Bluff Road, Spence Ranch. 8 April 1950. Wootters. TNHC 28852.

Eumeces tetragrammus (Four-lined Skink). CULBERSON CO: Guadalupe Mts., 2 mi NNW Pine Springs in "The Bowl," 8000+ ft. elev. 2 June 1953. Mecham. TNHC 16289–90; Guadalupe Mts., "The Bowl" near Pine Springs. 29 April 1953. Mecham. TNHC 17993–18000.

Sceloporus olivaceus (Texas Spiny Lizard). ANGELINA CO: Rockland, 3 mi N. 16 October 1965. J. Baker. TNHC 50040; MONT-GOMERY CO: FM 1097, 2 mi W FM 149 [on] William Gay Ranch. 3 October 1965. R. McKown. TNHC 50042.

Sceloporus variabilis (Rose-bellied Lizard). CALDWELL Co: Palmetto State Park, Ottine. 27 November 1964. Slama. TNHC 46334.

Serpentes

Arizona elegans (Eastern Glossy Snake). AUSTIN CO: U.S. Rt. 90, 2 mi W Brazos River. 27 June 1960. M. D. Sabath. TNHC 29255.

Coluber constrictor (Eastern Racer). HOUSTON CO: Crockett, 3 mi W [on] Halls Bluff Road. 6 June 1958. Willingham. TNHC 28707.

Crotalus atrox (Western Diamondback Rattlesnake). CRANE Co: Crane, 5 mi S. 8 June 1959. M. D. Sabath. TNHC 29040.

Drymarchon corais (Western Indigo Snake). GOLIAD CO: FM 2442, 3.5 road mi SW Texas Rt. 239, 25 August 1999, T. LaDuc, TNHC 60228. Specimen collected as heavily scavenged DOR.

Nerodia cyclopion (Mississippi Green Water Snake). POLK Co: near Livingston. May 1963. Mitchell. TNHC 28921.

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New Records of Squamate Reptiles in Central Brazilian Cerrado II: Brasília Region

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The Cerrado is the second largest Neotropical ecosystem, covering over 2,000,000 km² in central Brazil (Eiten 1972). However, this region remains poorly known in zoological terms (Colli et al. 1998). Species lists providing voucher specimens for central Brazilian squamate reptiles are available only in Amaral (1935) and Hoge (1952a, b). The central Brazilian Cerrado harbors a rich but poorly studied squamate fauna, deserving intensive and detailed field work and research. Such studies are even more compelling due to the ongoing high rates of destruction of the Cerrado's natural landscapes.

New distributional records of squamate reptiles for central Brazil are presented herein as partial results of squamate diversity studies started in 1997 in the Brasília region, encompassing an area of 100 km radius from the center of Brasília. Some additional records in the northeastern state of Goiás (Paranã River valley and Chapada dos Veadeiros regions) are also included. A snake species list for the Brasília region is available in Silva and Sites (1995). including some taxa treated herein. However, the presence of these taxa in the studied area was only confirmed in the present study, after the designation of voucher material. According to unpublished preliminary results, and based also on the records presented herein, the Brasília region (31,400 km²; 100 km radius around Brasília, excluding Chapada dos Veadeiros and Paranã valley regions, NE Goiás state) harbors a rich squamate fauna composed of over 90 squamate reptiles, including at least 63 snakes (CN, unpublished data), 24 lizards (G. R. Colli, pers. comm.), and four amphisbaenians.

The present study adds to the list of new records for central Brazil in the Emas National Park region (Valdujo and Nogueira 2001). All records are based on specimens deposited in the herpetological collections of Instituto Butantan (IB, verified by F. L. Franco), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP, verified by C. C. Mello and P. E. Vanzolini) and Coleção Herpetológica da Universidade de Brasília (CHUNB, verified by G. R. Colli).

Amphisbaenia

Amphisbaena anaemariae. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Área Alfa (Brazilian navy training area) in arboreal savanna (cerrado sensu-stricto), 16°00'S, 47°56'W, 1100 m elev. C. Nogueira and P. H. Valdujo. 8 December 2000. MZUSP 88130. Previously known only from the type series, collected in Serra da Mesa region, and from a specimen collected in Anápolis, both in the state of Goiás (Vanzolini 1997). Although this species has recently been recorded for Nova Ponte and Indianápolis in Minas Gerais (Vrcibradic and Soares 1999), thereby extending the range ca. 500 km S of Brasília, this specimen is the first record of the species in Distrito Federal and fifth known locality record for the

taxon.

