

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

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

These geographic distribution records have a **standard format**, and all authors should adhere to that format, as follows: SCIENTIFIC NAME, COMMON NAME (as it appears in **Standard Common and Current Scientific Names for North American Amphibians and Reptiles**, Second edition. Collins, Conant, Huheey, Knight, Rundquist and Smith, 1982), LOCALITY, (use **metric** for distances), DATE (day, month, year), COLLECTOR(S), VERIFICATION BY, PLACE OF DEPOSITION AND CATALOG NUMBER (required), COMMENTS, CITATION(S), SUBMITTED BY (give name and address in full — no abbreviations).

Some further comments. This geographic distribution section does not publish "observation" records. Records submitted should be based on preserved specimens which have been placed in a university or museum collection (private collection depository records are discouraged).

Please submit new geographic distribution records in the **standard format** only to Joseph T. Collins, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045. Short manuscripts are discouraged, and are only acceptable when data **cannot** be adequately presented in the standard format.

Recommended citation for new distribution records appearing in this section is: Jones, J. 1980. Geographic distribution: *Lampropeltis triangulum multistrata*. SSAR Herp. Review 10(1):1.

### CAUDATA

**AMBYSTOMA TIGRINUM TIGRINUM** (Eastern Tiger Salamander). USA: DELAWARE: New Castle Co: On Route 463, about 60 meters W junction with Route 36 (and 3.7 km SSW of Townsend), 1 August 1973, Rudolf G. Arndt, verified by Rudolf G. Arndt. Carnegie Museum of Natural History (CM 92895, 92896). Two highly active recently transformed specimens (10.5 cm and 10.7 cm total length) taken on a blacktop road between 2200 and 2300 hours during a moderate rain after a two- to three-week period of drought; air temperature approximately 28°C. The capture area is mature deciduous forest with several wooded ponds. First record for the county. Extends the range some 27 km NW of the nearest known Delaware locality (near Dover, Kent County, R. Conant, pers. comm., 1983). The capture area is to date (1983) apparently undisturbed, which strongly suggests that this population of the eastern tiger salamander is extant.

Submitted by **RUDOLF G. ARNDT**, Faculty of Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Stockton State College, Pomona, New Jersey 08240.

**PLETHODON LARSELLI** (Larch Mountain Salamander). USA: WASHINGTON: Klickitat Co: 7.8 km W of Lyle. 18 February 1983. (A00294). Skamania Co: 9.5 km W of Archer Mt. 16 February 1983. (A00276-278); 9.8 km NE of Stabler. 8 March 1983. (A00350); 8.3 km n of Willard. 2 May 1983. (A00276-278). R. E. Herrington. Verified by J. H. Larsen, Jr. All specimens deposited in the collection of the Department of Zoology, Washington State University. First record for Klickitat County. Skamania County specimens indicate an inland penetration of 18 km from the Columbia River. New localities increase the potential range of *P. larselli* in Washington from approximately 80 km<sup>2</sup> (Nussbaum, Brodie and Storm, 1983, Amphibians and Reptiles of the Pacific Northwest) to 1100 km<sup>2</sup>. Twelve additional populations have been identified within the area of the new localities. Study supported by the Washington Department of Game.

Submitted by **ROBERT E. HERRINGTON** and **JOHN H. LARSEN, JR.**, Department of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164.

**SIREN INTERMEDIA NETTINGI** (Western Lesser Siren). USA: ARKANSAS: Yell Co: 0.5 km SW Petit Jean Wildlife Management Area headquarters, in Pond Creek. 11 March 1983. Collected by John Gallagher. Verified by G. D. Turnipseed. Arkansas Tech University Herpetological Collection (GDT 321), two specimens. The specimens were found in the debris from a dynamited beaver dam. The nearest previously reported specimens are from the Arkansas Tech University campus, Russellville, Arkansas, approximately 31 km to the NW (Turnipseed, G. D. 1980. Geographic distribution: *Siren intermedia nettingi*. SSAR Herp. Review 11(1):32).

