

STORERIA DEKAYI DEKAYI (Northern Brownsnake) and *S. OCCIPITOMACULATA OCCIPITOMACULATA* (Northern Red-bellied Snake). **MORPHOLOGY.** Apical pits are reportedly absent in snakes of the genus *Storeria* (Boulenger 1893–1896. Catalogue of Snakes in the British Museum (Natural History). 2nd ed. 3 vols. Taylor and Francis, London. 727 pp.; Trapido 1944. Amer. Midl. Nat. 31:1–84.; Wright and Wright 1957. Handbook of Snakes of the United States and Canada. 2 vols. Comstock Publ. Co., Ithaca, New York. 640 pp.; Marx and Rabb 1972. Fieldiana Zool. 63:92–99). Herein, I report on the discovery of apical pits in two species of *Storeria*.

As part of an ongoing project dealing with the identification of shed skins, I examined 145 sheds of 21 species of North American snakes. Of the 145 sheds, six *S. d. dekayi* and eight *S. o. occipitamaculata* sheds were included for study. After being cut into sections and mounted, sheds were examined using a stereo microscope under 10x and 30x magnification. Data for various characters, including the presence or absence of apical pits were recorded. Two *S. d. dekayi* and four *S. o. occipitamaculata* sheds had apical pits on scales on the dorsal neck region (Fig. 1), whereas scales beyond the nape had no observable pits.

Several factors may have been responsible for apical pits being overlooked in *Storeria* for so long. First, apical pits may be restricted and/or more apparent on certain areas of the body (e.g., some specimens of *Lampropeltis triangulum*; Williams 1978. Systematics and Natural History of the American Milk Snake, *Lampropeltis triangulum*. Publ. Biol. Geol. Milw. Publ. Museum 2:1–258). Second, apical pits are best seen in shed skins (Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex. SSAR, Oxford, Ohio. 614 pp.). Also, it is evident that significant interspecific and intraspecific variation occurs in some groups (Ball 1996. Reptile & Amphibian Magazine. July/Aug 1996:112–116); less than half (43%) of the *Storeria* sheds in the present study had observable apical pits. The techniques used to prepare (e.g., mounting) and examine (e.g., intensity and angle of lighting) shed skins or actual specimens may affect how easily these structures are observed. If a structure is reported as absent, some may choose not to look for them. Intraspecific variation in the occurrence of apical pits warrants additional study.

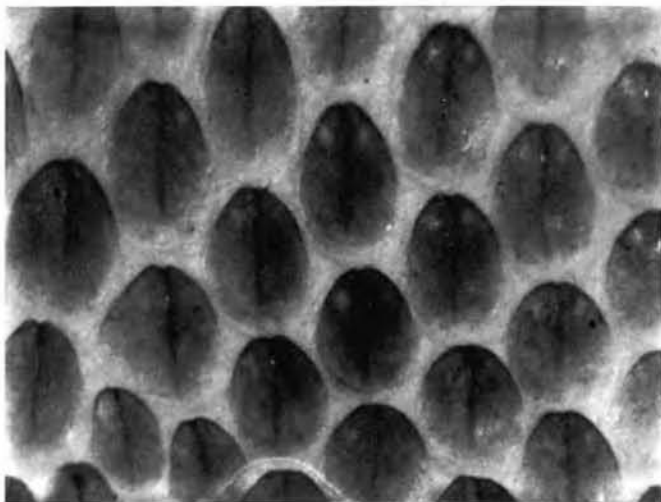


FIG. 1. Dorsal scales with apical pits on a shed skin of *Storeria dekayi* from Erie Co., Pennsylvania, USA.

I thank Brian Wettekin and Paul Curtis for providing field collected sheds, Hobart Smith for help with the literature and reviewing an earlier version of the manuscript, James Ball for confirming the presence of apical pits on the *Storeria* sheds, providing the microphotograph, and for reviewing a draft of the manuscript. I also thank James Harding whose suggestions were helpful in the final preparation of the manuscript.

Submitted by **BRIAN S. GRAY**, 1217 Clifton Drive, Erie, Pennsylvania 16505, USA.

XENOPELTIS UNICOLOR (Asian Sunbeam Snake). **DIET.** Tooth morphology of *Xenopeltis unicolor* is specialized for handling lizard prey (e.g., skinks; Greene 1997. Snakes: The Evolution of Mystery in Nature. Univ. California Press, Berkeley. 351 pp.). We report the first occurrence of oophagy by *X. unicolor*. An adult male *X. unicolor* (774 mm SVL) had two unidentified squamate eggs, measuring 23 and 29 mm in length, in its stomach. Each egg had been slit along the side one or more times and was empty. The snake was collected by Kamuran Tepedelen in central Java, Indonesia in June 1999. Both the *X. unicolor* and its stomach contents are part of the herpetological collections at the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology (UMMZ 227200 and UMMZ 227201, respectively).

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GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Instructions for contributors to Geographic Distribution appear in Volume 33, Number 1 (March 2002). Additional note: The responsibility for checking literature for previously documented range extensions lies with authors. Do not submit range extensions unless a thorough literature review has been completed.

CAUDATA

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM (Tiger Salamander). USA: NORTH DAKOTA: DICKEY CO: State Hwy 11, 16.9 km E Ellendale (46°00'N, 98°19'W). 20 July 1999. Dean A. Croshaw. Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OMNH 38270). Verified by Janalee P. Caldwell. Branchiate adult found on road. First county record (Hoberg and Gause 1992. North Dakota Outdoors 55:7–19).

Submitted by **DEAN A. CROSHAW**, Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, 730 Van Vleet Oval, Norman, Oklahoma 73019, USA; e-mail: croshaw@srel.edu.

AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM MAVORTIUM (Barred Tiger Salamander). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Reservoir at La Bamba (30°5'47.4"N, 105°24'55.0"W), 1330 m elev. 8 June and 30 July 2001. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological Collection of Unidad Biotecnología y Prototipos (UBIPRO 6971–7007, 7863–67); Mpio. Camargo, Reservoir El 33, Rancho Agua Zarca (29°54'34.3"N,

105°29'18.8"W), 1443 m elev. 9 June 2001. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. UBIPRO 7008, 7026. All verified by Richard L. Holland. First records for Chihuahua (Petranka 1998. Salamanders of the United States and Canada. Smithsonian Inst. Press, Washington, D.C., 587 pp.).

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL**, under CONABIO Projects U003 and X004, Laboratorio de Ecología, UBIPRO, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, UNAM, Apdo. Postal 314, Avenida de los Barrios s/n, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx); **DAVID AUTH**, 245 NE 7th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601, USA (e-mail: davidauth@hotmail.com); **DAVID CHISZAR** and **HOBART M. SMITH**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu).

ANEIDES AENEUS (Green Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: STEPHENS CO: Panther Creek Cove, Chattahoochee National Forest, 8.8 km NNW of Toccoa. 27 November 2001. Matthew J. Elliott and Carlos D. Camp. Verified by M. E. McGhee. Photographic record placed in the Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 46876). Rock outcrop in deciduous cove forest at 280 m elev. New county record and first record for Piedmont physiographic province in Georgia. At minimum reported elevation for eastern isolate (Corser 2001. Biol. Cons. 97:119–126). Site is unusual for Blue Ridge/Piedmont in having outcrops of limestone (Wharton 1978. The Natural Environments of Georgia, Georgia Department of Natural Resources).

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DESMOGNATHUS AENEUS (Seepage Salamander). USA: GEORGIA: PICKENS CO: Big Canoe Development, McDaniel Meadows, a conservation easement held by North American Land Trust (34.46241081N, 84.26860222W). 27 March 2002. Christopher R. Wilson. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 46878). Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. First county record (John Jensen, pers. comm.). Three individuals observed. Two were females found tending separate clutches of eggs under sphagnum moss at edge of small creek in wetland. Photographed and released. Funding for biological surveys provided by Big Canoe Company, LLC.

Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER R. WILSON**, 425 Roxanna Street, Boone, North Carolina 28607, USA; e-mail: critterfro@boone.net.

DICAMPTODON COPEI (Cope's Giant Salamander). USA: OREGON: WASCO CO: Boulder Creek, just above Forest Rd. 48. UTM's 5004876 m N, 616357 m E. 951 m elev., 9 September 2001. Charlotte Corkran. Verified by Keith B. Aubry. UWBM 2311. Specimen is a large, paedomorphic adult (96.5 SVL, 180 TL, 18.6 g). New county record and first record of this species east of the Cascade crest in Oregon. This is the southernmost and easternmost locality for this species, extending the range ca. 24 km SE of the Still Creek, Oregon, locality (Nussbaum 1976. Misc. Publ. Zool., Univ. Michigan 149:1–94). It is ca. 2 km further E than the

only known eastside Washington locality, Spring Creek, Skamania Co. (Leonard et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:244). Five other *D. copei* were captured, photographed, measured, and released during two earlier visits to Boulder Creek (unpubl. data), but no *D. tenebrosus* were observed.

We thank Robert Penson, Mt. Hood National Forest, for conducting stream surveys in the Oregon Cascades and first recognizing *D. copei* from Wasco County. We thank M. Hayes for reviewing this note.

Submitted by **LAWRENCE L. C. JONES**, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Olympia, Washington 98512, USA (e-mail: ljones02@fs.fed.us), **CHARLOTTE CORKRAN**, Northwest Ecological Research Institute, Portland, Oregon 97229, USA.

HEMIDACTYLIUM SCUTATUM (Four-toed Salamander). USA: ILLINOIS: KNOX CO: Green Oaks, Knox College Biological Field Station: 6.5 km S of Victoria. 19 April 2001. Mathys J. Meyer and John A. Crawford. Verified by Christopher A. Phillips. Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS 17233). New county record for this state threatened species (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. xii + 282 pp.). Single specimen collected under a log, partially submerged in a seep originating from Lake Sharvy, in secondary oak-hickory forest. This represents the first voucher specimen for a population initially reported by Schramm and Nordgren (1978. Trans. Illinois Acad. Sci. 60:243) and discussed by Anton et al. (1998. In M. J. Lannoo [ed.], Status and Conservation of Midwestern Amphibians, pp. 45–48. Univ. of Iowa Press, Iowa City, Iowa). The population was believed extirpated following the drought of the late 1980s (Schramm, pers. comm). In October 1999 a specimen was discovered by Stuart Allison, however, it could not be collected due to the status of the species in Illinois. Additional specimens (N = 11) were found in various locations at Green Oaks in 2000 and 2001. This specimen was collected under a general endangered species permit (#00-20S) issued to Mathys J. Meyer and John A. Crawford by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

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PLETHODON GLUTINOSUS (Northern Slimy Salamander). USA: ILLINOIS: WASHINGTON CO: in rotten log on bluff above Little Muddy River, 0.98 km E of the RR crossing in Dubois (38°13'56"N, 89°12'02", 490 m elev.). 15 May 2001. Raymond Thompson. Verified by Ralph Axtell. Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Herpetology Collection (SIUE 2831). New county record (Phillips et al. 1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois. Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8, Champaign, Illinois. xii + 282 pp.).

Submitted by **AMY WISNESKI**, Department of Biological Sciences, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville, Illinois 62025, USA.

PLETHODON VENTRALIS (Southern Zigzag Salamander). USA: TENNESSEE: FENTRESS Co., Poplar Cove region, ca. 8 km W of Jamestown on the south side of State Hwy 52 on a private farm (36°26'30"N, 84°59'47"W). 22 March 2002. Vincent A. Cobb. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. Austin State University Museum of Zoology (APSU 3327). Two adults, one male and one female, were found under a 30–40 cm diameter limestone rock at the edge of a woodland. The male was captured and preserved as the voucher. Since approximately 1986, I have observed this species several times under rocks in this woodland; always during winter or early spring when the soil is moist. New county record and extension of range into the Cumberland Mountains where status of this species is poorly known (Redmond and Scott 1996. Atlas of Amphibians in Tennessee. Austin Univ. Misc. Publ. 12:1–94).

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ANURA

ALSODES GARGOLA (NCN). ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: DEPARTAMENTO FUTALEUFÚ: Los Alerces National Park, 0.5 km N of Laguna Neira (42°39'34"S, 71°38'07"W), ca. 1120 m elev. 3 January 2002. C. Úbeda. Juvenile (SVL 26.5 mm). Museo de Ciencias Naturales de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (MLP A 3312). Specimen was collected under a rock, at the edge of a shallow mountain stream, in a temperate deciduous forest of lenga (*Nothofagus pumilio*). Juveniles and tadpoles of the species were common. Población Neira, E shore of Rivadavia Lake (42°38'36"S, 71°40'18"W), ca. 550 m elev. 3 January 2002. C. Úbeda. Adult male (SVL 55 mm). Fundación Miguel Lillo, Tucumán, Argentina (FML 11272, color slide). Specimen was found under a log in a mountain stream in a temperate humid evergreen forest of coihue (*Nothofagus dombeyi*). Both specimens verified by N. Basso. Species is endemic to northwestern Argentinian Patagonia. It ranges from the volcanic tablelands of Lonco Luan, province of Neuquén (38°52'S, 70°34'W) (Cei 1980. Amphibians of Argentina. Monit. zool. ital. [N.S.], Monogr. 2:[I–xii] + 1–609) to La Hoya, Cordón de Esquel, province of Chubut (Úbeda 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:181) but its distribution is scattered. These are the first records for Los Alerces National Park and the second provincial records, and constitute a range extension of 39–42 km NW from the first record at La Hoya (Úbeda, *op.cit.*).

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BATRACHYLA ANTARTANDICA (NCN). ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: DEPARTAMENTO CUSHAMEN: Lago Puelo National Park, 1 km N of Lake Puelo shore, near trail to Los Hitos (42°06'S, 71°42'37"W), ca. 350 m elev. 26 January 2002. Félix Vidoz. Museo de La Plata, La Plata, Argentina (MLP A 3313). Adult male (SVL 35.6 mm). Verified by Néstor G. Basso. Specimen was calling at time of capture. Specimen was collected in a small bog with abundant ferns (*Blechnum chilense*) and some elements of Valdivian flora (*Lomatia ferruginea*, *Caldcluvia paniculata*, and *Weinmannia trichosperma*) near Fuinque stream. This area was surrounded by a mixed temperate forest dominated by coihue (*Nothofagus*

dombeyi), ciprés de la cordillera (*Austrocedrus chilensis*), and radal (*Lomatia hirsuta*). This site also supports populations of *Eupsophus calcaratus*, *E. emiliopugini*, *Pleurodema thaul*, *Batrachyla leptopus*, *Alsodes gargola*, and *A. monticola*. Another male specimen was found 6 km SW (42°8'48"S; 71°45'3"W), ca. 820 m, in a small *Sphagnum* bog, near Melo stream, in a humid forest with *N. dombeyi* and alerce (*Fitzroya cupressoides*).

This species is known from austral forests of Chile and Argentina, with a narrow distribution along the eastern slopes of the Andes. Few records for this species exist from Argentina: at Nahuel Huapi National Park (S of Neuquén Province and N of Río Negro Province) (Barrio 1967. Physis [Buenos Aires] 27[74]:101–109) and one record for Chubut Province at La Plata Chico Lake (Úbeda 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:109). This is the first record for Lago Puelo National Park and the second one for Chubut Province, and decreases the distributional gap between northern and southern localities in Argentina.

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BATRACHYLA NIBALDOI (Nibaldo's Wood Frog). CHILE: XI REGION DE AYSÉN: AYSÉN PROVINCE, Las Guaitecas National Reserve: Kent Island: Beach toward the Channel Ninualac, 45°04'15"S, 74°22'21"W. 21 March 2002. Juvenile specimen collected on mosses near a beach. Museo de Zoología de la Universidad de Concepción (MZUC 26753). 45°04'13"S, 74°17'7"W. 24 March 2002. Mature female (SVL 48.6 mm) collected on mosses in a Chilean valdivian rain forest dominated by tepuales (*Tepualia stipularis*) and canelos (*Drimys winteri*) (MZUC 26754). Both verified by J. C. Ortiz. Species known in Chile from Puente Traihuanca (46°25'S, 72°04'W) (Formas 1997. Herpetologica 53:6–13) and from Laguna San Rafael National Park (Díaz-Páez and Williams 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:189). Extends the range of this species ca. 190 km N and W of the Puente Traihuanca record. In this area *B. nivaldoi* coexists with *Batrachyla antartandica*, *Eupsophus emiliopugini*, and *E. calcaratus*.