Amphisbaena mensae. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Área Alfa (Brazilian navy training area) in arboreal savanna (cerrado sensu-stricto) and sparse savanna (campo cerrado), 16°00'S, 47°56'W, 1100 m elev. 11 January 2000. P. H. Valdujo and C. Nogueira. MZUSP 88127; 18 May 2000. C. Nogueira. MZUSP 88129; 17 May 2000. C. Nogueira. MZUSP 88131. This taxon is known only from type locality, in Minaçu, Serra da Mesa region, northeastern Goiás (Castro-Mello 2000). Our specimens extend range 250 km S of type locality.

Leposternon microcephalum. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, disturbed site close to cerrado grassland (campo sujo), close to Água Limpa farm, 15°54'S, 47°57'W, 1050 m. 20 November 2000. C. Nogueira and P. H. Valdujo. MZUSP 88123. Extends range ca. 600 km NW of Rio das Velhas (close to Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais) and ca.1000 km W of Andaraí, in the Chapada Diamantina region (Gans 1971), both in the borders of the Cerrado domain.

Lacertilia

Enyalius bilineatus. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Área Alfa (Brazilian navy training area), inside gallery forest of Saia Velha River, 16°00'S, 47°56'W, 1050 m elev. 22 October 1999. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 21813 and 21815. First record for central Brazil and northernmost record for the species. Extends range ca. 600 km NW of nearest locality, Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (Jackson 1978).

Colobosaura modesta. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Área Alfa (Brazilian navy training area), inside gallery forest of Saia Velha River, 16°00'S, 47°56'W, 1050 m elev. 20 October 1999. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 21806. 24 October 1999. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 21807. First records for central Brazil, extending range ca. 450 km NW of nearest locality, Morro da Garça, Minas Gerais (Vanzolini 1977).

Serpentes

Leptotyphlops koppesi. MINAS GERAIS: Unaí municipality, Fazenda Cafundó, 16°15'S, 47°03'W, 615 m elev., in disturbed area close to sparse savanna (campo cerrado). 30 September 1999. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 20348. Known only from type locality (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970; McDiarmid et al. 1999) and from the Emas National Park region (Valdujo and Nogueira 2001). The present record extends distribution ca. 650 km NE of Emas National Park.

Boiruna maculata. GOIÁS: Terezina de Goiás municipality, Paranã River valley region, northeastern Goiás. GO 118 Highway, Km 253, close to 13°36'S 47°11'W, near Amutafo River, Paranã tributary. 1 January 2000. C. Nogueira and P. H. Valdujo. CHUNB 20375. Extends range ca. 550 km N of Ouvidor, nearest known locality in Goiás and former northernmost record for the species (Zaher 1996). DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality. Collector unknown. CHUNB 03853 and 03863.

Drymoluber brazili. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality. 1 November 1988. Collector unknown. CHUNB 03748. Previously known only from southcentral Brazil. Extends range ca. 450 km N of Uberaba, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, type locality for

the species (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970).

Helicops modestus. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Planaltina. 10 October 1987. A. Sebben. CHUNB 03730, 03732, 03736. Although the presence of this snake in central Brazil was previously cited in Rossman (1970), these are the first vouchered records for the entire Cerrado domain. Extends range ca. 600 km N of previous record in southeastern Brazil (Rossman 1970).

Helicops leopardinus. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Gama. 20 November 1970. Collector unknown. CHUNB 03741. Extends range ca. 600 km SE of Ilha do Bananal, Tocantins (formerly Goiás); single previous record for central Brazil (Hoge 1952a).

Imantodes cenchoa. GOIÁS: São João d'Aliança municipality, Fazenda Fortaleza, 14°30'S, 47°31'W, in disturbed area close to cerrado savanna (cerrado sensu-stricto). 1 April 1997. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 20339. First state record, ca. 550 km E of the single previous vouchered record for the Cerrado, in Xavantina, Mato Grosso (Hoge 1952b).

Liophis paucidens. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, SMPW, close to Núcleo Bandeirante district. May 2001. A. Bocchiglieri. CHUNB 24448. Tenth known specimen. First record for the Brasília region and sixth locality record for the taxon, all within the Cerrado domain (including Terezina, Piauí, in Cerrado/ Caatinga contact, see map in Michaud and Dixon 1987). Recorded also for Emas National Park, southwestermost locality record for the taxon (Valdujo and Nogueira 2001).

