

mys. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman).

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GRAPTEMYS PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA PSEUDOGEOGRAPHICA (False Map Turtle). USA. OHIO: HAMILTON Co.: Miami Township: Great Miami River at Cleves Community Park. (39.1615°N, 84.7625°W; WGS 84). 18 August 2010. Paul J. Krusling. Verified by Peter V. Lindeman. Cincinnati Museum Center Herpetology Collection (CMC HP 5230 [digital files and prints]). The first confirmed record from the state of Ohio. Extends the range ca. 350 river miles upstream from known extant populations in the Wabash River in Indiana. (Lindeman, *in press*). The Map Turtle and Sawback Atlas: Ecology, Evolution, Distribution, and Conservation of the Genus *Graptemys*. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman).

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KINOSTERNON SUBRUBRUM HIPPOCREPIS (Mississippi Mud Turtle). USA: ARKANSAS: LINCOLN Co.: 0.8 km S of Nebo off St. Hwy. 81 at Flat Creek (34.019088°N, 91.814117°W; WGS 84). 6 July 2010. H. W. Robison. Verified by R. Tumlison. Henderson State University Herpetological Collection (HSU 1539). New county records; helps fill a distributional hiatus in southeastern Arkansas between Cleveland and Desha counties (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

Submitted by **CHRIS T. McALLISTER**, Science and Mathematics Division, Eastern Oklahoma State College, 2805 NE Lincoln Road, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); and **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biology, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754, USA (e-mail: hwrobison@yahoo.com).

PSEUDEMYS CONCINNA (River Cooter). USA: ARKANSAS: HOWARD Co.: 11.3 km W Umpire at US 278 bridge, Cossatot River (34.295923°N, 94.177680°W; WGS 84). 28 April 2010. H. W. Robison. Verified by R. Tumlison. Henderson State University Herpetological Collection (HSU 1523, photographic voucher, released). SEVIER Co.: off US 70 at Red Wing (34.047529°N, 94.237976°W; WGS 84). 4 July 2010. C. T. McAllister. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology, Herpetological Collection (ASUMZ 31537, photographic voucher, DOR). New county records (Trauth et al. 2004. The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.). Help fill a distributional hiatus in southwestern Arkansas among Little River, Pike, and Polk counties.

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Lincoln Road, Idabel, Oklahoma 74745, USA (e-mail: cmcallister@se.edu); **HENRY W. ROBISON**, Department of Biology, Southern Arkansas University, Magnolia, Arkansas 71754, USA (e-mail: hwrobison@yahoo.com); and **STAN SPEIGHT**, Cossatot River State Park Natural Area, 1980 Highway 278 West, Wickes, Arkansas 71973, USA (e-mail: Stan.Speight@arkansas.gov).

TERRAPENE NELSONI (Spotted Box Turtle): MÉXICO: CHIHUAHUA: MUNICIPIO DE URUACHI: Palo Amarillo (27.859594°N, 108.520464°W; NAD 27; elev. 1640 m). 1 July 2006. Paulino Ponce-Campos. Verified by John Iverson. Bosque Tropical photographic collection (BT, M 035a-f). New municipality record and second verified locality in Chihuahua, the first record being located 120 km SE of Palo Amarillo in Arroyo El Camuchil, Batopilas (Lemos-Espinal and Smith 2002. Herpetol. Rev. 32:274.). The closest known locality for this species is from 61 km NNW at Maycoba, Sonora (photographic collection UAZ 55581-PSV). The juvenile reported herein is the smallest (42 mm carapace length) on record for this species and was depicted along with the habitat where it was found (transitional oak woodland and *Acacia* thornscrub) in Franklin and Killpack (2009. The Complete North American Box Turtle. ECO Herp. Publ. Distrib., Rodeo, New Mexico. 242 pp). The locality also appears to be at the highest elevation known for this species. We thank Peter Reinthaler, John M. Legler, and Hans Meijer for details regarding the Maycoba specimen.

Submitted by **PAULINO PONCE-CAMPOS**, Bosque Tropical, A.C. Apartado Postal 5-515 Guadalajara, Jalisco 45042, México (e-mail: poncecp@hotmail.com); and **JAMES BUSKIRK**, San Antonio Neighborhood Health Center, 1030 International Blvd., Oakland, California 94606, USA.