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BUFO ATACAMENSIS (Atacama Toad; Sapo de Rulo). CHILE: II REGION (Antofagasta): Quebrada de los Sapos also known as Los Perales (25°02'S; 70°27'W), 6 km E of the little fishing town of Paposo. 2 August 1996 (DBGUCH: 2200–2208); Las Bandurrias gorge (25°12'64"S; 70°26'25"W). 2 August 1996 (DBGUCH: 2101, 2092). III Region (Atacama): Las Chilcas in the Pan de Azúcar National Park. (26°03'S; 70°33'W). 1 April 1997 (DBGUCH: 2246–2247); La Finca of Chañaral (26°38'01"S; 69°51'38"W), 30 km NE of the mining town of Finca de Oro, 1 April 1997 (DBGUCH: 2303, 2308). IV Region (Coquimbo): Socos (30°45'S; 71°30'W), 37 km SW of Ovalle, next to Limarí River. 30 August

1996 (DBGUCH: 2079). Pajonales (29°38'S; 71°30'W), 80 km N of the city of La Serena. 19 August 1996 (DBGUCH: 2071, 2078, 2140, 2160, 2165, 2168). All specimens collected by M. Sallaberry and M. Méndez, and verified by A. Veloso, and were deposited in the herpetological collection of Departamento de Biología Celular y Genética de la Universidad de Chile (DBGUCH). This new information includes precise localities in northern part of the range and extends the southern limit of the distribution previously described by Ceí (1962. *Batracios de Chile*, Ediciones Universidad de Chile) more than 100 km. These new localities have been recorded with the support of Grants Fondecyt 5960021-96 and 2960012-96.

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BUFO VALLICEPS (Gulf Coast Toad). USA: TEXAS: DENTON Co: Cicada Trail, Lewisville Lake Environmental Learning Area (33°03'56.1"N, 96°58'30.6"W; datum WGS 84). 23 November 2001. Joel A. Johnson. Verified by Janalee P. Caldwell. OMNH 39074-81. New county record; connects northernmost record (Grayson Co., Texas) with contiguous southern distribution (Dixon 2000. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas*. Second Edition. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). Specimens found along maintained trail under wooden ties in bottomland habitat adjacent to Elm Fork of the Trinity River below Lake Lewisville Dam.

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CHIASMOCLEIS CARVALHOI (Central Humming Frog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Una Municipality (15°18'S, 39°04'W). 28 m elev. 06 October 1999-25 February 2000. M. Dixo. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 28605-24). Porto Seguro Municipality: Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W). 82 m elev. 20-22 June 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28957-59. 12 July 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28960-61. 13 September 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28962. Verified by José Perez Pombal, Jr. and Ulisses Caramaschi. All specimens were captured with pitfall traps. According to Cruz et al. (1997. *Alytes* 15[2]:49-71), *Chiasmocleis carvalhoi* is found in lowland forests in the states of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, in the southeast region of Brazil. This new record for the state of Bahia extends the range ca. 960 km and suggests a possible disjunct distribution for this species.

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CHIASMOCLEIS SCHUBARTI (Schubart's Humming Frog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Guaratinga Municipality: Fazenda Vista Bela (16°36'S, 39°55'W, 320 m elev.). 14 September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta, R. T. Moura, A. Paglia, and R. V. Lopes. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 29773). Porto Seguro Municipality: Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Estação Veracruz (16°23'S, 39°10'W, 82 m elev.). 20 June 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 27256. 10-11 July 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28894-97. 23 August 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28875. 27 October 2001. B. V. S. Pimenta. Museu de Ciências Naturais at Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte (MCN 2912-13). Porto Seguro Municipality: Parque Nacional Pau Brasil (16°31'S, 39°18'W, 80 m elev.). 16 September 2001. D. L. Silvano and B. V. S. Pimenta. MNRJ 28907-08. Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi and Carlos Alberto Gonçalves da Cruz. Published distribution, according to Cruz et al. (1997. *Alytes* 15[2]:49-71), is Atlantic Rainforest fragments in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, in the southeast region of Brazil. This new record for the state of Bahia establishes a new northern limit of distribution for this species and extends range ca. 302 km.

Submitted by **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net) and **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvano@softhome.net), Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia/Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, Depto. Zoologia/ICB, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

COLOSTETHUS TEPUYENSIS (NCN). VENEZUELA: ESTADO BOLÍVAR: MUNICIPIO GRAN SABANA: Forest at right margin of Cucurital River, between Wareipita River and Wareipa rapids (6°00'36"N, 62°47'27"W). 390 m elev. 14 April 1999. C. Molina. Museum of Natural History La Salle (MHNLS 14405). Purumay-vená, waterfall at Purumay River, tributary of Cucurital River (5°52'48"N, 62°45'22"W). 445 m elev. 5-9 April 2000. C. Molina, E. La Marca, and J. C. Señaris. MHNLS 14914, 14924-14926, 14940-14941. Verified by J. Ayarzagüena. First report of the species outside the type locality (La Marca 1996. *Publ. Asoc. Amigos Doñana* 9:1-64), extends known distribution ca. 40 km NE from the type locality near Kamarata, on the southeastern slopes of the Auyán-tepui. Specimens were collected during daytime in a small rocky stream in the forest, among the leaf litter and along the spray zone of this waterfall. With the exception of *Colostethus brunneus*, a frog apparently having a wide distribution in the Amazonian lowlands, all Venezuelan-Guayan *Colostethus* appear to have very restricted distributions. The new localities lie within the Auyán-tepui area, one of the most biologically diverse centers in the Pantepui region (Huber 1986. *Interciencia* 11:301-310).

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ELEUTHERODACTYLUS DIASTEMA (NCN) HONDURAS: GRACIAS A DIOS: Bodega de Río Tapalwás (14°56'N, 84°32'W), 190 m elev. 11 and 13 October 2001. James R. McCranie and Kirsten E. Nicholson. USNM 549350–51. Crique Yulpruan (14°54'N, 84°3'W), 140 m elev. 14 October 2001. James R. McCranie and Kirsten E. Nicholson. USNM 549352. All verified by Larry D. Wilson. First record for Honduras, extending the range ca. 90 km N of Bonanza, Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua (Köhler 2001. *Anfibios y Reptiles de Nicaragua*. Herpeton, Offenback, Germany, 208 pp.). McCranie and Wilson (2002. *The Amphibians of Honduras*. SSAR Contrib. Herpetol. 19, 625 pp.) predicted that this species likely occurred in eastern Honduras. All specimens are males and were found while they called from the tops of palm leaves 1–3 m above the ground.

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EUPSOPHUS EMILIOPUGINI (NCN). CHILE: XI REGION DE AYSÉN: AYSÉN PROVINCE, Las Guaitecas National Reserve: Kent Island, (45°04'S, 74°22'W). 23 March 2002. Female (SVL 47.5 mm) collected in cavities in the soil in the Chilean temperate rain forest. Helen Díaz Páez. Museo de Zoología de la Universidad de Concepción (MZUC 26845). Melchor Island (45°10'S, 74°09'W). 26 March–3 April 2002. Three mature females (SVL [in mm] 51.2, 46.9, and 55.0). Adult specimens collected under logs in Chilean temperate rain forest dominated by tepual (*Tepualia stipularis*) and canelo (*Drimys winteri*). Helen Díaz Páez. (MZUC 26843–44, 26846). Four specimens verified by Juan Carlos Ortiz. PUERTO YATES, Rivero Island (45°37'S, 74°22'W). 10 March 2001. Male (SVL 40.0 mm). José Nuñez. Instituto de Zoología, Universidad Austral de Chile (IZUA 3374). Verified by J. Ramón Formas. The historical distribution of this species in Chile extended from Puyehue (40°42'S, 72°18'W) to Caleta Vidal (45°16'S, 73°27'W) (Formas 1989. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 102[3]:568–576). The first four records reported herein extend the known range to the Chilean coast. The Rivero Island record extends the species range ca. 84 km S and W from the Caleta Vidal record.

Submitted by **HELEN DÍAZ PÁEZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile, and **JOSE NUÑEZ** Instituto de Zoología, Universidad Austral de Chile, Casilla 567, Valdivia, Chile.

HYALINOBATRACHIUM NOURAGUENSIS (Glassfrog). BRAZIL: AMAZONAS: Presidente Figueiredo Municipality (02°09'3"S, 60°02'06.2"W), Private Reserve of Natural Patrimony (RPPN) Cachoeira da Onça. 1 September 2000. O. Pereira and A. C. Cordeiro-Duarte. Amphibian and Reptile Collection of National Institute for Amazonian Research (INPA 10.156). Verified by Ulisses Gallati. The adult male (21 mm SVL) was calling from a perch 3 m above ground in streamside vegetation 30 m downstream from a waterfall, in primary forest. This is the first record of this

species from the Brazilian Amazon and extends distribution 1040 km SW of populations in French Guyana (Lescure and Marty 2000. *Atlas des Amphibiens de Guyane*, M.N.H.N. Paris).

Submitted by **ANA C. CORDEIRO-DUARTE** and **TÂNIA M. SANAIOTTI**, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia - INPA, Av. André Araújo, 2936, C.P. 478, Manaus, AM, 69.083-000, Brazil; **EMERSON L. C. DUARTE**, SEDUC, Manaus AM, 69.083-000, Brazil; and **OCÍRIO PEREIRA**, INPA/Smithsonian-PDBFF, Manaus, AM, 69.083-000, Brazil.

HYLA ALBOPUNCTATA (NCN). BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Municipality of Santa Maria: Campus da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria (29°43'S, 53°43'W) and vicinities (29°44'S, 53°44'W). 26 February and 14 March 2002. K. A. Kopp and T. G. dos Santos. Herpetology Collection, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria (ZUFMS 2813, 2822–23). Verified by Paulo Christiano de Anchieta Garcia. First record from the Depressão Central in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. This extends the range 300 km from a previous record in the northwest state of Santo Antônio das Missões Municipality (28°30'S, 55°13'W) (Garcia and Vinciprova 1998. *Herpetol. Rev.* 29:117–118).

Submitted by **KATIA A. KOPP**, **TIAGO G. DOS SANTOS**, **RAFAEL TREVISAN**, **MARCIA R. SPIES**, 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 [STZC]: cechinsz@ccne.ufsm.br).

HYLA AVIVOCA (Bird-Voiced Treefrog). USA: ARKANSAS: CLARK CO: 11.3 km SW Gurdon off Hwy 67, Sec. 13 T10S R22W. 21 April 2002. Tobin Fulmer. Henderson State University collection 1056–1057. Verified by Stan Trauth. Two specimens collected from a chorus of about a dozen, which were calling from a swampy area located northeast of the Little Missouri River. First record for Clark Co., extends range northwestward in the Ouachita River Valley and into the Little Missouri River drainage (Trauth 1992. *Proc. Arkansas Acad. Sci.* 46:80–82).

Submitted by **TOBIN FULMER** and **RENN TUMLISON**, Department of Biology, Henderson State University, Arkadelphia, Arkansas 71999, USA.

HYLA CARVALHOI (Carvalho's Treefrog). BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: Santa Maria Madalena, Parque Estadual do Desengano (21°53'S, 41°55'W). 1750 m elev. 30 June 1989. R. B. Pineschi. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 16983). Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. This is the first record outside the type-locality, Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos, Teresópolis, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (22°24'S, 42°57'W), and the northernmost for the species (aerial distance between the two localities ca. 110 km), both in Serra dos Órgãos, a regional designation for the Serra do Mar range.

Submitted by **MARCELO F. NAPOLI**, Departamento de Vertebrados, Museu Nacional, Quinta da Boa Vista, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro 20940-040, Brazil; e-mail: napoli@acd.ufrj.br.

HYLA GIESLERI (Giesler's Treefrog). BRAZIL. SÃO PAULO: Municipality of Ubatuba, Núcleo Picinguaba (23°23'S, 44°50'W). 20 February 2002. M. T. Hartmann and P. A. Hartmann. Collection

Célio Fernando Baptista Haddad, Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Rio Claro, São Paulo State; Brazil. (CFBH 3969, adult male). Verified by C. F. B. Haddad. Species known from the lowlands of Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro State (Frost 2000. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference [http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia]). First state record; extends known distribution up to 180 km S from Magé Municipality (22°39'S, 43°02'W), Rio de Janeiro State (Santos et al. 1998. J. Herpetol. 32:61–66).

Submitted by **MARÍLIA T. HARTMANN** (e-mail: matal@rc.unesp.br) and **PAULO A. HARTMANN** (e-mail: pahart@rc.unesp.br), Pós Graduação em Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Caixa Postal 199, UNESP, 13506-900 Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.

HYLA VERSICOLOR (Gray Treefrog). CANADA: ONTARIO: KENORA DISTRICT. Hwy 804, 0.3 km NE of Ontario Power Generation's Manitou Falls Generating Station (UTM Zone 15: N5603600 m, E467800 m). 8 May 1993. Wayne F. Weller and Ron Sheehan. Royal Ontario Museum (ROM 32576 [segment 3], audio cassette tape). Verified by Ross D. MacCulloch. Three or four individuals calling at 2200 h from cattail pond (fog and drizzle, air temperature 17°C). An observation of a live adult male on Hwy 804 was made 1 km E at 2355 h, but specimen was not retained. The documented northern range limit in Kenora District of northwestern Ontario is represented by specimens from (west to east) Malachi (UTM Zone 15: N5535000 m, E355000 m, ROM 9686 – August 1947), Kenora Airport (UTM Zone 15: N5515900 m, E401600 m, JPB 24697 (J. P. Bogart, University of Guelph)–July 1995), Contact Bay in Wabigoon Lake (UTM Zone 15: N5505000 m, E515000 m, ROM 10049 – June 1963), and Butler (UTM Zone 15: N5479000 m, E581500 m, NMC 24517 – June 1983). Extends range 130 km NE of Malachi, and 110 km NW of Kenora airport. This is the northernmost record in Ontario.

Submitted by **WAYNE F. WELLER**, 250 Chercover Drive, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7G 1A2, Canada.

HYLODES SAZIMAI (NCN). BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: Itatiaia: Parque Nacional do Itatiaia (22°19'S 44°45'W). 6 February 2000. Paulo A. S. Nuin, Paulo C. A. Garcia. Coleção Herpetológica do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo - 96264-65. Verified by Célio C. F. Haddad. First record of the species for the state of Rio de Janeiro, extending 300 km NW from the type locality (Haddad and Pombal 1995. Herpetologica 51:280) in the state of São Paulo, Brazil.

Submitted by **PAULO A. S. NUIN**, Museu de Zoologia, USP, São Paulo, Brazil, 04263-000 (e-mail: nuin@ib.usp.br), and **PAULO C. A. GARCIA**, IB, UNESP, Rio Claro, Brazil, 13506-900.

LEPTODACTYLUS PETERSII (NCN). ECUADOR: PROVINCIA DE SUCUMBIOS: Sacha Lodge (0°26'33"S, 76°27'57"W). 280 m elev. 31 January–4 February 2001. W. Chris Funk. Museo de Zoología de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador (QCAZ 20242–7). Verified by W. R. Heyer. First record in Ecuador. Its presence was expected because the species is widely distributed throughout the Amazon Basin (Heyer 1994. Smithson. Contr. Zool. 546).

Submitted by **SANTIAGO R. RON**, Departamento de Biología y Centro de Biodiversidad y Ambiente, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador, Apartado Postal 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador; e-mail: sron@puceuo.puceu.edu.ec.

LEPTODACTYLUS VIRIDIS (Jim's White-lipped Frog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Guaratinga Municipality: Fazenda Vista Bela (16°36'S, 39°55'W). 320 m elev. 17 September 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta, R. T. Moura, A. Paglia, and R. V. Lopes. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 29605). Verified by Ulisses Caramaschi. Previously known only from the type locality, in the Municipality of Itagibá, Bahia state (Frost 2000. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference. V2.20. American Museum of Natural History). A female specimen was found in the water, in wet cow pasture, on the borders of an Atlantic Forest fragment. This habitat was very similar to that described for the type series (Jim and Cruz 1979. Rev. Bras. Biol. 39[3]:707–710). Extends the range 244 km S of type locality.