Oxybelis aeneus. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Estação Ecológica de Águas Emendadas, disturbed area close to cerrado savanna (cerrado sensu-stricto). March 2001. F. França and P. H. Valdujo. CHUNB 24394. Probably the southernmost record for this wide ranging taxon, as no distribution map is available. In Brazil, this species is known only from localities in Amazonia (Keiser 1970). First vouchered record for the studied region and for the entire Cerrado.

Philodryas patagoniensis. GOIÁS: Alto Paraíso municipality, Chapada dos Veadeiros region, 14°13'S, 47°29'W, in cerrado grassland area (campo limpo). May 1986. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 19336. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality. 10 December 1971. Collector unknown. IB 32747. According to the distribution map in Thomas (1976), the record in the Chapada dos Veadeiros is the northernmost record for the species in Brazil. Extends range 750 km NE of single accurate record in Goiás, in Emas National Park and former northernmost record for the species (Valdujo and Nogueira 2001).

Pseudablabes agassizii. GOIÁS: São João d'Aliança municipality, Fazenda Fortaleza, 14°30'S, 47°31'W, 1050 m elev., in cerrado shrubby grassland (campo sujo). 9 April 1997. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 20357. Northernmost record for the species. First vouchered record for central Brazilian Cerrado. Extends range ca. 700 km NW of nearest known locality, Serra do Cipó National Park, Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil (Kiefer 1998).

Rhachidelus brazili. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality. 16 December 1991. Collector unknown. CHUNB 03886. Northernmost record for the species, previously known only from southern and southeastern Brazil. First vouchered record for central Brazilian Cerrado, extends range 1000 km from type locality, in the vicinity of the city of São Paulo, state of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970).

Taeniophallus occipitalis. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality, Brasília National Park, in cerrado grassland (campo limpo). January 1999. C. Nogueira. CHUNB 20368. 30 February 1962. Collector unknown. IB 21447. Previously recorded from uncertain Brazilian localities (see list of examined specimens in Myers 1974). This record and the one in Emas National Park (Valdujo and Nogueira 2001) are the first for central Brazilian Cerrado.

Xenopholis undulatus. DISTRITO FEDERAL: Brasília municipality. 29 November 2000. F. França. CHUNB 20620. Although Peters (1970) mentions the presence of this taxon in the states of Goiás and Mato Grosso (no precise localities), our specimen represents the first vouchered record for central Brazil, extending range ca. 700 km NW of previously known locality records, all in Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, according to Peters and Orejas-Miranda (1970).

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The Apparent Persistence of *Crotalus horridus* in the Western Piedmont of North Carolina

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Timber Rattlesnakes (*Crotalus horridus*) are imperiled over much of their range and efforts are underway to protect them in many states (Brown 1993). Consequently, documentation of remaining populations is vital for their conservation. In North Carolina, most extant populations of *C. horridus* occur in the mountainous (western) and coastal (eastern) regions (Palmer and Braswell 1995). Legislation is proposed that will make the snake a "Species of Special Concern" in North Carolina, affording protection from wanton killing and collection (R. Wilson and A. L. Braswell, pers. comm.).

The Piedmont of North Carolina has experienced extensive development since initial European settlement resulting in the extirpation of most *C. horridus* populations (W. H. Martin, pers. comm.). In the Western Piedmont of North Carolina, the only documented records of *C. horridus* are from Crowder's Mountain State Park in western Gaston County, Morrow Mountain State Park in eastern Stanly County, central Union County, and an observation regarded as reliable from eastern Lincoln County (Brown 1992; Palmer and Braswell 1995). Here we document the apparent persistence of *C. horridus* in the western Piedmont of North Carolina by reporting two new county records from northern Mecklenburg County and adjacent, western Cabarrus County.

Crotalus horridus (Timber Rattlesnake). MECKLENBURG Co: Ramah Creek Conservation Easement, 3.0 km S of U.S. Rt. 73 on McAuley Road (UTM Zone 17: N3920589m, E0519984m). August 1997. Gary Sitton. NCSM 61877. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. New county record. The specimen was obtained by Sitton, who placed the specimen in a freezer until 28 May 2001, when we obtained it. The individual is a female measuring 1.37 m long and resembles Coastal Plain ("canebrake") forms. An additional specimen was found during June 1997 in the vicinity of the first animal (ca. 2.5 km S of U.S. Rt. 73 on McAuley Road-UTM Zone 17: N3920575m, E0519978m) in June 1997 by Margaret Zimmerman. This specimen was killed and all but its rattle discarded. The Ramah Creek Conservation Easement, where both of these specimens were found, encompasses 202 ha of undeveloped land and represents one of the largest undeveloped areas in northern Mecklenburg County. Habitat consists of mixed hardwoods and pine interspersed with a few feed plots established for deer and quail. We searched the area extensively during 2000 and 2001, and failed to find additional specimens.

