

tory, 170 Whitney Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut 06521 (e-mail: Gregory.Watkins-Colwell@yale.edu).

POLYCHRUS GUTTUROSUS (Berthold's Bush Anole). COSTA RICA: PUNTARENAS: CANTÓN DE GOLFITO: Corcovado National Park, near Sirena Biological Station (8.480062°N, 83.590433°W; WGS84), 7 m elev. 17 April 2012. M. Herr and J. Largaespada. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 779). First record for Corcovado National Park and the Osa Peninsula (McDiarmid and Savage 2005). *In* Donnelly et al. [eds.], *Ecology and Evolution in the Tropics: A Herpetological Perspective*, pp. 366–427. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. It is also the first record for Golfito Cantón and the southernmost locality for this species in Costa Rica, extending the range within the country by ca. 45 km S from the nearest known locality plotted by Savage (2002). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Costa Rica: A Herpetofauna between Two Continents, between Two Seas*. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois. xx + 934 pp.).

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SCELOPORUS UNDULATUS (Eastern Fence Lizard). USA: GEORGIA: COWETA Co.: Chattahoochee Bend State Park, found near picnic area (33.42965°N 85.01263°W; WGS84). 6 May 2014. C. Thawley and F. Graves. Verified by David Laurencio. Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM AHAP-D 00820, digital photograph file). New county record (Jensen et al. 2008). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia*. University of Georgia Press, Athens. 575 pp.).

CHRISTOPHER J. THAWLEY, Department of Biology, Pennsylvania State University, 208 Mueller Laboratory, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802, USA (e-mail: cthawley@gmail.com); **FERN GRAVES**, School of Forestry and Wildlife Sciences, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama 36849, USA (e-mail: fbg0002@auburn.edu).

SQUAMATA — SNAKES

AGKISTRODON CONTORTRIX LATICINCTUS (Broad-banded Copperhead). USA: TEXAS: ERATH Co.: County Road 296 just west of Farm to Market Road 914 (32.037°N, 98.242°W; WGS84), approximately 25.1 km S of Stephenville, Texas. 21 July 2014. Jacob D. Owen, Jesse M. Meik, Maranda McGonigle, and Colt Hamilton. Verified by Travis LaDuc. *Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92221)*. New county record (Dixon 2013). *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). Female measuring 513+[86] mm SVL (with incomplete tail) and weighing 124.9 g, found crossing a gravel road (north to south) at 2222 h in habitat dominated by yucca and honey mesquite vegetation surrounded by cattle ranches. This new record fills in a distributional gap between adjacent counties.

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AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA (Western Cottonmouth). USA: ARKANSAS: MARION Co.: ~6 km SE Rush

(36.092481°N; 92.503929°W; WGS84). 1 August 2014. M. B. Connior. Verified by S. E. Trauth. Arkansas State University Museum of Zoology Herpetology Collection (photo voucher ASUMZ 33254, adult). First county record, filling a distributional hiatus between adjacent Baxter and Searcy counties (Trauth et al. 2004). *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Arkansas*. University of Arkansas Press, Fayetteville. 421 pp.).

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AGKISTRODON RUSSEOLUS (Yucatecan Cantil). MÉXICO: TABASCO: MUNICIPIO EMILIANO ZAPATA: Nuevo Pochote (17.838383°N, 91.693036°W; WGS84), 18 m elev. 19 February 2014. P. Charruau, A. H. Escobedo Galván, and M. A. Morales Garduza. Verified by M. A. López Luna. Colección de Anfibios y Reptiles de Tabasco, División Académica de Ciencias Biológicas, Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco (CART 00702). First record for Tabasco, extending range in Mexico ca. 190 km SSW from 5 km S Champotón, Campeche (Gloyd 1972. *Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington* 84:327–334); it is also known from near La Libertad, Petén, Guatemala (Campbell 1998. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Northern Guatemala, the Yucatán, and Belize*. Univ. Oklahoma Press, Norman. xix + 380 pp.). The species was recently elevated from a subspecies of *A. bilineatus* to a full species by Porras et al. (2013. *Amphib. Rept. Conserv.* 7:48–73). The snake was found in an area containing pastures and secondary vegetation. Four other individuals were observed near this locality in rice fields and low semi-evergreen forest of *Haematoxylon campechianum* (Logwood). The species is locally called Nauyaca Guatemalteca, Vibora Cabeza de Jicotea, or Wolpoch.

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ARIZONA ELEGANS (Glossy Snake). USA: TEXAS: WILLIAMSON Co.: TX FM 619, ~0.16 km N jct with CR 490 (30.437259°N, 97.259584°W; WGS84). 19 May 2014. Thomas L. Marshall. Verified by Travis J. LaDuc. *Texas Natural History Collections (TNHC 92392 [TJL 2648])*. New county record (Dixon 2013). *Amphibians and Reptiles of Texas: with Keys, Taxonomic Synopses, Bibliography, and Distribution Maps*, 3rd ed. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 447 pp.). This specimen fills a gap in the known distribution of this species in Texas. Previous records exist from adjacent Travis, Bastrop, Lee, and Milam counties. The closest known locality to this recently collected individual is ~15 km S in Bastrop Co. (14.5 km E Elgin; Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County [LACM] 106986). Adult male (SVL: 990 mm, tail length: 174 mm, 361.1 g) found dead on road at 2110 h.

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