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

ODONTOPHRYNUS OCCIDENTALIS (Cururu Lesser Escuerzo). ARGENTINA: CHUBUT: Departamento Telsen: 9.5 km E of Telsen (42°25'30"S, 66°49'25"W). Ca. 430 m elev. 21 February 2002. Silvana G. Peiretti and Néstor G. Basso. Five tadpoles and three juveniles. Herpetological collection, Museo de La Plata (MLP A 3315). Verified by Jorge D. Williams; Arroyo Verde, Departamento Biedma (42°S, 65°17'W). 200 m elev. 27 February 1973. Daniel Stiebel and Claudio Stiebel. Five juveniles. Department of Herpetology, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales "Bernardino Rivadavia" (MACN 30346–50). Verified by Gustavo Carrizo. The southernmost population of *O. occidentalis* was known from the Somuncurá Plateau, at about 41°S in Río Negro Province (Ruiz et al. 1982. Cytogenet. Cell Genetics 33:303–311). Specimens collected at Telsen were found at a small stream in the arid Patagonian steppe, in sympatry and syntopy with the frog *Pleurodema bufoninum*. These vouchers represent the first records for the Province of Chubut, extending the known range of the species 150 km S from previously reported localities.

Submitted by **SILVANA G. PEIRETTI**, **NESTOR G. BASSO**, Centro Nacional Patagónico, Blvd. Brown s/n. 9120 Puerto Madryn, Chubut, Argentina, and **SERGIO D. ROSSET**, Instituto de Limnología "Dr. Raúl A. Ringuelet," cc 712, 1900 La Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PHASMAHYLA EXILIS (Mottled Leaf Frog). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Jussari Municipality: Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (RPPN) Serra do Teimoso (15°08'S, 39°31'W). 17 July 2000. B. V. S. Pimenta and R. V. Lopes. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 28425). Verified by Carlos Alberto Gonçalves da Cruz. Known distribution was Atlantic Rainforest fragments in the state of Espírito Santo, in southeastern Brazil (Frost 2000. Amphibian Species of the World: An Online Reference. V2.20. American

Museum of Natural History). This specimen, an adult female, was collected in a forested area from a perch near a small dam. This is the first record of the genus for the northeast region of Brazil. It extends range ca. 555 km northward and establishes a new northern range limit (see Feio et al. 2000. *Herpetol. Rev.* 31:251).

Submitted by **BRUNO V. S. PIMENTA** (e-mail: brunopimenta@softhome.net) and **DÉBORA L. SILVANO** (e-mail: dsilvno@softhome.net), Instituto de Estudos Sócio-Ambientais do Sul da Bahia/Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Laboratório de Manejo de Fauna, Depto. Zoologia/ICB, 31270-901, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil.

PROCERATOPHRYX PHYLLOSTOMUS (Leaf-nosed Horned-frog). BRAZIL: ESPÍRITO SANTO: Santa Teresa: Valssugana Velha (ca. 19°57'22"S; 40°35'03"W). 680–800 m elev. 23 May 2000. Marcelo Passamani. Verified by C. A. Gonçalves da Cruz and E. Izecksohn. Museu de Biologia Professor Mello Leitão, Santa Teresa, Espírito Santo (MBML 1326). The species was known only from the type locality: Castelinho (ca. 20°30'40"S, 40°59'10"W), Cachoeiro do Itapemirim (now Vargem Alta), Espírito Santo, Brazil (Izecksohn et al. 1998. *Revista Univ. Rural, sér. ciênc. vida.* 20[1–2]:37–54). Specimen collected in a fragmented stretch of the Atlantic forest and is the third known specimen of *P. phyllostomus*. This record extends the species distribution ca. 65 km northward.

Submitted by **JOÃO LUIZ GASPARINI**, Departamento de Ecologia, Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Caixa Postal 5130, 29041-970 Vitória, Espírito Santo, Brazil; e-mail: gaspa.vix@terra.com.br.

PSEUDOPALUDICOLA LLANERA (Ranita Enana Llanera). VENEZUELA: ESTADO MÉRIDA: La Pedrera, Sector La Vueltoza, 5 km NW of Santa María de Caparo (07°44'N, 71°32'W). 16 August 2000. A. Chacón-Ortiz. Colección de Vertebrados, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de Los Andes, Mérida (CVULA 6490–91). Verified by Amelia Diaz de Pascual. With the exception of the original description (Lynch 1989. *Copeia* 1989:577–588), and a more recent account by Myers and Donnelly (2001. *Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.* 261:1–85) little is known of the distribution of this species in Venezuela. First state record and first locality north of the Orinoco River in Venezuela, ca. 400 km to the NW of nearest locality in Río Meta (Lynch, *op. cit.*).

Submitted by **CÉSAR LUIS BARRIO-AMORÓS**, Fundación Andígena, Apartado Postal 210, 5101-A, Mérida, Venezuela (e-mail: cesarlba@yahoo.com) and **ANDRÉS CHACÓN-ORTIZ**, Fundación Bullfrog. 5101-A. Mérida, Venezuela (e-mail: aecortiz@yahoo.com).

SCINAX EURYDICE (Maracas Snouted Treefrog). BRAZIL: SÃO PAULO: Municipality of Ubatuba, Núcleo Picinguaba (23°23'S, 44°50'W). 27 July 2001. M. T. Hartmann. Collection Célio Fernando Baptista Haddad, deposited in Departamento de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Municipality of Rio Claro, São Paulo State; Brazil (CFBH 3936, adult male). Verified by I. Sazima and C. F. B. Haddad. Specimens were collected from perches at the margins of temporary ponds on the borders of a forest after rain. Published distribution for the species is southern Bahia to Rio de Janeiro State (Frost 2000. *Amphibian Species of*

the World: An Online Reference [<http://research.amnh.org/herpetology/amphibia>]). First state record, extends range ca. 250 km S from known distribution in Palmital, Municipality of Saquarema (22°50'S, 42°27'W), Rio de Janeiro State (Wogel et al. 2000. *Bol. Mus. Nac., N.S., Zool., Rio de Janeiro* 427:1–16).

Submitted by **MARÍLIA T. HARTMANN** (e-mail: matal@rc.unesp.br), Pós Graduação em Zoologia, Instituto de Biociências, Caixa Postal 199, UNESP, 13506-900 Rio Claro, São Paulo, Brazil.

SCINAX NASICA (NCN). BRAZIL: RIO GRANDE DO SUL: Municipality of Santa Maria: Camobi district: Campus da Universidade Federal de Santa Maria (29°42'S, 53°42'W) and vicinity. 23 September 2000, 2 March 2002, and 17 May 2002. S. T. Z. Cechin, T. G. dos Santos, and K. A. Kopp. Herpetology Collection, Departamento de Biologia, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Santa Maria (ZUFMS 2435–37, 2818, 3034). Verified by Paulo C. de Anchieta Garcia. These specimens represent the first vouchers from the Depressão Central in the state of Rio Grande do Sul and extend the range of the species ca. 500 km from the single specimen collected in Itaquí Municipality (29°20'S, 56°38'W) (Giasson 2001. *Herpetol. Rev.* 32:273).

Submitted by **SONIA T. Z. CECHIN, TIAGO G. DOS SANTOS, KATIA A. KOPP, MARCIA R. SPIES, and RAFAEL TREVISAN**, 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 [STZC]: cechinsz@ccne.ufsm.br).

THELODERMA HORRIDUM (NCN). WEST MALAYSIA: PAHANG: Pulau Tioman. Zoological Research Collection at The University of Singapore (ZRC) 01.9661. 19 March 2002. Jesse L. Grismer, Ricardo Escobar III, and Tim M. Youmans. Verified by L. Lee Grismer. Previously known from southern Thailand south to Singapore, Sumatra, and Borneo (Manthey and Grossmann 1997. *Amphibien und Reptilien Südasiens. Natur und Tier-Verlag, Münster.* p. 139). This specimen constitutes a new island record (Grismer et al. 2002. *Herpetol. Rev.* 33:26–29). It was collected during the evening, from a 0.75 m diameter dipterocarp tree, ca. 3.5 m from the forest floor, in primary forest along a walking trail Kampung Tekek to Kampung Juara. When sighted, the specimen was leaning off the tree at a 45-degree angle; it then flattened against the tree in an attempt to hide.

Submitted by **JESSE L. GRISMER** (e-mail: jessgris@lasierra.edu), **RICARDO A. ESCOBAR III**, and **TIM M. YOUMANS**, Department of Biology, La Sierra University, Riverside, California 92515-8247, USA.

TESTUDINES

GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOPHICA (False Map Turtle). USA: ILLINOIS: ROCK ISLAND CO: Moline. (90°30.00'N, 41°25.00'W). Sec. 13 R1W T17N. 25 June 1956. Donald Richards. HDW-NIU 1801 (formerly RE 074 in the Putnam Mus. Hist. and Nat. Sci., Davenport, Iowa). Verified by Christine Chandler. New county record for Rock Island County, and extends the range 235 km N of the nearest western locality reported by Phillips et al.

(1999. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of Illinois, Illinois Nat. Hist. Surv. Manual 8. 282 pp.).

Submitted by **HARLAN D. WALLEY**, Department of Biology, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois 60115, USA.

CROCODYLIA

ALLIGATOR MISSISSIPIENSIS (American Alligator). USA: TEXAS: MORRIS CO: 2.2 km E US 259 and 1.1 km S FM 250 off Upper Dam Road. 26 May 2002. L. Hampton. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 26995, photographic voucher). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.). Specimen was estimated to measure ca. 3 m in total length. Circa 1977, another specimen was observed at a nearby site in Morris County at Lone Star Lake (Ellison Creek Reservoir). Lone Star Steel Company erected a statue to it but no voucher or photograph was ever obtained.

Submitted by **CHRIS T. McALLISTER** and **BEVERLY K. ALLEN**, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University-Texarkana, Texarkana, Texas 75505, USA (e-mail: chris.mcallister@tamut.edu).

LACERTILIA

ANOLIS PORCATUS (Cuban Green Anole). DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: DISTRITO NACIONAL: Boca Chica, grounds of the Hotel Coral Hamaca (18°26.919'N, 69°36.323'W). 4 January 2002. Matthew E. Gifford. Verified by Robert Powell. Bobby Witcher Memorial Collection, Avila College (BWMC 06827). This female specimen represents the first record for Boca Chica and extends the known range ca. 10 km E of the nearest previously known locality at the Aeropuerto de las American (Powell 1992. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rep. 541:1–5; Powell and Parmelee 1991. Herpetol. Rev. 22:65). *Anolis porcatius* has apparently displaced the Hispaniolan endemic, *A. chlorocyanus*, throughout Santo Domingo and appears to be doing the same in Boca Chica. We saw only *A. porcatius* south of the main east–west highway through Boca Chica, even though *A. chlorocyanus* was common as recently as the summer of 2001. Only one *A. chlorocyanus* was seen in the city in 2002, but it was north of the highway.

Submitted by **MATTHEW E. GIFFORD** (e-mail: gif3@hotmail.com) and **BRIAN E. FONTENOT**, Department of Biology, University of Texas at Tyler, Tyler, Texas 75799, USA, and **DAVID M. NIEVES**, Reptile Education and Research, 8816 North Charlotte, Kansas City, Missouri 64155, USA.

ASACCUS ELISAE (Werner's Leaf-toed Gecko). TURKEY: SANLIURFA PROVINCE: Harran Village (36°51'N, 38°59'E). 20 April 2000. W. Bischoff, M. Franzen, and J. F. Schmidtler. Verified by W. Böhme. Three specimens (one male ZFMK 75849, one female ZFMK 75850, and one in Schmidtler's private collection) were collected from under wall carpets in the Trulli House Museum. Another individual was observed in a tree on the roof of a house at the ancient citadel. These specimens represent the second record in Turkey, extending the distribution ca. 90 km ESE from the Euphrates Valley at Birecik onto the Mesopotamian

Plain (Baran and Gruber 1982. Spixiana 5:109–138; Böhme 1973. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 24:394–398; Tok et al. 1997. Israel J. Zool. 43:71–77). Only two additional records have been reported from the Euphrates Valley in adjoining eastern Syria (Martens and Kock 1991. Senckenbergiana Biol. 71:15–21). Martens and Kock (*op. cit.*) predicted an anthropogenic range extension of this rock-dwelling species along rivers of the Mesopotamian Plain. Our finding supports this prediction because the present sampling site is located within an ancient settlement near a small river (Gülabdere or Al 'Balikh, a tributary of the Euphrates).

Submitted by **MICHAEL FRANZEN**, Zoologische Staatssammlung, Münchhausenstrasse 21, 81247 München, Germany (e-mail: michael.franzen@oekokart.de), **JOSEF FRIEDRICH SCHMIDTLER**, Oberföhringerstrasse 35, 81925 München, Germany (e-mail: josef.schmidtler@t-online.de), and **WOLFGANG BISCHOFF**, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 160, 53113 Bonn, Germany (e-mail: W.Bischoff.ZFMK@uni-Bonn.de).

CNEMIDOPHORUS NATIVO (NCN). BRAZIL: BAHIA: Camamu Municipality: Ilha Grande (13°55'17"S, 39°00'32"W). 27 October 1999. J. A. P. Schneider and G. I. de Almeida. Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ 9487–9). Verified by M. Soares. Northernmost record for the species. Extends distribution ca. 415 km N of previous northernmost locality, in Cumuruxatiba District (17°05'S, 39°10'W), Prado municipality, also in the state of Bahia (Rocha et al. 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:109), and ca. 600 km N from type locality in Linhares municipality, state of Espírito Santo. With this new record, the species is now known from six localities along the coast of Espírito Santo (Linhares, Conceição da Barra, and Itaúnas municipalities) and Bahia (Nova Viçosa, Prado, and Camamu municipalities). We thank the Conselho Nacional do Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq, processes 300819–4 and 461970/00–7) for funding.

Submitted by **DAVOR VRCIBRADIC**, **CARLOS FREDERICO D. ROCHA**, Setor de Ecologia, Instituto de Biologia, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rua São Francisco Xavier, 524, Maracanã, 20550–011, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil, and **ROGÉRIO L. TEIXEIRA**, Museu de Biologia Prof. Mello Leitão, Av. José Ruschi 4, 29650–000, Santa Teresa, ES, Brazil.

CNEMIDOPHORUS NEOMEXICANUS (= *ASPIDOSCELIS NEOMEXICANA*) [Reeder et al. 2002. Am. Mus. Novit. 3365:1–61]. (New Mexico Whiptail). USA: NEW MEXICO: DE BACA Co: Fort Sumner, northwest section of De Baca County Landfill (east to the end of Landing Road from 17th Street, N of U.S. Hwy 60–84 (34°28.827'N, 104°13.385'W), 1263 m elev. 9 June 2002. Harry L. Taylor. University of New Mexico Museum of Southwestern Biology (MSB 65617). Verified by Charles W. Painter. First record for De Baca County and the Pecos River Drainage (Degenhardt et al. 1996. Amphibians and Reptiles of New Mexico. Univ. New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, 431 pp.). The only other population of *C. neomexicanus* reported from eastern New Mexico is located in the vicinity of Conchas Lake, San Miguel County (Leuck et al. 1981. Southwest. Nat. 26:72–74). There are two competing hypotheses to explain the striking geographic disjunction of the Conchas Lake population. The

hypothesis presented with its discovery posited that it probably originated from human introduction. This interpretation was supported by (1) the distance and sub-optimal habitats between the Conchas Lake population and the nearest neighboring populations (in the northern Rio Grande Drainage), and (2) its morphological resemblance to even more distant populations in the southern Rio Grande Drainage. A recent report of *C. neomexicanus* in Arizona (Persons and Wright 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:207–209) demonstrates the capacity of this species to establish a population after an apparent introduction far removed from its principal range. However, the population of *C. neomexicanus* at Fort Sumner provides greater support to the alternate hypothesis (Walker et al. 1992. Southwest. Nat. 37:82–86) that the Conchas Lake population was established after natural dispersal. The linear distance between the populations at Conchas Lake and Fort Sumner is only 100 km, and suitable habitat in the intervening area enhances the chance that other populations may occur there.

Submitted by **HARRY L. TAYLOR**, Department of Biology, Regis University, Denver, Colorado 80221, USA; e-mail: htaylor@regis.edu.