Submitted by **MATTHEW GALLAGHER**, 901 East "E", Russellville, Arkansas 72801, or c/o Biology Department, Utah State University, Logan, Utah 84322.

### ANURA

**RANA CLAMITANS MELANOTA** (Green Frog). USA: ARKANSAS: Washington Co: 24.1 km W of Fayetteville in entrance zone of Savoy Cave near Illinois River-Clear Creek confluence. 14 November 1982. S. E. Trauth and C. T. McAllister. Verified by R. S. Caldwell. Arkansas State Univ., Herpetological Museum (ASUHM #4044). A new county record (Dowling, H. G. 1957. Occ. Pap. U. Ark. Mus. 3:1-51) and the second reported individual from an Arkansas cave (see McDaniel, V. R. and J. E. Gardner. 1977. Proc. Ark. Acad. Sci. 31:68-71). Black (1973. Proc. Okla. Acad. Sci. 53:33-37) reported juvenile

green frogs from the twilight zone of an Oklahoma cave. Our specimen, a male (head length = 22.0 mm, tibia length = 34.6 mm) was a cave accidental utilizing the site for shelter (outside air temp. = 5.0°C; cave water temp. = 11.5°C). Ecological associates included *R. catesbeiana*, *Eurycea longicauda melanopleura*, *E. lucifuga*, *E. multiplicata griseogaster* and *Plethodon glutinosus*.

Submitted by **STANLEY E. TRAUTH**, Department of Biology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas 75275, and **CHRIS T. McALLISTER**, Renal Metabolic Lab (151-G), VA Medical Center, Dallas, Texas 75216.

### TESTUDINES

**CHRYSEMYS SCRIPTA ELEGANS** (Red-eared Turtle). USA: TEXAS: Rockwall County: Rowlett. Collected on SR 66 next to Lake Ray Hubbard. 31 October 1982, Steven Myers. Verified by P. A. Meylan. Florida State Museum, University of Florida (UF 53447). This specimen represents a new county record (Raun and Gehlbach, 1972, Amphibians and Reptiles in Texas, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. No. 2).

Submitted by **STEVEN MYERS**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816.

### SAURIA

**ANNIELLA NIGRA ARGENTEA** (Silvery Legless Lizard). MEXICO: BAJA CALIFORNIA: Trib. Rio San Carlos, 20 km SE of the turnout to Ojos Negros, along Mexican Highway 3 (=BCN16). 29 April 1979. This site is about 60 km ESE Ensenada. Collected and identified by the author. National Museum of Natural History (USNM 225333-334). There are few inland records of *Anniella* in Baja California, and prior accounts do not seem to define accurately the range of the species in Baja California. Van Denburgh (1922. The Reptiles of North America. Calif. Acad. Sciences), Klauber (1932. Copeia:4-6), and Shaw (1949. Herpetologica 5:27-28) report specimens from San Jose (Meling Ranch) at about latitude 31°N. L. E. Hunt (pers. comm.) provided records from near La Rumorosa (San Diego Natural History Museum 57373 and California Academy of Sciences 123702-705), which is near the U.S.-Mexico border at about lat. 32°30'N. The Ojos Negros locality along Highway 3 is at about 31°52'N, and fills in a gap of about 175 km between the other two inland records. Van Denburgh and Klauber both reported *Anniella* from San Salado Canyon, which is probably also known as Arroyo Salado, about 19 km S of San Vicente along Highway 1 (Wheelock, W. and H. E. Gulick. 1975. Baja California Guidebook. A. H. Clark Co.). This is a Pacific coastal site and is not to be confused with Laguna Salada near Mexicali. Bezy et al. (1977 Syst. Zool. 26:57-71) indicate that the range of *Anniella* is only in northwestern Baja California. Stebbins (1966. Field Guide to Western Reptiles

