

L. B. Q. Cavalcanti. Verified by G. H. Calazans Vieira. Departamento de Sistemática e Ecologia, Coleção Herpetológica, Universidade Federal da Paraíba (SVL 22.38 mm; UFPB 4884; collecting license ICMBIO 15806-2). First state record. *Scinax auratus* was previously known from the states of Bahia, Sergipe, and Alagoas (Alves et al. 2004. Rev. Brasil. Zool. 21[2]:315–317; Bokermann 1969. Rev. Brasil. Biol. 29[2]:159–162; Juncá 2005. In Juncá et al. [org.], Biodiversidade e Conservação da Chapada Diamantina, pp. 337–356. Ministério do Meio Ambiente; Nunes and Pombal Jr. 2010. Amphibia-Reptilia 31:347–353; Santana et al. 2009. Check List 5[2]:246–248). Extends the species distribution ca. 406 km NE from the municipality of Quebrângulo, Alagoas state.

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SCINAX GRANULATUS (NCN). ARGENTINA: BUENOS AIRES: PARTIDO DE GENERAL PUEYRRREDON: Sierra de Los Padres (37.94028°S, 57.79472°W; WGS 84). 24 July 2010. L. E. Vega and P. J. Bellagamba. Verified by J. Faivovich. Herpetological Collection of Laboratorio Vertebrados, Departamento de Biología, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina (UNMDP 1809–1810). First citation for the county and the southernmost record known for this species. This is the first documentation of this frog inhabiting mountain environments at 170 m elev. Present record extends the distribution of this frog 120 km to the SW from nearest known locality in Partido de General Madariaga in the Buenos Aires province (Barrasso and Cajade 2007. Herpetol. Rev. 38:99). The species was previously known from northeastern Argentina, south to Buenos Aires Province; Uruguay and Paraná, Santa Catarina, and Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; expected in southern Paraguay (Frost 2010. Amphibian Species of the World: an Online Reference. Version 5.4 [8 April 2010]. Electronic database accessible at <http://research.amnh.org/vz/herpetology/amphibia>. American Museum of Natural History, New York). Barrasso and Cajade (2007, *op. cit.*) pointed out that Gallardo mentioned two specimens from Sierra de la Ventana, but the citation is not supported by voucher specimens. Two adults were captured under rocks. Another five individuals were found inactive under rocks.

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SCINAX TRAPICHEIROI. BRAZIL: RIO DE JANEIRO: MUNICIPALITY OF BOM JESUS DO ITABAPOANA: River Itabapoana bank (21.106424°S, 41.725598°W; SAD 69, elev. 139 m). 18 August 2006. Collected by A. L. Silveira. Museu Nacional / UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil (MNRJ 42510). Verified by U. Caramaschi. The new record extends the known geographic distribution of species about 205 km NE from the closest previous record (Saquarema, ZUFJR 6720–6723, Luna-Dias et al. 2009. Check List 5[2]:251–253), and constitutes the northern and western boundaries of this distribution. First record of *Scinax trapicheiroi* in the Atlantic Forest biome, a semideciduous seasonal forest. Species was previously known from municipalities of Rio de Janeiro, Maricá, Angra dos Reis (Ilha Grande),

Mangaratiba (Ilha da Marambaia), Piraf and Saquarema, in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil (Luna-Dias et al., *op. cit.*; Lutz 1954. Mem. Inst. Oswaldo Cruz 52[1]:155–197); all localities occur in area of dense ombrophile forest.

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CROCODYLIA — CROCODILIANS

PALEOSUCHUS PALPEBROSUS (Cuvier's Dwarf Caiman, Jacaré-paguá). BRAZIL: CEARÁ: ITAPIPOCA MUNICIPALITY: Sítio São José (03.1825°S, 39.4369444°W; WGS84). January–February 2005. F. H. C. de Lima. Collection of Herpetology of Núcleo Regional de Ofiologia (NUROF) - Universidade Federal do Ceará, Fortaleza, Brazil (CHUFC C045–C046). Verified by L. M. Verdade. First state record. The species was also photographed and registered by visual survey on Serra das Almas, Crateús Municipality (03.345°S, 40.8861111°W; datum WGS84), located 260 km airline SW from Itapipoca, during January 2003. The species was previously known from basins of Amazonian (Colombia, Venezuela, Guianas, Bolívia, Paraguay and Brazil), Pantanal, Caatinga, and Atlantic Forest (Brazil) biomes (Carvalho 1951. Os Jacarés do Brasil. Arquivos do Museu Nacional, XLII:127–152; King and Burke 1989. Crocodylian, Tuatara, and Turtle Species of the World. Association of Systematics Collections, Washington, DC. 216 pp). In northeastern Brazil, the species was known from Grande River in the São Francisco River basin, state of Bahia (Carvalho, *op. cit.*), and recently from Atlantic Forest on João Pessoa Municipality, state of Paraíba (Santana et al. 2008. Biotemas 21[1]:75–84). Extends known distribution ca. 660 km airline NW from João Pessoa, and ca. 900 km airline SW of previously known range to the Rio Grande/Rio São Francisco. This is the first record of the species from streams in dune forests (Complexo Litorâneo), ca. 3 km from the seacoast, and is the northernmost distribution point in northeastern Brazil.

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TESTUDINES — TURTLES

APALONE SPINIFERA (Spiny Softshell). USA: OHIO: UNION CO.: Paris Township: Mill Creek at Swartzkopf Park in Marysville (40.24449°N, 83.37324°W; WGS 84). 16 July 2008. Jeffrey E. Dawson. Verified by Jeffrey G. Davis. Photo voucher in Cincinnati Museum Center, Geier Collections and Research Center (CMC HP 480). First vouchered record for the county (Wynn and Moody 2006. Ohio Turtle, Lizard, and Snake Atlas. Ohio Biol. Surv. Misc. Contr. No. 10, Columbus. iv + 81 pp.). Several specimens photographed as they basked on large woody debris within the stream. Rausch (1947. Am. Midl. Nat. 38:434–442) reported obtaining one *A. spinifera*