

Alabama. 288 pp.); however, verified specimens are lacking for many counties especially in the southern and western portions of the state. In addition to Guyer et al. (2015), VertNet and AUM holdings were searched 13 May 2016. Specimen collected under AL permit (#2015120344468680).

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**CHRYSEMYS DORSALIS (Southern Painted Turtle)**. USA: LOUISIANA: JEFFERSON DAVIS PARISH: 0.92 km E of Lake Arthur (30.082753°N, 92.662314°W; WGS 84). 26 April 2016. Katie Cantrelle. Verified by K. Kyrsko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177731; photo voucher). New parish record (Dundee and Rossman 1989. *The Amphibians and Reptiles of Louisiana*. Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. 300 pp.). Individual captured crossing road over canal on 3rd Street 0.92 km E of Lake Arthur. The intersection of the canal and 3rd Street is 0.88 km N from Mermentau River. Vegetation surrounding this area is predominantly Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), Water Oak (*Quercus nigra*), Tupelo Gum (*Nyssa aquatica*), and Giant Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*). This record extends the previously documented range east approximately 28 km from between Gueydan and Kaplan, Louisiana (Vermilion Parish) into Jefferson Davis Parish (C. Austin, pers. comm.).

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**GRAPTEMYS GEOGRAPHICA (Northern Map Turtle)**. USA: PENNSYLVANIA: COLUMBIA Co.: North Branch Susquehanna River, 0.5 km SE Rupert (40.974134°N, 76.467621°W; WGS 84). 31 May 2016. S. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177973; photo voucher). New county record (Hulse et al. 2001. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast*. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.). This record helps fill a substantial distributional gap for this species within the North-Branch of the Susquehanna River drainage in Pennsylvania, with the nearest museum record for this species located ca. 73 km NE in Wyoming Co. (Hulse et al. 2001, *op. cit.*). Several adults and juveniles observed basking on logs associated with a railroad bridge spanning the river.

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**GRAPTEMYS OUACHITENSIS (Ouachita Map Turtle)**. USA: WISCONSIN: PEPIN Co.: no specific location information provided. 4 July 1920. A. J. Poole. Verified by Tony Gamble. University of Wisconsin-Madison Zoology Museum (UWZM 2033). New county record (Vogt 1981. *Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles in Wisconsin*. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 205 pp.) that extends the range of this species slightly north of currently documented periphery along the Mississippi River in Wisconsin (Buffalo Co.; Vogt 1993. *Ann. Carnegie Mus.* 62:1–46). Label originally accompanying specimen in jar incorrectly identified it as *G. kohni*. A second *G. ouachitensis* specimen (UWZM 2035) taken from the same location on the same date by Poole was also found in the collection, that was originally misidentified as *G. pseudogeographica*. Thanks to L. Monahan and E. Lannoye (UWZM) for assistance with specimens.

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**MACROCHELYS TEMMINCKII (Alligator Snapping Turtle)**. USA: TENNESSEE: DAVIDSON Co.: Radnor Lake spillway pool in south-central Davidson Co. (36.0633°N, 86.8102°W; NAD 83/WGS 84), 231 m elev. 2 May 2015. James T. Arnett and Samuel King. Verified by A. Floyd Scott. David H. Snyder Museum of Zoology, Austin Peay State University (APSU 19552; photo voucher). Recent maps document the most eastern established populations of this species in Tennessee along the Tennessee River and its tributaries at the western edge of the Central Basin (Scott and Redmond 1996. *Atlas of Reptiles in Tennessee*. Austin Peay State University, Clarksville, Tennessee. www.apsu.edu/reptatlas). The only other field observation of an individual this far east was reported just below Percy Priest Dam on the Stone's River (Murrian 1970. *Tennessee Conservationist* 36:3). The current specimen (female, ca. 15 years old, 42.6 cm carapace mid-line length, 35.6 cm greatest width) is the only record of this species in the Harpeth River drainage.