and Amphibians. Houghton Mifflin Co.) shows the range of *Anniella* extending to the Gulf of California in northern Baja California. R. C. Stebbins (pers. comm.) based this record on Gorman (1957. Copeia:148-150), who shows a locality near San Felipe on the Gulf of California. J. Gorman (pers. comm.) kindly reported to me that the locality probably mistaken by him to be near San Felipe was recorded as a specimen from "SDNHM 16284 BC Sta Maria n 4 mi. (Arroyo Paballon)." Santa Maria (along Arroyo or Rio Paballon) is near San Quintin on the Pacific coast of the Baja California peninsula. Seemingly, Gorman earlier confused this locality with Junta Santa Maria, which is about 18 km S of San Felipe and at the same latitude as Santa Maria (Rio Paballon) on the west coast. Also, the specimen number is probably SDNHM 41862 (L. E. Hunt, pers. comm.). To my knowledge, there are no records of *Anniella* east of the Sierra de Juarez and Sierra San Pedro Martir of Baja California. This clarification is shown in the range map of Hunt (1983. Copeia:79-89).

Submitted by **R. BRUCE BURY**, Denver Wildlife Research Center, 1300 Blue Spruce Dr., Fort Collins, Colorado 80524. ●

**EUMECES ANTHRACINUS PLUVIALIS** (Southern Coal Skink). USA: KENTUCKY: Calloway Co: 0.9 km north of Rte 121 on Rte 280. 22 June 1983. J. Moriarty, M. Evans, T. Sheehan, and W. Burger. Verified by J. R. MacGregor. Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission (KNPC H1076). This is the first record of this subspecies for the state. This extends the range east of the Mississippi River north by 175 km. (Mount, 1975. Reptiles and Amphibians of Alabama. Auburn).

Submitted by **JOHN MORIARTY**, Kentucky Nature Conservancy, Box 4207, Lexington, Kentucky 40544 and **MARC EVANS**, Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, 407 Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky. 40601. ●

**EUMECES EGREGIUS ONOCREPIS** (Peninsula Mole Skink). USA: FLORIDA: Indian River County: 4 miles south of Vero Beach, near jct. of Old Dixie Hwy. and Kelly Rd. 19 November 1977, Steven Myers. Verified by P. A. Meylan. Florida State Museum, University of Florida (UF 45794). Collected under boards in Rosemary Scrub. First published record of *Egregius* from Indian River County. Fills gap in distributional hiatus between Brevard and St. Lucie Counties (Mount, 1965. Variation and Systematics of the Scincoid lizard, *Eumeces egregius* (Baird), Bull. Fla. Sta. Mus. 9(5):184-213.

Submitted by **STEVEN MYERS**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816. ●

**HEMIDACTYLUS GARNOTI** (Indo-Pacific Gecko). USA: FLORIDA: Orange Co: ca. 5.0 km NE Union Park (T22S, R31E, Sec. 9). 27, 29 March 1983. R. E. Smith, M. R. Bolt, J. M. Bloodwell. Verified by Peter Meylan. Florida

State Museum (UF/FSM 53909-53910). Snout-vent length 52.0 mm and 53.1 mm, respectively. Geckos were initially observed on walls of newly constructed and landscaped apartment building in summer and fall 1982. *Hemidactylus turcicus* is absent from this locality. New county record. Northernmost record for this species. First recorded non-coastal sighting since introduction into Florida prior to 1964 (King and Krakauer, 1966, Quart. J. Fla. Acad. Sci. 29(2):144-154). Although Myers published first Brevard Co. record (Myers, S. 1979. SSAR Herp. Review 10(3):102-103), Cooper and Thompson's collections from Merritt Island (UF/FSM 44142, 44148; unpubl.) represent northernmost east coast locality. Union Park record lies ca. 61.1 km W-NW of Merritt Island locality and ca. 249.5 km N-NE of northernmost west coast record from Sanibel Island (McCoy, C. 1972. SSAR Herp. Review 4(1):23).

Submitted by **RICHARD E. SMITH**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, P.O. Box 25000, Orlando, Florida 32816. ●

**LEIOLOPISMA LATERALE** (Ground Skink). USA: TEXAS: Rockwall County: Rockwall, Lake Ray Hubbard. 9 October 1982, Steven Myers. Verified by P. A. Meylan. Florida State Museum, University of Florida (UF 53454). Collected under a trash pile on the shore of the Lake. First published record of *Leiolopisma* from Rockwall County (Raun and Gehlbach, 1972, Amphibians and Reptiles in Texas, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. No. 2). This together with the Rains County record helps to fill the last few distributional gaps in East Texas (Raun and Gehlbach, 1972).