TRACHEMYS VENUSTA (Mesoamerican Slider). HONDURAS: ISLAS DE LA BAHÍA: Cayos Cochinos, Cayo Cochino Pequeno, SE side of island near a freshwater outlet (15.949722°N, 86.499722°W; WGS84), elev. 1 m. 15 June 2006. J. A. Frazier. Verified by Steve Gotte. USNM 570530. First record for Cayo Cochino Pequeno (McCranie et al. 2005. Amphibians and Reptiles of the Bay Islands and Cayos Cochinos, Honduras. Bibliomania, Salt Lake City, Utah. x + 210 pp.).

Field work on Cayos Cochinos was supported by the Honduran Coral Reef Foundation, Operation Wallacea, and Disney Wildlife Conservation Fund.

Submitted by **JULIUS A. FRAZIER**, Biological Sciences Department, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, California 93407, USA (e-mail: jafrazier@calpoly.edu); **CHAD E. MONTGOMERY**, Biology Department, Truman State University, Kirksville, Missouri 63501, USA (e-mail: chadmont@truman.edu); and **SCOTT M. BOBACK**, Department of Biology, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013, USA (e-mail: bobacks@dickinson.edu).

SQUAMATA – LIZARDS

ACANTHODACTYLUS CANTORIS (Indian Fringe-fingered Lizard). IRAN: SISTAN & BALOUCHESTAN PROVINCE: BAZMAN: Mar-abad Valley (27.81451°N, 60.15781°E; no datum

available), elev. 970 m. 16 May 2010. Omid Mozaffari and Kamran Kamali. Verified by Muhammad Sharif Khan. Pars Herpetologists Institute (PHIM 00217). First country record, nearest reported locality is Ormara, Pakistan, 550 km to southeast (Minton 1966. Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. 134:27–184). Two males, one female, and one juvenile found at 1030 h near stream at Valley of Mar-abad; vegetation dominated by *Tamarix* and annual shrubs.

Submitted by **OMID MOZAFFARI**, Pars Herpetologists Institute, Tehran, Iran; e-mail: omozaffari@yahoo.com.

AMEIVA UNDULATA (Rainbow Ameiva). MÉXICO: OAXACA: MUNICIPALITY OF VILLA DE TUTUTEPEC DE MELCHOR OCAMPO: Lagartero (16.050608°N, 97.648250°W; WGS 84), elev. 7 m. 22 December 2007. Aurelio Ramírez-Bautista and Vicente Mata-Silva. Verified by Uriel Hernández-Salinas. Colección Herpetológica del Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo (CIB 2694). First published municipality record that fills a gap between the closest reported localities ca. 250 km E in the vicinity of Tehuantepec, Oaxaca (Hartweg and Oliver 1937. Occas. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan 359:1–8) and ca. 222 km WNW in the vicinity of Barra Vieja, Guerrero (Flores-Villela et al. 1991. Ser. Cat. Mus. Zool. “Alfonso L. Herrera” Cat. [3]:1–222). Casas-Andreu et al. (2004. *In* A. J. Garcia-Mendoza et al. [eds.], Biodiversidad de Oaxaca, pp. 375–390. Inst. Biol. UNAM, Mexico D.F.) reported, without naming specific sites, that this species occurs in floristic-faunistic areas 1, 7, and 9 of the state. The geographic location reported herein is within floristic-faunistic area 8 in the southern coastal region of the state. The lizard was found crawling in leaf litter of tropical deciduous forest ca. 30 m from a marsh

Submitted by **VICENTE MATA-SILVA**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA (e-mail: vmata@utep.miners.edu); **AURELIO RAMÍREZ-BAUTISTA**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas, Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Hidalgo, A.P. 1-69 Plaza Juárez, Pachuca, Hidalgo, C.P. 42001, México (e-mail: aurelior@uaeh.edu.mx); and **JERRY D. JOHNSON**, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968, USA (e-mail: jjohnson@utep.edu).