CABARRUS Co: 8480 Bradford Road, Concord, North Carolina, 1.5 km N of North Carolina Rt. 73 (UTM Zone 17: N3924608m, E0526246m). 22 September 2000. Debbie Bradford. NCSM Color Slide WMP 5346. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. New county record. The specimen was reported in the Concord Independent Tribune to be between 1.3 and 1.5 m long. A second specimen was killed adjacent to North Carolina Rt. 73 on a boat ramp between LA Forest Road and Rankin Road (UTM Zone 17: N3924589m, E0526220m). July 2000. Deputy Sheriff Rick Coker. NCSM Color Slide WMP 5347. Verified by Jeffrey C. Beane. From photographs, this specimen appears to also be between 1.3 and 1.5 m long. As with the Ramah Creek specimens, these animals resemble more closely the Coastal Plain ("canebrake") form of this species. The area where these two specimens were found is comprised of a mosaic of various habitats, consisting of small farms interspersed with forested areas and stream floodplains.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Herpetological Review, 2001, 32(4), 288-289. © 2001 by Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles

Amphibians and Reptiles of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. An Atlas and Field Guide, by Ahmad M. Disi, David Modry, Petr Necas, and Lina Rifai. 2001. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 408 pp. Hardcover. 68 DM (approx. US \$30). ISBN 3-930612-12-7.

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In the last few years, the quality of field guides has taken a quantum jump, thanks largely to new photographic and computer printing and publishing technologies. This has been particularly noticeable for herpetological guides for Third World countries. This guide to the herpetofauna of Jordan is an outstanding example of this new trend. The cover, which is decorated with handsome photographs, front and back, appears wear-resistant, a necessity for any field guide, and the binding seems reasonably sturdy.

As Wolfgang Böhme points out in his Preface to the book, Professor Disi is the founder of modern herpetology in Jordan. Dr. Modry and Petr Necas are Czech researchers who have spent field time in Jordan, and Lina Rifai represents the next generation of herpetologists in Jordan. This has proven a fortunate collaboration of long familiarity with the fauna with access to up-to-date literature published in the West. The photographs, which are appropriately integrated with the text are all of high quality; most are by David Modry, supplemented by a few of comparable quality by other prominent herpetologists/photographers. The printed reproduction of the photographs is of exceptionally high resolution and color rendition, and the fact that the entire book is published on paper of photographic quality has permitted the intimate association of text and illustration.

The section "Introduction and technical notes" adequately sets out the plan of the book, the purpose of which is to present current knowledge of distribution of species in Jordan and to permit the accurate identification of individual specimens. Species accounts include the current Latin names, the original name under which the species was described, along with authors' names and dates of publication. Type localities are stated. Vernacular names are given in English, German, and French; in an appendix, Arabic names are given for each species, both in Arabic script and transliterated into Roman alphabet. Subspecific designations are presented in a "Systematics" paragraph for each account. There is a "General distribution" paragraph giving the total range of the species and a "Local distribution" paragraph giving the known distribution within Jordan. A gazetteer appendix listing all localities mentioned in the text is particularly valuable. For each species account there are paragraphs for "Habitat," "Description," "Notes on biology," and "Remarks." Because this is a field guide, rather than a scientific

treatise, researchers will be greatly aided by the "Pertinent literature" at the end of each account, which refers the reader to the bibliography containing the technical literature available for the species. Each species account typically includes at least two color photographs of the animal, one showing the entire animal, another a close-up of the head showing details of scalation and color pattern. Sometimes both male and female are illustrated.

The distribution maps for each species merit special mention. The authors have overlain an outline map of Jordan with a grid of squares, 15 minutes on each side. Each square in which a particular species has been recorded is occupied by a solid black dot. Although this may not be as precise as individual locality symbols, it is particularly appropriate in a field guide that can also be used in comparing distribution patterns and in making inter-area faunal comparisons. In their introduction, the authors present a map summarizing all of the squares in which any species have been recorded. It is immediately apparent that a bit less than half of the area of the country remains unexplored herpetologically. It is reasonable to assume that few or none of the occupied squares have been thoroughly canvassed.