Submitted by **STEVEN MYERS**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816. ●

**LEIOLOPISMA LATERALE** (Ground Skink). USA: TEXAS: Rains County: East Towakoni, Lake Towakoni. 6 November 1982, Steven Myers and Rick Nappi. Verified by P. A. Meylan. Florida State Museum, University of Florida (UF 53452-53453). These specimens were found under a trash pile near the shore of the lake. This represents the first published record of *Leiolopisma* from Rains County (Raun and Gehlbach, 1972, Amphibians and Reptiles in Texas, Dallas Mus. Nat. Hist. Bull. No. 2).

Submitted by **STEVEN MYERS**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816. ●

## SERPENTES

**AGKISTRODON PISCIVORUS LEUCOSTOMA** (Western Cottonmouth). USA: INDIANA: Dubois Co: Buffalo Bottoms, 2 km northeast of Jasper. Collected 4 May 1983 by John Krempp and Phil Schuetter. Verified by S. A. Minton and A. B. Wilson who observed two additional cottonmouths at this locality on 8

May 1983. Voucher specimen in Minton Collection (No. 1876). First record of the species for Indiana. Extends the known range 73 km E of previous record for Mount Carmel, Illinois (Cope, 1877. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc. 17 (100):63-68) and 101 km NE of previous record for Union County, Kentucky (Lodato and Burnley, 1975, Kentucky Herpetologist 5:4).

Submitted by **ANTHONY B. WILSON**, Indiana Department of Natural Resources (Enforcement Division), Indianapolis, Indiana 46204 and **SHERMAN A. MINTON**, Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis, Indiana 46223. ●

**CONTIA TENUIS** (Sharptail Snake). USA: WASHINGTON: Skamania Co: 6.7 km NE of Carson. 2 May 1983. R. E. Herrington. Verified by J. H. Larsen, Jr. Department of Zoology, Washington State University. (A00551). Specimen is an adult female collected at 500 m elevation from an exposed talus slope. Locality is 4 km W of the Cascade Crest and extends the range 35 km W of the only other record for southern Washington (Stebbins, 1966, Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians). Study supported by the Washington Department of Game.

Submitted by **ROBERT E. HERRINGTON** and **JOHN H. LARSEN, JR.**, Department of Zoology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164. ●

**DRYMARCHON CORAIS COUPERI** (Eastern Indigo Snake). USA: FLORIDA: Indian River County: Wabasso Beach, DOR at the intersection of Jungle Trail and SR ALA. 8 December 1982, Steven Myers and Gary Tinsley. Verified by P. A. Meylan. Florida State Museum, University of Florida (UF 53465). This male specimen represents the first catalogued voucher specimen from Indian River County. An uncatalogued specimen collected by Herbert W. Kale II 31 October 1966 on the property of the Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory, South of Vero Beach is at that institution. Although the Eastern Indigo Snake is included in the Florida List of Rare and Endangered Species, it appears to be abundant in Indian River County particularly in citrus groves and coastal hammocks. I have also observed *Drymarchon* abundantly in these situations in St. Lucie County. It has been recorded from the surrounding counties of Brevard, Osceola, and Okeechobee (Ashton and Ashton, 1981, Handbook of Reptiles and Amphibians of Florida, Part I, The Snakes, Windward Publishing, Inc.).

Submitted by **STEVEN MYERS**, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Central Florida, Orlando, Florida 32816. ●

**NERODIA HARTERI HARTERI** (Brazos Water Snake). USA: TEXAS: Haskell Co: just below Lake Stamford Dam, 19 km ESE of Haskell. 3 August 1965, 4 April 1967, and 8 August 1968. Donald D. Smith. Verified by Donald D. Smith. Bobby Witcher Memorial Collection, Avila