ANELYTROPSIS PAPILLOSUS (Mexican Blind Lizard) MÉXICO: TAMAULIPAS: MUNICIPALITY OF OCAMPO: 11 air km WNW of Ocampo near Nicolas Bravo, Ejido Protacio F. Guerra (22.877222°N, 99.4425°W; WGS84; elev 501 m). 17 March 2007. Elí García-Padilla. Verified by David Lazcano-Villareal. Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León, Facultad de Ciencias Biológicas, Laboratorio de Herpetología (UANL-6827). First municipality record and first from the Tamaulipas coastal plain, filling a distributional gap between previous records from the state (Axtell 1958. Herpetologica 14:189–191; Farr et al 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:226–233) and areas in neighboring San Luis Potosí (Campbell 1974. Cat. Amer. Amphib. Rept. 156.1–156.2). The lizard was found underneath a rock in tropical deciduous forest.

We thank David Lazcano for assistance. Fieldwork was conducted under SEMARNAT permit 01085/07.

Submitted by **ELÍ GARCÍA-PADILLA**, Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas del Noroeste, Mar Bermejo 195, Colonia Palo de Santa Rita, La Paz, Baja California Sur, 23090 México (e-mail:

eligarcia_18@hotmail.com); and **WILLIAM L. FARR**, Herpetology Department, Houston Zoo, Inc., 1513 North MacGregor Drive, Houston, Texas 77030-1603, USA (e-mail: wfarr@houstonzoo.org).

ANOLIS CAROLINENSIS CAROLINENSIS (Northern Green Anole). USA: ARKANSAS: YELL Co.: 6.4 km W Aly on Ouachita National Forest Rd. 66430 (34.796325°N, 93.584290°W; NAD 83). 08 May 2010. H. W. Robison. Verified by R. Tumilson. Henderson State University Herpetological Collection (HSU 1524, photographic voucher). New county record. Fills a distributional gap between Perry and Scott counties (Trauth et al. 2004. Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas. Univ. Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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ANOLIS SAGREI (Brown Anole). USA: HAWAII: Hilo, 511 W Kawaihine Street (19.68342°N, 155.08233°W, WGS84), elev. 102 m. 14 July 2010. Kenneth L. Krysko and Michael C. Granatosky. Verified by Kevin M. Enge. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 158227–29, 158231, 158233–36; BPBM 36043, 36044). New island record (Kraus 2005. Bishop Mus. Occas. Pap. 88:61–62; Kraus 2009. Alien Reptiles and Amphibians: A Scientific Compendium and Analysis. Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 564 pp.). Ten individuals, including four females (40.4, 41.3, 41.4, and 45.4 mm SVL), five males (56.0, 59.4, 60.3, 61.2, and 65.2 mm SVL), and one neonate (21.3 mm SVL) found sleeping on vegetation and a wooden fence between 2100–2120 h. On 15 July 2010 at 1545 h, an additional adult male *A. sagrei* was observed (not collected) basking on lava rocks at guard gate to Kuki'o Beach (19.81329°N, 155.98829°W, WGS84; elev. 53 m).

Submitted by **KENNETH L. KRYSKO** (e-mail: kenneyk@flmnh.ufl.edu) and **MICHAEL C. GRANATOSKY**, Division of Herpetology, Florida Museum of Natural History, Dickinson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, USA (e-mail: mgranato@ufl.edu).

CNEMASPIS ASSAMENSIS (Assamese Day Gecko). INDIA: MEGHALAYA: RI-BHOI: DISTRICT: Nongkhelym Wildlife Sanctuary (25.9494°N, 91.8706°E), elev. 247 m. 4 April 2008. Arya Vidyapeeth College Zoological Museum (AVC A1035) (SVL 29.6 mm; TL 35.2 mm). Collected from exposed roots of teak plant (*Tectona grandis*) of a forest roadside slope, ca. 1 m above ground. NONGPOH (25.9244°N, 91.8756°E; elev. 554 m). 21 June 2010. AVC A1034; SVL 32.3 mm, TL 39.8 mm. On rock within a teak plantation, close to National Highway 40. Digital image is deposited at zoological image collection of the Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research (ZRC [IMG] 2.124). Species described from Mayeng Reserve Forest (25.8153°N, 91.3589°E, 90 m elev.), Kamrup District, Assam (Das and Sengupta 2000. J. S. Asian Nat. Hist. 5[1]:17–23) and reported from Garbhanga Reserve Forest, Kamrup District, Assam (Sengupta et al. 2000. J. Assam Sci. Soc. 41[4]:372–378), and Diffolu camp (26.5951°N,