Following the Introduction, the book begins with a brief chapter on the geography and climate of Jordan. The authors recognize four general physiographic regions: the Rift Valley, Mountain ranges along the eastern flank of the Rift, the Eastern Desert, and the marine environment of the Gulf of Aqabah. This chapter includes habitat photos and maps showing prominent physiographic features and temperature and rainfall distribution. The two-page chapter on biogeography attempts to give a brief descriptive overview of the ecological occurrence of the herpetofauna. The authors recognize four "ecozones," the Mediterranean ecozone, Irano-Turanian ecozone, Saharo-Arabian ecozone, and the Afrotropical (or Sudanian) ecozone. They list characterizing vegetation and representative species of amphibians and reptiles for each of these regions. A brief chapter covers the history of herpetological research in Jordan. Suggestions for the observation and collecting of amphibians and reptiles form a chapter, and a chapter on conservation includes descriptions of the protected areas in Jordan. Reptiles and amphibians in the cultural heritage of Jordan constitute a short chapter, in which some account of folklore is presented, along with a Bedouin recipe for cooking and serving Uromastyx aegyptius.

A longer chapter on venomous snakes and snakebite is well illustrated with photographs of the venom apparatus of the principal venomous snakes, some account of snake venoms, and brief accounts of each of the venomous species: *Cerastes gasperettii*, *Pseudocerastes persicus, Echis coloratus, Vipera palaestinae*, *Macrovipera lebetina, Atractaspis engaddensis*, and *Walterinnesia aegyptia*. Symptoms and treatment of snakebite along with folk medicine and practices are covered in this chapter.

Following these general chapters, which occupy 74 pages, are the keys to amphibians and reptiles of Jordan. Key characters are illustrated primarily with photographs rather than with the more traditional line drawings (with a few exceptions, such as line drawings of the heads of lizards and snakes and turtle shells, where the names of scales and plates appear). Interestingly, in the case of amphibians, only a single species in each of five families occurs in Jordan, and so family keys to both adults and larvae suffice. The dichotomous keys to the reptiles appear to be quite workable for specimens in the hand. Field identification of living amphibians and reptiles will be possible in most cases through examination of the photographs in the species accounts.

The authors list 89 species, 4 frogs, 45 lizards, 34 snakes, and 6 turtles for Jordan, with another 9 species of possible occurrence or doubtful status. Each species is beautifully illustrated with color photographs of the living animals, and each account has a distribution map. The nomenclature used is current, and the pertinent literature section for each account is sufficient to track down nomenclatural history in most cases. I have no argument with the specific usage here, although for each taxon there are those more expert than I, and I leave such criticism to them. The up-to-publication-date bibliography is extensive and appears to be complete for those references pertaining strictly to Jordanian herpetology and to adjacent regions as appropriate.

It seems to be a tradition of reviewers to find fault, however minor, with some aspect of a publication, in order to be "helpful" in future revisions. As none of the authors is a native speaker of English, the language will seem not quite idiomatic to many readers, although the meaning is clear. There is no index, a minor inconvenience, since the table of contents and the arrangement of species accounts will quickly lead the reader to the desired information.

This book will be a necessary and welcome addition to the library of all zoologists working on the fauna of Southwest Asia and to any museum collection that includes herpetological material from the region. It will be a valuable field tool to those with conservation management responsibilities in Jordan and for zoology courses in Jordanian universities. One may hope that there will be an Arabic version, also. The book will also be of interest to anyone looking for a model for state-of-the-art field guides. It would be a blessing if it were the prototype for a series of field guides to the various zoological taxa of the region.

As with all areas of Asia, systematic and natural history studies are far from complete, and I would expect that there will be future revised editions of this guide. It is fortunate, if ironic, that we have entered an age of beautifully executed field guides just as studies of morphological and adaptive characters are falling out of favor, and natural history studies are seen as beneath the dignity of "real" scientists. One wonders if there will be future generations trained to make the necessary emendations to current field guides, so necessary to the conservation of biological diversity.

Amphibians of Argentina: A Second Update, 1987–2000, by Esteban O. Lavilla and José M. Cei. 2001. Monographie XXVII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino, Via Giolitt 36, 10123 Torino, Italy. Hardcover. 35,000 Lira (about US \$18). ISBN 88-86041-41-1.