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**PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA SUWANNIENSIS (Suwannee Cooter)**. USA: FLORIDA: HILLSBOROUGH Co.: Little Manatee River (27.66892°N, 82.39005°W; WGS 84). 30 March 2016. George L. Heinrich and James E. Caldwell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177698; photo voucher). New river record (Heinrich et al. 2015. *J. North Am. Herpetol.* 1:53–59; Ballou et al. 2016. *Herpetol. Rev.* 47:253–254). This specimen (subadult female) was observed basking on a partially submerged tree trunk. In addition, a subadult male *P. c. suwanniensis* (UF 177699; photo voucher) was observed basking on a fallen tree along the shoreline (27.66471°N, 82.39543°W; WGS 84). These observations close the distributional gap created by the range extension noted below.

MANATEE Co.: Manatee River (27.46874°N, 82.26735°W; WGS 84). 29 February 2016. George L. Heinrich, Timothy J. Walsh, Lynn Marshall, and Xandra Zemanek. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. UF 177345, 177346 (photo voucher). Range extension, new county record, and new river record (Heinrich et al. 2015, *op. cit.*; Ballou et al. 2016, *op. cit.*). This record extends the range ca. 44 km S from the nearest published locality on the Alafia River (Hillsborough Co.). The two adult *P. c. suwanniensis* (sexes unknown) were observed basking on adjacent fallen trees.

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**PSEUDEMYX CONCINNA SUWANNIENSIS (Suwannee Cooter)**. USA: FLORIDA: PASCO Co.: Anclote River (28.19643°N, 82.71815°W; WGS 84). 2 March 2016. Timothy J. Walsh, George L. Heinrich, and Ernest C. Simmons. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177347; photo voucher). New river record (Heinrich et al. 2015. *J. North Am. Herpetol.* 1:53–59). This record is within a historically presumed distributional gap between the Weeki Wachee and Alafia rivers.

This specimen (adult male) was observed basking on a partially submerged palm trunk. In addition, a juvenile *P. c. suwanniensis* (UF 177348; photo voucher) was observed basking on a snag protruding from the water (28.19998°N, 82.71600°W; WGS 84). Both specimens were found within the Pasco Co. section of the river. No *P. c. suwanniensis*, or other *Pseudemys*, were seen within the Pinellas Co. portion, likely due to higher salinity and lack of appropriate basking sites.

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**STERNOTHERUS ODORATUS (Eastern Musk Turtle)**. USA: WISCONSIN: SHAWANO Co.: 1.2 km S of Menominee Co. line on Wolf River, Balsam Row Pond. (44.84578°N, 88.63754°W; WGS 84). 31 March 2016. Alan D. Niebur and Elliot D. Hoffman. Verified by Rori A. Paloski. Milwaukee Public Museum (MPM VZP 836a-b; photo voucher). New county record (Vogt 1981. Natural History of Amphibians and Reptiles in Wisconsin. Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 205 pp.). An adult musk turtle was collected from a fyke net and a second musk turtle was observed on 2 April 2016, also collected from a fyke net.

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**TERRAPENE CAROLINA (Eastern Box Turtle)**. USA: PENNSYLVANIA: LUZERNE Co.: 2.6 km S Nescopeck (41.0288°N, 76.2198°W; WGS 84). 29 May 2016. M. B. Hartzell and S. C. Hartzell. Verified by Kenneth L. Krysko. Florida Museum of Natural History (UF 177862; photo voucher). First vouchered county record (Hulse et al. 2001. Amphibians and Reptiles of Pennsylvania and the Northeast. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York. 419 pp.). Adult male AOR.