EUMECES ANTHRACINUS (Coal Skink). USA: GEORGIA: PICKENS CO: Big Canoe Development, McDaniel Meadows, a conservation easement held by North American Land Trust (34.46241081N, -84.26860222W). 3 March 2002. Christopher R. Wilson. Georgia Museum of Natural History (GMNH 46877). Verified by Elizabeth McGhee. First county record (John Jensen, pers. comm.). One male individual, in breeding condition, found crawling on leaf litter in sphagnum wetland. Photographed and released. Funding for biological surveys provided by Big Canoe Company, LLC.

Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER R. WILSON**, 425 Roxanna Street, Boone, North Carolina 28607, USA; e-mail: critterfro@boone.net.

EUMECES SEPTENTRIONALIS OBTUSIROSTRIS (Southern Prairie Skink). USA: OKLAHOMA: CHOCTAW CO: off U.S. 70, near jct. Oklahoma 209, vic. Fort Towson. 18 April 2002. Joshua E. Kessler. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 26661). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. New county record and extends range eastward from adjacent Bryan County into a hiatus in the southeastern part of the state (Secor and Carpenter 1984. Oklahoma Herpetol. Soc. Spec. Publ. 1:1–57; Webb 1970. Reptiles of Oklahoma. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma, 370 pp.; Oklahoma Biological Survey's Distribution of Oklahoma Amphibians and Reptiles by Recorded Sightings, DOKARRS [http://www.biosurvey.ou.edu/dokadesc.html]). The species is also found across the Red River in extreme northern Texas in nearby Red River County (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 421 pp.). Specimen found among railroad crossties with *Ambystoma texanum*, *Elaphe obsoleta lindheimerii*, and *Tantilla gracilis*.

Submitted by **CHRIS T. McALLISTER** and **JOSHUA E. KESSLER**, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University-Texarkana, Texarkana, Texas 75505, USA (e-mail [CTM]: chris.mcallister@tamut.edu).

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Amefrican House Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: CHARLOTTE CO: 25001 Burnt Store Road (26°47'11"N, 82°02'15"W). 4 October 2001. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 131752); LEE CO: 2 localities: N. Ft. Myers, 14487 North Cleveland, South Trust Bank (26°40'27"N, 81°53'51"W). 29 May 2001. UF 131745–9; and Bonita Springs, 24181 Hwy 41, Truly Nolen Pest Prevention. 30 May 2001. UF 131755. Collected by Gregg S. Klowden. All verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. New county record for Charlotte County. First mainland, but not county, record for Lee County. This species was previously reported on the Gulf Coast in Monroe County (Butterfield et al. 1993. Herpetol. Rev. 24:111–112), Collier County (Bartlett and Bartlett. 1999. A Field Guide to Florida Reptiles and Amphibians. Gulf Publishing Co., Houston, Texas), and on Gasparilla Island in Lee County (Townsend et al. 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 33:75). The northern and southern Lee County records reported here, as well as additional observations, indicate that this species is well established throughout Lee County. Charlotte record represents the northernmost record on the Gulf Coast of Florida. Specimens of various size classes have also been observed slightly farther north within the center of Charlotte County indicating that this species is well established. *H. mabouia* will likely continue to move north along the Gulf Coast as it has on Florida's Atlantic coast (Butterfield et al. 2000. Herpetol. Rev. 31:53; Criscione et al. 1998. Herpetol. Rev. 29:248).

Submitted by **GREGG S. KLOWDEN**, Department of Wildlife Ecology and Conservation, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611-0430, USA; e-mail: snakeman@ufl.edu.

HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUIA (Amefrican House Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: COLLIER CO: Port of the Islands. 3 mi. S of Collier Seminole State Park on Tamiami Trail. Found on walls of the Port of the Islands Ramada Hotel. 10 October 2001. W. Boyd Blihovde and Richard D. Owen. Verified by Kenneth Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (FMNH) 127710–127730. County record.

Submitted by **W. BOYD BLIHOVDE**, Wekiva Basin GEOPark, 1800 Wekiwa Circle, Apopka, Florida 32712, USA (e-mail: boyd.blihovde@dep.state.fl.us), and **RICHARD D. OWEN**, Guana River State Park, 2690 South Ponte Vedra Boulevard, Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida 32082, USA (e-mail: richard.owen@dep.state.fl.us).

HEMIDACTYLUS PALAICHTHUS (House Gecko). VENEZUELA: GUARICO: carretera Universidad Rómulo Gallegos-El Castreño, sede Bomberos Universitarios, San Juan de los Morros, 500 m elev. Gilson Rivas. 19 January 2002. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Caracas (MHNLS 15571, adult female with two enlarged eggs). Verified by C. Molina. First state record and easternmost locality in the Venezuelan Coastal Range (Serranía del Interior). Extends the known distribution in this coastal area ca. 500 km to the southwest from the easternmost Península de Paria (Kluge 1969. Misc. Publ. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 138:1–78; Powell 1990. Cat. Amer. Amph. Rept. 468.1). This taxon was previously known in Venezuela from the Venezuelan Guayana (Kluge, *op. cit.*; Rivas and Molina, in press. Herpetol. Rev.), the Venezuelan lowland region of Los Llanos (Staton and Dixon 1977. J. Herpetol. 11:17–24; Kornacker 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:119).

and the Andean piedmont (lowland versants of the Cordillera de Mérida) (Markezich 2002. Herpetol. Rev. in press). The presence of *H. palaichthus* in Anzoátegui (Kornacker, *op. cit.*) and Delta Amacuro (Rivas and Molina, *op. cit.*) supports the contention that these northeastern Venezuelan states, along with Sucre and Monagas, form a natural biogeographical "corridor" to the Amazonian herpetofauna.

Submitted by **GILSON RIVAS FUENMAYOR**, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Apartado Postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela; e-mail: anolis30@hotmail.com.

HOLBROOKIA ELEGANS (Pacific Earless Lizard). MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: Mpio. Casas Grandes, Km 20, Cañon de la Tinaja Hwy (30°21'59.8"N, 108°13'38.7"W), 1732 m elev. 13 June 2001. Julio A. Lemos-Espinal. Herpetological Collection of Unidad de Biología, Tecnológico y Prototipos (UBIPRO 7207). Between Pacheco and Jovales (30°04'56.7"N, 108°17'7.5"W), 2073 m elev. 14 June 2001. Julio Lemos-Espinal. UBIPRO 7309–10. All verified by Ralph W. Axtell. First record for Chihuahua and a slight range extension from the boot heel region of SW New Mexico (Axtell 1998. Interpretive Atlas of Texas Lizards [18]:1–19, privately printed).

Submitted by **JULIO A. LEMOS-ESPINAL**, under CONABIO projects U003 and X004, Laboratorio de Herpetología, UBIPRO, Escuela Nacional de Estudios Profesionales Iztacala, UNAM, Apdo. Post. 314, Avenida de los Barrios s/n, Los Reyes Iztacala, Tlalnepantla, Estado de México, 54090 México (e-mail: lemos@servidor.unam.mx); **DAVID CHISZAR** and **HOBART M. SMITH**, University of Colorado Museum, Boulder, Colorado 80309-0334, USA (e-mail: hsmith@spot.colorado.edu).

KENTROPYX ALTAMAZONICA (Chocha Whiptail). BRAZIL: SANTARÉM (2°26'S; 54°42'W). Vila Santa Rosa, Fazenda Santa Mônica, highway Santarém-Curuá-Una. October 1998. A. Canto. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia (LPHA), Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas (LPZ), Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará (LPHA 044). Verified by R. Nobuo Yuki. First record for the Tapajós River basin. Extends known distribution 167 km NW from the nearest record (13°8'S, 56°9'W; Avila Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandlungen 299, 706 pp.).

Submitted by **AUGUSTO RODRIGUES MAIA**, Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, 335, Caixa Postal 81, CEP: 68.110-200, Santarém, Pará, Brazil; e-mail: auromaia@bol.com.br.

KENTROPYX PELVICEPS (Bronzy Forest Whiptail). BRAZIL: SANTARÉM (2°26'S, 54°42'W). River Curuá-Una, Fazenda Palmares, highway Santarém-Curuá-Una. 15 July 1999. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará State, (LPHA 815–16). BELTERRA (2°38'S, 54°57'W). Fazenda da ULBRA, highway PA 457. 4–5 September 1999. J. G. da Frota (LPHA 734 and 761–765). ITAITUBA (4°17'S; 55°59'W), Comunidade Santo Antônio, Fazenda Luiz Paulino. 27–28 July 1999. J. G. da Frota. (LPHA 823, 825–26, 830–31). All verified by R. Nobuo Yuki. First state records and first in the Tapajós River basin, extends known distribution between 441 and 636 km from

the closest record (3°24'S, 60°41'W; Avila Pires 1995. Lizards of Brazilian Amazonia [Reptilia: Squamata]. Zoologische Verhandlungen, 299, 706 pp.).

Submitted by **AUGUSTO RODRIGUES MAIA**, Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia, Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, 335, Caixa Postal 81, CEP: 68.110-200, Santarém, Pará, Brazil; e-mail: auromaia@bol.com.br.

LACERTA BILINEATA (Western Green Lizard). USA: KANSAS: SHAWNEE Co: Topeka. A species of *Lacerta* was introduced to urban SW Topeka in the late 1950s where it established a population confined to a few blocks around Gage Blvd and 21st Street, and was described as *L. viridis* (cf. Behler and King 1979. The Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Reptiles and Amphibians. A. A. Knopf, New York, 719 pp.). Based on hybridization experiments (Rykena 1991. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 67:55–68) and on genetic distance measured over 17 allozyme loci (Amann et al. 1997. Salamandra 33:255–268), *L. viridis* was later split into the green lizard (*L. viridis*) and western green lizard (*L. bilineata*). The only suitable character to distinguish these similar-looking sister species in the field is the coloration of hatchlings, which is brown dorsally and laterally, and yellowish ventrally in *L. viridis*. Young *L. bilineata* look similar but have green throats, and sometimes also green flanks (Rykena, *op. cit.*; Amann et al., *op. cit.*; Deichsel and Miller 2000. Kansas Herpetol. Soc. Newsl. 119:10–11). Deichsel and Miller (*op. cit.*) concluded that the Topeka population is *L. bilineata* based on morphological examination of 10 juveniles. Here, we confirm this conclusion using a molecular approach.

We analyzed blood drawn from the vena caudalis of three adults: two males kept by James Gubanyi (Topeka) from his garden and a female caught in another garden about 200 m away, where it was subsequently released. Total DNA was extracted from blood following standard proteinase K and phenol chloroform protocols (Sambrook et al. 1989. Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual. Cold Springs Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Springs Harbor, New York). A 1140 bp fragment of mtDNA containing the cytochrome b gene was amplified by PCR (for primer sequences and PCR conditions see Kalyabina et al. 2001. Russian J. Herpetol. 8:149–158) and sequenced using automatic capillary sequencer (ABI 3100). A part of the cyt b gene consisting of 718 bp was used for analysis. Sequences were deposited at GenBank/NCBI (Accession Nos. AY099282, AY099283, AY099284). According to the cytochrome b sequences, the three samples examined appear identical. To verify the species status of these individuals, their sequences were compared to four reference sequences, two of which were retrieved from *L. viridis* (Slovenia and northern Turkey) and two from *L. bilineata* (Boppert, Germany). Genetic distance between *L. bilineata* and the Topeka samples was 0.3% (2 substitutions). In contrast, the differences between the Topeka samples and *L. viridis* were significantly higher (7%, averaging 47 substitutions). Additionally, sequences of the Topeka samples were compared to the database HUSAR (Heidelberg Unix Sequence Analysis Resources) and a 100% match to *L. bilineata* was found, confirming that the samples represent that species.

Submitted by **SVETLANA A. KALYABINA-HAUF***, Department of Herpetology, Zoological Institute RAS, Universitetskaya emb. 1, St. Petersburg, Russia 199034; and

GUNTRAM DEICHSEL, Friedr.-Ebert-Str. 62, Biberach an der Riss, Germany D-88400. *Present address (SAK): Institute of Pharmaceutical Biology, Ruprecht-Karls-Universität, INF 364, Heidelberg, Germany D-69120 (e-mail: kalyabina@hotmail.com); (e-mail [GD]: Guntram.Deichsel@bc.boehringer-ingenheim.com).

LIOLAEMUS CHILIENSIS (NCN). CHILE: REGION IX: Victoria (38°20'S, 72°15'W), 26 December 2001 (MZUC 26645–46) and Curacautín (38°26'S, 71°53'W), 28 December 2001 (MZUC 26647–48). Region X: Lanco (39°27'S, 72°47'W), 28 December 2001 (MZUC 26649). Museo de Zoología, Universidad de Concepción. R. Moreno, M. Vidal, M. Fernández, and R. Cifuentes. Verified by P. Victoriano. This species occurs in areas ranging from Mediterranean to Temperate Southern Chilean forests and the Patagonia (Neuquén, Argentina). Hellmich (1938. *Zoologischer Anzeiger* 124[9–10]:237–249) established Villarrica Lake as the southernmost limit of this species. Later, Codoceo (1954. *Investigaciones Zoológicas Chilenas* 2[5]:69–71) stated that the area surrounding Lake Enco (Region X) was the southern range limit. Donoso-Barros (1966. *Reptiles de Chile*. Ediciones de la Universidad de Chile. 458 pp.) indicated that the range of this species extended to the north of Valdivia in the Lakes Region. This distribution is supported by Ceí (1986. *Reptiles del Centro, Centro-oeste y Sur de la Argentina*. *Herpetofauna de las Zonas Áridas y Semi-áridas*. Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali Torino. 527 pp.). However, Veloso and Navarro (1988. *Boll. Mus. reg. Sci. nat. Torino* 6[2]:481–539) suggest a more limited distribution in Chile; from Coquimbo (30°10'S; 71°15'W) to the Bío-Bío Region (37°45'S; 72°00'W). These new specimens support Donoso-Barros (1966, *op. cit.*) and Ceí (1986, *op. cit.*) and confirm the presence of the species in Region X, Región de los Lagos.

Submitted by **RODRIGO MORENO, MARCELA VIDAL**, and **JUAN CARLOS ORTIZ**, Departamento de Zoología, Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Oceanográficas, Universidad de Concepción, Casilla 160-C, Concepción, Chile.

PHRYNOSOMA MODESTUM (Round-tailed Horned Lizard). USA: COLORADO: LAS ANIMAS CO: Wilson Ranch (UTM: 12S 668829E 4160436N). Along a small dirt road in a juniper-break woodland above a tributary of the Purgatoire River, ca. 1450 m elev. 11 June 2001. Renée Rondeau and Lee Grunau. Digital photograph deposited at University of Colorado. (RR01-06-11). Verified by Geoff Hammerson, Steve Mackessy, and Tom Mathies. This locality is the second occurrence in Colorado (Hammerson. 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles in Colorado*, 2nd ed., Univ. Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado, 484 pp.). The other known location is ca. 105 km NW, near Fowler, Colorado in Otero County. The Otero County locality is along a roadside adjacent to a shortgrass prairie.

Submitted by **RENÉE RONDEAU**, Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado State University, 254 General Services Building, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA; e-mail: rjr@lamar.colostate.edu.

PODARCIS MURALIS (Common Wall Lizard). USA: KENTUCKY: KENTON CO: Park Hills. Summer 1998. Jack Wells. Cincinnati Museum of Natural History photo voucher (CMNH

HP34). Verified by Jeffery G. Davis. New county record. Individuals introduced by local gardeners from nearby Cincinnati, Ohio population. Reproducing population verified by J. W. Ferner in April 2002.

Submitted by **JOHN W. FERNER**, Department of Biology, Thomas More College, Crestview Hills, Kentucky 41017, USA, and **JODI P. FERNER**, Honors Program, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky 41099, USA.

SERPENTES

ARIZONA ELEGANS ELEGANS (Kansas Glossy Snake). USA: COLORADO: PHILLIPS CO: Highway 385, 4.9 mi S jet County Road 12 (UTM: 130728867, 4481916). 31 May 2002. DOR. UNCMNH 1587. Verified by David Chiszar and Hobart M. Smith. First county record (Hammerson 1999. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Colorado*. Second Ed. Univ. Colorado Press, Niwot. xxvii + 484 pp.).