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The amphibian fauna of Argentina was documented comprehensively by the indefatigable field naturalist and herpetologist José M. Cei in 1980; therein he provided keys,

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accounts of all of the genera and species, distribution maps, many line drawings of tadpoles and structures of adults, and 24 plates that are composites of color paintings by the late Sylvana S. Cei. This outstanding work initiated a new phase of herpetological research in Argentina by scores of young investigators. Cei also continued an active field program in Argentina and in 1987 published a lengthy update to his earlier monograph.

One of the young investigators inspired by Cei is Esteban O. Lavilla, who has collaborated with Cei to bring us a new update of the amphibians of Argentina. This new volume of 177 pages contains updated accounts of all of the genera and species and 24 very good color photos of living individuals, mostly of species previously not illustrated in color; these are grouped on eight plates at the end of the volume. Comments on conservation status are included in the accounts of some species. An appendix of 11 pages contains transcriptions of original descriptions of Argentinean anurans published in 1987–1997, and a second appendix of 19 pages is an addendum to the main text in that it contains a review of the literature published in late 1997 through mid-2000.

Essentially, the species accounts are updates from the previously published works. Thus, for some species the account consists of nothing more than "No additional data reported since 1987." Most accounts, are more lengthy and include information on taxonomy, distribution, life history, or descriptions of larvae. Nearly all of the information has been synthesized from the literature, much of which has been published in Argentina. The literature cited is fragmented in that references appear at the end of the accounts of individual genera. The work is indexed thoroughly.

The quality of the paper and binding is excellent, as is characteristic of the monographs of the museum in Torino. In general, the writing is clear and concise, but the manuscript would have benefited by careful editing by a person whose native language is English.

In the two decades since the original work was published, the known amphibian fauna of Argentina has increased significantly from two genera and two species of caecilians and 31 genera and 119 species of anurans to three genera and four species of caecilians and 36 genera and 155 species of anurans. By comparison with the tropical countries to the north, the amphibians fauna is proportionately small in Argentina, inasmuch as the Patagonian and Pampas-Monte regions of the country are semiarid. However, a significant part of the anuran fauna is endemic to Patagonian Argentina or to the austral forests of southern Argentina and adjacent Chile.

This publication provides an entrée to the recent literature on Argentinean amphibians and is an important update to the previous works by Cei. As such, it is an indispensable book for anyone interested in the amphibian fauna of austral South America.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

El Camaleón en Andalucía. Distribución Actual y Amenazas para su Supervivencia, by Jesús Mellado, Lola Giménez, Juan J. Gómez, and Marieta Sanjuán. 2001. Fundación Alcalde Zoilo Ruiz-Mateos. Rota, Cádiz, Spain [orders to Juan Pedro Caballero, Fundación Alcalde Zoilo Ruiz-Mateos, c) Charco, 15, Rota E-11520 Cádiz, Spain; fax: 34 956 813450). 147 pp. Softcover. 2500 pts or 15.02 Euro (approx. US \$13.50) + postage and packing. ISBN 8487960-31-6.

This large format (30 x 21 cm) book provides a current overview of the common chameleon in Andalusia, southern Spain. Included is information about ecology, distribution, population density and conservation. The book includes 21 geo-referenced maps, 20 tables, 40 text figures, and 7 color plates. It presents a fine-scale analysis based on a seven-year study (1993–1999). Threats to the remaining populations are identified and evaluated including road deaths, translocations, and, most importantly, habitat modification and destruction. The authors propose a new conservation status for the chameleon in Spain and make suggestions for its management and future conservation.

Die Schildkröten des Indischen Subkontinents, by Indraneil Das. 2001. Edition Chimira, Frankfurt am Main. 181 pp. Hardcover. 68 DM (approx. US \$30). ISBN 3-930612-35-6.

This book is a German translation of the 1995 book Turtles and Tortoises of India by Das (not to be confused with the 1991 book Colour Guide to the Turtles and Tortoises of the Indian Subcontinent by the same author). The bulk of the book is devoted to species accounts for each living chelonian in the Indian region (including India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Maldives). There is also a short section covering fossil turtles of the region, an illustrated key to species, a glossary, and index. The translation by Thomas Wilms is accurate, but not exact. Some sections have been shortened and others have been augmented by new information. In addition, the book includes shaded distribution maps (not present in the original) and many new photographs. Recent taxonomic changes have been incorporated and the bibliography has been updated with numerous references that have appeared since 1995. The sturdy hardcover is an improvement over the softbound original as is the quality of photographic reproduction. An entirely new section (pp. 10-18) on the captive care of Indian turtles has also been added. The numerous updates make this volume substantially different than its parent English language edition and will provide German language readers with a concise and current guide to the turtles of South Asia.



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