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## SQUAMATA — LIZARDS

**ENYALIUS BIBRONII**. BRAZIL: SERGIPE: MUNICIPALITY OF PIRAMBU: Povoado de Aguilhada (10.69293°S, 36.83677°W; WGS 84), 60 m elev. 15 March 2015. H. Andrade and T. L. Silva. Verified by L. B. Ribeiro. Herpetological Collection of Laboratório de Biologia e Ecologia de Vertebrados, Universidade Federal de Sergipe, Itabaiana, Sergipe, Brazil (LABEVL 669 [SVL = 100.34 mm]). Species previously known from seven northeastern Brazilian states: Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, and Rio Grande do Norte, plus Minas Gerais in the southeast (Silva and Moura 2013. Check List 9:666–667). First state record, extending the species distribution ca. 265 km N from nearest locality, in Municipality of Dias D'Ávila, Bahia (12.60166°S, 38.29694°W) (Gogliati et al. 2010. Check List 6:652–654) and ca. 98 km from nearest locality to south, in Municipality of Teotônio Vilela, Alagoas (9.93875°S, 36.37141°W) (Silva and Moura 2013, *op. cit.*). Specimen collected under SISBIO/ICMBio permit #6878-1.

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**GONATODES ALBOGULARIS (Yellow-headed Gecko)**. MÉXICO: VERACRUZ: MUNICIPALITY OF MINATITLAN: Minatitlan (17.98333°N, 94.55°W; WGS 84), ca. 213 m elev. 8 March 1993. Salvadora Guzmán-Guzmán and Manuel Palma Martínez. Verified by Luis Canseco-Marquez. Herpetological Collection, Facultad de Biología, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa (UV 0309, 0457; photo vouchers). First records for Veracruz and the Atlantic versant of México (Flores-Villela 1993. Spec. Publ. Carnegie Mus. Nat. Hist. 17:1–73). The only other records for México are from extreme southeastern Chiapas (Johnson 1989. Contr. Biol. Geol., Milwaukee Publ. Mus 76:1–66; Köhler 2008. Reptiles of Central America. Herpeton Verl. E. Köhler, Offenbach, Germany. 345 pp.). The two individuals were found under discarded asbestos plates in a vacant lot, and were most likely the descendants of introductions. A viable population was indicated because several other individuals were observed in the same general area on fences and walls of houses.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS FRENATUS (Common House Gecko)**. MÉXICO: Distrito Federal: Ciudad de México, Tlalpan (19.278115°N, 99.172914°W; WGS 84), 2310 m elev. 7 September 2015. Felipe García-Alvarado. Verified by Edmundo Pérez Ramos. Museo de Zoología Alfonso L. Herrera, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (MZFC 30032). First record for the Federal District and Mexico City and a range extension of 40 km N of the nearest known locality in Morelos (Álvarez-Romero et al. 2005. *Hemidactylus frenatus*. Vertebrados Superiores Exóticos en México: Diversidad, Distribución y Efectos Potenciales. Instituto de Ecología, UNAM. Base de Datos SNIB-CONABIO. Proyecto U020. México, D.F.). The exotic gecko was found at night on a roof in a housing complex. The lizard was collected under the authority of collecting permit FAUT 0015 issued to Oscar Flores-Villela by the Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales.

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**HEMIDACTYLUS MABOUJA (Wood Slave)**. BAHAMAS ISLANDS: RUM CAY BANK: Rum Cay (23.639338°N, 74.830762°W; WGS 84), 10 m elev. 13 July 2015. Anthony J. Geneva, Nicholas C. Herrmann, and Kevin J. Avilés-Rodríguez. Verified by Robert Powell. Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ HerpOBS 24; photo voucher). First record for Rum Cay Bank. The lizard was active at night on a Wax Myrtle in coastal scrub habitat at 6 m elevation. Several others were observed nearby: one inside a rental home active at night (not photographed); another (MCZ Herp OBS 25) was outside the same rental home during the day; and two additional lizards (one photographed: MCZ HerpOBS 26) were active until after 1000 h on a warm sunny day in an adjacent Red Mangrove forest. Residents of Rum Cay reported that this species only recently has been observed, but is now very common. This