Submitted by **LEIGHTON THOMPSON, RON MALECKI, AMBER LAWSON, LORI CRAFT**, and **STEPHEN P. MACKESSY**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Northern Colorado, 501 20th Street, CB 92, Greeley, Colorado 80639-0017, USA (e-mail [SPM]: spmacke@unco.edu).

CHIRONIUS MULTIVENTRIS MULTIVENTRIS (Cobra Cipo, Sacaiboia). BOLIVIA: DEPARTAMENTO BENI: Guayaramerín: 65°22'60"W, 10°48'0"S, 119 m elev. March 1951. R. Zischka. Verified by W. Böhme. Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany ZSM 1215/2001. *Chironius multiventris* is a large lowland snake distributed in primary forests in northwestern Brazil, southern Venezuela, southeastern Colombia, eastern Ecuador and eastern Peru (Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical Snake Genus *Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. Monografie XIII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, 279 pp.). The specimen examined is a large male (1716 mm total length) collected in tropical rainforest area near Guayaramerín. This is the first record of this species for Bolivia.

Submitted by **DIRK EMBERT**, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee 150-164, 53113 Bonn, Germany; e-mail: dirkembert@hotmail.com.

CHIRONIUS QUADRICARINATUS MACULOVENTRIS (Cobra Cipo, Sacaiboia). BOLIVIA: DEPARTAMENTO TARJA: Villa Montes: 63°30'W, 21°15'S. 440 m elev. February 1986. H. Meier. Verified by Wolfgang Böhme. Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany (ZFMK 46356). *Chironius quadricarinatus maculoventris* is a large lowland snake known from the Chaco forests in northeastern Argentina and western Paraguay (Dixon et al. 1993. Revision of the Neotropical Snake Genus *Chironius* Fitzinger [Serpentes, Colubridae]. Monografie XIII, Museo Regionale di Scienze Naturali, Torino, 279 pp.). This specimen, from Chacoan forests of southern Bolivia, represents the first record from that country. The voucher specimen is a male with a total length of 1195 mm (tail length 392 mm) and is the largest specimen of this subspecies known.

Submitted by **DIRK EMBERT**, Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Adenauerallee

150-164, 53113 Bonn, Germany; e-mail: dirkembert@hotmail.com.

CORONELLA AUSTRIACA (Smooth Snake). SWEDEN: STOCKHOLM ARCHIPELAGO: Grinda (UTM: 362000E, 6588000N). 27 May 1999. Åsa Claesson and Christopher O'Brien. Verified by Richard Franz. Voucher material (color slide) deposited at Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 132738). The specimen was captured while outstretched on leaf litter at a rocky edge of a forest stand. This is the first record for the small island of Grinda. Of the three species of snakes in Sweden, *C. austriaca* has a spotty distribution (Ahlén et al. 1995. Sveriges Grodor, Ödlor och Ormar. Naturskyddsföreningen, Stockholm). The specimen was photographed and released on site.

Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER O'BRIEN**, 2829 SW 39th Avenue, Gainesville, Florida 32608, USA; e-mail: mailcob@ufl.edu.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS (Timber Rattlesnake). USA: TEXAS: BASTROP CO: Griffith League Ranch, a 5000-acre site owned by the Capitol Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America (30°12'52"N, 97°13'58"W). 18 May 2002. Lee Ahlbrandt, Kensley Jones, Michael Forstner. University of Texas Arlington (UTA Slide No. 26921). Verified by Kathryn Vaughn. Specimen collected from a trap in a herpetofaunal array; first record from the county (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Second Ed. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.) This record bridges a gap in the distribution of the species between Lee County to the northeast and Caldwell County to the southwest.

Submitted by **LEE AHLBRANDT** (e-mail: ta49816@swt.edu), **KENSLEY JONES**, and **MICHAEL FORSTNER**, Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, Texas 78666, USA.

ELAPHE GUTTATA GUTTATA (Cornsake). USA: FLORIDA: GADSDEN CO: Concord, Co. Rd 157, DOR 0.6 km S of intersection with Co. Rd 12 (30°38.089'N, 84°21.796'W). 7 May 2002. Matthew J. Aresco. Verified by K. L. Krysko. UF 132471. New county record.

Submitted by **MATTHEW J. ARESCO**, Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida 32306-1100, USA; e-mail: aresco@bio.fsu.edu.

GLOYDIUS BLOMHOFII BREVICAUDUS (Mamushi). CHINA: GUANGDONG PROVINCE: Nan Ao Island: Xia Shi Shan. Two male snakes were presented to James Lazell by Yei De Fu on 29 June 2000. Both specimens were initially deposited with Professor Li Zhenchang at South China Normal University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, Peoples Republic of China. One of them, YPM field number AA 4650 remains there but the second, cataloged as YPM 9828 (field number AA 4649), was exchanged to Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History. Identification verified by M. Shpak. This is a first record for Guangdong Province (Gloyd and Conant 1990. Snakes of the *Agkistrodon* Complex: A Monographic Review. SSAR. 614 pp.) as well as a new record for the island of Nan Ao (Lazell et al. 1999. Postilla 217:1-18). This extends the known range by ca. 400 km from northwest Fukien Province (Ding and Zheng 1974. Publ. Dept. Biol. Fujian Normal

Univ. [6]:1-93, 37 pls.), and is the southernmost record (Wu et al. 1985. Reptilian Fauna of Guizhou. People's Press, Guiyang, China. I-iv+436 pp.), though Gloyd and Conant (*op. cit.*) referred these populations to *Gloydus blomhofii siniticus* which is now regarded as a junior synonym of *Gloydus blomhofii brevicaudus* (e.g., David and Ineich 1999. Dumerilia. 3:1-500). This disjunct distribution pattern corresponds to that of the lizard *Gekko subpalmatus* (Lazell et al., *op. cit.*).

Submitted by **GREGORY J. WATKINS-COLWELL** (e-mail: gregory.watkins-colwell@yale.edu) and **TWAN A. A. M. LEENDERS** (e-mail: twanleenders@scinax.com), Division of Vertebrate Zoology, Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History, 170 Whitney Avenue, P.O. Box 208118, New Haven, Connecticut 06520, USA.

HYDRODYNASTES BICINCTUS SCHULTZI (Water Snake). BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Minaçu, right bank (east) of Tocantins River (13°26'03"S, 48°08'38"W) at Cana Brava region. 18 February 2002. I. Júnior Tonial. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB/CB 12.249), collected in Cerrado vegetation. Verified by H. L. R. Silva. This species is previously known from southeastern Brazil, in the State of São Paulo, and in Central Brazil in Brasília D.F. (Cunha and Nascimento 1978. Mus. Par. Emílio Goeldi Publ. Avulsas n° 51, Belém. 218 pp.; Hoge et al. 1974. Mem. Int. But. 38:167-178.; Jorge da Silva and Sites 1994. Cons. Biol. 9[4]:873-901.; Peters et al. 1970. The Catalogue of Neotropical Squamata, Part I (revised ed. 1986), Smithsonian Institution, 293 pp.). This is the northernmost record for *H. bicinctus schultzi*, extending its geographic distribution ca. 240 km east (Jorge da Silva and Sites, *op. cit.*).

Submitted by **NELSON JORGE DA SILVA JR.** and **IVAN FRANÇA E SOUZA**, Laboratório de Herpetologia, Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Universidade Católica de Goiás, Ave. Universitária, 1440, Setor Universitário, 74210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil (e-mail: njsj@ucg.br).

LEPTOPHIS AHAETULLA (Parrot Snake). BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Minaçu, right bank (E) of Tocantins River (13°26'31"S, 48°08'45"W) at Cana Brava region. 12 February 2002. C. Amaral Souza. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB/CB 7511, SVL = 781 mm). Verified by H. L. R. Silva. Although most reports place *L. ahaetulla* in rainforest formations, in Brazil this species has been reported from outside the Amazon rainforest in Mato Grosso (Amaral 1994. Brazilian Snakes: A Color Iconography. 2nd ed. [1978], Univ. de São Paulo Ed., 246 pp.); Mato Grosso do Sul, São Paulo (Ceil 1993. Mus. Reg. Sci. Nat. Torino [Monog. XIV], 949 pp.); Tocantins next to Lageado Falls (unpubl. data); and Bahia, in the Caatinga vegetational domain (Amaral, *op. cit.*; Jorge da Silva 1999. Abstr. 42nd Annual Meeting of SSAR, pp. 88-89). Here we provide a new state record for *L. ahaetulla* from a gallery forest within the Cerrado vegetational formation.

This record suggests that this species has a wider distribution in central Brazil than was previously believed (Ceil, *op. cit.*; Jorge da Silva and Sites 1994. Cons. Biol. 9[4]:873-901).

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Ave. Universitária, 1440, Setor Universitário, 74210-010, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil (e-mail: souzai@terra.com.br).

LEPTOTYPHLOPS KOPPESI (Blind Snake). BRAZIL: GOIÁS: Municipality of Minaçu, left bank (W) of Tocantins River (13°26'35"S, 48°08'42"W) at Cana Brava region. 14 February 2002. I. França e Souza. Centro de Estudos e Pesquisas Biológicas, Goiânia - GO (CEPB/CB 8873). Verified by H. L. R. Silva. This is the northernmost record for this species from the Cerrado vegetational domain and a range extension of about 670 km NE and 330 km NW of previously recorded limits (McDiarmid et al. 1999. Snake Species of the World: A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference. Vol. 1. The Herpetologists' League, Washington D.C., 511 pp.; Valdujo and Nogueira 2001. Herptol. Rev. 32:128–130; Nogueira 2001. Herptol. Rev. 32:285–287).

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LIOPHIS FRENATUS (False Coral Water Snake). ARGENTINA: CORRIENTES: Santo Tomé Department, ca. 7.3 km N Gobernador Ingeniero Valentín Virasoro town, by National Road N° 14, (27°59'S, 56°01'W). 28 January 2002. V. Arzamendia and A. R. Giraudo. National Institute of Limnology, Santa Fe province (INALI 1048, adult female, 532 mm SVL, 100 mm TL, 37 g body mass). Verified by G. Scrocchi. First province record and third record from Argentina. Establishes the southernmost locality for the species (Dixon 1983. J. Herpetol. 17:149–165). Extends range ca. 75 km S of the nearest populations in Posadas, Misiones, Argentina (Giraudo 1999. Herpetol. Rev. 30:179) and 83 km S of the Paraguayan Paraná Islands, flooded by the closing of Yacyretá Dam, Itapúa, Paraguay (Alvarez et al. 1995. Facena 11:69; Aquino et al. 1996. In Martinez [ed.], Colecciones de Flora y Fauna del Mus. Nac. Hist. Nat. Paraguay, Asunción, pp. 332–400).

Submitted by **VANESA ARZAMENDIA** and **ALEJANDRO R. GIRAUDO**, Instituto Nacional de Limnología, Consejo de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, José Macía 1933, 3016 Santo Tomé, Santa Fe, Argentina (e-mail [ARG]: alegiraudo@arnet.com.ar).

LIOPHIS MILIARIS MILIARIS (NCN). BRAZIL: PARÁ: Municipio de Oriximiná (55°52'W 01°45'S): Porto Trombetas. J. F. de Carvalho. 1999. Linha de Pesquisa em Herpetologia da Amazônia (LPHA), Laboratório de Pesquisas Zoológicas (LPZ), Faculdades Integradas do Tapajós, Santarém, Pará State (LPHA 1637). Verified by A. G. Guedes. Species known from northern South America in Guiana, Surinam, and French Guiana (Cayenne) (Dixon 1983. Copeia 1983:791–802). The species also occurs in Amapá State, Brazil (Cunha and Nascimento 1993. Bol. Mus. Para. Emílio Goeldi, Sér. Zool. 9[1]:1–191). First state record, enlarges the known distribution ca. 480 km from the nearest record (Serra do Navio) in Amapá State.

Submitted by **ALFREDO PEDROSO DOS SANTOS-JR** 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 (e-mail: alphredojr@mailbr.com.br).

MICRURUS PSYCHES (Northern Coral Snake) VENEZUELA: BOLIVAR: Cerro Guaiquinima, west Aberaima River Canyon, 05°46'59"N, 63°47'07"W, 1300 m elev. 28 March 2000. J. Pérez-Emán, C. J. Sharpe, G. Picón, and I. Carreño. Verified by Gilson Rivas. Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (MHNLS 14815). This report constitutes the first specimen of this species collected at this elevation and in the Pantepui Province (Huber 1987. Pantepui [2]:2–10). The species previously has been reported only from forests in southeastern Venezuela, at elevations from 50 m to ca. 500 m (Roze 1996. Coral Snakes of the Americas: Biology, Identification, and Venoms, Krieger Publ., Malabar, Florida. 328 pp.). This specimen was collected in a *Stegolepis* meadow ca. 100 m from a small stream.

Submitted by **CÉSAR MOLINA**, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle, Sección de Herpetología, Apartado Postal 1930, Caracas 1010-A, Venezuela (e-mail: washaema@hotmail.com); **JORGE PÉREZ-EMÁN**, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Apartado Postal 47058, Caracas 1041-A, Venezuela (e-mail: jlperez@strix.ciens.ucv.ve); and **CHRISTOPHER J. SHARPE**, Apartado Postal 62826, Caracas 1060, Venezuela (e-mail: net.ve@rodsha@telcel.net.ve).

NERODIA FASCIATA (Southern Watersnake). CORRECTION OF SPECIES IDENTIFICATION: **NERODIA SIPEDON PLEURALIS** (Midland Watersnake). USA: FLORIDA: LIBERTY Co.: Sweetwater Creek (30°30'N; 84°54'W). 7 April 2001. Collected by F. Wayne King. UF 123361. Re-verified by P. E. Moler. This note serves to correct the identification of a specimen previously reported as *N. sipedon pleuralis* (Townsend and King 2001. Herpetol. Rev. 32:196) that has subsequently been identified as *N. fasciata*. This specimen does not represent a new distributional record as *N. fasciata* has previously been documented in Liberty County (Ashton and Ashton 1988. Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida. Part One. The Snakes. Second Ed. Windward Publ., Miami, Florida. 176 pp.).

Submitted by **JOSIAH H. TOWNSEND**, Division of Herpetology, Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA.

OPHEODRYS AESTIVUS (Rough Greensnake). USA: TEXAS: MARION Co.: 11.3 km NW Jefferson off FM 728 on Kellyville Road 1 at Berea Community. 13 June 2002. Dawn and Miroslav Moore. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 27111). Verified by Stanley E. Trauth. First record for county and partially fills a hiatus in NE Texas (Dixon 2000. Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas. Texas A&M Univ. Press, College Station. 421 pp.; Werler and Dixon 2000. Texas Snakes: Identification, Distribution, and Natural History. Univ. of Texas Press, Austin. 437 pp.). Also reported previously from nearby Caddo Lake watershed (Hardy 1995. LSU in Shreveport, Bull. Mus. Life Sci. 10:1–31) and adjacent Caddo Parish, Louisiana (Dundee and Rossman 1989. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana. LSU Press, Baton Rouge. 300 pp.).

Submitted by **CHRIS T. McALLISTER** and **DAWN I. MOORE**, Department of Biology, Texas A&M University-Texarkana, Texarkana, Texas 75505, USA (e-mail: chris.mcallister@tamut.edu).

PHILODRYAS AESTIVUS (Common Green Racer): BRAZIL: BAHIA: Municipality of Rio de Contas, Brejo farm (13°26'S, 41°50'W). 1500 m elev. 1 April 2000–25 May 2001. Collector unknown. Museu de Zoologia da Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz (MZUESC 1181); 26 May–21 November 2001. Collector unknown. MZUESC 2103–04. All specimens were found in "campo rupestre" areas. Specimens were captured by different collectors and the precise dates of capture are unknown. Thus, dates indicate periods between visits to the farms. All verified by Miguel Trefaut Rodrigues. Species is known from southwestern and southern Brazil, Amazonian Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and northern Argentina (Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1970. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 297:241). In Brazil, the northern range limit is the state of Minas Gerais (Barrio et al. 1977. J. Herpetol. 11:230–231). There is a record of *P. aestivus* from Bahia (Johnson 1952. Copeia 1952:283–284), but according to Barrio et al. (*op. cit.*) that specimen was a misidentified *P. olfersii*. These first records from northeastern Brazil extend the species' range 170 km north.

Submitted by **ANTÔNIO JORGE SUZART ARGÔLO**, Universidade Estadual de Santa Cruz - UESC, Km 16 Rodovia Ilhéus-Itabuna, CEP 45650-000, Ilhéus, Bahia, Brazil (e-mail: lachesis@uesc.br), and **MARCO ANTÔNIO DE FREITAS**, Rua E quadra D lote 11, Jardim Aeroporto, CEP 42700-000, Lauro de Freitas, Bahia, Brazil (e-mail: philodryas@hotmail.com).

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New County Records of Amphibians and Reptiles from Texas

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A recent search of the collection databases in the James F. Scudday Vertebrate Collection at Sul Ross State University revealed eleven new county records of amphibians and reptiles for the state of Texas (Dixon 2000). All specimens were verified by James F. Scudday. Nomenclature follows Dixon (*op. cit.*).

The James F. Scudday Vertebrate Collection at Sul Ross State University contains more than 7500 amphibian and reptile specimens with the Trans-Pecos region of Texas being especially well represented. Most specimens were collected after 1960 by James F. Scudday and his students. A list of holdings is available by contacting JMM.

Caudata

Ambystoma tigrinum mavortium (Barred Tiger Salamander). PECOS CO: 17 mi W Sanderson on Mansfield Ranch. 10 May 1964. Charles Stavley. SRSU A-256. Fills a gap in the documented range of the species in the Trans-Pecos of Texas.

Siren texana (Rio Grande Lesser Siren). WILLACY CO: Farm ponds. 30 March 1970. D. Miller and P. Mooney. SRSU A-406, 407, 408.

Fills a gap in the documented range of the species along the Texas coast. This species is listed as threatened by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Dixon (2000:51–52) described the uncertainty regarding the taxonomy of sirens in this region.

Anura

Bufo cognatus (Great Plains Toad). LOVING CO: Kyle Ranch, 16 mi N of Orla; 3 mi E off Co. Rd. 652. 8 June 1995. J. Hamilton. SRSU A-1498. Extends the range of the species to the edge of the Sand Hills of the Trans-Pecos.

Syrrophus (= *Eleutherodactylus*) *guttulatus* (Spotted Chirping Frog). JEFF DAVIS CO: 8.4 mi N of Hwy 90 on Hwy 118. 25 July 1990. John Hollister. SRSU A-1331, 1332, 1333. Extends the range of the species to include the Davis Mountains and confirms an observation of calling reported by King (Dixon 2000:64).

Testudines

Sternotherus odoratus (Stinkpot). REAL CO: East Prong of the Nueces River, Eagle Nest Ranch. 7 November 2001. James Mueller. SRSU R-6571. Fills a gap along the western edge of the documented range in Texas.

Trachemys scripta elegans (Red-eared Slider). PECOS CO: Co. Rd. 2593 between Pecos River and Imperial Reservoir; 7 mi S Grand Falls. 17 October 1989. Steve Gibson. SRSU R-5995. Same locality. 22 October 1989. Steve Gibson. SRSU R-5996.

Lacertilia

Anolis carolinensis (Green Anole). LIVE OAK CO: NE side of Lake Corpus Christi. 7 February 1987. Donna Quillian. SRSU R-5876, 5903, 5904. Fills a gap along the western edge of the species' range in south Texas. The documented range of this species in Texas is rapidly expanding, possibly due to accidental introductions (Dixon 2000:107).

Eumeces obsoletus (Great Plains Skink). LOVING CO: E side of Red Bluff Lake. 26 June 1986. Ellie Springfield. SRSU R-5689.

Sceloporus undulatus consobrinus (Southern Prairie Lizard). BORDON CO: Lake J. B. Thomas. 20 February 1966. Culligan. SRSU R-731.

Serpentes

Coluber constrictor flaviventris (Eastern Yellow-bellied Racer). WHEELER CO: E Wheeler, Britt Ranch. 8 February 1992. J. P. Karges. SRSU R-6347.

Diadophis punctatus regalis (Regal Ring-necked Snake). REEVES CO: 4.5 mi NE of Balmorhea. 13 October 1990. Scott McDonald. SRSU R-6047.

Acknowledgments.—We thank J. R. Dixon for verifying that these records are new. We also thank James F. Scudday for reviewing these records, and for his decades of work that are recorded for future generations in the James F. Scudday Vertebrate Collection.

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New Herpetological Records for High and Hog Islands of the Beaver Archipelago, Charlevoix County, Michigan

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The Beaver Archipelago is situated in northeastern Lake Michigan in Charlevoix County, Michigan, USA. The archipelago consists of four main islands: Beaver, Garden, High, and Hog, which range in size from ca. 6.2 km² to 93.4 km². In addition there are eight smaller islands: Grape, Gull, Hat, Pismire, Shoe, Squaw, Trout, and Whiskey, each ≤ 0.64 km². Faunal surveys of the archipelago have been limited, with the last summary of such surveys being compiled in Hatt et al. (1948). Most of the early surveys described in Hatt et al. (1948) focused almost exclusively on the avian and mammalian faunas of the archipelago with little information on the amphibians and reptiles. In addition Garden, High, and Hog islands had not been surveyed at the time Hatt et al. (1948) published their book. Since 1948, an extensive survey of the land vertebrates of Garden Island has been conducted (Phillips et al. 1965); however, the land vertebrates of High and Hog islands remained unsurveyed.

While conducting field research on Common Garter Snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) populations between May and August 2001, six new herpetofaunal records were obtained from High Island and two from Hog Island. Specimen identifications were verified by Kenneth Bowen or Kerry Hansknecht. Voucher specimens were deposited at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville Reptile Ethology Lab collection (UTKREL).

Caudata

Ambystoma laterale (Blue-spotted Salamander). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. Margin of Lake Maria under a log. 17 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and M. Seider. UTKREL 01-HI-7001.

Notophthalmus viridescens (Eastern Newt). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. Margin of Lake Maria under a log. 9 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and M. Seider. UTKREL 01-HI-2001.

Plethodon cinereus (Eastern Red-backed Salamander). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. Margin of Lake Maria under a log. 9 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. UTKREL 01-HI-8001.

Anura

Bufo americanus (American Toad). CHARLEVOIX CO: Hog Island. Along west coast of island. 9 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. UTKREL 01-HO-0001.

Rana clamitans (Green Frog). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. In Lake Maria. 23 June 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and J. C. Gillingham. UTKREL 01-HI-3001.

Serpentes

Nerodia sipedon (Northern Watersnake). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. Margin of Lake Maria under a log. 17 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and M. Seider. UTKREL 01-HO-5002. Hog Island: West coast of island on beach. 09 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and M. Seider. UTKREL 01-HO-5001.

Storeria occipitomaculata (Red-bellied Snake). CHARLEVOIX CO: High Island. Margin of Lake Maria within a log. 9 July 2001. J. S. Placyk, Jr. and M. Seider. UTKREL 01-HI-1001.

Acknowledgments.—All specimens were collected under the provisions of Cultural and Scientific Collectors Permit no. CO 1000 issued to JSP by the Fisheries Division of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. We thank J. Picotte for his field assistance and R. Mehta for comments on the manuscript.

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New Records for Amphibians in the Big South Fork Region of Tennessee

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Established in 1974 to thwart construction of a reservoir, the Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area (BISO) encompasses ca. 125,000 acres of the Cumberland Plateau and Big South Fork River gorge in southeastern Kentucky and northeastern Tennessee. Past clear-cutting and coal mining operations dramatically altered the Plateau and its waterways, but the area has recovered such that BISO preserves significant regional biota, habitats, and geological features.

Formal herpetofaunal research in the region consists of a single unpublished study in McCreary County, Kentucky (Stephens 1985). In fact, many common Tennessee amphibians exhibit unexplainable holes in their distributions in the counties encompassing BISO (Redmond and Scott 1996). In Summer 2000 and Spring 2001, I set out to determine if these were sampling or publishing artifacts, disturbance-related gaps that filled as forests regenerated, or legitimate distributional discontinuities caused by natural conditions or landscape alterations (Campbell 2002).

I searched for amphibians and reptiles while traveling all the roads and sanctioned trails in BISO (Campbell and Campbell 2002). Here I document 18 county records for 11 species of amphibians in the counties encompassing BISO, based on Redmond and Scott (1996) and subsequent published literature. All specimens were collected and/or photographed by the author and identified using Conant and Collins (1998), Powell et al. (1998), Petranka (1998), and/or Altig (1970). Identifications were verified by A. Floyd Scott and deposited in the Austin Peay State University Museum of Zoology (APSU) in Clarksville, Tennessee.

Caudata

Ambystoma maculatum (Spotted Salamander). FENTRESS CO: Adult crossing TN154 ca. 0.64 km N of its intersection with Divide Road. 12 April 2001. APSU 06167. Fentress County record. MORGAN CO: Two adults found dead-on-road (DOR) on TN52 ca. 0.32 km W of Rugby, Tennessee. 12 April 2001. APSU 06159. Morgan County record. PICKETT CO: One larva in a road puddle in Middle Creek Road 0.48 km E of its intersection with Divide Road in BISO. 2 June 2000. APSU 06140. Adult crossing TN154 ca. 500 m SW of Pickett-Scott County line. 12 April 2001. APSU 06166. Pickett County records. SCOTT CO: Five larvae in a roadside ditch along Duncan Hollow Road ca. 1.6 km N of Bandy Creek Campground in BISO. 29 May 2000. APSU 06136. One small larva in a puddle in Terry Cemetery Road ca. 50 m E of Terry Cemetery in BISO. 2 June 2000. APSU 06138. One larva in a road puddle in Maude's Crack trail ca. 0.64 km W of Maude's Crack in BISO. 2 June 2000. APSU 06139. Two adults found DOR on TN52 ca. 1.45 km E of the Scott-Morgan County line. 12 April 2001. APSU 06158. Scott County records.

Gyrinophilus porphyriticus (Spring Salamander). SCOTT CO: Adult crossing TN154 ca. 100 m N of the Pickett-Scott County line in BISO. 12 April 2001. APSU 06165. Scott County record.

Hemidactylum scutatum (Four-toed Salamander). SCOTT CO: Adult crossing TN297 ca. 80 m W of the bridge over Bandy Creek in BISO. 12 April 2001. APSU 06162. Scott County record.

Plethodon dorsalis (Northern Zigzag Salamander). FENTRESS CO: Adult guarding egg mass in a narrow crack in a rock wall ca. 0.16 km N of Indian Rock House on Slave Falls Loop in BISO. 30 July 2000. APSU 06151 (specimen and color slide). Fentress County record. SCOTT CO: Adult photographed with egg mass in a crack in a rock wall in a narrow canyon between two overlook spur trails on the John Muir Trail, ca. 4.67 km north of its intersection with Grand Gap Loop in BISO. 10 July 2000. APSU 06171 (color slide). Scott County record.

Pseudotriton ruber (Red Salamander). SCOTT CO: Adult found DOR on TN297 on the east side of the Big South Fork River gorge ca. 0.96 km E of the Leatherwood Ford Bridge in BISO. 12 April 2001. APSU 06153. Scott County record.

Anura

Hyla chrysoscelis (Cope's Gray Tree Frog). SCOTT CO: Adult female found DOR on TN297 on the east side of the Big South Fork River gorge ca. 0.64 km E of the Leatherwood Ford Bridge in BISO. 17 June 2000. APSU 06148. Scott County record.

Pseudacris crucifer (Spring Peeper). MORGAN CO: Three adults crossing TN52 ca. 0.16 km W of Farrington Road near Newberry

House Pond in Rugby, Tennessee. 12 April 2001. APSU 06161. Morgan County record.

Pseudacris feriarum (Upland Chorus Frog). FENTRESS CO: 15 tadpoles in a roadside ditch on the south side of Darrow Ridge Road ca. 2.6 km E of its intersection with TN154; the southwestern boundary of BISO. 27 May 2000. APSU 06132. Fentress County record.

Rana palustris (Pickerel Frog). MORGAN CO: Adult found DOR on TN52 ca. 0.16 km W of Farrington Road near Newberry House Pond in Rugby, Tennessee. 12 April 2001. APSU 06154. Morgan County record.

Rana sylvatica (Wood Frog). PICKETT CO: Seven tadpoles in a puddle in Middle Creek Road ca. 0.16 km E of Divide Road in BISO. 2 June 2000. APSU 06137. Pickett County record. SCOTT CO: Four tadpoles in a road puddle on Smith Ridge Road ca. 2.57 km E of its intersection with Duncan Hollow Road in BISO. 28 May 2000. APSU 06131. Two tadpoles in a roadside ditch along Duncan Hollow Road ca. 1.61 km N of Bandy Creek Campground in BISO. 29 May 2000. APSU 06135. Scott County records.

Scaphiopus holbrookii (Eastern Spadefoot). FENTRESS CO: Adult crossing TN52 at the entrance to Brewster Bridge Picnic Area and River Access, ca. 0.48 km W of the Brewster Bridge over Clear Fork in BISO. 12 April 2001. APSU 06160. Fentress County record. PICKETT CO: Two adults in a roadside ditch on the west side of TN154 near the entrance to Pickett State Park Superintendent's Residence ca. 1.93 km N of the Pickett State Park office. 3 June 2000. APSU 06172 (color slide). Pickett County record. SCOTT CO: Nine tadpoles in an ephemeral woodland pond on the east side of Twin Arches Road ca. 1.29 km NW of the Twin Arches Trailhead and ca. 300 m E of the Scott-Pickett County line in BISO. 2 June 2000. APSU 06133. Scott County record.

Acknowledgments.—This work was performed under National Park Service Resource Activity Permit BISO-N-00-01 and Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency Scientific Collecting Permit 1606-00. Thanks to Reid Detring and Robert Emmott (BISO) for providing logistical support and waiving housing costs as compensation for this survey.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Herpetological Review, 2002, 33(3), 232–233.
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Tadpoles of South-eastern Australia: A Guide With Keys, by Marion Anstis. 2002. New Holland Publishers (Australia) Pty Ltd, Sydney, Australia. Distributed by Krieger Publishing Company, Melbourne, Florida, USA. 281 pp. Hardcover. US \$44.50. ISBN 1-876334-63-0.

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What a lovely book!

Tadpoles of South-eastern Australia is the most comprehensive regional guidebook for tadpoles that I have ever seen. It is quaint in style, yet heroic in scope.

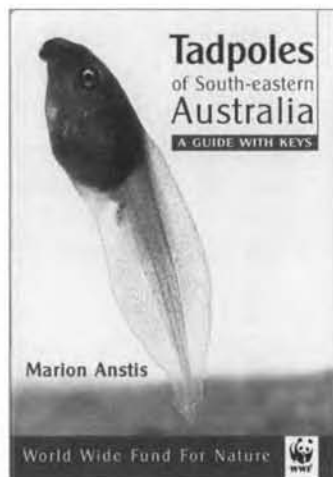
In this beautifully illustrated volume, Marion Anstis manages to describe the tadpoles of 84 of the 89 species of anurans found in the southeastern corner of Australia. The tadpoles for 30 of those species have never been described before. Thus this book introduces an enormous amount of new information on Australian anurans.

However, anyone interested in tadpoles from anywhere in the world should look at this book. Here is why.

In sixteen, heavily-illustrated pages at the beginning of the book, Anstis sorts tadpoles into 17 types, based on body shape, and 15 types, based on oral disc morphology. This classificatory scheme is a major refinement on the more common bipartite sorting of tadpoles into simply pond (lentic) and stream (lotic) forms. Similarly, the otherwise “common” pond tadpole oral disc, with its 2/3 denticle formula, is subdivided here into a half dozen well-defined and well-illustrated categories. With so many precisely defined morphological categories, herpetologists can begin to distinguish coexistent tadpoles of similar habitus from other regions of the world. I invite anyone describing tadpoles in the future to start with Anstis’s descriptive categories, modifying them as necessary to meet their local needs.

Furthermore, only when one can see and describe morphological differences can one begin to understand the adaptive significance of those differences. Thus Anstis’s partitioning of tadpoles, based on subtle variants in body shape and oral morphology, opens the way to understanding what these variations mean to the locomotor (e.g., Van Buskirk and McCollum 2000) and feeding (e.g., Wassersug and Yamashita 2001) activities of these animals.

Every species account in this book includes a photograph of the adult, a distribution map for the species, an illustration of the tadpole in lateral view, an illustration of the tadpole’s oral disc, and



photographs of the tadpole in both dorsal and lateral view. Most tadpole descriptions published elsewhere rely on either photographs or drawings, but not both. It is great to see both here, as they provide different but complimentary information.

Each species account also includes a description of the adults’ breeding site, the eggs/embryos, and of course the tadpoles themselves. The accounts end with a few lines on the behavior and ecology of the tadpoles. The species with the most similar looking tadpoles are mentioned and the most effective characters for discriminating between those similar species are noted.

This book is more than illustrated with excellent pictures—it is decorated with them! All the tadpole drawings within are compiled into a mural of pretty pictures on the endpapers, inside the front and back covers. At first those plates appear to be artistic embellishments. But they are practical, allowing readers to instantly compare tadpoles of the different species, without having to flip through the whole volume.

The book is clearly aimed at the amateur non-herpetologist and does not assume much previous knowledge about the frogs or toads of Australia. All technical terms are defined. Directions are given on how to get permission to collect tadpoles, and then how to raise them and preserve them.

My criticisms are few. As an editorial oversight, in one or two places specialized taxonomic knowledge is presumed of the reader despite the book’s targeted audience of neophytes. For example, *Litoria littlejohni* larvae, we are told, are “similar in type to other members of the *L. ewingii* complex” (p. 132). However that complex is never defined. Such slips are minor though. One really doesn’t need to know any herpetology to make good use of this book.

I was surprised to read that *Bufo marinus* toadlets are “non-toxic” (p. 29); i.e., not “toxic to predators” (p. 274). Whereas there is good evidence that *Bufo* toxicity varies with developmental stage (see Crossland 1998 and older papers cited therein) and probably among species, given the high toxicity of *Bufo* eggs, tadpoles, and juvenile frogs from around the world, I feel that one should cautiously avoid such sweeping generalizations. Not enough *Bufo marinus* have been tested with enough predators, across the species range (despite Crossland and associates’ excellent work in this area; e.g., Crossland and Alford 1998; Crossland and Azevedo-Ramos 1999), to have much confidence in Anstis’s claim that their toadlets are palatable. I, for one, am surely *not* about to add *B. marinus* toadlets to my diet.

The parts of the book that are likely to be most difficult to use are the keys, of which there are two: one for eggs/embryos and one for tadpoles. One problem, which is acknowledged by the author, is that the eggs and tadpoles of a few species are not described in this volume. This means that the keys may yield erroneous IDs in some localities, but work flawlessly in others. The problematic species with unknown early life history stages, however, are few and have relatively restricted ranges, which mitigates that problem.

There are two more serious problems related to intraspecific variation, though, that keep this book from being as good as it looks. Although Anstis reports finding two different color morphs for *Litoria dentata* tadpoles at opposite sides of the same pond (p. 114) and regional variation in the color of *Litoria booroolongensis* tadpoles (p. 98), little else is said about natural variation across

species' ranges. Except in a few cases, the tadpoles selected for description and used to develop keys appear to be collected from relatively restricted areas. Thus one cannot help but wonder how well the keys will work or how accurate the descriptions are for wide-ranging species.

The whole topic of phenotypic plasticity—a major thrust of tadpole research for the last decade (see Relyea 2002 and Van Buskirk 2002 for a lead to this literature)—is not mentioned at all in this book. Predator-induced variation in tadpole morphology and behavior is now well documented for many species in North America and Europe, thanks to the work of Andy McCollum, Josh Van Buskirk, Rick Relyea, and their colleagues (discussed in Wassersug 2000). It is also known for tadpoles in Eastern Australia, including ones covered by this book (Peter Kraft and Ed Meyer, pers. comm.). Thus when we are told, for example, that *Cyclorana alboguttata* tadpole “tails are constantly damaged by numerous predators” (p. 86), one might expect those tadpoles to have slightly different shapes, behavior, and possibly color, if raised with and without predators lurking nearby.

I predict that some of the tadpoles described here as fitting one of Anstis's 17 tadpole types will eventually be found to slip into an additional type or two, based on the environment in which they are raised. In sum, phenotypic plasticity is likely to make a bit of a mess of Anstis's otherwise masterful keys. From that mess, however, should emerge a richer understanding of the causes and consequences of intraspecific variation in Australian tadpoles. Hopefully Anstis will incorporate information on that variation into future editions of her book—even if it means that some species may not be confidently diagnosed with the dichotomies provided in a key.

The ranges for many of the species that Anstis discusses are shrinking fast, as humans encroach upon their territory. This is not surprising, for the southeastern corner of Australia is the most populated part of that island continent. Anstis dedicates a whole chapter to the various forces assaulting anuran populations worldwide. In revealing the beauty and diversity of tadpoles, and focusing public attention on the need to protect their habitat, this book is a service to anurans everywhere.

Thus, although it isn't perfect, it is still a darn lovely book.

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Amphibian Monitoring in Latin America: A Protocol Manual. Monitoreo de Anfibios en América Latina: Manual de Protocolos, by Karen R. Lips, Jamie K. Reaser, Bruce E. Young, and Roberto Ibáñez, 2001. *Herpetological Circular* No. 30. Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. 115 pp. Paperback. \$13.00. ISBN 0-916984-58-3.

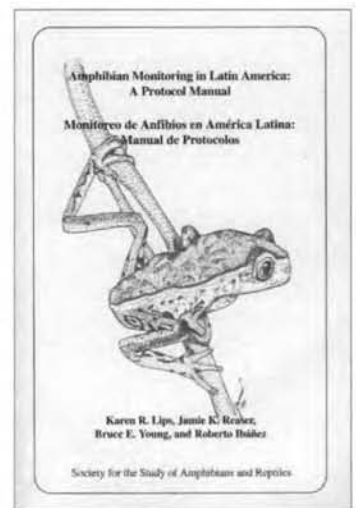
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Most herpetologists now agree that amphibians are declining worldwide. Reports from five continents reveal that population sizes have decreased, entire populations have disappeared, and some species have gone extinct. Within the past decade, the scientific community has rallied together to document these declines and identify the causes.

The Neotropics, home to the world's richest amphibian fauna, has seen some of the most dramatic population declines and thus merits intensive investigation. In November 1999 Karen Lips, Jamie Reaser, Bruce Young, and Roberto Ibáñez held workshops in Mexico, Panama, and Ecuador with the goal of promoting efforts to inventory and monitor amphibians, and of coordinating efforts by investigators in these countries. Prior to the workshops they drafted a monitoring protocol manual and then revised it to reflect input by workshop participants. The National Science Foundation (U.S.) supported publication of the manual, which is now available to all of us.

The authors' stated purpose in writing this manual is “to make guidelines on amphibian monitoring readily available to field workers in Latin America, particularly those who might not have prior experience with amphibian monitoring.” Not only have the authors successfully accomplished their goal, they have also produced a manual useful for investigators outside Latin America as well: the guidelines and field methods are appropriate just about anywhere. The authors suggest that investigators interested in initiating amphibian monitoring programs first read this manual for an introduction and guidelines, and then read the Heyer et al. book, *Measuring and Monitoring Biological Diversity: Standard Methods for Amphibians* (1994), for greater depth in field methods and data analysis.



The authors set the stage with a background on amphibian declines, pointing out that we lack the detailed surveys needed to understand patterns of decline, and that only long-term data sets can determine if populations are stable, increasing, or decreasing. Furthermore, we need to examine correlations among population status and environmental variables to identify possible causes of amphibian declines. A table of the biological and socio-economic roles of amphibians, with selected references, will be useful to investigators who need to justify the value of amphibians to the public. A second table—sites of rapid declines in amphibian populations from North America, the Caribbean, Central America, South America, and Australia, with selected references—will introduce the uninitiated to the literature. A third table, with selected references, summarizes the leading hypotheses on factors responsible for amphibian declines.

Next the authors briefly describe ecological monitoring and provide a detailed conceptual framework for establishing amphibian monitoring programs. They emphasize that not everyone will have the resources to undertake sophisticated programs but that even surveys involving a few species are worth the time and effort. This chapter is one of the most important in the book because it offers clear guidelines for developing and implementing a strategic monitoring plan. Particularly useful discussions include (1) identifying specific questions to achieve your goals, (2) how to choose your monitoring targets, (3) how to choose your site, (4) replication and timing of the fieldwork, and (5) which field method to choose.

The third section provides a concise summary of five field methods: visual encounter survey transects, audio transects and surveys at breeding sites, leaf litter plots, larval and egg surveys, and drift fences. A useful table, modified from Heyer et al. (1994), summarizes factors to consider in selecting the most appropriate field methods to obtain specific information. Investigators are urged to follow the DAPTF Fieldwork Code of Practice (provided as an appendix). Additional topics covered include duration and frequency of sampling (you need statistical power to detect changes!) and equipment needed (you don't need much.).

A short section on environmental data collection stresses that weather data are critical because activity and reproductive behavior of amphibians is so closely tied in with climatic variables. A list of standard weather variables and equipment needed to measure these variables includes air and water temperature, precipitation, wind speed and direction, relative humidity, and pH.

The next section is data analysis. Recommendations begin with constructing a species accumulation curve from lists of species present during each survey. One can calculate the number of individuals per area searched (density), the number of individuals per unit of time searched, and then compare transects or habitats. Data on reproductive phenology are valuable for determining optimal times for future monitoring efforts. The authors briefly address the question of major concern: how do we determine whether our focal populations are stable, declining, or increasing? This is a challenging question indeed, since population sizes of many amphibians naturally fluctuate widely from year to year. We may need 10 to 20 years' worth of data to determine if any real change in population size has occurred, ideally using *a priori* power analysis.

Alonso Aguirre and David Green wrote the next section: Analy-

sis of Mortality Causes in Amphibians. What should we do if we find dead or dying amphibians in the field? Here the reader learns what field data to collect to accompany specimens and how to preserve and ship specimens for analysis. The authors warn that because some diseases can be transmitted from amphibians to humans and vice versa we need to take precautions.

A section entitled Other Considerations provides information on research and collecting permits, voucher specimens (including the minimum data that should accompany each specimen), and tape-recorded frog calls as vouchers. The authors emphasize the importance of depositing vouchers and their accompanying data in an institutional collection committed to curating the specimens and making them available for study by other researchers. Advice on personal safety is given as well as ways to avoid spreading infectious diseases among amphibians. Readers are encouraged to communicate their findings with other scientists and with the public.

The list of literature citations includes 65 references. These are certainly not comprehensive, but they should get the reader started. The first of four appendices provides valuable contact information: pathologists who will analyze dead or dying frogs, participants from the NSF-sponsored workshops willing to provide advice concerning monitoring programs, and Latin American herpetological associations. A second appendix suggests possible sources of funding for amphibian monitoring projects in Latin America. The third appendix offers practical advice on filling out field data forms (e.g., do not use ballpoint pens!) and includes sample data sheets for transect samples, leaf litter plots, and audio samples at breeding sites. These data sheets can be easily modified to fit the specific needs of a monitoring program. The fourth appendix includes information sheets: Amphibian Mortality Information Sheet, Declining Amphibian Populations, and DAPTF Fieldwork Code of Practice.

The writing is clear and the book is well organized. Written both in English and Spanish, the manual is readily accessible for Latin American investigators. Perhaps a future version could be expanded to include Portuguese—extensive monitoring is certainly needed in Brazil. The authors do not talk down to their audience, yet the information is basic and easy to understand. I found only a couple of typographical errors, one "this data," and one sentence repeated at the end of two consecutive paragraphs. There are a few inconsistencies. For example, on p. 1 the authors state "More than a dozen amphibian species are believed to have recently gone extinct." The information sheet entitled Declining Amphibian Populations states "Now conservationists fear that at least 50 species of amphibians may already be extinct." The only area I felt could have been expanded is the section on Data Analysis. Based on my experience working with Latin Americans investigating amphibian declines, this is an area of great concern: How do we analyze and present the data? How do we compare species and sites? Perhaps in a future version of this manual the authors can expand this section to include general guidelines.

This excellent contribution will help us investigate the issue of amphibian declines by encouraging monitoring efforts. The authors intend to distribute the manual throughout Latin America. I also plan to distribute this manual to participants in my workshops and to those with whom I interact in Latin America, as the manual provides easily understandable guidelines. Much more than a tech-

niques manual, it emphasizes the what, where, and when as well as the how to monitor. The advice is practical and the techniques are inexpensive. I highly recommend that this manual be used in conjunction with Heyer et al. (1994) as the standard for field monitoring in Latin America and elsewhere.

You've done amphibians and field workers a great service, Karen, Jamie, Bruce, and Roberto. ¡Felicidades y gracias!

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Life, Love, and Reptiles. An Autobiography of Sherman A. Minton, Jr., M.D. 2001. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. xvii + 217 pp. Hardcover. US \$24.50. ISBN 1-57524-172-2.

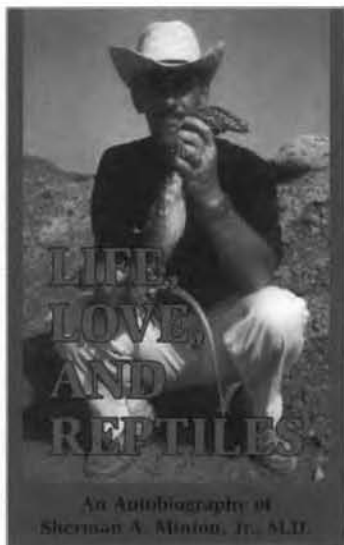
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Herpetology, like any other discipline or scholarly endeavor, is built upon the shoulders of those who were there before us. Being scientists, herpetologists are often more interested in writing about their discoveries than about the history behind them, and they seldom write about themselves. *Life, Love, and Reptiles* is a review of the experiences and accomplishments of a man who loved herpetology, his medical career, and his wife and family. Autobiographies like this one help us understand the context within which discoveries were made and thus allow us to better understand the value of individual contributions.

Kraig Adler, in his Foreword to this book, correctly points out that professional biologists in the 19th century who worked with herps were medical doctors. John Edwards Holbrook was the notable example from that era. Most professional herpetologists in the 20th century obtained their degrees in biology, zoology, or related fields, although a few obtained their medical degree so they could also pursue herpetology. Sherman A. Minton Jr. (1919-1999) was among the latter who made important contributions to both fields.

The manuscript for this book was written by Dr. Minton in secret. His wife of 56 years, Madge Rutherford Minton, discovered it following his death on 15 June 1999. Breck Bartholomew ed-



ited the book with the help of several of Minton's long-time friends; all of whom shared memories in the side bars scattered throughout. Kraig Adler wrote the Foreword and H. Bernard Bechtel, a close friend of the Mintons and himself a medical doctor and herpetologist, wrote the Retrospective. A list of all of Minton's publications and the taxa named after him and his wife (4 modern reptiles and 1 extinct frog) conclude the book. The 6 x 9 inch hardcover book is printed in single column format. Black and white photographs are sprinkled throughout the text and collages of photos of Minton with Madge and other herpetologists appear on the inside front and back covers and end papers. There is no index. The book is well edited with few misspellings (Marines should be capitalized, pgs. 26, 28, 30; Novotny [2002] noted 3 others) or errors. It is an easy read. I highly recommend this book to herpetologists, those interested in the history of natural history, and those curious about what drives naturalists to do what they do.

Sherman (Sherm) Minton grew up in New Albany, Indiana and learned to love all things natural, especially herps, in the southern part of the state called today the Knobstone Escarpment section of the Highland Rim Natural Region (Minton 2001). He fell in love with snakes at the age of four when a rough green snake wandered near his play area while his father played golf (Stewart 2000). He always loved Indiana and wrote the first definitive herpetology of that state in 1972 (the second expanded edition was published in 2001). The first chapter in his autobiography recounts his early years, his experiences with herps in the region, going to Indiana University, meeting the love of his life Madge Rutherford, and attending medical school where he excelled in bacteriology. One inspiring teacher at Indiana who taught evolution interviewed his students, including Minton, for a far-reaching book. This was Alfred C. Kinsey, who published the first books on human sexual behavior, including *Sexual Behavior and the Human Male*. Chapter 1 ends with the start of World War II and Chapter 2 begins with that title.

Minton joined the Naval Reserve during medical school and after graduation in late 1942 began his internship at the San Diego Naval Hospital. His narratives in this chapter and the others to follow are filled with descriptions of herp trips in the region and medical and parasitological diseases. During his stint in San Diego Madge Rutherford was recruited for the Women's Army Service Pilots (WASP). She loved to fly (see Stewart, 2000) and eventually flew nearly everything the military had at the time while moving planes around the country. Minton said he worried that some glamorous flyboy would take her away from him but they stuck it out and were married in late 1943. Shortly thereafter Minton was assigned to the USS Brooks where he saw action in the Pacific theater with the Japanese, even living through a kamikaze strike on his ship. His short dependence on drugs and alcohol following these events led to his decommission from the military and return to civilian life. He took classes at the University of Michigan where he interacted with a group of renowned herpetologists and began his life-long professional study of the herps of Indiana. In 1947 he joined the Microbiology Department at the Indiana University School of Medicine, where he taught until his retirement in 1984.

Minton's memorable long-term field trips were associated with evaluations of regional medical problems. His first sabbatical was to Big Bend to study wildlife diseases and their human interac-

tions. The visits of now famous herpetologists and the herps of the region in his six month stay are chronicled in Chapter 3. His six-week stay in Costa Rica to study intestinal parasites and malnutrition is described in Chapter 4. The Mintons went to Pakistan in 1958 so that Sherman could teach microbiology to medical students in Karachi. They stayed there over four years and dealt with cholera, malaria, smallpox, a case of anthrax, and many herps. His monograph on the herps of Pakistan published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1966 was a major contribution and now a classic. Chapter 5 is the longest one in the book and includes descriptions of living in Pakistan and the numerous field trips in pursuit of herps.

The first of many field trips to Mexico (Chapter 6) was made in 1963. The Minton's oldest daughter (Brooks) was a linguist, specializing in Spanish. She eventually lived in Mexico and Sherman and Madge would make regular visits to Querétaro to visit her and her family. There isn't much herpetology in this chapter, but Minton describes the countryside and aspects of its natural history, including how to deal with "Montezuma's Revenge." The Mintons learned to SCUBA dive in the mid 1960s. Descriptions of several diving trips to Central America and the Caribbean are in Chapter 7.

In the early 1970s, Sherman Minton, by then well recognized for his research on snake venoms, was invited to participate on an expedition to study sea snakes in the south Pacific. The ship was the research vessel *Alpha Helix*, the title of Chapter 8. Minton chronicles the places visited by the crew, many of the snakes captured, their biology, and other wildlife, including birds which he liked to watch. Chapter 9 describes the itinerary of a second expedition on the *Alpha Helix* in 1975. This time he visited the site where the *USS Brooks* had been hit by the kamikaze in January 1944. A third visit to the region, this time to Australia, is also chronicled in this chapter. Minton worked on the effects of venoms from several species of snakes to determine the relationship of venom toxicity to prey type and to determine relative resistance among prey species. Madge joined him on this excursion, and Minton's portion of the book ends with them sitting on the beach at Cairns in twilight.

Chapter 10 fills in some personal attributes and history that Minton left out, likely because of his modesty. Bechtel points out that Sherman and Madge Minton worked well as a team; they co-authored two books, raised a family, and took many trips together. They loved to dance. He describes Madge's love of flying, her career in the WASPs, the feature article on her in the June 1999 issue of *Life* magazine, and her driving—"exactly the way she handled the P-47s." Madge is easily a strong role model for women. Bechtel describes Minton's life-long participation in national and international conferences and professional societies such as The Herpetologists' League and the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles. Minton received numerous awards, including the Redi Award (named after Francesco Redi who first studied snakebite in the 17th century), the highest honor bestowed by the International Society of Toxinology. He stayed active until just a few months before his death, attending the first Conference on Venomous Snake and Treatment for Snakebite in Vietnam in late 1998. Bechtel tastefully describes his cancer diagnosis and his last wishes. Stewart (2000) is another must-read account of the Minton's personal and professional histories.

I knew the kind-hearted Mintons from our brief interactions at the herp meetings. Thus, I was immensely gratified in 2001 when I drove to the meetings in Indianapolis, Indiana to see that a bridge over the Ohio River in Louisville, Kentucky (the Sherman Minton Bridge on Interstate 65) was named after a herpetologist. I learned later that Minton's father was a U.S. Senator and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and of course the bridge was named for him. Still, in my mind, the bridge to Hoosier country honors the Mintons, one of whom was a herpetologist who made major contributions to the state's natural history.

Sherman Minton's autobiography shows us that he balanced many things throughout his medical career, including love of reptiles, love of his home state, love of adventure, and especially love of his wife and family. He shows us that one does not have to have a Ph.D. in biology to make long-lasting contributions. All it takes is a true love of the animals and a desire to contribute to science. Would that other herpetologists in their later years write their own autobiographies so that we can better understand and appreciate the shoulders on which we stand.

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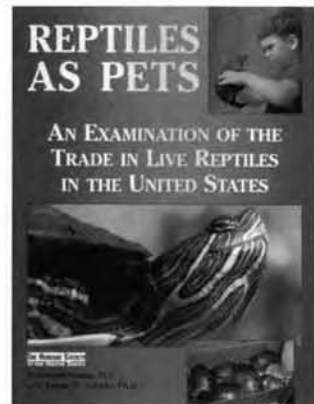
Reptiles as Pets: An Examination of the Trade in Live Reptiles in the United States, by Joseph Franke and Teresa M. Telecky. 2001. Humane Society of the United States, Washington, D.C. xii + 146 pp. Softcover. US \$10.00. ISBN 0-9658942-4-X.

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Reptiles as Pets is a Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) report detailing all that is wrong with pet reptiles and why they should not be kept. I started to read this report with great interest because of my concern and work for the conservation of wild populations of reptiles and also because of my experience as a reptile owner.

HSUS states that unregulated harvest of reptiles for the pet trade is a major problem. This may be true, but for most species habitat loss, the food trade, and harvest for skins are more serious. HSUS does not address these issues



and actually dismisses them as a smoke screen used by reptile importers.

HSUS suggests that reptiles pose a serious health risk to humans by the transmission of *Salmonella* and other pathogens. The data used by HSUS are highly suspect. They report 93,000 reptile-related salmonellosis cases annually leading to thousands of hospitalizations and 20 deaths. These numbers are from an unpublished report and are not supported by hard data. The numbers are based on an estimate that only one in 38 cases of salmonellosis is reported. The number of known cases was, therefore, multiplied by 38. The study's authors estimated 7% of salmonellosis cases are caused by reptiles, so they divided the first estimate by the second estimate. These numbers seem fuzzy to me. Based on data available to me, I suspect that there are many fewer cases of reptile-transmitted salmonellosis. In Minnesota, complete background checks are conducted on every reported case. Over the last five years the state averaged 25 reptile-related cases per annum with 3–5 hospitalizations and no deaths (J. Bender, DVM, University of Minnesota, pers. comm.). Based on the 2000 census, Minnesota has 1.7 % of the United States population. If Minnesota had an average incidence of reptile-related salmonellosis, the numbers nationally would be about 1500 cases per year, with 100 hospitalizations and few deaths. While this is still a concern, it is not the major health problem portrayed by HSUS.

The other chapters of the report deal with the health and care of reptiles within the wholesale and retail trade, including an entire chapter on the illegal trade in protected animals. Illegal activity can be found in any business. The vast majority of reptile keepers, breeders, and retailers would side with HSUS on the need to stop illegal activities. However, the presence of such activity is not a sufficient reason to ban the legal aspects of the business. I would argue that HSUS should be pushing for better enforcement of existing laws rather than condemning legitimate and illegitimate activities alike.

The report does make some good points about the numbers of animals imported, shipping techniques, and health concerns of the animals and owners. Unfortunately, rather than coming up with constructive solutions (e.g., education and training materials, better import regulations) to fix the problems, HSUS recommends the wholesale banning of the importation, collection, and keeping of reptiles. HSUS missed a great opportunity to promote the humane keeping and conservation of reptiles. The HSUS stand has caused many state herpetological organizations to distance themselves from that organization.

I cannot recommend this report because of its clear bias against the keeping of reptiles in captivity. Several organizations have responded to the HSUS report. One response that I recommend is from The Association of Reptilian and Amphibian Veterinarians (<http://www.vaheber.com/nvrr/arav.htm>).

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

The Herpetofauna of the Mexican State of Aguascalientes, by James R. McCranie and Larry David Wilson. 2001. Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg (230):1–57. [E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, Johannesstr. 3 A, D-70176 Stuttgart, Germany]. Softcover. Eur 16.00 (approx. US \$15.00). ISBN 3-510-61073-3.

This publication presents an overview of the amphibians and reptiles of the small central Mexican state of Aguascalientes. The herpetofauna consists of 61 species (14 amphibians and 47 reptiles). Although several short field trips to the area by the authors served as the basis of the study, all literature records and the holdings of U.S. museum collections were also incorporated into the work. The monograph opens with a review of the physiography, climate and vegetation of Aguascalientes and a short ecogeographic analysis. A key to the species precedes the species accounts, which comprise the bulk of the publication. Each account includes a synonymy (including original description, first use of current combination, and all references specifically to Aguascalientes material), a statement of range, remarks (ecological, geographic, and systematic), and lists of specimens examined, literature records, and other records (each generally citing specimens by their museum numbers). Additional sections discuss species of probable occurrence (7 taxa) and species deleted from the fauna of the state. The work closes with a gazetteer of all localities mentioned and a literature cited section of approximately 300 entries. Five color plates, each with eight photos, illustrate habitats (16 photos), frogs (3), lizards (7), and snakes (14). The publication makes a significant contribution to the herpetofauna of the region and will be of interest to the many herpetologists with an interest in Mexican amphibians and reptiles.

Comparative Vertebrate Lateralization, edited by Lesley J. Rogers and Richard J. Andrew. 2002. Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011-4211, USA (www.cambridge.org). ix + 660 pp. Hardcover. US \$120.00. ISBN 0-521-78161-2.

This volume provides an overview of lateralization of the vertebrate brain and its consequences for such asymmetrical functions as handedness, vocal communication, cognition and memory. Although much of the work in the field has been done on chick and primate models, the book reviews the topic in a comparative context and reptile, and especially amphibian, examples are also discussed. There are contributions from 20 researchers, presented in 15 chapters grouped into four parts: Evolution of Lateralization, Development of Lateralization, Cognition and Lateralization, and Lateralization and Memory. The evolutionary section of the book contains most of the herpetological material, much of which is based on experiments conducted with species of *Bufo* and *Anolis*. Each chapter includes an extensive bibliography and is illustrated by numerous graphs and figures derived from the primary literature in the field. The book concludes with both author and subject indices. It should be of interest to herpetologists and evolutionary

or developmental biologists with an interest in neurobiology and the mechanistic basis of behavior.

Interpretive Atlas of Texas Lizards, by Ralph W. Axtell. 1986–2001, *et. seq.* Privately published by and available from the author (Ralph W. Axtell, 2814 Rock Hill Road, East Alton, Illinois 62024, USA; e-mail: raxtell@siue.edu). Individual accounts available separately. Cost: US \$0.10/page + postage and handling.

The most recent installments (numbers 24–26) in this series are *Eumeces obsoletus* (Great Plains Skink), *E. tetragrammus* (Four-lined Skink), and *Cnemidophorus uniparens* (Desert Grassland Whiptail). These new accounts comprise 21, 23, and 4 pages, respectively, in addition to detailed range maps. Axtell provides an in-depth discussion of distribution for each species in Texas, along with current taxonomy, geographic variation, conservation status, and suggestions for future work (including investigating possible hybridization between *E. tetragrammus* and *E. septentrionalis*).

Calls of New Jersey Frogs and Toads, by David M. Golden and John F. Bunnell. 2002. New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, Trenton, New Jersey. CD. US \$10.00. Available from: www.njfishandwildlife.com/products.htm#herpguide.

This CD contains vocalizations for the 16 species of frogs and toads native to New Jersey. Dave Golden (New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, Endangered and Nongame Species Program) and John Bunnell (New Jersey Pinelands Commission) created the CD to help residents and visitors to the state accurately identify calling anurans. The majority of vocalizations were recorded by Bunnell from sites in the New Jersey Pinelands and the remaining calls were obtained from John Macgregor. The first set of tracks include vocalizations preceded by the common and scientific name of the species calling. The second group of tracks are testing tracks, to help listeners test their ability to identify the calls. Shaded distribution maps, printed on the inside of the case, indicate the occurrence of each species by county. A bar graph indicates monthly calling phenology data. This CD should prove useful to anyone interested in anuran vocalizations in New Jersey and surrounding areas.

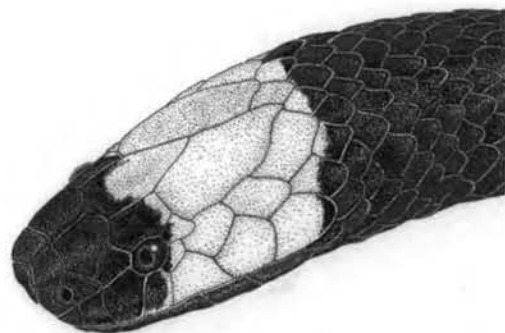
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Complex
by Robert W. Henderson

Treeboas (*Corallus*) occur over much of the neotropical mainland and on a number of islands. They are often conspicuous members of neotropical snake fauna, and are known for their irascible temperaments and, in some species, their highly variable color patterns. The *Corallus hortulanus* complex of treeboas comprises four species: 1) *C. cookii* on St. Vincent; 2) *C. grenadensis* on the Grenada Bank; 3) *C. hortulanus* in Amazonia, the Guianas, and Brazil's Atlantic forest; and 4) *C. ruschenbergerii* from southern Central America and northern South America. This book summarizes what is currently known about the natural history of each of the four species, with strong emphasis on *C. grenadensis*. Topics covered include color and pattern; habitat and habitat use; activity; food and foraging; predators and defensive behavior; populations; ecological relationships with other booids; and the connection between treeboas and humans. This hardcover book includes 27 graphs, 24 tables, 9 maps, and 9 black and white photos, plus 32 color photographs.

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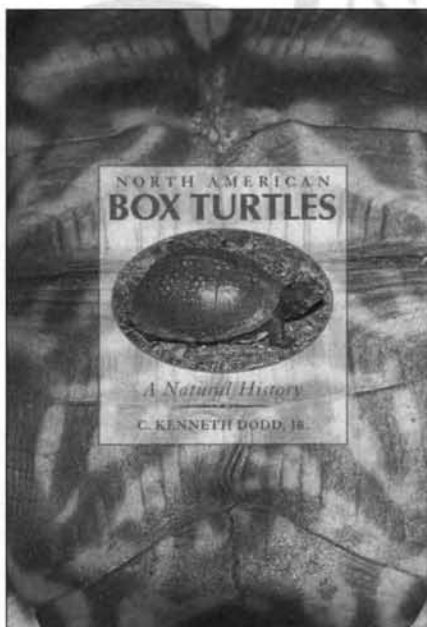
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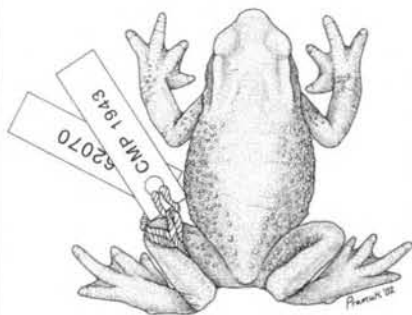
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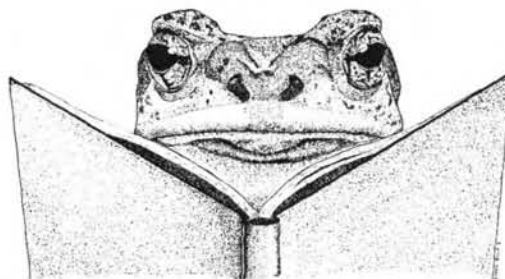
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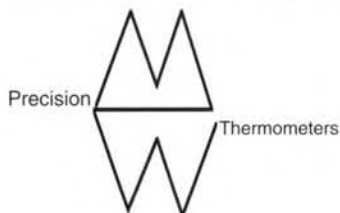
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